POLK COUNTY JOURNAL

JAN 5 THRU DEC 28
1893 1893

Title:
(Crookston) POLK COUNTY JOURNAL

16:38 - 17:37

Inclusive
Dates: Jan 5 1893 Dec 28 1893

122-4 1978

Originals held by: MHS X Other ___

Prepared by: Molly Ganyaw MJ	Date: 4/8/78	Format: 1A X 2B
Filmed by: VRogers	Date: 4-17-78	Camera No. Yellow 5
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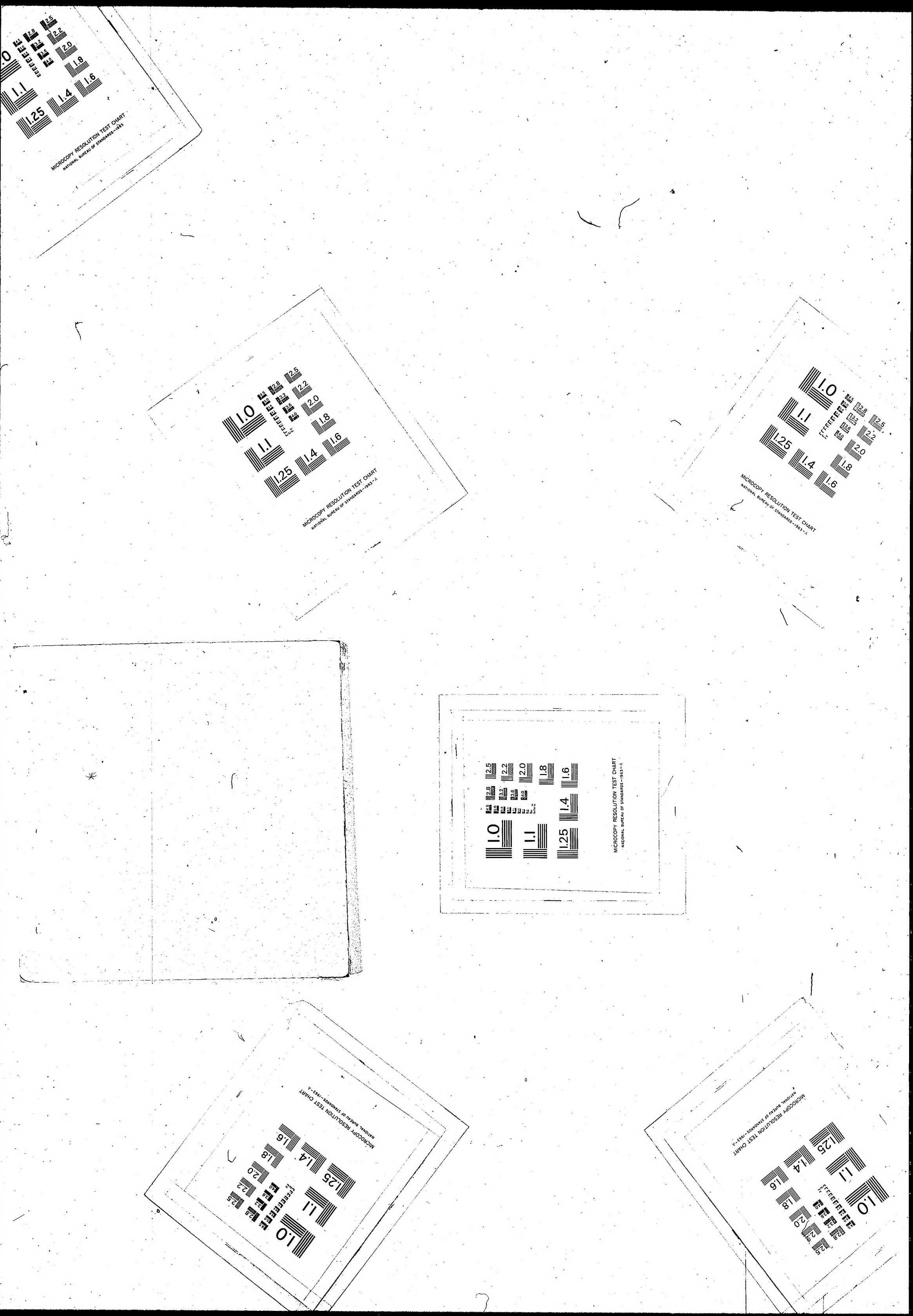
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Historical Society
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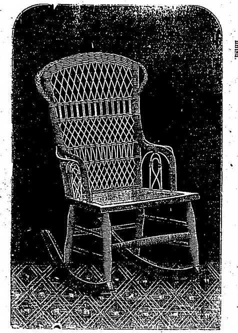
Jan 5,
Dec. 28, 1893,
complete

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1893 NO. 38



CHRISTMAS FURNITURE.
$3.98. CLEARING OUT PRICES.

$1.05—Hardwood Bedsteads.
$1.95—Woven wire Springs
30c—Hard wood Chairs.
$4.75—Hard wood eight foot Table
$3.90—40-pound wool Matress.
$13.25—Large, heavy Bedroom set, antique oak finish.

We Carry the Stock.

$28.00—6-piece Plush Parlor Set.
68c—Best heavy all wool Carpet.
68c—Extra grade Brussels Carpet.
$4.00—Per pair, with poles, full Chenille Curtains.
$7.75—Brussels Carpet Single Lounges.

24x200 feet floor crowded. Walls covered, Ceilings Full. Everything goes.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO. NEXT TO TIMES OFFICE.

1893 JANUARY. 1893

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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TOOK ALL THE CASH.

A Wisconsin County Treasurer Held Up While at Work in His Office.

VIROQUA, Wis., Jan. 1.—While County Treasurer John C. Johnson was working in his office in the court house Saturday evening two strangers entered the office and presenting fire arms made the treasurer surrender. They gagged and bound him and forced him to open the vault, from which they extracted between $4,000 and $5,000. They locked him in the vault, where he remained till near 11 o'clock. On the discovery of the robbery couriers were sent in all directions and the wires used in hopes of

Apprehending the Robbers.

Johnson was serving the last day of his second term and was prepared to turn the affairs of the office over to his successor. Not an hour before the robbery he had closed the final settlement with the finance committee of the county board. Mr. Johnson and a younger brother remained and closed up some work. Treasurer Johnson says his brother had not more than left the building when he heard footsteps coming through the hall, and a pull at his office door, which was locked. Thinking that his brother had returned for something, he stepped to the door, unlocked it and found himself

Confronted by Two Masked Men

with revolvers drawn, who commanded him to "keep his head shut or have it blown off." He was forced to unlock the heavy vault door, then the large safe and the combination on the safe deposit box within. This done, Mr. Johnson was nearly strangled by having a handkerchief forced into his mouth and another put over his mouth and tightly drawn at the back of his head. His hands were drawn behind his back and securely bound with strong cord. The money was hastily secured and stowed away in the overcoat pockets of the plunderers. The booty bagged, the desperadoes closed the vault door on Johnson and made their exit from the office, locking the door and taking the key with them.

BAPTIZED WITH BLOOD.

Terrible Battle Occurs in the New Mining Camp of San Juan, Colo.

DENVER, Dec. 29.—The San Juan mining camp has followed the precedents of all great mining camps by baptising itself with human blood. A courier arrived in Bluff City during the morning and reported a terrible battle Tuesday morning, in which over 100 shots were exchanged. He reported eleven killed and a large number wounded. George Ferguson, an old prospector, and James Cody, known as "Blind Jim," one of the best known characters in Arizona and New Mexico mining camps, are among the slain. The courier was in a

State of Breathless Excitement

and had left the grounds after the last shot was fired to obtain medical aid. A private dispatch during the afternoon from Dolores to John Eddy, a Denver mining man, confirms the terrible report. The trouble grew out of a dispute over certain claims which had been staked out. There are nearly 5,000 men in the fields and there has been very little attention paid to the people staking out claims. The prospectors have simply devoted their time to prospecting and scouring the sands to find the most promising location.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Persons Lose Their Lives in a Kansas Fire.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Dec. 30.—One of the most destructive fires to life and property ever experienced here occurred during the night. Three large two-story dwellings on Crouch avenue, owned by William Chestnut, caught fire from natural gas and were entirely consumed, nothing being saved. Four persons were cremated alive and several made miraculous escapes in their night clothes. The names of the dead are: Mrs. Louise Kindle, Miss Griffith, an infant child. Miss Fletcher, a servant.

Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The house of William Phillips, a colored laborer, living near Stony Brook, L. I., was destroyed by fire. Four small children who were locked in the house were horribly burned. Two of them were dead when discovered, and the others died soon after.

Celebrated Emancipation Day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.—The Afro-American citizens took possession of the city Monday and celebrated Emancipation Day with booming honors. Thousands of colored people from the surrounding country flocked to town.

The Latest in Men's Scarfs.

White silk scarfs are worn in the afternoon and dark scarfs in the morning. The shapes are the large four-in-hand, tied in a small knot, with broad flowing ends, and the wide puffed Ascot scarf. The handsomest white scarfs are in fine birdseye patterned silks that are soft and lustrous, and these are chosen for day weddings and receptions for groom, best man, ushers and guests. The novelty just offered for morning wear is the four-in-hand scarf of bright Scotch plaid silk. More familiar scarfs are of subdued coloring of intricate Persian designs or of small brocaded figures. Olive brocaded scarfs are worn with brown suits by men who are fond of novelties. Russian blue scarfs are brocaded in small black designs. Dark green grounds ~~have~~ orange arabesque patterns.

A navy blue silk, called brussels twill, powdered with white spots or small horseshoes, is chosen by Englishmen or men with English tastes for scarfs all the year round. Black satin scarfs are still worn all day, and narrow black ties are worn in the evening at stag parties. White lawn ties for full evening dress are wider than those of last season and should be tied in the new bow that has the strap quite wide and flat instead of being folded. Extreme styles of black cravats are tied in a large bow, with butterfly ends.—Harper's Bazar.

Rather Unreasonable.

Little Girl—I don't see why teachers has to be so mean.

Aunty—What has yours done?

Little Girl—In the 'stronomy lessons last term she asked me how many moons Jupiter had, and I said five, and she marked me a miss 'cause the book said four. Now she says Jupiter really has five moons, and I wanted her to mark that miss off, and she wouldn't.—Good News.

Reason to Be Proud.

Fond Mother—My child, you will always have something to be proud of. You were born on the queen's birthday.

Sweet Child—Dear me, mamma, were we twins?—Exchange.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Board Held Dec. 20th, 1892.

The board met on December 20th for the last meeting of the year, with every member present. The report of the committee in the matter of the Terrebonne and Red Lake Falls road was submitted; said report recommending that the petition be granted. The report was accepted and Commissioners Erwin and DeMers appointed a committee to secure right of way for said road.

Petition read to detach certain territory from school district No. 60 and 61 and attach same to No. 36. Hearing set for January meeting.

The Register of Deeds called for more money for clerk hire and the board decided to appropriate $650 for the purpose of finishing the work for the year.

Bill of Red River Dalen for court calendars was referred to a committee with instructions to report at next meeting.

The members of the board who remain on deck for the coming term passed resolutions congratulating themselves upon their good luck in remaining and extending condolence and taffy to those who go out into the cold, cold world to live like ordinary folks for the future.

The following grist of bills passed muster:

J. T. Beaudry, disbursements	$ 97 91
Cahoon & Lytle, hauling wood	14 47
Anton Witto, 32¼ cords wood	130 00
Dr. Nelson, medical attendance	3 00
Dr. Darrow, med. attendance on prisoners	11 00
B. F. Mackall, medicine for prisoners	7 40
N. Osting, janitor at hospital	27 00
J. H. Sanders, justice fees	1 75
J Stevenson, witness fees	3 30
Chester Facto, work on county hospital	5 00
Martin Russell, constable fees	6 85
Rasmussen & Frankenfield, hardware	20 44
M. Lampman, constable fees	3 50
J. Hosford, juror fees	2 12
A. R. Nystad, witness fees	3 36
S. Auenson, witness fees	3 24
W. G. Hunt, Justice fees	9 95
Dr. A. A. Just, med. attend. on prisoners	10 50
Wm. Semag, jurors fees	1 12
J. H. Rude, "	1 12
Peter King, "	1 12
H. O. Bridston, "	2 12
Andrew Hong, "	2 12
John J. Ovre, "	1 37
Ole Lee, "	3 12
Owen Nelson, "	1 12
Adam Turdahl, "	3 12
C. O. Nysven, "	2 54
Wm. Anderson, "	2 54
Richard Dazle "	1 12
Tom Olson, "	2 24
C. P. Oftshaus, care patients	9 50
Receiving ballots and mileage—	
John Bonson, Garden	9 50
John Detarge, Gervais	6 00
C. Mathison, Lessor	9 00
Oscar Wik, Rhinehart	5 70
P. N. Sevalrud, Badger	6 09
D. C. Hallock, Reis	3 80
Henry Wilson, Sandsville	8 00
E. Hanna, Hammond	2 00
M. S. Merager, Northland	4 00
O. Osmundson, Huntsville	4 00
N. K. Anderson, Sanders	6 00
O. Simmons, Russia	2 00
O. Hendrickson, Higdem	7 00
E. E. Abbott, Grove Park	5 00
O. J. Tagley, Woodside	6 60
J. R. Johnson, East Grand Forks	5 20
Robert Nesbit, Nesbit	3 80
Iver Ingebritson, Garfield	4 80
H. C. Misner, Euclid	3 00
Nels Clementson, Liberty	4 00
Frank Hanson, Hubbard	6 00
Charley Pederson, Polk Center	4 40
Henry Biever, Belgium	3 60
J. L. Johnson, St. Hilaire	6 00
O. J. Johnson, Wyandotte	8 00
H. T. Jondron, Gentilly	1 80
John Gleason, Fisher	2 20
A. P. Frank, Brislet	5 00
Joseph Pearault, Lake Pleasant	4 00
S. J. Luran, Tilden	4 00
August Henning, village Red Lake Falls	4 20
Ole Nelson, Brandsvold	9 00
S. T. Johnson, North	7 50
Albert Vickstrom, Eray	5 80
K. O. Gigstad, River Falls	6 00
O. J. Watson, Chester	10 00
N. A. Sheit, Eden	11 60
E. Perrusse, Terrebonne	5 20
John McCoy, Grand Forks	6 40
A. O. Stortroen, Tynsid	3 60
D. T. Mitchell, Godfrey	5 00
P. Englestad, Roxbury	6 80
Hans Sampson, Queen	10 80
Walter Latta, Fanny	9 00
Ingebret Larson, Sletten	9 00
P. Boukind, Roome	3 20
W. A. Marin, Onstad	3 00
Halvor Grunderson, Bygland	3 00
John Thompson, Vineland	4 40
Fred S. Syverson, Hill River	9 60
O. H. Dale, Knute	7 20
Peder Sanderson, Emardsville	8 00
P. A. Exstrom, Black River	5 20
D. E. Geddes, Keystone	4 40
R. H. Carr, Columbia	11 00
J. R. Hebert, Poplar River	8 00
Mark Congdon, Farley	6 00
R. T. Webster, Fisher	2 80
Frank J. Cernousek, Tabor	6 20
Albert Johnson, Winger	8 00
Pat Filbin, Parnell	1 80
Sophia Grundyson, witness fees	3 80
Brown, Tracy & Co., Stationery, etc	18 21
J. V. E. Wyatt, coroner's fees	33 56
H. Johnson, Juror's fees	1 12
Noe Brosseau, constable fees	15 00
E. Prudhomme, witness fees	4 20
G. W. Peake, pump repairs	75
Miss A. Grover, work at hospital	80 00
Nels Mnus, fees and disbursements	19 80
Anton Wilte, wood	37 75
A. Grunderson, cleaning vault	14 00
W. Marin, work on court house	20 05
John Lindquist, hospital charges	18 08
L. H. Walker, work on hospital	8 00
Barnes & Slocum, merchandise	1 25
W. E. Walker, storm windows	166 25
C. O. Christianson, canvassing vote	3 00
Dr. C. H. Denniston, med. attendance at hospital	14 50
Mrs. A. M. Freeman, nurse at hospital	33 00
A. R. Holston, telegrams	4 67
Mr Bergsven, digging grave	12 00
Tom Young, banking county buildings	13 00
J. V. E Wyatt, hospital litter	7 00
Pioneer Press Co., mortgage record	14 50
Frank Theno, fitting storm windows	9 50
Hospital matron, freight	5 63
W. E. McKenzie, printing and stationery	102 15
A. Whittemore, wit. fees	1 12
M. O. Sortedahl, oil cloth, clerk	10 00
M. Williams, constable fees	16 85
C. E. Blonsrud, witness fees	1 48
Tucker Johnson, Juror's fees	1 12
Nels [illegible], witness fees	2 68
John Johnson, witness fees	2 68
Chas. Meyers, constable fees	6 45
A. M. Hanson, justice fees	3 35
Geo. Thompson, witness fees	1 12
O. Reilly, constable fees	12 25
T. Sandmoen, witness fees	1 12
John Hild tab, hauling wood	6 25
John Locken, postage	12 15
Red River Lumber Co., lumber	17 14
A. E. Hermalu, architect	70 00
Army Grundysen, sheriff	298 81
Peter Becker, ice for court house	22 00
John B. Dufault, witness fees	3 20
John S. Dwyer, justice fees	9 60
M. E. Kirsch, canvassing votes	3 00
C. Webster, canvassing votes	3 00
Thos. Erwin, commissioner's fees	24 10
C. P. DeMers, " "	30 20
M. E. Kirsch, " "	63 70
J. P. Johnson, " "	25 50
C. P. DeMers, meat for hospital	27 16

The following bills were decided to be not proper county charges: John Carlson's, F. O. Johnson's, C. Mathieson's, M. Gulbrandson's and Dr. A. Nelson's.

The bills of Sheriff Grundysen, Chris Widenhoeffer, Nels Nelson, E. P. West and I. Barrell were referred for correction.

Another Old-Timer Goes.

On Tuesday evening H. A. Mason and wife left for their new home in Michigan. "Herb," as he is best known, came to Crookston in the early day. On account of weak eyes he was incapacitated for general business and opened a peanut, confectionery and pop-corn stand in one corner of the post office room. This humble beginning soon out-grew his limited quarters and he rented a large building and added largely to his stock until, when he sold out recently, he was doing a large business on the corner of Main and Robert streets. Herb is a rustler from way back, is enterprising and public-spirited, ever ready to sacrifice time and money for the upbuilding of our little city, and there is many a man left that could be better spared than Herb. He leaves many warm friends here who will unite with the JOURNAL in a hearty wish for his future prosperity, while they secretly hope that he will yet return to Crookston to live.

Kirsch on Home Industry.

Commissioner Kirsch—cunning old fox—got in a very nice plug for the Times at the opening of the session of the new board. He reported on a bill of the Red River Dalen which had been referred to him. The bill was for printing court calendars and amounted to some $75.00. Mike said he wrote to the Grand Forks Herald for a price on the job and they gave him $100.00, so he had concluded that the Dalen's bill was all right. In explaining why the board had kicked on the bill, Kirsch said the Times had printed them for $65 and they thought the Dalen was overcharging. He forgot to say that calendars differ and that the last calendars may have contained more cases than when the Times printed them. But the funny part of the joke was that Mr. Kirsch said he believed in patronizing home industry. Why did he send to Grand Forks then for a bid when there was at least another printing office in the city that could do the work as cheap and as well as the Times or the Dalen or the Grand Forks Herald?

Was it L. G. Wood?

Going down on the N. P. train on Friday evening of last week somebody handed the conductor a pass made out in the name of Senator L. G. Wood and when requested to sign his name, wrote "L. G. Wood" but it was so different from the signature on the pass that the conductor was suspicious and requested him to identify himself further by showing some letter or paper or any document he might have about him. This the man utterly refused to do and when informed that unless he did so he would be obliged to put up for his fare and forfeit the pass, he produced a fat pocket-book and producing a ten dollar bill handed it to the conductor who kept the pass and handed back the change. The question is "if that was Senator Wood why did he pay his fare rather than comply with a reasonable request, and if it was not him who was it?"

The Enterprise is Jealous.

Hallock Enterprise:—It is quite amusing to see the accounts in the Crookston papers of the capture of Geo. Schneider by Chief Gonyea. The facts are that as an officer he did just what he was wired to do by the marshal of this city, and was told to search the butter where he would find the money. Let honor be given to whom honor is due. Chief Gonyea did only as directed by the marshal of this city, or as the marshal of this place would at any time do for Chief Gonyea were he so ordered.

House for Rent.

G. W. Peake's residence, corner of Elm and Fourth streets, is for rent. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to owner. [25 tf]

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Fire destroyed half a million dollars worth of property at Omaha.

John D. Rockfeller has given the Chicago university another million dollars.

The McAuliffe-Burge fight is off, the big purse being withdrawn because the men could not agree upon terms.

Four cases of smallpox were received at the Riverside hospital, New York, Tuesday.

Another extensive conspiracy to murder the czar has been unearthed by Russian officers.

At Geneva, N. Y., the Linden opera house was totally destroyed by fire, and several adjoining buildings damaged. Loss, $60,000.

A man named Kevan has been arrested at Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, on the charge of being connected with the Dublin explosion.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

Kevans, the man arrested for causing the Dublin explosion, has been released.

The annual meeting of the Geological Society of America is in session at Ottawa.

The damage from floods in California will amount to over a million dollars. Fifty thousand acres are under water.

An autopsy shows Baron Reinach's death to have been due to natural causes, and not to poison, as was alleged.

Sixteen Indians, taken prisoners at the Tamacio massacre, in Chihuahua, have been taken to the City of Mexico, where they will be shot.

Bills have been prepared providing that the quarantine system shall be placed in the hands of the revenue marine hospital service.

The committee appointed by the United States congress to investigate the Cuban quarantine and immigration matters has arrived at Havana.

Friday, Dec. 30.

Loring Pickering, senior proprietor of the San Francisco Morning Call, is dead.

Edwin Parker Deacon has begun suit for divorce in the New York courts.

James Dunlap, one of the men who robbed the Northampton (Mass.) bank of $1,000,000, has been released from prison, having served fourteen years.

The 200th anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing in New York is to be celebrated on the 12th of April next by a dinner at Delmonico's.

The New York World publishes a three-column article in which it is alleged that the American committee got $2,500,000 for its "influence" in the Panama canal matter.

Mary Martin, the young woman reporter convicted of passing a worthless check for $20 on a Brooklyn grocer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Mrs. Lease will be appointed member of the Kansas state board of corrections and charities.

Mrs. Lewis Mively and two daughters were fatally burned at Millersburg, O., by a lamp explosion.

The Umbria has arrived at New York. She was over twelve days from Liverpool, owing to a broken shaft.

Commodore Skarriatt, of the Mohican, believes that this country and England may have trouble over the Sandwich Islands.

Tascott has been discovered again, this time in two places at once. One man says he met him in Alaska and the Denver police think they have him behind the bars there.

F. D. Somerby, supreme justice of the defunct Iron Hall, has been arrested at Philadelphia. The charge against him is the same as that against other Iron Hall officers already arrested.

Monday, Jan. 2.

Twenty-eight cases of typhus fever developed in New York, Sunday.

Railroad earnings in the United States during the year ending June 30, last, were $1,522,711,698.

Speaker Crisp is ill again. While in New York he caught a severe cold which settled in his stomach.

A Great Northern snow plow was was wrecked by a snowslide near Kalispel, Mon., Sunday, and four men were killed.

John S. Johnson, of Minneapolis, lowered the one mile indoor world's bicycle record Saturday at Milwaukee to 2 minutes and 30 seconds.

It is rumored that C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, has obtained control of the Duluth and Winnipeg and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railways.

The United States government brings suit against the Union Pacific and Western Union, asking that the contract between the two companies be declared void, and that the Union Pacific be compelled to fullfil its contract with the government.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Striking coal miners in Germany are becoming riotous.

Senator Kenna has had a relapse, and it is not believed he will recover.

The relations between Messrs. Cleveland and Whitney are said to be strained.

Forty-four members of congress will go to the Sandwich Islands in May. The precise object is unknown.

DR. BRIGGS UPHELD.

Charge of Heresy Against the Noted Divine Fails to Be Sustained.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The session of the New York presbytery which is sitting as a court on the trial of Professor Briggs, was begun promptly at 2 p. m. The voting on the first charge was begun at 4 o'clock and the vote on the sixth charge was completed when the presbytery adjourned, shortly before 6 o'clock. The result of these ballots was then announced to the reporters. The result was a great surprise for on all of the six counts the vote was adverse to the sustaining of the charges.

The Vote on the Several Charges.

On the first charge, accusing Professor Briggs with teaching that the reason is a source of divine authority, 60 voted to sustain the charge and 68 against. On the second charge, which accuses Professor Briggs with teaching that the church is a source of divine authority, there were 55 votes cast in favor of sustaining the charge and 71 against. The closest vote was on the third charge, that Professor Briggs taught that the scriptures contained errors of history and fact. On this charge the vote was 61 to sustain and 68 against the charge. After this vote had been taken two or three of the

Anti-Briggs Men Left the Court

and others refrained from voting on the last three charges. On the fourth charge, accusing Professor Briggs with teaching that Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch, the result was 58 for and 72 against. The vote on the fifth charge, accusing Professor Briggs with teaching that Isaiah did not write many of the chapters of the book bearing his name, was 49 for and 70 against. The vote on the sixth charge, accusing Professor Briggs of teaching that sanctification is progressive after death, was 57 for and 69 against.

Will Be Appealed.

The case will be appealed to the general assembly, which will meet in Washington early in the spring. The assembly will appoint a commission consisting of fourteen unprejudiced members to act on the appeal. The friends of Dr. Briggs were greatly pleased with the result. They had calculated on a majority ranging from four to six.

HOSTILE TO DIAZ.

A Proclamation by Mexican Insurgents Boldly Announces the Fact.

MONTERRY, Mex., Jan. 3.—The Mexican government through the efforts of General Reyes, governor of the state of Nueva Leon, has secured positive evidence implicating two hundred prominent Mexicans of the state of Tamaulipas and the Texas frontier in the present revolutionary movement. This evidence is in the nature of a secret revolutionary pronunciamento, distributed among those believed to be in sympathy with the cause.

This document is signed with the names of 200 men. It outlines the plan of revolution and the policy of the proposed new government.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHUS.

New York's Health Department Busy Fighting the Disease.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Five additional cases of typhus fever were discovered during the day, making in all forty-eight cases that have developed since Dec. 1. These cases are all from the lodging house at 34 Bayard street, except one at Ward's Island. Nearly all the attention of the health department is now centered on the Bayard street house. There are fifty-one persons in quarantine in the house. Physicians examine them every hour and as soon as the fever develops the sufferer is removed to the island. Dr. Cyrus Elson, of the board of health, said that he did not think the outbreak had anything to do with the cases brought here in the Messila last spring. It is possible, however, that the disease may have been brought here from Mexico, where it is raging.

NO ARSENIC FOUND.

The Deaths Among the Arkansas Convicts Not Caused by Poisoning.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3.—Dr. J. J. Robertson, penitentiary physician, has returned from St. Louis bringing the report of Dr. Curtman, who has been holding tests for three days of the viscera taken from the bodies of two dead convicts. Dr. Curtman held eight tests, each one resulting the same, showing the absence of arsenic. This settles the poisoning theory, and many now believe that the disease among the convicts is a type of cholera.

Fire in an Insane Asylum.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—A special to The Wisconsin from Sheboygan, Wis., says: An overheated stove caused a fire at the county insane asylum at 3 o'clock this morning, in which Chester Carver, the night watchman, aged 60, was suffocated. Superintendent A. J. Whiffan was seriously burned in endeavoring to save Carver. The pecuniary loss amounted to $500.

To Test Dynamite Guns.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, Lieutenant Schroeder, has left the Brooklyn navy yard for Port Royal. She passed out of Sandy Hook at 8:39. The vessel will go direct to Port Royal sound, where the final test of her great dynamite guns will be made. The tests will be made early next week.

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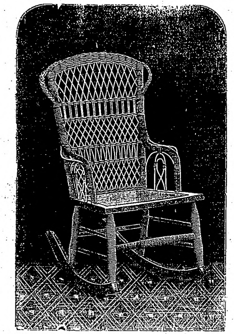

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TOOK ALL THE CASH.

A Wisconsin County Treasurer Held Up While at Work in His Office.

VIROQUA, Wis., Jan. 1.—While County Treasurer John C. Johnson was working in his office in the court house Saturday evening two strangers entered the office and presenting fire arms made the treasurer surrender. They gagged and bound him and forced him to open the vault, from which they extracted between $4,000 and $5,000. They locked him in the vault, where he remained till near 11 o'clock. On the discovery of the robbery couriers were sent in all directions and the wires used in hopes of

Apprehending the Robbers.

Johnson was serving the last day of his second term and was prepared to turn the affairs of the office over to his successor. Not an hour before the robbery he had closed the final settlement with the finance committee of the county board. Mr. Johnson and a younger brother remained and closed up some work. Treasurer Johnson says his brother had not more than left the building when he heard footsteps coming through the hall, and a pull at his office door, which was locked. Thinking that his brother had returned for something, he stepped to the door, unlocked it and found himself

Confronted by Two Masked Men

with revolvers drawn, who commanded him to "keep his head shut or have it blown off." He was forced to unlock the heavy vault door, then the large safe and the combination on the safe deposit box within. This done, Mr. Johnson was nearly strangled by having a handkerchief forced into his mouth and another put over his mouth and tightly drawn at the back of his head. His hands were drawn behind his back and securely bound with strong cord. The money was hastily secured and stowed away in the overcoat pockets of the plunderers. The booty bagged, the desperadoes closed the vault door on Johnson and made their exit from the office, locking the door and taking the key with them.

BAPTIZED WITH BLOOD.

Terrible Battle Occurs in the New Mining Camp of San Juan, Colo.

DENVER, Dec. 29.—The San Juan mining camp has followed the precedents of all great mining camps by baptising itself with human blood. A courier arrived in Bluff City during the morning and reported a terrible battle Tuesday morning, in which over 100 shots were exchanged. He reported eleven killed and a large number wounded. George Ferguson, an old prospector, and James Cody, known as "Blind Jim," one of the best known characters in Arizona and New Mexico mining camps, are among the slain. The courier was in a

State of Breathless Excitement

and had left the grounds after the last shot was fired to obtain medical aid. A private dispatch during the afternoon from Dolores to John Eddy, a Denver mining man, confirms the terrible report. The trouble grew out of a dispute over certain claims which had been staked out. There are nearly 5,000 men in the fields and there has been very little attention paid to the people staking out claims. The prospectors have simply devoted their time to prospecting and scouring the sands to find the most promising location.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Persons Lose Their Lives in a Kansas Fire.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Dec. 30.—One of the most destructive fires to life and property ever experienced here occurred during the night. Three large two-story dwellings on Crouch avenue, owned by William Chestnut, caught fire from natural gas and were entirely consumed, nothing being saved. Four persons were cremated alive and several made miraculous escapes in their night clothes. The names of the dead are: Mrs. Louise Kindle, Miss Griffith, an infant child, Miss Fletcher, a servant.

Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The house of William Phillips, a colored laborer, living near Stony Brook, L. I., was destroyed by fire. Four small children who were locked in the house were horribly burned. Two of them were dead when discovered, and the others died soon after.

Celebrated Emancipation Day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.—The Afro-American citizens took possession of the city Monday and celebrated Emancipation Day with booming honors. Thousands of colored people from the surrounding country flocked to town.

The Latest in Men's Scarfs.

White silk scarfs are worn in the afternoon and dark scarfs in the morning. The shapes are the large four-in-hand, tied in a small knot, with broad flowing ends, and the wide puffed Ascot scarf. The handsomest white scarfs are in fine birdseye patterned silks that are soft and lustrous, and these are chosen for day weddings and receptions for groom, best man, ushers and guests. The novelty just offered for morning wear is the four-in-hand scarf of bright Scotch plaid silk. More familiar scarfs are of subdued coloring of intricate Persian designs or of small brocaded figures. Olive brocaded scarfs are worn with brown suits by men who are fond of novelties. Russian blue scarfs are brocaded in small black designs. Dark green grounds have orange arabesque patterns.

A navy blue silk, called brussels twill, powdered with white spots or small horseshoes, is chosen by Englishmen or men with English tastes for scarfs all the year round. Black satin scarfs are still worn all day, and narrow black ties are worn in the evening at stag parties. White lawn ties for full evening dress are wider than those of last season and should be tied in the new bow that has the strap quite wide and flat instead of being folded. Extreme styles of black cravats are tied in a large bow, with butterfly ends.—Harper's Bazar.

Rather Unreasonable.

Little Girl—I don't see why teachers has to be so mean.

Aunty—What has yours done?

Little Girl—In the 'stronomy lessons last term she asked me how many moons Jupiter had, and I said five, and she marked me a miss 'cause the book said four. Now she says Jupiter really has five moons, and I wanted her to mark that miss off, and she wouldn't.—Good News.

Reason to Be Proud.

Fond Mother—My child, you will always have something to be proud of. You were born on the queen's birthday.

Sweet Child—Dear me, mamma, were we twins?—Exchange.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Board Held Dec. 20th, 1892.

The board met on December 20th for the last meeting of the year, with every member present. The report of the committee in the matter of the Terrebonne and Red Lake Falls road was submitted; said report recommending that the petition be granted. The report was accepted and Commissioners Erwin and DeMers appointed a committee to secure right of way for said road.

Petition read to detach certain territory from school district No. 60 and 61 and attach same to No. 36. Hearing set for January meeting.

The Register of Deeds called for more money for clerk hire and the board decided to appropriate $650 for the purpose of finishing the work for the year.

Bill of Red River Dalen for court calendars was referred to a committee with instructions to report at next meeting.

The members of the board who remain on deck for the coming term passed resolutions congratulating themselves upon their good luck in remaining and extending condolence and taffy to those who go out into the cold, cold world to live like ordinary folks for the future.

The following grist of bills passed muster:

J. T. Beaudry, disbursements	$ 97 91
Cahoon & Lytle, hauling wood	14 47
Anton Witto, 32¼ cords wood	130 00
Dr. Nelson, medical attendance	3 00
Dr. Darrow, med. attendance on prisoners	11 00
B. F. Mackall, medicine for prisoners	7 40
N. Osting, janitor at hospital	27 90
J. H. Sanders, justice fees	1 75
J Stevenson, witness fees	3 50
Chester Facto, work on county hospital	5 00
Martin Russell, constable fees	6 85
Rasmussen & Frankenfield, hardware	20 44
M. Lampman, constable fees	3 50
J. Hosford, juror fees	2 12
A. R. Kystad, witness fees	3 36
S. Anenson, witness fees	3 24
W. G. Hunt, Justice fees	9 95
Dr. A. A. Just, med. attend. on prisoners,	10 50
Wm. Semag, jurors fees	1 12
J. H. Rude, "	1 12
Peter King, "	1 12
H. O. Bridston, "	2 12
Andrew Houg, "	2 12
John J. Ovre, "	1 37
Ole Lee, "	2 12
Owen Nelson, "	1 12
Adam Turdahl, "	3 12
C. O. Nysven, "	2 54
Wm. Anderson, "	2 54
Richard Dazle "	1 12
Tom Olson, "	2 24
C. P. Oftshaus, care patients	9 50
Receiving ballots and mileage—	
John Benson, Garden	9 50
John Detarge, Gervais	6 00
C. Mathison, Lessor	9 00
Oscar Wik, Rhinehart	5 70
P. N. Fevalrud, Badger	6 09
D. C. Hallock, Reis	3 80
Henry Wilson, Sandsville	8 00
E. Hanna, Hammond	2 00
M. S. Merager, Northland	4 00
O. Osmundson, Huntsville	4 00
N. K. Anderson, Sanders	6 60
O. Simmons, Russia	2 00
O. Hendricksen, Higdem	7 00
E. E Abbott, Grove Park	5 00
O. J. Tagley, Woodside	6 60
J. R. Johnson, East Grand Forks	5 20
Robert Nesbit, Nesbit	3 80
Iver Ingebritson, Garfield	4 80
H. C. Misner, Euclid	3 00
Nels Clementson, Liberty	4 00
Frank Hanson, Hubbard	6 00
Charley Pederson, Polk Center	4 40
Henry Biever, Belgium	8 60
J. L. Johnson, St. Hilaire	6 00
O. J. Johnson, Wyandotte	8 00
H. T. Jendron, Gentilly	1 80
John Gleason, Fisher	2 20
A. P. Frank, Brislet	3 00
Joseph Pearault, Lake Pleasant	4 00
S. J. Luran, Tilden	4 00
August Henning, village Red Lake Falls	4 20
Ole Nelson, Brandsvold	9 00
S. T. Johnson, North	7 50
Albert Vickstrom, Eray	5 80
K. O. Gigstad, River Falls	6 00
O. J Watson, Chester	10 00
N. A. Shelt, Eden	11 60
E. Perrusse, Terrebonne	5 20
John McCoy, Grand Forks	6 [illegible]
A O. Stortroen, Tynsid	3 60
D. T. Mitchell, Godfrey	5 00
P. Englestad, Roxbury	6 80
Hans Sampson, Queen	10 80
Walter Latta, Fanny	2 00
Ingebret Larson, Sletten	9 00
P. Boukind, Roome	3 20
W A. Marin, Onstad	8 00
Halvor Grunderson, Bygland	3 00
John Thompson, Vineland	4 40
Fred S. Syverson, Hill River	9 60
O. H. Dale, Knute	7 20
Peder Sanderson, Emardsville	8 00
P. A. Exstrom, Black River	5 20
D. E. Geddes, Keystone	4 40
R. H. Carr, Columbia	11 60
J. R. Hebert, Poplar River	8 00
Mark Congdon, Farley	6 00
R. T. Webster, Fisher	2 80
Frank J. Cernousek Tabor	6 20
Albert Johnson, Winger	8 00
Pat Filbin, Parnell	1 80
Sophia Grundyson, witness fees	3 80
Brown, Tracy & Co., Stationery, etc	18 21
J. V. E. Wyatt, coroner's fees	33 56
H. Johnson, juror's fees	1 12
Noe Brosseau, constable fees	15 00
E. Prudhomme, witness fees	4 20
G. W. Peake, pump repairs	75
Miss A. Grover, work at hospital	30 00
Nels Maus, fees and disbursements	19 80
Anton Witte, wood	37 75
A. Grunderson, cleaning vault	14 00
W. Main, work on court house	20 05
John Lindquist, hospital charges	18 08
L. H. Walker, work on hospital	8 00
Barnes & Slocum, merchandise	1 25
W. E. Walker, storm windows	166 25
C. O. Christianson, canvassing vote	3 00
Dr. C. H. Denniston, med. attendance at hospital	14 50
Mrs. A. M. Freeman, nurse at hospital	35 00
A. R. Holston, telegrams	4 67
Mr Bergsven, digging grave	12 00
Tom Young, banking county buildings	13 00
J. V. E. Wyatt, hospital litter	7 00
Pioneer Press Co., mortgage record	14 50
Frank Theno, fitting storm windows	9 50
Hospital matron, freight	5 53
W. E. McKenzie, printing and stationery	102 15
A. Whittemore, wit. fees	1 12
M. O. Sortedahl, oil cloth, clerk	10 00
M. Williams, constable fees	16 85
C. E. Blonsrud, witness fees	1 48
Tucker Johnson, Juror's fees	1 12
Nels [illegible], witness fees	2 68
John [illegible]son, witness fees	2 68
Chas. Meyers, constable fees	6 45
A. M. Hanson, justice fees	3 35
Geo. Thompson, witness fees	1 12
O. Reilly, constable fees	12 25
C. Sandmoen, witness fees	1 12
John Hildtab, hauling wood	6 25
John Locken, postage	12 15
Red River Lumber Co., lumber	17 14
A. E. Fermain, architect	70 00
Arny Grundysen, sheriff	298 81
Peter Becker, ice for court house	22 00
John B. Dufault, witness fees	3 20
John S. Dwyer, justice fees	9 6
M. E. Kirsch, canvassing votes	3 00
C. Webster, canvassing votes	3 00
Thos. Erwin, commissioner's fees	24 10
C. P. DeMers, " "	30 20
M. E. Kirsch, " "	63 70
J. P. Johnson, " "	25 50
C. P. DeMers, meat for hospital	27 16

The following bills were decided to be not proper county charges: John Carlson's, F. O. Johnson's, C. Mathieson's, M. Gulbrandson's and Dr. A. Nelson's.

The bills of Sheriff Grundysen, Chris Widenhoeffer, Nels Nelson, E. P. West and I. Barrell were referred for correction.

Another Old-Timer Goes.

On Tuesday evening H. A. Mason and wife left for their new home in Michigan. "Herb," as he is best known, came to Crookston in the early day. On account of weak eyes he was incapacitated for general business and opened a peanut, confectionery and pop-corn stand in one corner of the post office room. This humble beginning soon out-grew his limited quarters and he rented a large building and added largely to his stock until, when he sold out recently, he was doing a large business on the corner of Main and Robert streets. Herb is a rustler from way back, is enterprising and public-spirited, ever ready to sacrifice time and money for the upbuilding of our little city, and there is many a man left that could be better spared than Herb. He leaves many warm friends here who will unite with the JOURNAL in a hearty wish for his future prosperity, while they secretly hope that he will yet return to Crookston to live.

Kirsch on Home Industry.

Commissioner Kirsch—cunning old fox—got in a very nice plug for the Times at the opening of the session of the new board. He reported on a bill of the Red River Dalen which had been referred to him. The bill was for printing court calendars and amounted to some $75.00. Mike said he wrote to the Grand Forks Herald for a price on the job and they gave him $100.00, so he had concluded that the Dalen's bill was all right. In explaining why the board had kicked on the bill, Kirsch said the Times had printed them for $65 and they thought the Dalen was overcharging. He forgot to say that calendars differ and that the last calendars may have contained more cases than when the Times printed them. But the funny part of the joke was that Mr. Kirsch said he believed in patronizing home industry. Why did he send to Grand Forks then for a bid when there was at least another printing office in the city that could do the work as cheap and as well as the Times or the Dalen or the Grand Forks Herald?

Was it L. G. Wood?

Going down on the N. P. train on Friday evening of last week somebody handed the conductor a pass made out in the name of Senator L. G. Wood and when requested to sign his name, wrote "L. G. Wood" but it was so different from the signature on the pass that the conductor was suspicious and requested him to identify himself further by showing some letter or paper or any document he might have about him. This the man utterly refused to do and when informed that unless he did so he would be obliged to put up for his fare and forfeit the pass, he produced a fat pocket-book and producing a ten dollar bill handed it to the conductor who kept the pass and handed back the change. The question is "If that was Senator Wood why did he pay his fare rather than comply with a reasonable request, and if it was not him who was it?"

The Enterprise is Jealous.

Hallock Enterprise:—It is quite amusing to see the accounts in the Crookston papers of the capture of Geo. Schneider by Chief Gonyea. The facts are that as an officer he did just what he was wired to do by the marshal of this city, and was told to search the butter where he would find the money. Let honor be given to whom honor is due. Chief Gonyea did only as directed by the marshal of this city, or as the marshal of this place would at any time do for Chief Gonyea were he so ordered.

House for Rent.

G. W. Peake's residence, corner of Elm and Fourth streets, is for rent. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to owner. [25 tf]

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Fire destroyed half a million dollars worth of property at Omaha.

John D. Rockfeller has given the Chicago university another million dollars.

The McAuliffe-Burge fight is off, the big purse being withdrawn because the men could not agree upon terms.

Four cases of smallpox were received at the Riverside hospital, New York, Tuesday.

Another extensive conspiracy to murder the czar has been unearthed by Russian officers.

At Geneva, N. Y., the Linden opera house was totally destroyed by fire, and several adjoining buildings damaged. Loss, $60,000.

A man named Kevan has been arrested at Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, on the charge of being connected with the Dublin explosion.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

Kevans, the man arrested for causing the Dublin explosion, has been released.

The annual meeting of the Geological Society of America is in session at Ottawa.

The damage from floods in California will amount to over a million dollars. Fifty thousand acres are under water.

An autopsy shows Baron Reinach's death to have been due to natural causes, and not to poison, as was alleged.

Sixteen Indians, taken prisoners at the Tamacio massacre, in Chihauhau, have been taken to the City of Mexico, where they will be shot.

Bills have been prepared providing that the quarantine system shall be placed in the hands of the revenue marine hospital service.

The committee appointed by the United States congress to investigate the Cuban quarantine and immigration matters has arrived at Havana.

Friday, Dec. 30.

Loring Pickering, senior proprietor of the San Francisco Morning Call, is dead.

Edwin Parker Deacon has begun suit for divorce in the New York courts.

James Dunlap, one of the men who robbed the Northampton (Mass.) bank of $1,000,000, has been released from prison, having served fourteen years.

The 200th anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing in New York is to be celebrated on the 12th of April next by a dinner at Delmonico's.

The New York World publishes a three-column article in which it is alleged that the American committee got $2,500,000 for its "influence" in the Panama canal matter.

Mary Martin, the young woman reporter convicted of passing a worthless check for $20 on a Brooklyn grocer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Mrs. Lease will be appointed member of the Kansas state board of corrections and charities.

Mrs. Lewis Mively and two daughters were fatally burned at Millersburg, O., by a lamp explosion.

The Umbria has arrived at New York. She was over twelve days from Liverpool, owing to a broken shaft.

Commodore Skarriatt, of the Mohican, believes that this country and England may have trouble over the Sandwich Islands.

Tascott has been discovered again, this time in two places at once. One man says he met him in Alaska and the Denver police think they have him behind the bars there.

F. D. Somerby, supreme justice of the defunct Iron Hall, has been arrested at Philadelphia. The charge against him is the same as that against other Iron Hall officers already arrested.

Monday, Jan. 2.

Twenty-eight cases of typhus fever developed in New York, Sunday.

Railroad earnings in the United States during the year ending June 30, last, were $1,522,711,698.

Speaker Crisp is ill again. While in New York he caught a severe cold which settled in his stomach.

A Great Northern snow plow was was wrecked by a snowslide near Kalispel, Mon., Sunday, and four men were killed.

John S. Johnson, of Minneapolis, lowered the one mile indoor world's bicycle record Saturday at Milwaukee to 2 minutes and 30 seconds.

It is rumored that C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, has obtained control of the Duluth and Winnipeg and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railways.

The United States government brings suit against the Union Pacific and Western Union, asking that the contract between the two companies be declared void, and that the Union Pacific be compelled to fullfil its contract with the government.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Striking coal miners in Germany are becoming riotous.

Senator Kenna has had a relapse, and it is not believed he will recover.

The relations between Messrs. Cleveland and Whitney are said to be strained.

Forty-four members of congress will go to the Sandwich Islands in May. The precise object is unknown.

DR. BRIGGS UPHELD.

Charge of Heresy Against the Noted Divine Fails to Be Sustained.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The session of the New York presbytery which is sitting as a court on the trial of Professor Briggs, was begun promptly at 2 p. m. The voting on the first charge was begun at 4 o'clock and the vote on the sixth charge was completed when the presbytery adjourned, shortly before 6 o'clock. The result of these ballots was then announced to the reporters. The result was a great surprise for on all of the six counts the vote was adverse to the sustaining of the charges.

The Vote on the Several Charges.

On the first charge, accusing Professor Briggs with teaching that the reason is a source of divine authority, 60 voted to sustain the charge and 68 against. On the second charge, which accuses Professor Briggs with teaching that the church is a source of divine authority, there were 55 votes cast in favor of sustaining the charge and 71 against. The closest vote was on the third charge, that Professor Briggs taught that the scriptures contained errors of history and fact. On this charge the vote was 61 to sustain and 68 against the charge. After this vote had been taken two or three of the

Anti-Briggs Men Left the Court

and others refrained from voting on the last three charges. On the fourth charge, accusing Professor Briggs with teaching that Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch, the result was 53 for and 72 against. The vote on the fifth charge, accusing Professor Briggs with teaching that Isaiah did not write many of the chapters of the book bearing his name, was 49 for and 70 against. The vote on the sixth charge, accusing Professor Briggs of teaching that sanctification is progressive after death, was 57 for and 69 against.

Will Be Appealed.

The case will be appealed to the general assembly, which will meet in Washington early in the spring. The assembly will appoint a commission consisting of fourteen unprejudiced members to act on the appeal. The friends of Dr. Briggs were greatly pleased with the result. They had calculated on a majority ranging from four to six.

HOSTILE TO DIAZ.

A Proclamation by Mexican Insurgents Boldly Announces the Fact.

MONTEREY, Mex., Jan. 3.—The Mexican government through the efforts of General Reyes, governor of the state of Nueva Leon, has secured positive evidence implicating two hundred prominent Mexicans of the state of Tamaulipas and the Texas frontier in the present revolutionary movement. This evidence is in the nature of a secret revolutionary pronunciamento, distributed among those believed to be in sympathy with the cause.

This document is signed with the names of 200 men. It outlines the plan of revolution and the policy of the proposed new government.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHUS.

New York's Health Department Busy Fighting the Disease.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Five additional cases of typhus fever were discovered during the day, making in all forty-eight cases that have developed since Dec. 1. These cases are all from the lodging house at 34 Bayard street, except one at Ward's Island. Nearly all the attention of the health department is now centered on the Bayard street house. There are fifty-one persons in quarantine in the house. Physicians examine them every hour and as soon as the fever develops the sufferer is removed to the island. Dr. Cyrus Elson, of the board of health, said that he did not think the outbreak had anything to do with the cases brought here in the Messila last spring. It is possible, however, that the disease may have been brought here from Mexico, where it is raging.

NO ARSENIC FOUND.

The Deaths Among the Arkansas Convicts Not Caused by Poisoning.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3.—Dr. J. J. Robertson, penitentiary physician, has returned from St. Louis bringing the report of Dr. Curtman, who has been holding tests for three days of the viscera taken from the bodies of two dead convicts. Dr. Curtman held eight tests, each one resulting the same, showing the absence of arsenic. This settles the poisoning theory, and many now believe that the disease among the convicts is a type of cholera.

Fire in an Insane Asylum.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—A special to The Wisconsin from Sheboygan, Wis., says: An overheated stove caused a fire at the county insane asylum at 3 o'clock this morning, in which Chester Carver, the night watchman, aged 60, was suffocated. Superintendent A. J. Whiffan was seriously burned in endeavoring to save Carver. The pecuniary loss amounted to $500.

To Test Dynamite Guns.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, Lieutenant Schroeder, has left the Brooklyn navy yard for Port Royal. She passed out of Sandy Hook at 8:39. The vessel will go direct to Port Royal sound, where the final test of her great dynamite guns will be made. The tests will be made early next week.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

AT JACKSON'S HOME.

THE HISTORIC MANSION OF THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

What the Ladies of Tennessee Are Doing to Preserve The Hermitage and Also the Cabin in Which the Warrior and Statesman Spent His Boyhood.

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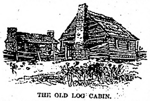
Englishmen are proud of their soldiers. "Hearts of oak" they call them. The oak is a majestic tree, unmoved by storms and defying hurricanes. But the tough, sinewy, gnarled and knotted hickory is our synonym for the audacious, persistent and fiery American soldier, whose type reached perfection in Andrew Jackson.


THE OLD LOG CABIN.

"Old Hickory!" Superb sobriquet! Though years have drifted over his grave the principles of the statesman live and the memory of the soldier is green. And every patriot loves him for what he said at Washington and for what he did at New Orleans.

Though a Democrat of the old school Andrew Jackson belonged neither to party nor section. The nation claims him as one of its great men and famous warriors. There is now a golden opportunity for the nation to show in what reverence his memory is held and to raise its hand against the vandalism of greed which would sweep away a most precious landmark of history—The Hermitage—Jackson's old home near Nashville.

The general assembly of the state of Tennessee has assigned to the care of the Ladies' Hermitage association, of Nashville, the house and tomb of General Jackson and twenty-five surrounding acres to improve and preserve in lasting memory of the hero of New Orleans.

This property was purchased years ago by the state from the adopted son of General Jackson, with the proviso that his wife remain there during her life. Mrs. Jackson died three years ago, when the state handed over the historic mansion to The Hermitage association.

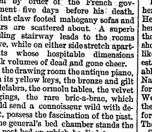
When the energetic and patriotic southern gentlewomen who formed this association took possession of the noble mansion they found ruin and decay everywhere prevalent upon the estate. The little log cabin where "Old Hickory" lived for fifteen years was a complete wreck. "Its chimney was falling down and its roof was caving in." Up at the brave old mansion affairs were not much better. The roof leaked, the plaster had fallen in all the rooms, and the wall paper was discolored and peeling. Outbuildings were tottering, fences tumbling down, and the melancholy of ruin was fast settling over the entire place.

The mansion has been roofed, plastering and paper have been repaired, fences, drives and outbuildings put in shape and the log cabin fully restored, even to the kitchen fireplace, before which "Uncle Alf," the ancient negro body servant of the general, still sits, and gazing in its ruddy flames lives over the eventful past.

The Hermitage is a magnificent specimen of colonial architecture. The approach through a long avenue bordered by grand old trees is indescribably picturesque. Across its antique porticoes and massive pillars brush low, drooping boughs, and the warm sunshine touches the old house with loving fingers. The great carved door, with its resounding knocker, stands open. Enter the old fashioned hall, long and broad enough for a modern ballroom. It is papered with highly colored scenes and incidents in the life of Telemachus.

This paper was bought by General Jackson in France in 1837 and is in an excellent state of preservation. The pictures hang on the walls just as Jackson left them. There are two very fine portraits of Mrs. Jackson, by Earle, and any number of portraits of the general, the most interesting perhaps being that taken by order of the French government five days before his death. Quaint claw footed mahogany sofas and chairs are scattered about. A superb winding stairway leads to the rooms above, while on either side stretch apartments whose hospitable dimensions speak volumes of dead and gone cheer.

In the drawing room the antique piano, with its yellow keys, the bronze and gilt candelabra, the ormolu tables, the velvet hangings, the rare bric-a-brac, which would send a connoisseur wild with delight, possess the fascination of the past. In the general's bed chamber stands the four post bed on which he died.


THE HERMITAGE.

The great mansion is a vast treasure house, literally crammed with relics and souvenirs of priceless value. There is a quantity of General Jackson's personal articles of jewelry and clothing, his watch, seal, cornelian ring, topaz breastpin, gold pen and pencil, tobacco box, walking stick, slippers, flesh brush, dressing gown and a marvelous regalia of beads presented to him by Sam Houston, of Texas.

There is his library, a collection of several hundred volumes, nearly all of which contain his autograph. There is an extensive collection of snuffboxes, one of which belonged to Lafayette and was presented by himself. There is a wilderness of curios, medals, coins, pipes and swords, among the latter being the one presented Jackson by the citizens of New Orleans in commemoration of the famous battle.

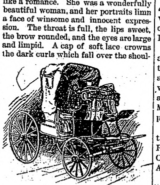
There are all the beautiful old mahogany, the rosewood, the mother of pearl, the gilt and the damask of those days. There are pitchers, vases, lamps, candelabra, andirons, clocks, statuettes, servers, mirrors, candlesticks, china and silver, including the family tea service. There is a silver dish which belonged to Decatur, a letter from Jefferson, an exquisite porcelain miniature of Mrs. De Witt Clinton, presented by herself and accompanied by a letter couched in stately persiflage of that day; an armchair presented by the wife of Chief Justice Taney, George Washington's office chair, a small panel from the floor of Napoleon's room at Longwood, St. Helena, a piece of candle found in Cornwallis' hut at the surrender of Yorktown and sent to Jackson with the request that he light it on every recurring 8th of January, and a penholder made from a portion of the tree under which Washington first unsheathed his sword in defense of American liberty.

The general's state coach is preserved as well as his carriage, made of a portion of the old ship Constitution.

In cupboards and closets are stored away many rare old bits of faded finery and coquetry. There is the full set of pearls and topaz presented by New Orleans women to Mrs. Jackson. There is a beautiful pink brocade worn by Jackson's niece at the court of Berlin, and the wedding gown of the wife of Jackson's adopted son, a Miss Yorke, a Philadelphia belle. This dainty combination of lace and satin has been worn as a wedding gown by brides of three successive generations.

"All houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted," says Longfellow, and The Hermitage is no exception. It is peopled, to the imaginative visitor, with a company of illustrious shadows, among which perhaps the phantom of gentle Rachel Jackson moves with the most tender and melancholy interest, seeming indissolubly blended with every nook and corner of the home to which she was devoted, and from which destiny decreed she should not wander.

The story of Rachel Jackson's life is like a romance. She was a wonderfully beautiful woman, and her portraits limn a face of winsome and innocent expression. The throat is full, the lips sweet, the brow rounded, and the eyes are large and limpid. A cap of soft lace crowns the dark curls which fall over the shoulders. Mrs. Jackson possessed a lovely disposition and deep personal piety. In her youth she contracted an unfortunate alliance with one her inferior in every respect, and from whom she was divorced. The love of General Jackson for his amiable and interesting wife amounted to idolatry, and during his momentous career he never escaped from the influence she left behind her. He wore her miniature on his heart till his death, and, no matter what his cares or pleasures, at the close of each busy day the president retired to a quiet room to commune with the portrait and the Bible of his dead wife.


JACKSON'S COACH.

Mrs. Jackson cared very little for the honors of this world and longed for nothing so much as the hour when her husband would finish with politics, for he assured her that when that time arrived he would become a Christian. When Jackson was elected president his wife said to those about her: "For Mr. Jackson's sake I am glad; for my own I never wished it. I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in that palace in Washington."

It was while making preparations for her departure from the dearly loved Hermitage and the little chapel built by her husband for her own especial use that this gentle soul received the rude shock which caused her death. She was like a mother to every servant on the estate, and wishing to leave all comfortable for the winter made a trip into Nashville to buy supplies and clothing for those who were dependent on her. Weary from her shopping she went into the parlor of a hotel to rest while waiting for the family coach to carry her back to The Hermitage.

Suddenly she heard her name spoken in an adjoining room and her character basely and cruelly calumniated. For some time she sat there, pale and cold, listening to accusations against herself which had been freely circulated during the campaign, but which her chivalric husband had carefully kept from her knowledge. The popular tradition adds that she was seized with spasmodic disease of the heart, from which a few nights later she died.

The grief of Jackson was agonizing, and from that hour he seemed to live to avenge her wrongs. Probably during no other administration of the government has personal feeling entered so largely into official appointments as in the offices filled by Andrew Jackson. Did he have the slightest suspicion that a man had neglected to espouse the cause of his beloved wife he lost no time in removing him. Upon her tomb he caused her virtues to be enumerated and her good deeds recited, ending the glowing tribute with these touching and eloquent words: "A being so gentle and so virtuous slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even death, when he bore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God."

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."
A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

The Testimonials.

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Bris'et,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester.	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nels A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Gaderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerisonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcau,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S J Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Honkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Holvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

I'm a Gone Goose!

I'M A GONE GOOSE

THIS IS THE CRY OF

COMPETITORS,

But don't stop to bewail the unfortunate goose when we are offering boy's three-piece silk mixed suits for $4.00. We defy competition on these. If you added a handful of dollars to this price you would just about strike the figure ordinarily demanded. They are a positive curiosity of cheapness—a little bonanza for a quick buyer. It takes something like courage to treat prices with such scant ceremony, but we are taking the bull by the horns, and you get the benefit of it. So as to give you a chance to recover from your astonishment, we will add that we are also offering rare bargains all over the house.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

THE DUAL
MEAT MARKET.
CHARLEY VINE
Is Headquarters for all kinds of
Fresh and Salt Meats.

Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.

SHOPS
Corner Broadway and Robert street,
and on Second street, in Reckitt block,
Crookston, - - Minn.

Valley Roller Mills.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS
MADE FROM SELECTED RED
RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections. Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

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and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.
TEACHERS:—R. C. Holaday, Nellie B. Perry and L. E. Gossman.
Winter Term begins Monday, January 2d, 1893. Send for new catalogue.
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BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—
FAMOUS
BRAND
STOVE
AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.
They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at
REASONABLE PRICES.

WINTER IS HERE

And you will no doubt want a new set of

BOB SLEDS

We will have a carload here in a few days, the best that money can buy. We bought for cash from the manufacturers at a bargain and can save you some money. Wait and see us.

These cold days you will WANT SOME COAL.

We deliver promptly hard and soft coal or wood. Best quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., Opera Block, Crookston.

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.
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You Can Buy Reliable
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
—OF—
SYLVESTER & FINSETH,
—CHEAPER AND BETTER—

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine.** Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies; Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

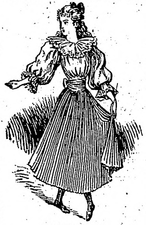
SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn.

FASHIONS

STYLES FOR GIRLS.

Attractive Models for Evening Frocks, Day Dresses and Wraps.

Evening frocks are now an important consideration in children's dress. A novel kind for a little girl has a white woolen yoke and sleeves, embroidered in color to match the rest of the dress and made in electric blue, orange or some other vivid coloring, in a rich plush falling in unbroken line to the ankles. Another charming little dress is a green plush cut somewhat after the fashion of a student's robe, opening at the sides over an underdress of a light eau de nil silk, gathered across the bust.



A DANCING DRESS.

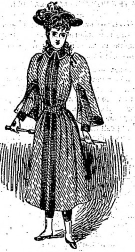
Our first cut shows a pretty dancing dress for a girl of fifteen. It is a graceful model entirely of wool crepon in a pale turquoise hue; the skirt is accordion plaited; the sash, tied in two short bows, is edged with narrow silk embroidery. A full, soft frill of fine white Malines lace gives a finish to throat and sleeves.

The French style of evening dress for young girls is simple white, with a colored stripe or flowered pattern; the skirts made plain and a little trained; the waists round, gathered into wide waistbands of bright color. Sometimes wide sashes are tied at the back in a baby bow and long ends, or else colored satin corselets are worn.

For quite little girls the fashionable party dress is made with the round waist, full skirt, just covering the knees, and full sleeves.

Two or more colors and an equal number of fabrics are sometimes included in a child's dress. Wool costumes in reps, diagonals, bouche and rough materials in general, of the rich colors so suitable for winter, are more stylish than smooth surfaced goods. Perhaps most popular in every grade of material are the Scotch and fancy French plaids. Zouave and other short jackets are in favor, and full, round waists, with fullness confined by a wide belt, figure among the newest models. With these are worn full, straight skirts, most of which are no longer made very long for little children, but reach just below the knee.

In out of door wraps children are admirably catered for. Cloth jackets, with double or triple "coachman's capes" edged with fur, represent stylish and luxurious models. Little fawn coats, with Russian belts and fully gathered waists, are warm and cozy looking, and there are little round cloaks with pointed capes and yokes, sometimes made in red, with hanging sleeves, bordered with beaver, but more usually with no sleeves at all. For a warm, serviceable wrap the long cloak or mantle that entirely covers the dress is much liked, and may be worn hanging full or belted in, as shown in the second cut. This garment for a girl of fourteen is of rough cloth of smoke gray color. The trimming is a coarse 2-inch black braid. The waistband fastens with a handsome silver filigree clasp.



A GIRL'S CLOAK.

Money Was No Object.

The circumstance is worth recording in connection with the refusal of Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. J. M. Barrie to undertake a lecturing tour in America, that not so long ago repeated overtures were presented to the three most widely known Englishmen of the century, requesting them to address audiences in the principal cities of the United States. It is some years now since Mr. Gladstone definitively relinquished the thought of crossing the Atlantic, and long before the decease of Charles Haddon Spurgeon and of Lord Tennyson—to both of whom requests were at one time somewhat persistent—the invitations had ceased.

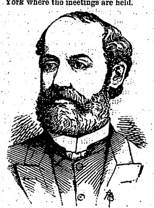
American Ministers in London.

American ministers seem to be getting very popular in London. Dr. Pierson is fully installed at the Metropolitan tabernacle, and now Dr. Pentecost has accepted an invitation to occupy for a time at least the pulpit of the Marylebone Presbyterian church. Dr. Pentecost is a Congregationalist, and it is not improbable that he may consent to be the permanent successor of Dr. Donald Fraser.

THE GAVEL IN USE.

Moderator Bliss Has to Be Busy at the Briggs Trial.

The Briggs heresy case is one of the most notable affairs in the history of Presbyterianism. In fact, according to the New York Tribune, it is considered to be one of the most important ecclesiastical investigations in the last half century. Not since the heresy trial of Albert Barnes, resulting in the split of the Presbyterian church, has so much interest been manifested in religious circles, and this interest is shown in the large attendance in the Scotch church in New York where the meetings are held.



DR. JOHN C. BLISS.

Besides Dr. W. C. Young, the president of Center college, and the moderator of the general assembly, who opened one session with prayer, there have been many well known clergymen present besides those composing the court, and the laymen and lay women have also shown a lively interest in the proceedings. The galleries are filled at each session, but so far there has been little attempt "to speak to the galleries," the members confining their remarks to the members of the court. As it is a judicial case that is under consideration, the moderator insists that there shall be no applause. One afternoon the venerable Charles Butler, the president of the board of directors of the seminary, entered the church and sat in the seat directly behind Dr. Briggs, whose inaugural address was delivered upon his transference from the Hebrew chair to the chair of Biblical theology founded by Mr. Butler.

Dr. John C. Bliss, the moderator of the presbytery, is making a strenuous effort to keep the brethren to their texts, but it is difficult for him, even with his gavel in hand, to suppress a great deal of discussion that would apparently better be left unsaid. If he errs, it is in his earnest desire to give fair play to both sides, and to prevent, if possible, a decision which shall result in an exception being taken or a complaint on appeal being made.

The trial is expected to last for some time.

Anecdote of Sherman's Son.

A detachment of soldiers were told off to take charge of young Tom (now Father) Sherman while crossing the pontoon bridge across the Potomac when the armies of the country were coming to Washington to take part in the great review there in 1865. He was then about eight years old.

One of the men asked him if he expected to grow up as smart a man as his father, the general, and he promptly answered, "No!" "Why?" was the next question. "Well," he replied with the same readiness, "there are plenty other men who have grown up, and why ain't they as smart as my father?"—Philadelphia Times.

During the Sixteenth century all widows were required to dress in the plain robes worn by conventual orders

S. L. COLLINS,

Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D., 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8.40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 28th, A. D., 1892.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys.
[37-43]

NORTHWESTERN College of Commerce

GRAND FORKS, - - - - NORTH DAKOTA.

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BUSINESS COLLEGES under the above name offers facilities superior to any school in the Northwest for obtaining a Practical Education. Four Courses. Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting, Ornamental Penmanship and English. Students receive personal instruction and can enter at any time and take just such studies as they desire. Evening School now in session. Good board $2.00 per week TUITION REASONABLE.

Three thousand Handsome Catalogues for Free Distribution. Send for one. Write for particulars

H. L. RUCKER, President. J. J. SWENGEL, Principal.

THE LIQUOR HABIT CURED!

HAVE YOU A FRIEND, near or remote, who has fallen a victim to the tyrannical appetite for liquor or morphine. Are you interested in having him released from the bondage—a bondage worse than death? What would you not give in time or money to enable him to break the galling chains of appetite and give him power to stand upon his feet in the dignity of his true manhood? Can this be done? you ask. Yes. Induce him to take the Silver Ash Treatment at Moorhead, Minn., and the diseased condition will be cured, the appetite for drink will be destroyed and he will be a man again. We know it will cure him. The institute is located on Front Street, over Mackall's drug store; H. D. Scott is manager and Dr. D. C. Darrow, an old and successful practitioner in Moorhead, is physician in charge. For particulars and terms of treatment, address

AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
Moorhead, Minnesota.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Dainerd Bros.

(Successors to Chas. Smith,)

—DEALERS IN—

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Game and Fish.

FARMERS, We want your Beef Cattle, Poultry, Hides and Furs, and will pay you the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for them.

BROADWAY,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, December 21st 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac N. Dall, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Nels N. Dall executor of the estate of Isaac N. Dall deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the final account of his administration and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law;

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Friday the 21st day of January A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County.

And it is futher ordered, that notice thereof be given to all pesons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston Minnesota the 21st day of December A. D. 1892.

[37-39]

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

Here's Your Chance! Down They Go!

In Order to Reduce Our Stock we will sell same

- AT ACTUAL COST! -

Prices from 25 to 50 per cent Cheaper Than UsuaL.

THEY MUST GO!

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

	Former Price.		
Me sOvercoats,	$ 2.50	will sell now at	$1.60
" "	6.00	" " "	3.65
" "	8.00	" " "	4.50
" "	10.00	" " "	6.50
" "	12.50	" " "	8.00
" "	15.00	" " "	9.00
" "	16.50	" " "	10.00
" "	18.00	" " "	11.50
" "	20.00	" " "	13.00
" "	25.00	" " "	16.00

Overcoats with fur collars and cuffs, regular price 15.00 $16.00 and $18.00, we will sell for $10.50. 33 per cent. reduction on all children's and boys' overcoats.

SPECIAL.

50 All wool black suits, made of Clay worsteds, well worth 20.00, will sell during this sale for $11.50.

MEN'S SUITS.

	Former Price.		
Men's Suits,	$ 8.00 (blk worsted)	will sell at	$ 5.50
"	10.00 (all wool)	" "	6.00
"	12.50	" "	8.00
"	15.00	" "	10.00
"	16.50	" "	11.00
"	18.00	" "	12.50
"	20.00	" "	13.50
"	22.50	" "	14.50
"	25.00	" "	15.50

Boys' and children's suits 33 per cent reduction,

Fur caps, good quality, 75c

Plush caps, former price	$2.00 now	$1.25
"	2.50 "	1.50
"	3.00 "	1 75
"	3.50 "	2.00

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Neckties, former price	25c, now at	15c
" "	50c, "	35c
" "	75c, "	50c
" "	$1.00 "	60c

MUFFLERS.

Former price 50c, now 25c	Former price 1.25, now	75c
" 75c " 50c	" 1.50, "	80c
" 1.00 " 60c	" 2.00, "	1.25

Former price 2.50, now 1.50.

UNDERWEAR.

Former price 50c, now	37½c
" 75c "	50c
" $1.00 "	75c
" 1.50 "	$1.00
" 1.75 "	1.25
" 2.00 "	1.37½
" 2.50 "	1.50
" 3.00 "	2.00

The same sweeping reductions "go" in all other departments not mentioned here. This will be a perfect slaughter of merchandise. We have made up our minds tomake things "hum" and we will do it. Call early and get good selection.

C. O. D. Clothing House,

MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

WHAT will "Paul Pants" Bodine do with his outfit now, which he recently purchased from McGrew on the strength of assurances that he would get the county printing? Better take it out on your claim in the woods, Paul—and grow up with the country.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of the state horticultural society will be held at Minneapolis on January 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1893.

An extensive program has been prepared, and liberal premiums will be given for exhibits of apples, grapes, cranberries, plants in pots, cut flowers, vegetables, honey, etc. Programs may be had by applying to A. W. Latham, Excelsior, Minn.

DESPITE the fact that a great many are complaining of hard times, our subscription list continues to grow encouragingly and we have commenced the new year adding names to our list with encouraging rapidity. Where once in a while some one drops out two or three or four steps in to fill the vacancy, and it is a great pleasure to us to know that our list is growing encouragingly. For this fact we wish to thank our friends again and renew our promise to make the JOURNAL better than ever before. We can do it with your help, friends.

THE holiday issue of that excellent paper, the Breeder's Gazette, was one of the most handsome that has come to our table this season. The Breeder's Gazette, as its name implies, is especially adapted to the requirements of breeders and is the best paper of its kind in the United States, in fact it is an invaluable and on the farm. Many of our readers know what it is, and any who have never seen a copy and would like to do so, can be accomodated by calling at this office. If desired we will secure it for any subscriber to the JOURNAL.

THAT large amount of strong opposition that the St. Paul Globe found existing against Senator Davis just after election, somehow seems to have dwindled away somewhere and it would require a powerful magnifying glass to find much of it floating about the capitol building in St. Paul when the legislature is in session. The Globe, having started to kick up a row in that quarter tried its hand on the speaker-ship question and tried to make out that Lee was tied up soul and body by the monopolists—and succeeded as well as in the case of the senatorship. Poor old Globe.

THE "smelling committee," appointed by the New York stockholders of the Northern Pacific to see why the road did not pay, made a trip over the entire line, and report that the only reason why the road does not pay is because it has been building too many non-paying branch lines—for which the directors are responsible. It is a pity that a road having such broad gauge liberal management, splendid equipments, elegant rolling stock, good train service and accomodating employes as the Northern Pacific has should not be a paying concern.

THE Rev. Dr. Briggs of New York, who has been tried by the New York presbytery for heresy, has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him. He was charged with teaching: first, that the reason is a source of divine authority; 2d, that the church is a source of divine authority; 3d, that the scriptures contained errors of history and fact; 4th, that Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch; 5th, that Isaaiah did not write many of the chapters in the book bearing his name; 6th, that sanctification is progressive after death. Dr. Briggs can now enter the lecture field and amass a fortune.

THE heterogeneous editor of the Dalen—Mr. Bydal—is a candidate for receiver of the local land office, and is said to have good backing. Mr. Bydal's democracy is unquestioned, and the work which he has done for the party entitles him to consideration at the hands of the president. His valiant services for Kelso—the democratic candidate for congress from this district—proves that he is an unflinching, uncompromising, dyed-in-the-wool democrat. The Crookston Times—the democratic organ of the county—did on more than one occasion during the campaign testify to the Dalen's invaluable services in supporting Mr. Kelso. This should be sufficient to secure a land office appointment—or anything else—for that matter.

THE Red River Dalen is said to be in declining health—due probably to an admixture of politics and also that the nickels dropped in the slot haven't worked into the right grooves.

M. E. KIRSCH was re-elected as chairman of the county board. Mike has come pretty near running the board for a number of years and it looks as though he hadn't lost his grip yet.

ROBERT ANDERSON was seated as a county commissioner at the last meeting of the board, despite the protest made by Montague & Bucklen on behalf of Mr. Rhinehart, who is contesting Mr. Anderson's election.

THE legislature was organized on Thursday, the House selecting our candidate for speaker, Wm. E. Lee, and defeating our candidate for engrossing clerk, Bronson Strain. The republicans organized the Senate, and a Crookstonite, Henry Burkhardt, Jr., was given a position—that of assistant file-clerk. Now, if the members are expeditious a short session is all that is needed to transact the business that will come before it.

PARTIES are ungrateful. Look at poor Tveitmoe, of the Tribune. After all the soul-inspiring orations which he made for the people's party last fall, and the amount of brain-work which he put in on the Tribune, he was left out on the printing deal—and the board is composed of four people's party men and one democrat. What excuse can they offer poor Tveitmoe? He button-holed all the members—except Mike—held secret confabs with them, etc., but it didn't work—he didn't have the "stuff." Oh, well, perhaps they will get a job for him—county lecturer, or something of that kind.

WHATEVER else our populist representatives may do they should work for the drainage bill when that document comes before them for consideration, and if they are in earnest in their professions of great regard for the welfare of the people they will do it. This is a matter that politics should cut little figure in, as it is so clearly in the interests of the people of the Red River Valley, in fact of the whole state, that all parties should be directly interested in passing a bill to remedy the evil. Every year this country loses a vast amount of money on account of the lands being too wet to sow at all and this can never be remedied until a system of drainage is adopted. If our representatives are alive to our interests there is no reason why something cannot be done in the matter. What will you do, gentlemen?

WHILE Senator George does not favor in full the pending anti-option bill, he believes it will yet pass. He says "I have no idea that the senators will resort to revolutionary methods. Debate upon the bill will run the usual course. The senator has a disposition to hear the anti-option to its close. I do not know how many of the gentlemen desire to speak on it, and of course cannot approximate a date when it will be put to a vote. Some of the opponents of the bill may have endeavored to delay it until after the holidays in the belief that the appropraition bills would crowd it out, but they can have no such effect. If necessary we will hold night sessions and Friday and Saturday sittings. I believe that the bill will pass. It is true that all of the great dailies of the contrary are on the side of the option men, but it will pass. At any rate it may be set down as a certainty that if the bill is defeated the principles which it embodies will ultimately crystalize into law. The sentiment of the people is behind it. The farming instinct is for it. I would rather trust farmer instinct than editorial genius."

THE "REFORM" BOARD.

THE annual printing deal—or rather steal—has again been gone through in this county. At the meeting of the new county board—the "reform" board—last Tuesday the county printing for the year 1893 was awarded to the Crookston Times, McIntosh Times and East Grand Forks Courier. Of course the Crookston Times—as usual—will get the lion's share of the spoils, as neither one of the other papers have a job printing outfit, and of course McKenzie will have to do the job printing. The other papers can publish the proceedings, and McKenzie can print a few copies of the delinquent tax list for them to put in their papers as supplements.

The JOURNAL put in a bid—which was much lower than the ones accepted—but the "reform" board care nothing for economy. The combination between the three papers named had been made, the commissioners had been "fixed," and the deal went through. The thing was dead easy. McKenzie had his man Kirsch—who is for the Times first, last, and all the time—Lanman had Demers and Duffy had his collar on Commissioner Anderson. The three made a combine and the job was put through.

What a farce! If the board wanted to run the county affairs in an economical manner—which they were elected to do—why would they not let the printing as they would any other work for the county—to the lowest responsible bidder? The commissioners excuse themselves on the ground that by publishing the proceedings in these three papers they would reach more taxpayers and the county can afford to pay more for publishing them. A flimsy excuse. The law requires them to publish the proceedings in only one paper in the county and they overstep their authority when they authorize more than one paper to publish them. And as a matter of fact every enterprising paper in every county publishes the commissioners' proceedings—whether paid for it or not—as a matter of news. The poor printer—who makes his living out of his paper—isn't in it at all in Polk county. It's only the fellows who have money who can get a whack at the public pap. Look at them. There's McKenzie, who has made thousands of dollars out of this county and is likely to make thousands more; then there's Duffy, who runs a mortgage and loan office in East Grand Forks and has made considerable money that way—but don't own a dollar's worth of type and runs the Courier as a mouthpiece and gets it printed in Grand Forks; and Lanman, of McIntosh, also makes his living by loaning money to farmers and runs the Times as a side issue. And these are the kind of people who control the county board. Ye gods! Just think of this "reform" board being controlled by money loaners. It costs a great deal to have a reform, but the people want it and we suppose they ought to have it.

The JOURNAL will have a few more words to say next week in regard to the "reform" board and some other people who are not keeping in the middle of the road.

OUR POSITION.

One of our farmer subscribers at Euclid writes the JOURNAL that, as the JOURNAL does not endorse the wild theories of the people's party, he sometimes thinks that the JOURNAL is not in sympathy with the toiling masses and the farmers in this country, and gives as his reason the fact that the JOURNAL supports the republican party principles. We take occasion to answer his letter publicly in order to call attention to an idea that seems to have sprung up in the minds of very many farmers, and that idea is that a man, or a paper cannot support republican principles and be in sympathy with the toiling masses, nay more that a man cannot be honest and be a republican at the same time. Now that is right where we take square issue with our Euclid friend, (who, by the way is an honest, hardworking American farmer, a man who reads and thinks a great deal, and a man whom we believe would scorn to do a dishonest deed or knowingly do wrong,) because the JOURNAL is just as deeply interested in the welfare of this upper country (and especially Polk county) as is anybody in it. If our friend has followed the teachings of Donnelly and Fish, and has placed implicit confidence in everything they advise he cannot be blamed so much for his erroneous ideas, for those men have tried to instil that idea into the minds of their followers and have urged them to implicitly believe everything that Donnelly and Fish say and not to take or read any republican papers—just as if Messrs. Donnelly and Fish were a sort of little gods whose ideas on all subjects were infallible and worthy of acceptance without questioning. Contrast their position with that of S. M. Owen—a man who is worthy of more confidence in a minute than Donnelly and Fish in all their lives. A man who seeing the evils that exist has honestly tried to remedy them and has not insisted because of that fact that he must be awarded an office, and a man who constantly urges farmers to read up on all sides of a question so that they may be fully posted, while Mr. Donnelly has been constantly before the people asking for an office of some kind or other to reward him for his invaluable services. His very attitude, showing plainly that he is not willing to work for the good of the farmers unless he is rewarded is against the fundamental principles of the old Farmers Alliance, which is that the office must seek the man and not the man the office. In spite of this fact the farmers allowed Donnelly and Fish to down Mr. Owen, a man who never sought an office but was only striving to help them because he thought it right to do so—a man who, time after time declined to accept an office when his friends sought to urge it upon him, whose every effort has been to benefit mankind, while every move that Donnelly and Fish have made has been to further their own individual or political ends. The JOURNAL is not opposed to the farmers alliance as it was organized, believing that it could have been made as powerful an instrument for good as was the old grange. One great drawback to a farmer's life is its isolation—this the alliance sought to overcome together with many other evils, some of which sprang from this isolated life, and others that could be met and overcome by consultation one with another—methods which are as far from the ends and aims of the people's party of today as the east is from the west. The only allusion that the people's party advocate makes to the evils of which the farmers complain is to make the assertion that all of these evils can be cured by legislation—but, mind you he never tells you how that can be accomplished. Your people's party candidate for office assures you that, if you will elect him and his ticket your sorrows will all end; that he will remedy all of these evils and in nine cases out of ten he has no definite idea how he would go to work to do so if he wanted to—and he seldom has any other interest in the matter than his own election. The JOURNAL has watched this matter very closely all through this agitation and has faithfully sounded notes of warning even at the risk of losing popularity with some farmers who had become so impregnated with Donnellyism as to be unable to see any salvation for the country except such as would be afforded by the people's party. Had we been dishonest, or demagogic, we would not have taken such risks but we have the firm conviction that our advice to farmers not to allow the alliance to be dragged into politics is right and events so far have all proved the correctness of our position. Not only is the people's party already in the throes of dissolution but the alliance itself is wrecked, and will cut no figure in the further progress of the country. The JOURNAL will continue in the future, as it has ever striven in the past to faithfully work for the best interests of Polk county and the Red River Valley and will advocate no measures that are opposed to those interests wherever they may crop out.

Who Supports Them!

Looking up the number of saloons and license required to run them, last week our reporter found that there are 85 saloons in Polk county, 55 of which pay a license of $500 each annually—a total of 27,500, and the balance $25 each, $755, or a grand total of $28,250 per annum just for the privilege of doing business for one year. Add to that the expense of clerk hire, rents, &c., and the total cost of running these saloons is something appalling and gives something of a hint of the enormous amount of money required to make the business profitable, to say nothing of the costs incurred by that traffic. While we are grumbling about high taxes and hard times does not this item suggest one source of taxation that is wholly superfluous? That could just as well be dispensed with?

Asked for Continuance.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Jan. 3.—A motion for continuance to the May term was filed in the district court on behalf of the regulators who raided into Johnson county last spring and killed two alleged cattle thieves. The motion for postponement was argued by Judge Ballard, of Denver, for the state and Walter R. Stoll for the prisoners. A decision will be made at 9 o'clock in the morning. Twenty-three of the forty-four defendants were in court.

It is reported that our government is seeking to have the concession from Colombia for the Panama canal diverted to the United States.

A Chicago detective says that Tascott did not kill Mr. Snell, and that the real murderers are in Chicago and furnishing Tascott money to keep away.

Theodore Winters has received and accepted an offer of $45,000 for a suckling colt, a full brother to Yo Tambien, the transfer to take place in the colt's yearling form. This is the largest price ever paid for a yearling.

Looking glasses of polished bronze or silver were a necessary adjunct to the toilet in ancient as well as modern times.

For pains in the chest there is nothing better than a flannel cloth saturated with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It will produce a counter irritation without blistering, and is not so disagreeable as mustard; in fact is much superior to any plaster on account of its pain-relieving qualities. If used in time will prevent pneumonia. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

"For the past two or three years I have been subject to cramping pains in the stomach," says Mr. W. A. Baldwin, a hardware merchant of Boonville, Dallas Co., Iowa. "I have tried a number of different remedies; the best one being Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy. One or two doses of it always cures me." Sold by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

DEMOCRATS GO OUT

TROUBLE OCCURS AT THE OPENING OF THE MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

Democrats Withdraw from the House, Leaving It Without a Quorum—A Dual Body the Probable Result of the Fight Between the Parties.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 3.—Monday was the date for the meeting of the Montana legislature. As predicted in these dispatches there was trouble in the organization of the house. Under the law the state auditor is the officer who is required to call the roll of the house. Before proceeding he announced that, while Hamilton, Democrat, of Choteau, had a regular certificate of election, he was aware of the existence of a writ of mandate issued by the supreme court which adjudged Hamilton's certificate as false. As Leech, who would be benefitted by the supreme court's decision, had not presented to him any evidence of his election, he said that he had determined to

Omit Both the Names

of Hamilton and Leech from the roll. When the members were sworn Hamilton advanced to the bar to take the oath with his certificate in his hand, but the auditor would not administer it and threatened to call in the United States marshal to remove him. The Democrats sprang to their feet and warned the auditor to be careful, and for a moment a conflict was imminent, but Hamilton took his seat and the other members were sworn in. With Hamilton eliminated and Davidson, a Democratic member, on the sick list, the house stood 25 Democrats, 25 Republicans and 3 Populists. Two of the Populists went over to the Republicans and one to the Democrats, giving the latter 26 votes and the former 27.

Democrats Withdraw.

The statute provides that after the auditor calls the roll his duties are at an end. However, he kept the chair and called on the house for nominations for temporary officers. The statute provides that the oldest member in the service shall do this. The Democrats and the one Populist, when they realized that Auditor Cook was carrying out what they conceived to be a well-concocted plan, got up and left the twenty-seven Republicans behind. As there are fifty-five members of the house, this left the Republicans

Without a Quorum,

but they nevertheless elected Populist Matthews temporary speaker, a temporary clerk and sergeant-at-arms and then adjourned till 5 p. m. The Republican's hope by that time to have Leech, Hamilton's opponent, in town with a certificate issued by the county clerk of Choteau county before the recanvass there is completed.

The Democratic members of the house have been in caucus all the afternoon, but what they have concluded to do is not known. It is probable they will have Hamilton sworn in by a justice of the peace, and with Davidson and one Populist organize a house of twenty-eight members, just a majority. The Democratic senators announce that they stand ready to recognize such a body.

REPUBLICANS LOSE.

A Decision Rendered Which Will Give Wyoming a Democratic Senator.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 2.—The supreme court has decided the Carbon county cases, holding that while there were technical defects in the certificates of nomination, still they were not of such a vital nature as to invalidate the election. A peremptory mandate was issued to the state canvassing board compelling it to count the Carbon county returns, thus giving the certificates of election to the Democrats in the house. While the Republicans still have one majority on joint ballot the house will never seat this one, because his certificate was secured through a clerical error. It is now conceded that the Democrats and Populists will elect the next United States senator.

CAUCUS NOMINEE.

William E. Lee Named for Speaker of the Minnesota House.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.—The Republican members of the house met in caucus last evening and named William E. Lee, of Todd county, for speaker and Fred A. Johnson, of Ramsey, for chief clerk. These nominations will be indorsed by the full house at its opening session. Some of the followers of Allen J. Greer refused to go into caucus, but they are so few that they will cut but little figure in the election. Interviews with both senators and representatives indicate that Senator Davis will be easily renominated. Sixty-nine representatives and twenty-six senators declare that they will vote for Davis.

The Republican senators were in caucus until nearly midnight, and when they adjourned it was learned that they had engineered a surprise on the Democrats. They had succeeded in getting Senators Wood, Mott and Dedon, Populists, to caucus with them, and thus secured twenty-eight men, just a majority. Edward H. Folsom, of Taylors Falls, was nominated for secretary, J. G. Fowler, of Mankato, for first assistant and Eugene E. Benn, of St. Peter, for sergeant-at-arms.

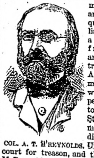
Wisconsin Officers Inaugurated.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 3.—The Democratic state officers were inaugurated at noon without demonstration. The senatorial contest grows warmer. Knight Mitchell and Bragg about equally divide the 82 Democratic votes, and no one is at all likely to have 42, or a majority, in the Democratic caucus at the outset or even very soon thereafter. The legislature convenes Jan. 11, but the latter part of this week will witness the battle in full blast here.

HE WAS A SOLDIER BOLD.

The Military, Public and Private Careers of a Brilliant Irishman.

Colonel Andrew T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids, Mich., gave a quiet reception on Christmas to a few old friends in honor of his eighty-fourth birthday. He was born in Ireland and came to America at the age of twenty-two, locating first at Pittsburg. He was a member of the once famous Duquesne Grays, and as an ensign marched with General Scott to suppress the nullification troubles in South Carolina. Two years later he removed to Detroit, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and by his eloquence and brilliancy soon won a place in the front ranks among the Detroit attorneys. Among the famous cases in which he appeared was as attorney for King Strang, the Mormon leader indicted in the United States court for treason, and through Colonel McReynolds' efforts acquitted. He took an early and active interest in politics. In 1837 he was elected an alderman in Detroit, and two years later was one of the delegates to the national convention in Harrisburg which nominated William Henry Harrison, grandfather of the present occupant of the White House, and he is probably the only survivor of that convention, of which Horace Greeley and Historian Bancroft were also members. When the Toledo war broke out—a dispute between Michigan and Ohio over boundary lines—McReynolds marched to the seat of war as a major, and then marched home again, as did the belligerents on both sides, without firing a gun.



COL. A. T. M'REYNOLDS.

In 1847 he was elected to the state legislature as a senator to represent Detroit, and with ex-Governor Alpheus Felch shares the honor of being the oldest living member of that body. While still a member of the legislature the Mexican war opened. He resigned his office, and receiving a commission from President Polk went to Mexico as a captain in the Third dragoons. He won promotion by gallant service and returned to Detroit with an arm shattered by a musket ball. He was living in Grand Rapids, Mich., when the late war broke out, and was among the first to respond to the call for troops. He was given a commission as colonel, raised the first volunteer cavalry regiment of the war in New York city and served throughout the contest, receiving honorable mention for services at Gettysburg. After peace had been declared he returned to Michigan. He continued in active practice of his profession up to his seventy-fifth year and then retired. Colonel McReynolds has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for sixty-three years. He has been commander of the Michigan department G. A. R., delegate to the national encampment, and is now president of the National Mexican Veterans' union. His wife, a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, one of the original Pilgrim Fathers, is still by his side, and their married life covers more than sixty years.

Caused by Change of Fare.

The "befoh de wah" colored man was noted for the brilliant whiteness of his teeth, a quality which is not inherited by his descendants of the present day. Nowadays the teeth of the negroes do not seem to be nearly so good as those of his brother. The reason is to be found in the change of food. The slaves had plenty to eat, but the food given them was of the simplest kind. Pork, meal, potatoes and such vegetables as they raised themselves formed their bill of fare. Now they eat all sorts of indigestible stuff, outdoing the white people in this direction, showing a particular fondness for candies and sweetmeats. The consequence is that in a single generation the ivory teeth of the slave have given place to the decayed fangs of the freedman.

More Railways for Turkey.

The sultan of Turkey has made a vigorous break through the trammels of national tradition and has given the order that Turkey shall take a place in the march of civilization. He has granted concessions for the construction of long railways which will open up his territory to the east, the north and the south, all having their termini at Constantinople. One road is to run to Damascus, and another, the Tigris and Euphrates railway, to the Persian gulf. The concessions have been granted to German and Belgian firms, English firms being entirely left out.

Costa Rica's Swedish Colony.

The government of Costa Rica has entered into a contract with Mr. Charles Berggren for the establishment of a Swedish colony in the agricultural districts of the republic. The contractor has bound himself to bring 100 colonists, each with a capital of at least $600, to whom the government will convey the title in fee simple of 500 hectares of ground as soon as the land has been cultivated. All personal effects of the colonists will be admitted free of duty.

The Cuban Sugar Export.

During the ten months from Dec. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892, 51,408 tons of sugar were exported from the island of Cuba to Europe, while during the same period 360,400 tons were shipped to the United States. There were 42,911 tons of sugar on hand in the island on Sept. 30 last. The sugar crop of 1892 is placed at 965,519 tons, as compared with 815,516 tons in 1891, 645,894 tons in 1890 and 526,439 tons in 1889.

Cost of Coal.

A careful estimate recently made places the total American and English coal consumed in the republic of Mexico at 24,000 tons a month. The price amounts to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 a year.

PROSPEROUS YEAR.

BUSINESS LARGEST EVER KNOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Extraordinary Progress Made in Various Manufacturing Industries—Failures for the Year Less in Number and Losses Than Since 1886.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The most prosperous year ever known in the United States has closed, with strongly favorable indications for the future. From nearly all points comes the report that the holiday trade has been the largest ever known. For the year the volume is about 10 per cent. larger than last year and the largest ever known. Railroad earnings in December show an increase of about 3 per cent. over last year, and for the year an increase of about 5.5 per cent. Foreign trade has been smaller than last year in volume of exports at New York, $7,800,000 in value for the past four weeks, and at cotton ports about $10,000,000 less, but imports at New York have been about $7,000,000 larger than last year, the largest total of imports ever known in any year. The unprecedented purchases for consumption have resulted in 1892 from

The Unequalled Crops of 1891,

so that manufactures have made extraordinary progress. The year closes with wool, cotton and silk machinery all employed and stocks on hand much lighter than usual, while the trade for the coming season already exceeds the capacity of many mills. The output of dry goods is extraordinary, while cotton goods are strong with a tendency to higher prices. Sales of wool at the chief markets have been 309,000,000 pounds against 266,000,000 last year, and foreign imports have been the largest ever known. Money disturbance has passed for the present and enormous disbursements for interest and dividends on Jan. 1 are likely to make the markets easier for the time, but it is believed that more exports of gold may follow the New Year's settlements.

FAILURES FOR 1892.

They Are Less in Number Than in Any Year Since 1886.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The number of failures occurring in the United States in the year 1892 as reported by R. G. Dun & Co. is 10,344, being a less number than in any year since 1886, and showing a difference in favor of the present year, as compared with 1891, of 2,029. The indebtedness of the failures for the past year also shows a marked decrease, being $114,000,000 in 1892, as against $189,000,000 in 1891, and a nearly similar amount in 1890. The largely augmented number of traders and the enormous increase in transactions in the year render these figures very significant. Only one in every 113 traders in the United States succumbed in 1892, as against one in every 93 in 1891 and one in every 102 in 1890. The average liabilities of the failures in the last year was $11,000, being the lowest average reported since 1878.

HAD A BAD DAY.

Mr. Blaine's Physician Says His Patient Is Slightly Worse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—"Mr. Blaine is not as well as he was Sunday," said Dr. Johnson during the evening. "He has not, however, suffered a relapse, such as that which occurred fifteen days ago. Mr. Blaine simply is not as well as he was Sunday. Mr. Blaine has his good and his bad days like most other invalids. There is nothing in his present condition to excite alarm."

There was a rumor on the street that Mr. Blaine had suffered a relapse, but later intelligence has a more reassuring effect and it is not thought anything seirous threatens him for the present.

To Train Jim Hall.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—George Kline, of Beloit, Wis., the well known trainer, passed through Chicago Monday on his way to New York to superintend Jim Hall's training for his fight with Fitzsimmons, in New Orleans, March 8. According to Kline, Hall will train near New York city. Ten days before the fight he will leave for New Orleans. Kline is confident he will train a winner.

Michigan Senatorial Fight.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 3.—Several of the candidates for United States senator have arrived here and established their headquarters. Foremost among them are Senator Stockbridge, who hopes to succeed himself, and ex-Governor Cyrus W. Luce. Both candidates are confident of winning the fight, but if some of the Republicans bolt the caucus one of the many dark horses will, it is thought, stand a show for the place.

Insures White's Election.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 3.—A sensation has been caused by the withdrawal of W. W. Fell, Democrat, from the senatorial contest. He and his chief supporters declare in favor of Stephen M. White, the only other Democrat in the field. This practically insures the election of White to succeed Charles N. Felton, Republican.

City Records Being Eaten Up.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The city records, documents worth millions of dollars, are in constant danger of destruction by fire and mice because the authorities have not appropriated more to insure their proper protection. Mayor Gilroy is responsible for this statement.

Didn't Toast the Queen.

LIMERICK, Jan. 3.—The mayor of the city gave a banquet during the evening to the Parnellite and anti-Parnellite priests. The principal toast of the evening was "Ireland as a Nation." All the customary toasts to the queen, etc., were omitted.

INSTINCT IN ANIMALS.

The Influence Which Urges Birds to Change Their Home with the Seasons.

To the older philosophers instinct was a far more wonderful thing than it appears now. They asserted that all the actions of the lower animals were performed through instinct, and explained that they possessed this faculty in lieu of intelligence, which was the peculiar attribute of man. This was, however, soon exploded by the demonstration of the possession of intelligence among animals and of instinct by man. Indeed the later philosophers have come to believe that almost all the actions of man are influenced if not controlled by instinct alone.

The tendency to migration of certain species of animals is plainly referable to this hereditary influence. Originally, no doubt, migration occurred because food was more easily found in one locality than in another. The hereditary memory, so to speak, pointed out the place where more food was to be obtained with less exertion. Gradually other surroundings suggested themselves as agreeable to the embryo mind, and and these, repeated through many generations, created that unthinking tendency toward a particular place or climate regardless of its original fitness.

Almost all our ideas are gained from association, and it is fair to imagine that the constant and repeated association of a particular locality, with a pleasurable sensation—the satiation of hunger, for example—would soon identify the sensation with the place. Then would be evolved the sentiment of home, a sentiment which we feel only more keenly than the lower animals because it is associated not only with the place where there is something to eat, but because of other pleasurable sensations associated with it, as they are as constantly found in the same locality.

It is a mistake to regard the migratory instincts of animals as unerring. Every woodsman has observed how a particular species of bird will apparently desert a certain locality for another for one or more seasons. Occasionally this may result from choice, but it seems altogether more probable that it is from some mistake on the part of the birds themselves. Their generally accurate course has been deflected by some circumstance, and they have made their homes elsewhere. In the case of stragglers this is particularly marked. They rarely succeed in rejoining the main body to which they originally belonged, and are forced to be content with whatever suitable place may be found.

Migratory animals and birds are almost always gregarious—that is, they live and especially they travel in compact flocks or herds. They do this for one reason only—that the wisdom of a number is greater than that of any one. Any error in the route would be detected by one or another and thence communicated to the whole flock. Once in a while they are all mistaken, and then some incoming steamer serves as a point of rest for the tired little wings, or some hitherto unknown country becomes the new home of the home seekers.

But there is much that is very wonderful and awe inspiring in the instinct that guides them. If indeed it is merely the reflex of the memory of long departed ancestors—if the thoughts as well as the sins of the father descend to remote generations, what tendencies and inclinations are we transmitting to our children which may in later generations develop to good or evil? Are we steering a straight course, like the old gray goose?—Baltimore Sun.

Tidal Waves of Humanity.

The increase or decrease of population by natural or artificial causes and the distribution of mankind over different parts of the globe are the dominant factors of the history and condition of the human race. The rise and fall of nations and of empires, the progress or decline of civilization and the domination of man over the uncultivated parts of the earth are all due to the waves of population which are driven by various causes to new scenes of existence and new seats of power.

These tidal movements of humanity have occurred over and over again at many periods of the world's history, but with great irregularity. There have been times when the increase of population has been slow and its habits sedentary. There have been times when the whole human race seems to have been in motion, driven by some mysterious impulse to seek new lands to cultivate and new homes.—Edinburgh Review.

Another Function of Fishes' Ears.

Sharks have lately been affording contributions to science. The biologists have been vivisecting them for the purpose of finding out about the functions of the ear, which in fishes is made to some extent on the same pattern as in man. The fact has been known for some time that the ear is not merely an organ of hearing. It has to do with the sense of equilibrium. Light has been thrown on this matter by removing portions of the auditory apparatus of sharks, which are thus rendered unable to maintain their balance in the water. The part on which this faculty seems to depend is the "labyrinth," and the same effect is produced by cutting the nerves communicating with it.—Washington Cor. Boston Transcript.

A Costly Prayer Book.

Queen Elizabeth used to carry about with her suspended by a chain of pure gold, a book called "The Golden Manual of Prayer," a dainty volume of 300 pages, bound in "hammered virgin gold." One side of this costly volume gave a representation of "The Judgment of Solomon," the other the "Brazen Serpent on the Cross in the Desert."—St. Louis Republic.

The First British Steamboat.

The first steamboat in Great Britain was the Comet, forty feet long, built in in 1812 for the navigation of the Clyde; but before this time Fulton and Livingston had begun to build steamers at Pittsburg.—Syracuse Journal.

CLUB LIFE OF TODAY.

THIS IS THE AGE OF CLUBS, AND SOME OF THEM ARE QUEER.

The Argonaut, Sea Serpent, Shaw-wa-nos-so-way, Storm King, Titans and Triple Alliance—The Thirteen and the Eccentric Antisuperstition Clubs and Many Others.

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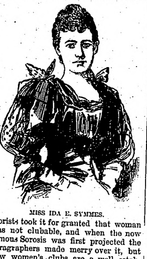
Cain and his club have furnished the jokers with matter for many a pun, and in the old comic almanacs the wife who feared her fate would be that of Abel because her husband was too devoted to his club was a familiar figure. From Aristophanes to Artemus Ward the humorists took it for granted that woman was not clubable, and when the now famous Sorosis was first projected the paragraphers made merry over it, but now women's clubs are a well established institution.

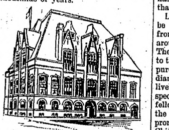


MISS IDA E. SYMMES.

The Manhattan, Union, Knickerbocker and a few other New York clubs are known of all readers, and the Union league on one side and the famous Iroquois club of Chicago on the other are powers in politics. In fact, this is the clubbing age. So numerous are clubs that the ordinary nomenclature is exhausted, and when a new one is organized the choice of a title is recognized as the task of the most learned and versatile member. There is, for instance, the Whitechapel club of Chicago, whose name suggests the ghastly, and whose performances, if reports lie not, are worthy of its name.

There is also the Argonaut club of Chicago, with its quarters on a boat that was never launched. In New York city, in addition to those well known, are the Catholic, the University, the Tenderloin, the Vaudeville, the Hoot, the Thirteen and the Clover clubs, the Colonial, the Eccentric, the Federal, the Down Town, the Clergy, the Snowshoe, the Triple Alliance and many others of a social or literary nature, besides a long array of those composed of the foreign born, each bearing a name designating the nation.

The Thirteen club has for its avowed object "to combat injurious superstitions." The Eccentric is much the same, and membership is limited by the merciless restrictions, "The abolition of myth and substitution therefor of science and reason, the possession of ideas and original thought, and the faculty of expressing the same orally or in writing in prose or verse." Evidently such a club is to be very select, and has entered on a work which bids fair to last it some thousands of years.



LAKESIDE CLUBHOUSE.

The Holland society, as its name implies, collects documents and data on the settlement of New Netherlands, traces the connection between the old families and their kinsmen in Holland, and generally cultivates a sentiment of reverence for the Dutch ancestors of the Knickerbockers. It is of course strong among the Four Hundred, and has done a great and valuable work for local history. The Salmagundi is an old and famous organization of artists. The Triple Alliance, oddly enough, has nothing to do with Germany, Austria and Italy, or with American politics. It is simply a union of dealers in carpets, furniture and upholstery.

The objects of the Players, Press, Mineralogical, Turtle, Chess, Authors, Glee, Jockey, Driving, Riding, Fencing, Jersey Cattle and Merchants' clubs are shown by their names, and there are separate clubs devoted to the raising and improving the breeds of fox terriers, spaniels, mastiffs and collies, aside from the innumerable kennel clubs. The Cremation club wants mankind to dispose of the dead by burning, and its members agree to be thus disposed of after death. The Titans consist of "first class business men and good fellows," not one of whom is under six feet high.

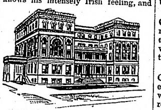
The Storm King club takes its name from its summer home on Storm King mountain, and finds its amusement in collecting historical relics of the Hudson valley and vicinity of New York generally. And in all the New World there is no richer field. The mammoth and his contemporaries first, and then in succession the mound builder, Indian, Dutchman, colonial enterpriser and Revolutionary patriot have literally sown the region with rich remains. At present the club is industriously exploring some ancient mounds and marking the graves of the last Indians to die in the valley.

The Sea Serpent club is composed of ship news reporters of the New York dailies, and its latest social function was a banquet given to Mr. Emil Boas, long the agent of the Hamburg-American Packet company. He is but thirty-eight years old, but has been in the company's employ twenty years and is a noted linguist, speaking the principal European tongues with fluency and having a smattering of others, including the Chinese. Somewhat akin to the Sea Serpents are the Argonauts of Chicago, though the latter consist largely of railroad men. Two years ago this club was organized and obtained possession of a landing place at the end of the Illinois Central railway's pier.

Far out in the lake, at the end of the long wharf, stands their peculiar clubhouse called the Argo. It is a clubhouse in a ship which could be launched, but probably never will be. As the club is the Argonaut and the clubhouse the Argo, so the membership is limited to fifty-one, the number assigned by Greek mythology to the famous crew which made the often sung voyage in search of the golden fleece. Since June 1, 1891, the Argo has stood at the pier's end looking as if just ready to be launched—a two storied structure with a roomy deck, where the Chicago Argonauts enjoy themselves and keep cool in the hottest weather.

No other club in Chicago will be so handsomely housed as the Lakeside, which was organized in 1884 and now has 250 members, when its new place is finished. It stands at the southwest corner of Grand boulevard and Forty-second street and will have five high stories and an apex roof, the whole making it nearly the equivalent of an ordinary ten story structure. The whole boulevard front will be occupied by its handsome parlors, and it will have a banqueting hall 54 by 92 feet, and an assembly hall 70 by 121 feet exclusive of the large stage, besides many other rooms for club use. The structure will be chiefly of buff Bedford stone and will rank among the finest buildings in Chicago.

Still another Chicago institution worthy of note is the Gaelic club, composed originally of Irishmen, but now containing Scotchmen also, and all devoted to the study and culture of the Gaelic language and literature. This club owes its origin to the election of Hon. John F. Finerty to congress. All the world knows his intensely Irish feeling, and when compelled to leave his paper, The Citizen, and go to Washington he put the scholarly T. O'Neill Russell, of New York, in charge. Mr. Russell is an enthusiast on the Gaelic, which he speaks and reads with musical fluency, and soon got other Irishmen interested, and so the club was formed, with Mr. Russell president and Maurice Crean secretary.

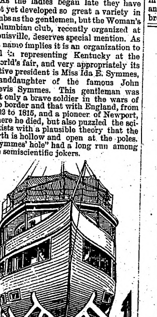


SHAW-WA-NOS-SO-WAY CLUBHOUSE.

With a class of 180 intelligent Irishmen and Scotchmen such rapid progress was made in the study that in a few months Gaelic was the vernacular of the club. They declare with one voice that it is a language very easily acquired, though it certainly does not look it in print. Two ladies of the class, teachers in the Chicago high schools, testify that in eight months they learned it sufficiently to translate English into Gaelic at sight. No club in the country has a more enthusiastic membership than the Gaelic.

Last on this list of Chicago clubs must be the Shaw-wa-nos-so-way, so named from the Indians who once ranged around Lake Shawano in Wisconsin. The name has no particular bearing as to the nature of the club, as it is almost purely a social affair, and will study Indian antiquities only when it has no livelier amusement. It will make a specialty of hunting up good clubable fellows from other cities who may visit the World's fair, especially members of prominent clubs, and will try to make Chicago like home to them.

As the ladies began late they have not yet developed so great a variety in clubs as the gentlemen, but the Woman's Columbian club, recently organized at Louisville, deserves special mention. As its name implies it is an organization to aid in representing Kentucky at the World's fair, and very appropriately its active president is Miss Ida E. Symmes, granddaughter of the famous John Clevis Symmes. This gentleman was not only a brave soldier in the wars of the border and that with England, from 1802 to 1815, and a pioneer of Newport, where he died, but also puzzled the scientists with a plausible theory that the earth is hollow and open at the poles. "Symmes' hole" had a long run among the semiscientific jokers.



EXTERIOR OF ARGO CLUBHOUSE.

The honorary president is Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith, and among the members are Mrs. Henry Watterson, Mrs. Basil Duke, Mrs. John B. Castleman, Mrs. Patty Semple and others bearing names long honored in Kentucky.

J. H. BEADLE.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The First National Bank of Appleton has been authorized to commence business with a capital of $50,000.

The Bank of Fairfax closed its doors last week. Small depositors lose about $10,000 and the county of Renville about $3,000.

Miss Mary Mahoney, of Mankato, was killed near Madelia last week in a runaway, while returning to a school she was teaching.

Christopher Olson, who died at Albert Lea last week, was one of the oldest settlers in Freeborn county, having went there in 1856, or thirty-six years ago.

Frank Giefer, on trial at Mankato for murder in the first degree, has been found guilty. His attorneys will attempt to save his neck by asking for a new trial.

The Northern Granite company shipped from their granite quarry at Sauk Rapids last week by the Northern Pacific a train of twenty-seven cars of stone for St. Louis.

Conductor Nickey and Engineer Mullaney, who were held responsible by the coroner's jury for the recent railroad accident at Nelson, have been arrested, charged with manslaughter.

J. H. Todd, cashier of the St. Paul and Duluth depot at West Duluth, has left for parts unknown, and auditors are now going over his accounts, which are said to show a shortage of $2,000.

Joseph Bobleter, state treasurer, has filed his official bond of $400,000 with William R. Merriam, Frank A. Seymour, Edward M. Saunders, Robert A. Smith and William Dawson as sureties.

John Huggett, residing near Warren, has struck a vein of natural gas, which he is using for fuel in his home. It is believed that extensive natural gas fields underlie Marshall and Kittson counties.

Annie Murphy, the noted forger, who on Oct. 27 succeeded in swindling the two national banks of St. Cloud of $1,500 and was afterwards captured in Alabama, has been brought to St. Cloud to stand trial.

Mrs. S. C. Merrell, an artist of Lake City, was assaulted by an unknown man, while returning home the other evening. The city has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the ruffian.

The charter of the Duluth, St. Cloud, Mankato and Austin railroad has expired, and it is not likely any effort will be made to revive it. Work on the road never advanced further than the preliminary surveys.

It is estimated that 22,536 turkeys were given as Christmas presents to their employes by Minneapolis manufacturing firms. The Pillsburys head the list with 740, and the Northwestern Milling company stands second with 400.

Great Northern surveyors are at work between Turtle Lake and Park Rapids. Whether the object of the company in laying out the line is for the purpose of building a branch or merely to get an accurate description of the country cannot be learned.

The St. Paul Clay Car Seal company, with a capital of $25,000, will begin operations at South St. Paul about Jan. 12. This new enterprise is for the purpose of manufacturing a patent car seal considered by many railroad men superior to any now in use.

O. S. Belden, of Fair Haven, under arrest for grand larceny, was bound over to the grand jury in $300 bail. Belden is charged with procuring boys in the neighborhood to steal goods from other merchants, which goods he bought from the boys for little or nothing in trade.

A telegram has been received from Port Townsend, Wash., announcing that Charles E. Ames, son of Dr. A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, while engaged in repairing the government telegraph line between Port Angels and Cape Flattery, in Washington, became stiff from cold and fell from a pole forty feet high, breaking his neck.

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Artistic Photographer
—AND—
Landscape Artist
Babies Photos a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.
PRICES REASONABLE,
Corner Robert Street and Broadway,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

WANTED SALESMEN
Big pay this season. We give our men seed and seed potatoes to sell in addition to complete line of nursery stock, thus enabling them to make their services worth nearly twice as much as with any other house in the country. Work all the year. Apply quick, stating age.
L. L. MAY & CO.
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
(This house is Responsible.) St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
BETWEEN
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis
AND
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Oreille Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Crookston Daily — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:12 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 9:10 a.m.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

Summons for Publication.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK—ss. The State of Minnesota, To H. B. Curry, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the twenty-sixth day of January 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston in said County, to answer to Charles Clifford, plaintiff in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Charles Clifford for such sum as he shall show that he is entitled to.

Given under my hand this 30th day of December 1892.

C. S. SPENDLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

NEW YORK STORE!
33 1/3
per cent. off regular prices for our
Winter Clearance Sale.
ALL WINTER GOODS
MUST GO.
Clothing, Overcoats, Fur Goods, Felt Boots and Shoes will be
SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES
FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS.
A. CHABOT, Prop.

THE GOLDEN CAVES.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS, "M. QUAD."

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The gun was fished out of his wagon and brought forward. It was the old fashioned buffalo rifle, carrying a bullet like a cavalry carbine, and its owner had brought along a few charges for it. It had scarcely been loaded when the renegade stepped out from the crowd with a white flag and advanced to within pistol shot of the fort. Then he halted and sung out:

"Boys, you have made a brave defense, but it's no use in trying to hold out agin us. Thar's over two hundred of us yere yet, as you kin see by countin up, and you don't show sense by holdin out."

"What do you want of us?" demanded the captain.

"Waal, when I summoned ye the other day all we wanted was fur ye to turn back. Ye refused to, and ye've killed a couple of warriors and wounded a lot more. We can't let ye off quite so easy now."

"What are your terms?"

"Now ye begin to talk sense. If ye want to walk out and leave the wagins and horses fur us I'll give ye my word ye shall go in peace. That's lettin ye off powerful easy, being as the reds are mad all the way through."

"Shan't we also leave our guns and revolvers behind?" asked the captain in sarcasm.

"As to that," replied the renegade, taking him seriously, "it might be a good ijee. It would show yer faith in us."

"You captured one of my men over the ridge an hour ago."

"We did. That is, we didn't capture him, but axed him to stop with us for a visit. He's injoyin hisself as hearty as you please."

"Let him count your numbers and come in and give us the figures. If you are as strong as you say we may decide to surrender."

"We—we couldn't do that, ye know. That's raything agin the rules of war. However, the minit ye march out we'll set him free to jine ye."

"It's no use!" called the captain in decided tones. "We won't talk surrender until the man comes in."

The renegade returned to his friends and held a brief council, after which he came forward to say:

"Boys, I can't hold 'em in much longer—no, I can't. Ye must cum to terms or take the consequences."

"Won't you release the man?"

"We can't. It would only make one more to fight us."

"Then go back to your friends and tell them we'll shoot down every horse, burn every wagon and shoot each other before we surrender!"

There was a general howl of rage among the Indians when this news was communicated, but no movement to attack. A water hole in the bed of one of the gullies furnished them and their ponies with a limited supply of the liquid, and they knew that the beleaguered white men could not obtain a drop. It was only a question of time when the climax would come. The redskins were therefore content to preserve an irregular circle around the fort and wait.

Noon came.

Of a sudden each suffering horse pricked up his ears, held his head high and gazed intently toward the east.

"The soldiers!" whispered a dozen men.

"No—rain!" replied the captain, as he pointed to the sky.

All looked to see a black cloud looming up over the ridge a mile away, and in a moment there was a flash of lightning and a heavy peal of thunder.

"Rain—rain—rain!" shouted the men as they rushed here and there like so many boys, but under the orders of the cool headed captain the greater part of them were soon at work to profit by the heaven sent shower.

Everything which would catch or retain water was spread out on the ground, while the canvas covers of the wagons were arranged in folds and pouches. They were scarcely ready when the storm broke. The rain poured down copiously for half an hour, and by that time all suffering had ended, and the supply on hand was enough for three days.

"Let us give three cheers," cried one of the more enthusiastic men as the storm passed away and the sun showed its face again.

"Hark!" whispered the captain. "The gal is giving thanks to God. She is right. We should pray instead of cheer!"

The downpour of rain had shattered the plans of the redskins. They could no longer be held to the siege, knowing that the climax was indefinitely postponed, nor could the bombastic talk of the chiefs bring them up to another assault. They were ready to go, but before moving off they had one last card to play. Better for the renegade he had not meddled with it.

Huntley, the man who had been taken prisoner, was now brought forward, the white man holding one arm and a stalwart warrior the other. When within speaking distance he said:

"Captain, they have got me, and they declare that if you don't surrender they'll burn me alive!"

"We are sorry for you, Jim!" replied the captain, "but you know what surrender would mean. They would butcher every man of us inside of ten minutes."

"But think of me," wailed the man in sorrowful tones. "Think of the tortures they will inflict before they kill me!"

"It's bad, Jim—terrible bad! I'd give an arm to have you inside with us this minute."

"But I can't die—oh, I can't die!" shrieked the man.

The captain seemed to be thinking, and the prisoner knelt down, clasped his hands and wailed out:

"Captain, for the love of God, do something for me! Come out here and talk it over and make them an offer. They'll let you come and go safely."

"It is only a trap for you!" shouted half a dozen voices at the captain.

"Aye, lads, I know it, but I'd take almost any risk for poor Jim. He's nigh scart to death, and seeing what's in store for him, we can't blame him.

Then raising his voice he called to Huntley:

"Keep up bravely, Jim. We can't help you just now, but the time may come within an hour. Don't give up yet."

Few white men have been known to fire on a flag of truce, no matter how treacherous the enemy who bore it. Huntley had been brought forward under one, and it was respected. Had one of the trainmen gone out with a flag he would have been shot down or made prisoner, and the others ridiculed for their confidence.

When the three had returned to the lines the captain asked for Peter's heavy rifle. I had been carefully loaded for the occasion, and the captain rested it across the rocks and waited a minute until the renegade came into view. Every man in the inclosure held his breath and watched for the result of the shot. It was a minute before the sights covered the renegade, but when the rifle cracked he was seen to throw up his arms and fall heavily to the earth.

There was a howl from the Indians and a cheer from the fort, but both were drowned in a volley of musketry, a chorus of yells and the thunder of horses' feet. The relief party had arrived.

"Out of this, boys, and go for 'em!" shouted the captain as he caught sight of a large body of cavalry charging down the slope.

It was quick work. The Indians had been caught napping, and their only idea was to get away. In a quarter of an hour the last one of them had been chased out of sight, and those who counted up the corpses counted thirty-eight. In that struggle to wipe out the wagon train the Indians lost, as was afterward confessed, a total of ninety-five men, and their sole offset was one prisoner.

Joe had found the party in a grove fifteen miles from the forks. They had come on as the nature of the ground would permit, dreading that they might be too late, and their arrival had at last set the little band free. There was cheering and shouting and wild enthusiasm as the battle ended and the men rushed to shake each other's hands.

Bess had hidden herself in the wagon to give thanks to God and indulge in a little cry when some one sprang upon the seat and held out his hand. The figure was dressed as an Indian, and she screamed in terror.

"Not a redskin, but Joe!" laughed a voice she was longing to hear.

"And you did this for—for us?" she stammered as she moved toward him.

"For—for us, but more particularly for you," he replied as he seized her hand.

CHAPTER VIII.

What of Huntley?

In the confusion and excitement no one had thought of him, but after matters began to calm down a little his friends began to make anxious inquiry. He was last seen a moment before the renegade was shot. The attack on the Indians had been so sudden that many of them had fled on foot, and it was hoped that those having the prisoner in charge would leave him behind in their panic.

A search was made for two miles around, but no trace of the captive could be found. Hurried as they were the savages had managed to run him off. When this fact became generally known more than one man sadly shook his head and muttered:

"Poor Jim! Better for him if he were lying here a corpse!"

The party of soldiers and hunters were anxious to get on, and an hour after the fighting had ceased the wagon train moved out of the inclosure in good shape, and with no fear of being again molested for days to come. Most of the dead warriors were stripped of their ornaments, at least, while arms and ammunition were carefully gathered up. No one thought of burying the dead. The Indians would return for that purpose. If not, let the wolves and vultures have their feast.

Let us trace the fate of Huntley. You may be one of those who believe that the Indian has been grievously wronged. You may believe he has the sentiments attributed to him by novelists. You may have read that the feeling of mercy has a lodgment in his heart.

When the man rode out of the fort on his scout he firmly believed that the Indians had withdrawn. He was a brave man. None but a brave man would have periled his life to back his opinions in the face of the warnings he received. When he rode out for half a mile and turned to the left the last doubt vanished. The Indians had withdrawn. He had made assertions and proved his sagacity.

Next moment, as he disappeared over the crest of the ridge, he found himself in the midst of a horde of Indians lying in concealment. He uttered one loud, farreaching shout of astonishment, and was pulled from his horse to be menaced to silence by tomahawk and knife. But there was no need to menace him.

A great terror seemed to have frozen the blood in his veins. He could not have cried out again had they pricked him with their knives. He was dumb. He was helpless.

The captive's signal of alarm had been heard and understood at the fort, and the Indians, angered that their trap had been exposed, now showed themselves, and affairs turned as related in the previous chapter.

Brave men have no fear of bullet, grape and canister when charging a battery. Men go to the gallows without flinching. The fear of death itself makes but few cowards. It was what would be before death that broke this strong man down and held him in chains of terror. He looked about him with horror in his gaze. His bronzed face grew deathly white. His lips had that bloodless, blue look which the lips of the dead carry.

It was not until he had been cruelly beaten about that he partially threw off the horrible incubus and secured strength enough to go forward and make the appeal he was told to make. He heard his own voice, but he could not recognize it

Huntley had been mounted to be taken away before the attack came. Indeed he and the two warriors guarding him had already made a fair start to the southwest and were beyond pursuit. After a ride of ten miles over the broken ground a halt was made at a grove which appeared to be an old camping ground. As the Indians fled before the vengeance of the whites they made for this grove, and at length all who had escaped death were reunited here.

A score of tigers starved for days could not have been in worse temper. Wounded and unwounded alike thirsted for vengeance. Had they held a hundred prisoners each one would have been put to the torture, and yet the sufferings of all would not have placated the defeated and decimated band.

They had but one.

Fifty enraged savages rushed at him to chop him to pieces with knife and tomahawk, but the chiefs restrained them. A speedy death would be too merciful and deprive them of anticipated enjoyments. As soon as the scouts posted on the distant ridges signaled that the white men were moving for the forks there was no occasion for further delay.

Huntley's demeanor had undergone a change. That dumb terror which had made a woman of him had passed away and his own brave spirit had returned to make a man of him. He reproached himself for his cowardice in begging of the fiends to spare his life. He thirsted for revenge. He exulted over their bloody defeats.

Let a pack of wolves follow on the trail of a brave man and he may seek to outrun them—dodge—escape. He will fear them. Let them drive him into a cul de sac from which there is no escape, and he will turn and fight them, even with bare hands, and die fighting.

A sapling was cut down and driven into the ground for a stake, and a dozen savages ran about to collect fagots for a fire.

Huntley's eyes blazed. His bonds had become loosened and his guards were watching the preparations. Uttering the hunter's warwhoop and wrenching himself free in the sudden effort, he twisted a tomahawk from the belt of the nearest savage and began to lay about him.

He could not escape. He realized that he would be quickly overpowered and tortured with additional fervor for every blow he struck, but he dashed here and there with the strength of a giant and the frenzy of a madman.

Crash! Crash! Crash!

The Indians were taken by surprise by the hunter's sudden break, and then there was such a terrible change in his looks that they shrank away appalled. His whine of supplication had changed to shrill yells of defiance; his eyes no longer betrayed a terror stricken soul.

Swish! Sweep! Crash!

He buried the sharp tomahawk to the eye at every blow. He followed them up as they fell away before him. As they cried out in alarm he shouted in defiance.

It was a momentary panic. They could have shot him down, but the chiefs kept shouting orders not to do it. The frenzied and desperate man had killed two and wounded three when he was driven to bay and found himself surrounded. He stood panting for a moment with his exertions, while the blood dripped from the sharp tomahawk upon the green grass.

To the right—to the left—in front—in rear—the circle was closing in upon him. There was no escape.

With lightninglike movements the man swung the tomahawk about him, cutting and gashing himself in a dozen places, and as a rush was made he tottered and fell like some great tree which had lived out its century and was weary of further life. Blood was spurting from several veins and arteries, and ere he could be dragged to the stake and bound life had fled. When this fact became known there was a general howl of rage and disappointment, and a dozen savages fell upon the poor body with the fury of fiends. They scalped it. They severed the head and kicked it about for a football. They cut off hands and feet and flung them about. They hacked and cut and slashed and gave themselves up to their devilish passion for blood and revenge, but the poor body was beyond feeling.

For every Indian revealing the honest courage of the white man there are a thousand skulking cowards.

For every redskin feeling the sentiments of humanity there are a thousand who delight in the tortures of a child.

For every savage who has rewarded the kindness of the white man with another act of kindness a hundred have laid in wait for his life.

So called humanitarians say that the Indian has hereditary rights because he was here when the white man came. So were the wolves, bears, panthers and serpents.

They shed tears because he has been pushed back from the shores of the Atlantic to the plains of the west. That is the march of progress. Every civilized and enlightened country on earth has exterminated its original population, even when hapless and defensive.

The American Indian has no prototype. He stands out on the records of civilization as the most crafty, cruel, treacherous and vindictive of earth's inhabitants. He has never shown mercy and never asked for it. He expects to kill and be killed. He hates civilization—industry—cleanliness—law and order. He delights in drunkenness, theft, lust, hypocrisy, revenge and murder.

He is good only when used as a fertilizer.

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MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty two and fifty hundreths dollars, ($542.50) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by James Strader and Mary A. Strader his wife, mortgagors, to John R. Hare, mortgagee bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of November A. D. 1883, at 3:35 o'clock p. m., in book N. of mortgages, on page 227, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block five (5) in Clements' First Addition to the original townsite (now city) of Crookston according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the fourteenth day of January A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at anytime within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys

JOHN R. HARE,
Mortgagee

[33-39]

NEW YEAR'S, '93

A NEW YEAR'S HYMN.

New life and light! new rapture and new joys!
New hopes, though all these fail, to light my days.
Oh, take my heart's delight in these thy gifts;
My thanks and praise, O Lord! my thanks and praise!

Dusty the way has been, and long and dark;
Even now I scarce dare hope, for hope betrays.
O faithless heart, to him who cares for thee,
Give now thy thanks and praise! thy thanks and praise!

Surely the sun will shine throughout the land;
Surely her miracles will work the spring;
Life stands revealed where all seemed drear and dead.
O heart! my heart! thou mayst give thanks and sing.

Sing and rejoice! Ever give thanks and sing!
Life rules! Death is not, though it seem to be!
Love sleeps not! God is an eternal king!
His thought shall reach even to my heart and me!

—Philadelphia Ledger.

AN OLD FOGY'S MONEY

"Here's your newspaper, Uncle Nat," said Gladys Fane. "I've aired it myself, to make sure that there isn't the least particle of damp about it. And your slippers—oh, here they are! Is the screen just in the right place? And now I'll go and see about the coffee—I have such a nice French recipe for making it that Louie Alden sent me from Paris."

All this time Esther Ellis stood quietly by the window, looking out at the snow which was falling—falling, a cloud of blinding, eddying white, blotting out the tall fir trees, thatching the gateposts with eider down and covering the carriage drive with a mantle of velvet softness.

Esther was tall and slight, with dreamy blue eyes, brown hair brushed back from her temples, and a delicate, nervous mouth. She had none of her cousin Gladys' dimpled beauty nor tropical richness of complexion, and she felt the contrast painfully in her heart.

"Pull the shade down a little, Esther," said Mr. Fane sharply. "Don't you see how the light is blinding my eyes? But you never notice things as Gladys does."

Esther obeyed hastily.

"You needn't jerk it so," said Uncle Fane. "Now shut the closet door—it has been squeaking these five minutes on its hinges in a way to set a man's teeth on edge."

"I didn't observe it, uncle."

"That's exactly what I'm saying—you don't notice my comfort or discomfort as Gladys does. Gladys, now, is really fond of me. Look at these slippers; she has crocheted them for me while you were sitting dreaming over your novels."

Esther opened her lips as if to speak; then she closed them again.

The slippers had assuredly been Gladys' gift to Uncle Fane; but was it possible Gladys had concealed the fact that she (Esther) had done all the work at Gladys' coaxing request?

She was too honorable to betray the little diplomatist, who just then came in with the tray of coffee and eggs, but all the same she felt the injustice in her heart.

Uncle Fane was rich and childless. He had taken the orphan, Esther Ellis, to bring up—and his brother, a keen Philadelphia lawyer, had sent Gladys to make him a prolonged visit on the chance of her being able to ingratiate herself into the affections of the rich old man.

"Oh, papa," pleaded Gladys, "it will be worse than Egyptian bondage! I hate old people!"

"But you don't hate money—do you, Glad? And there's no reason you shouldn't be this old man's heiress as well as Esther Ellis."

"Oh, Esther Ellis! I can cut Esther Ellis out easily enough," said handsome Gladys, with an exulting laugh. "And she wouldn't know how to spend it if she had it, the poor spirited thing! Well, I suppose it's worth a little hard work to get hold of old Uncle Fane's shekels, and he certainly can't last forever!"

So Gladys had come, smiling and sweet voiced, to the old stone house, and Esther's affectionate little heart was sore with jealous pangs, all the more bitter because they were unuttered.

"Uncle, darling, can't we have a New Year's party at the old house?" Gladys had suddenly burst out one day. "The down stairs rooms could be thrown into one so beautifully, and I could find such lovely spruce and hemlock boughs in the woods to decorate the doors and cornices, and this is just a nice distance by railroad for people to come. Please, uncle, say that I may!"

"No, my dear," said Mr. Fane, setting his lips together in that Napoleonic way he had when he particularly meant things. "I hate parties and confusion, and when my poor wife died from pneumonia, brought on by sitting in a draft at somebody's paltry birthday party, I vowed a vow that no such foolery should ever go on in this house."

"Yes; but, uncle, we won't"——

"No!" said Uncle Fane.

And even Gladys had not the audacity to press matters further.

"It's too bad," pouted Gladys to her cousin Esther. "He's a perfect old dog in the manger. Does he suppose nobody ever is to be young any more because he is old?"

"He has a right to his own way in his own house, Gladys," remonstrated Esther.

"You are as bad as he is," said Gladys.

On this particular day, when the breakfast was removed, Esther brought in the little writing desk, bestrewn with papers, at which she ordinarily wrote to her uncle's dictation, but the old man waived her impatiently away.

"Call Gladys," said he. "She is a quicker amanuensis than you are, and she writes a round, clerklike hand. I'll have Gladys do the copying for me henceforward."

Gladys flashed a triumphant glance across the table at her cousin, and Esther, meekly replying, "Very well, uncle," went away to cry in her own room.

For, shy and reticent as she was in her manner, she really did love Uncle Fane.

"He's failing—I'm sure he's failing!" said Gladys to Esther. "He went to sleep twice while I was writing that tedious nonsense about stars and parallaxes and asteroids to his dictation and slept a good long time, and he's actually going up to Philadelphia to read that mass of four syllabled dullness to some scientific convention or other. When I heard that I made up my mind and wrote off a lot of letters while he was napping to some nice young people I know."

"Letters, Gladys! What for?"

"To invite them to a merry gathering here to the Old Year out and the New Year in," laughed Gladys. "I told Susie Lapham to order the supper from Datori's, and I authorized Jim Le Convray to engage a pianist and two violinists. Now don't look so horrified. Uncle Nat will be none the wiser, and he'll be enjoying himself at his scientific convention, so why shouldn't we go in for a bit of fun too? And if you know what color is most becoming to you, Essie, you'll order a heliotrope dress for the occasion. You are quite decent looking in heliotrope!"

"I shall certainly countenance no such affair, Gladys!" said Esther decidedly. "Nothing is further from my thoughts than openly to disobey Uncle Nat."

"But you won't betray me, Esther? You wouldn't be so dishonorable?"

"It would be still more dishonorable to deceive Uncle Nat!" protested Esther. "Promise me, Gladys, to abandon the whole affair!"

And to her great relief Gladys promised, pouting and ready to cry, however.

Going to Philadelphia was a great event in Mr. Fane's life. Twice—three times Gladys had to copy the somewhat prolix paper which he proposed to read before the members of his scientific club, and at the very last it was taken out of her hands and sent to a typewriting young damsel in the neighborhood.

His portmanteau was carefully packed and repacked; a score of directions was reiterated to every one in the house, and at last he went away, tucked carefully up in the sleigh, with fur gloves, silk mufflers and arctic rubbers without end.

"What a dreadful old molly coddle he is, to be sure!" said irreverent Gladys.

And when the cutter came jingling back from the station she beckoned to little Cæsar to stop.

"I'm going to the station myself," said she.

"Oh, Gladys, what for?"

"To send half a dozen telegrams or so," said the city young lady composedly, "to hurry up matters about my New Year's party."

"Your New Year's party! I thought you had given it up, Gladys."

"Not I. If you don't want to come to it, Miss Stiff-and-prim, you needn't. But I mean to have it, all the same!" and Gladys danced merrily off to the sleigh, and whirled away like a laughing sprite into the brilliant winter sunshine.

New Year's eve came, and for a wonder it neither rained, sleeted nor snowed. The roads were like firm, beautiful alabaster; the sky all studded with glittering stars; the air just cold enough to be bracing and invigorating. The Fane house was illuminated from garret to cellar, the band was clashing out gay music, and the train from Philadelphia had brought a goodly number of young people in gala array, who were to be reenforced by the neighbors, all of whom were bound over to secrecy.

Gladys, in a blue silk dress, draped with clouds of azure tulle, which had been charged to Uncle Fane's account, was receiving them most graciously, and the tide of gayety was at its highest when the head waiter came to ask her if it was her pleasure that the supper should be served.

"Let's go down and look at the table, Jim," she said to young Mr. Le Convray, who seemed to act as her regent in chief, "to make sure that it's all right before we invite our friends to eat, drink and be merry."

"Who's that old cove just coming in at the opposite door—the caterer himself," said facetious Le Convray, "or some tramp who has smelled the frying oysters and chicken croquettes under the kitchen windows?"

Gladys dropped her escort's arm and grew pale as ashes?

"Uncle Nat!" she gasped.

"A happy New Year, my dear," said Uncle Nat, chuckling. "You hardly expected to see me here, did you? A fine supper this you have prepared. I'll just drink a cup of coffee and eat a little of this very excellent chicken salad before I go up to my room. You see, the old man isn't quite so ignorant of what is going on as you supposed he was."

"Esther has turned spy and informer!" cried Gladys. "I never, never will forgive her!"

"Not at all, my dear; not at all," said Uncle Fane. "But I chanced to find among the pages of my astronomical manuscript a half finished letter from yourself to some city friend, in which you described in a very spirited way me and my household, and your intention of outwitting both me and Esther Ellis by giving a New Year's party in defiance of us both. Esther, you said, was too loyal to the old fogy to hear of such a thing, but that you were going to have your own way in spite of her. Very well, my dear; you've had it. But there's another thing you haven't got, and won't have, and that is one solitary, single cent of the old fogy's money! Hush! What's that? Ah, the bells in the village steeple ringing in the New Year!"

At the same moment little Essie, dressed in a gray flannel wrapper, came running down stairs and flew into Mr. Fane's arms.

"Uncle Nat! Oh, Uncle Nat!" she cried.

"Here's one who is glad to see me, at all events," said Mr. Fane, a slight quiver in his voice. "A glad New Year to you, Essie! And we'll keep it together, you and I, all the rest of the years that God gives me! And of all the presents that I could have your love and constancy are the best and sweetest!"—Saturday Night.

New Year's Song.

Come, new year,
And strew pale roses for thy sister's bier!
Loves are turned cold that at her birth leaped high.
When thou art old, thou, too, forgot, shalt lie,
With all thy golden glories faded, sere.
Come, new year!

Sleep, dead year!
For dear delights are flown, and days are drear,
For oh, for oh, bleak lie the fields and bare;
Woe is me—woe—winter is everywhere;
With eyes that see not, ears that never hear,
Sleep, dead year!

Come, new year!
But silently! Let fall no foolish tear
For cankering care, or grief, or joy gone by,
Since all must yield to age and change, and die,
With past joys cherished, perished, days once dear.
Sleep, dead year!

Sleep, dead year!
Soon on spring's breast your violets shall peer,
Burst from earth's casket for thy pleasuring,
Purple and gold, her tender treasuring.
Hark! the first robin, singing loud and clear!
Come, new year!

—Agnes Gerard in Boston Transcript.

One Sunday Newspaper.

The Globe-Democrat of Sunday contained 42 pages and 294 columns. The total number of words contained in that issue was 598,000. The number of "ems," counting the matter as one-half agate, one-half nonpareil, was 2,352,000. The number of separate pieces of type handled by the compositor in preparing that issue was 5,880,000. If the columns of type composing that issue were placed end to end they would form a solid column of type 1,754 yards long, or, laid in line, would extend from the Mississippi river to Seventeenth and Olive streets. If the lines of type composing that issue were placed end to end the result would be a line of type 8,920 yards long, about 2½ miles, or extending from the river to Vanderventer avenue. The words contained in that issue would make 21,802 book pages of 250 words each, and 85 volumes of 250 pages each, with 142 pages over. To print the issue of that one day required 48,752 pounds of specially prepared paper.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Clever Reply from a Cracker.

A big passenger train full of northern people was temporarily halted in a dreary sand plain where the only object in sight was a woebegone looking cracker sitting on a sand dune busily engaged in doing nothing. In the train was a "smart Aleck," who thought that he would have some fun with the cracker. So he put his head out of the window and called out, "My friend, this appears to be a pretty fine country you have here."

"I reckon," replied the native without looking up. "How much of a population have you in this town?" continued the smart Aleck as he winked at his friends in the car. "Waal," replied the cracker, "'bout 10,000, I reckon, and nary a fool among them. We did send for one last week as a specimen, but derned ef we thought he'd come so soon."—New York Tribune.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

For the next 30 days

COMMENCING—

Monday, Dec. 12, 1892

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U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Crookston, Minn., November 29th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on January 23rd, 1893, viz: Gile Stromstad, for the heirs of Sophia Stromstad, formerly Sophia Tallakson (deceased) Hd. 12706, for the se¼ sec. 26 twp. 147 r 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Tom Sandem G. T. Holand, Gust Christianson, John Stromstad all of Edna Postoffice, Polk County Minn.

[33 39] L. K. AAKER.

Order to Show Cause on Filing Petition to Sell Land.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss In Probate Court Special Term, December 15th, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Peter G. Alsson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of A. P. Sandberg setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of the real estate of which said deceased died seized. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on Monday the 16th day of January 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 15th day of December, A. D. 1892.

[36-38] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 1st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.00) which became due January 1st, 1892, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry Steege, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Robert J. Montague, mortgagee, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1891 and with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1891, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 417, and the said Robert J. Montague having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable, and there is now justly due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage the sum of one thousand thirty-seven dollars ($1,037), and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty six (40), excepting therefrom the west three hundred feet which is platted into lots, and the railroad right of way of the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railroad Company; also excepting that portion lying on the northeast side of said railroad and within five hundred feet of the centre line of Washington avenue in Jerome's addition to Crookston, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st, A. D. 1892.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE, Mortgagee.

DEFOREST BUCKLEN, Atty. [33-39]

Application for Liquor License.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Crookston in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Fred Sargent, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the first day of January, 1893. The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: Room 8 in Reckitt block on first floor, facing Second street. Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinance of said city of Crookston and the statutes of said state of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., Dec. 12, 1892.

FRED SARGENT.

Will be heard by city council at regular meeting Tuesday evening, January 10th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court on the 31st day of December, 1886, in an action wherein Johnson & Marshall are plaintiffs, and Joseph Grover and Mary Grover are defendants, in favor of the said plaintiffs, and against the said defendants, for the sum of one hundred and sixty two and 50-100 dollars, which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff in and for the said county of Polk, I have this 14th day of December A. D. 1892, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants Joseph Grover and Mary Grover in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lot eight (8), in block twenty-eight (28), of Kretzchmar's addition to the village of Red Lake Falls according to the plat thereof now on record in the office of register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto, all the above described property being situated in the village of Red Lake Falls, county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that I the undersigned, as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated December 14th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN, Sheriff of Polk county, Minn.
By Simon Paul, Deputy.

CHAS. E. BOUGHTON, Attorney for plaintiff. [36-42]

In District Court.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.

In the matter of the estate of H. A. Wyand, insolvent. At Crookston, Minn., December 13th, 1892, it appearing to the court by satisfactory proof and the files in the above entitled matter that Charles E. Sawyer has duly entered upon the discharge of his trust as receiver of said insolvent estate, and has filed his bond herein as required by law;

Now, on the application of A. A. Miller attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that all persons whomsoever having claims against the said H. A. Wyand existing on the 10th day of October, 1892, present the same duly verified, with the proof thereof, to said Charles E. Sawyer, at the First National Bank of Crookston, Crookston, Minn., on or before the 15th day of January, 1893, for allowance.

[36-38] IRA B. MILLS, District Judge.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Marcus Johnson was in the city last week.

The county dads met on Tuesday morning for the first meeting of the year.

If you want to keep fully posted on county affairs subscribe for the JOURNAL.

L. E. George, of the Fertile Journal was in the city on Friday of last week.

Don't forget yourself and write it 1892 anymore—try and remember that it is now 1893.

Comrade Dunlava returned on Sunday morning from his mournful trip east to bury his wife.

Dr. and Mrs. Denniston entertained their friends at cinch on Thursday and Friday evening of last week.

A. Chabot made a flying trip to St. Paul last week—going down on Friday evening and returning on Sunday morning.

A goodly number of our friends made us happy just before New Years day by renewals. Many thanks friends.

Hon. Hans Judson was in the city on Friday of last week, getting ready to go to St. Paul to enter upon his new duties in the House.

Senator E. E. Lommen went to St. Paul last week to be in time for the opening of the session, which event transpired on the morning of the third.

The first of the year is a good time to form resolutions—and one good resolution is to resolve to subscribe at once for the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

S. L. Collins received a box of Brown's Selects as a New Years present from the boys in his stables. Collins looked as pleasant a boy with a new little red wagon.

Saake, the Robert street jeweler, says his holiday trade was excellent—far better than he had supposed it would be and he says he is now on deck for anything that may happen.

Comrade C. Snyder came down from the woods on Saturday to enjoy the New Years day with his family. He has 200 cords of wood already cut and expects to get his 1000 out all right enough.

Max Ericsson went to St. Paul on Friday evening of last week to enter upon his new duties as proprietor of the California Winehouse, corner of Cedar and Seventh streets. He will be back in a day or so for a short stay.

Wm. Trenke came down from the the woods last week with a lame horse. Says there are as many as 150 four-horse teams at work in Bagley's camps. They are having fine weather for their work this winter and the result will be an unusually large cut.

The Carolyn Gage company being unable to make their engagement at Grafton, owing to the big fire at that place put in the evening at the opera house in thiscity on Saturday, playing "A Double Wrong" to a big house. This company made a big hit in our city while here and will no doubt do well should they come again.

The funeral of August Walters on Thursday afternoon was one of the largest events of the kind ever in Crookston. The Odd Fellow, the A. O. U. W., and the G. A. R. Post, to all of which societies Mr. Walters belonged turned out, while hundreds who belong to no society were in attendance. Mr. Elmer preached an eloquent and affecting sermon.

Senator Henry Keller passed through the city on Friday evening on his way to St. Paul from a trip to Grand Forks. The senator says he has disposed of his interest in the binding twine patent and will confine his attention strictly to his manufacturing business hereafter. At present he is working his full force to its utmost capacity trying to keep up with his orders for bobsleds.

Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, of St, Paul, have gone out of the type business and will hereafter handle only stationery, in which line they will continue to be the leading house in the state. This move became necessary owing to the formation of the type trust that, in the future intends to run everything in that line. Mr. Baker, who was manager of the type department has accepted a position with the trust in Buffalo, N. Y., and has gone there to enter upon his new duties.

The fire department was called out at noon last Saturday to put out a blaze which had started in the basement of the Vance block which was occupied by the Crookston Hay and commission company as a storeroom. An oil stove which was in the basement got out of order and finally the bottom dropped out of it, allowing the oil to run out on the floor and become ignited. The department responded promptly to the alarm, and put out the fire before any material damage was done.

C. E. Rickettcame up from St. Paul on Sunday morning.

Miss Tillie E. Rauch is visiting friends in Fergus Falls this week.

Mrs. Geo. Tunell is visiting in the city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ayers.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Funk returned to their home in Barnesville on Tuesday evening.

I. K. Messelt was in the city last Friday, on his way to St. Paul to look after a job.

Deacon Baine and Jim drove up from Fisher on Friday, to chat with friends and do a little trading.

Mrs. T. J. Adams went to Minneapolis on Thursday evening of last week to visit friends in that city.

Mrs. I. U. Underhill, left for Norwalk, Ohio, on Thursday evening of last week for a visit of several months duration.

A delegation from the Knights of Honor went over to Grand Forks on Wednesday morning to assist the brotherhood to dedicate their new lodge there.

Rev. R. H. Battey went to Brainard to be there during the week of prayer to assist the Congregational church at that place that is without a pastor at present.

The Women's Relief Corps extend an invitation to the members of the G. A. R. Post and the Sons of Veterans Camp to a banquet in the Corps hall on Tuesday evening of this week.

E. K. Austin has so far recovered as to be able to be about the streets again. He bids fair to fully recover from the stroke of par lysis from which he has been a sufferer for many weeks,

George Ralph went west into Dakota on Monday morning to look after some mining surveys. He expects to leave this week for the Red Lake Indian reservation to run boundary lines.

For the balance of the winter the stores will close at 6:30 p. m., for the purpose of giving the employes a chance to rest and recuperate. The proprietors have all signed an agreement to this effect and the employes are now feeling jubilant thereat.

We are told that every day on the Fosston line cars have to be left at the different stations because the train is too heavily loaded to take them on—and yet the company claims there is not business enough for a daily train.

F. J. Duffy, the genial Frenchman of the East Grand Forks Courier—printed over in North Dakota—was in the city a couple of days this week doing some "plugging" for the county printing. "Kape your eye on Duffy, there's goin' to be a row," etc.

D. D. Hawes: What we need in our neighborhood is a ditch on the town line between to the towns of Lowell and Fanny. I hope the drainage convention will have some good results, and that a bill will be passed through the legislature this winter making an appropriation for drainage purposes.

On Thursday last an individual became so thoroughly identified with tangle-foot as to wholly lose control of his team that he was attempting to drive home with and the result was a runaway. The team collided with the hydrant at the Medical hall wrecking the harness and pitching the man out. The man was picked up, taken to the city lock-up and allowed the night in which to sober up departing for his home in the morning.

The Women's Auxiliary to the World's Columbian Fair will be greatly obliged to any person or persons, throughout the state of Minnesota, who will assist them by giving any information whereby they can collect relics, curios, works of all kind pretaining to the Indians. The smallest item will be gladly received and anyone desiring to communicate on the subject will address Mrs. Henry S. Judson, chairman on Ethnology and Aachaeology, Morris, Minn.

Several business men are contemplating putting in power and running their own electric lights, claiming that the Crookston Water Power and Light company charges too exhorbitant prices for their electric lighting. Several have been up to see our little gasoline engine work and they seem highly pleased with it and think it is just the power they need. We know of one firm that has fully decided to write for prices with the full determination to do its own electric lighting.

The Carolyn Gage company interested a good audience at the Grand on Thursday night in "A Double Wrong," which is a re-vamp of "The Pearl of Savoy," and "Linda" gotten up especially for this company. The company is exceptionally strong and Lew A. Warner, in his specialties is heavy—way out of sight, and he was encored to the letter every time. The audience showed its appreciation by frequent applause. Should this company ever re-visit this city they will no doubt receive a hearty welcome.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL and get all of the news.

Attorney Gossman is now doing local work for the Times.

Call at the JOURNAL job rooms for plain or ornamental job work.

E. M. Stanton went to Moorhead Saturday evening on legal business.

Capt. Rhinehart passed through the city Monday on his way to the woods.

Prof. Carruth: I'm a private citizen now, but don't know yet what I shall do.

County Superintendent Lommen took charge of his office Monday. It is not known yet whom he will appoint as his deputy.

Halvor Steenerson was over to Hillsboro last week, where he was interested in somecases in court. He left Saturday for St. Paul.

Landlord Stoeser of the Commercial made a flying trip to Grafton, N. D. Monday to settle up some business affairs at that place—his former home.

Charlie Lanman of the McIntosh Times spent three days in the city last week fixin' the commissioners so that he could have a slice of the county printing.

I. U. Jennings will close out his entire stock of furniture at cost. You cannot buy cheaper at the factory. No stale goods; all new; all at cost. Call at No. 21 Broadway and see for yourself.

J. P. Foote went up to McIntosh Tuesday to take charge of the Citizen's bank of that place for a couple of weeks while C. F. Page, the cashier of the bank, goes to Janesville, Wis., to be married.

The JOURNAL job office turned out some elegant menu cards for the Commercial and the St. Louis hotels for their New Years dinner. We are prepared for all kinds of job work both plain and ornamental.

Odine Cornelius, the 13 year old son of Peter Cornelins, died at the family residence on Monday, at 5 p. m., of brain fever. The funeral obsequies occurred on Wednesday afternoon the Rev. L. W. Squier officiating.

Hunt of the McIntosh News—he of boodle fame—passed through the city Saturday enroute to St. Paul, where he thinks his valiant service in behalf of the People's Party last fall, will be rewarded by a clerkship in the legislature. Quite likely.

A. Kelsey, of Fargo, N. D., was in the city last week visiting his son W. E. Kelsey. Although he has lived in the Red River Valley for years, this was Mr. Kelsey's first visit to Crookston, and like everybody else he was favorably impressed with our city.

Commissioner DeMers has a conscience. Yesterday it smote him. Approaching a JOURNAL man he said: "Well, you don't look very mad." "No" replied the scribe, "what should I be mad about?" "I expect we'll catch it," said DeMers, "but don't give it to us too hard." If he had voted on the printing deal as his conscience told him, he wouldn't be afraid of the consequences.

The success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in effecting a speedy cure of colds, croup and whooping cough has brought it into great demand. Messrs. Pontius & Son, of Cameron, Ohio, say that it has gained a reputation second to none in that vicinity. Jas. M. Queen, of Johnston, W. Va., says it is the best he ever used. B. F. Jones; druggist, Winona, Minn., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly reliable. I have always warranted it and it never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

The Oakes company of Swiss Bell Ringers gave an entertainment in Grand opera house on Monday evening to a good house. Some of the features of the entertainment were very good while a great deal of it was extremely light and poor. Their negro comedy business was rank—too silly for any use while their boasted "singing comedian" possibly might have amounted to something if he had vouchsafed to talk plain enough to be understood—as it was he rattled off a lot of antiquated, warmed over chestnuts so rapidly and so thickly that no one could catch on to half he was trying so hard to get off, and when he came to a really meritorious piece of instrumental music he would spoil it by asking "Isn't that pretty?" Just as though his audience was composed of a set of gawks who had never heard anything really good and were incapable of appreciating it if they did. Of course such companys will come along but they help very much to destroy what business good entertainments should have and the management of the opera house can hardly blame the people if they are shy of wasting their money in such light performances. The people pay good money for these shows and are entitled to good shows for their money. The show as a whole is far from being a good one to speak as mildly as possible about it.

"In buying a cough medicine for children," says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Ogden, Utah, "never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. I particularly recommend Chamberlain's because I have found it to be safe and reliable. It is intended especially for colds, croup and whooping cough." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms.

Bargains in all lines of foot wear great variety to choose from A. Sture's.

E. M. Walsh can write your insurance in several reliable companies.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Everything has to go at a sacrifice during the great clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

E. M. Walsh has money to loan on farm security, at a low rate of interest. Office in Fournet block

Flour, flour, flour, get your winter supply at once from A. Sture's, as he is now selling No. 1 A. $1.85 per 100 poueds spot cash.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

Money to loan by R. R. V. loan and Investment Company.

Call and see L. T. Benoit in his new store.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

Fire and accident insurance written by E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

One pound first-class Japan tea in fancy sewing basket for the small sum of fifty cents at A. Sture's.

If you have a farm or a town lot to sell, list it with E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Parties desiring to purchase city property or farm lands in Polk county should see E. M. Walsh for bargains. Office in Fournet block.

Money on good farms. Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Offices in Bjoin block, Crookston, Minn.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms for fancy or plain job printing.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

E. M. Walsh, has some desirable city lots for sale, which are "cheaper than dirt." See him about them.

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Rev. Sylvanus Lane

of the Cincinnati M. E. Conference, makes a good point when he says: "We have for years used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family of five, and find it fully equal to all that is claimed for it. Some people are greatly prejudiced against patent medicines, but how the patent can hurt a medicine and not a machine is a mystery of mysteries to me."

Hood's Pills cure liver ills.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Dec. 31st, 1892.

Choninard, Earnest	Arvidson, Charlie
Boombolver, Albirp	Duralh, Willie
Chesley, M. B.	Doe, Jannie
Erickson, Severin	Fluduset, Johanna
Grant, C. L.	Grvelle, Milvim
Lien, Gina A. 3	Olson, Ole S. 2
Pettie, R. J.	Rithrs, Henviz
Roberts, Richard	Smabur, Karen T.
Smith, David	Strohenor, Paul M.
Sture, Caroline	Sortrub, O. A.
Welo Martinus,	Sawyer, Wm.
Vold, Ole	

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

To Farmers.

The World's Fair Commission of Minnesota is very desirous of securing samples of every variety of grain and seeds grown in Minnesota for exhibition at Chicago.

Among other farm products it is especially desirable to secure some white flint corn on the ear.

Farmers having anything in the line indicated are earnestly invited to correspond with the undersigned who will furnish information as to quantity desired, information necessary to accompany the specimens, etc. Grain and seeds furnished will be entered at the World's Fair in the name of the producer, and any premiums awarded will go to the exhibitor. Address,

L. P. HUNT, Supt.,
Mankato, Minn.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Real Merit

is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more,—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses by virtue of the peculiar combination, proportion and process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

The World's Fair Buildings.

Assuming that every reader of this paper wishes to attend the great Columbian Exposition at Chicago this year, and that all who can spare the time and money will do so, a few facts in regard to the buildings erected for the exhibition will be interesting. The Manufactures building is 1,687 by 787 feet, covering 1,326,669 square feet, or very nearly thirty and a half acres. The other principal structures are: Mining, 245,000 square feet; Horticultural, 250,000; Woman's 80,000; Transportation, 240,000; Fisheries, 220,000; Dairy, 19,000; Forestry, 100,000; Machinery, 425,000; Art, 160,000; Government, 147,000. Remembering that an acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet, it will be easy to figure the area in acres. Most of our readers will get in this way a tolerably correct conception of the size of these buildings, and we need only add that their cost will range from $120,000 for the Woman's building to $1,100,000 for that devoted to manufactures. As to how to get there, we say that from any point in the Northwest or the Mississippi Valley, the Burlington route is the best, quickest and most direct line. Any railroad ticket agent can advise you as to tickets and rates, or you can write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., who will be glad to give you any information.

Considerable excitement prevails at Glencoe over the report that J. H. Rieyer has lost heavily through dealing in options. Farmers in this vicinity are holding his storage tickets for 18,000 bushels of wheat which it is said has disappeared. Charles H. Sievers has also sunk a large sum in the wheat pit, but his loss will not likely involve anyone else.

Surveyor General Ash has completed his official figures of the lumber cut in the Duluth district the past year. The cut of the year is enlarged by 1,657,730 feet on the Eastern Minnesota road and by 4,706,000 on Little and Big Fork rivers. These official figures show the cut in this district during the year just closed to have been 388,495,000 feet of lumber, 175,806,000 lath and 86,884,000 shingles.

The Lake Superior Transit company, which has been in the business since 1878, and operated the steamers India, China, Japan, Idaho, Empire State, Badger State, Montana, Vanderbilt, Gordon Campbell and Philadelphia between Buffalo and Lake Superior ports, went out of business on Jan. 1. The New York Central will run a line of their own to Duluth, and it is expected that the Pennsylvania company, owners of the Anchor line, will also run a line to Duluth.

Minnesota's State Prison.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2.—The board of state prison managers have submitted their annual report to the governor. The prison is in excellent shape, they say, and everything running smoothly. The amount of twine manufactured last year was 1,000,000 pounds, which was sold at 9 cents a pound, without loss to the state. The twine output for next year will be double that of this. Three twine machines are in operation.

Was Not Incendiary.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Henry C. Payne, vice president and manager of the Milwaukee Street Railway company, has made a written statement, based on the testimony of employes, in which he admits that the fire in the company's barns was not incendiary. Since the cold weather set in the employes at night have been running the cars into the barn without withdrawing the fires from the heaters. The origin of the fire is now accounted for in this way.

Peter Cooper's Earthly Reward.

New Yorkers need not be reminded of what they owe to good old Peter Cooper, who began life in earnest when a boy in a hat factory, and who died lamented by the thousands whom his earnest, charitable life had blessed. It might be said that Peter Cooper made his money solely for the good he could do with it. At all events he lived to a great age and saw the practical benefits that arose from his well directed efforts. To have died knowing that a whole city was in mourning and that a great nation was sounding his praises was in itself a reward for money rightly spent and time consumed.—New York World.

Brigandage in Jail.

To read of brigandage in Italy makes one doubt if this can be the Nineteenth century. Here is a country, one of the oldest seats of European civilization, where the first requisite of stable government, security of life and property, is wanting. The country groans under the financial burden of an army and navy big enough for a vast empire, and yet the troops appear to be so busy looking for an invader on the northern frontier that they cannot suppress the robbers and murders of the interior. The authorities should reduce the army and hire a police force.—Toronto Globe.

Nell's Observation.

Little Nell, dining with the grown up members of the family, gazes contemplatively at each one in turn, then remarks slowly, "All the ladies has they bangs over they noses and all the gentlemen has they bangs under they noses."—Harper's Bazar.

The body is now looked upon as the fit companion of the soul. Even its appetites, in their proper sphere and within their normal limits, are regarded with high respect, not merely as contributors to our pleasure, but as essential to our highest welfare.

The honor of the invention of printing has been claimed by Mentz, Strasburg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle and Augsburg. The first three are entitled to consideration.

A horsefly will live for hours after its head has been pulled off. The head of the mosquito hawk will continue eating its victim when separated from the thorax.

The Somerville Telegraph wants to know if the keeper of a jail is a jailer, why isn't the keeper of a prison a prisoner?

6 MONTHS

Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,

Wednesday, December 28th,

The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the

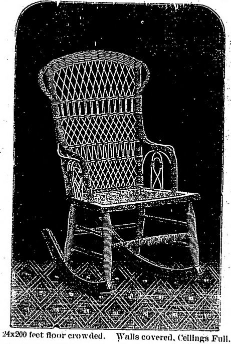
REMNANTS MUST GO!

Fontaine & Anglim.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1893. NO. 39



CHRISTMAS FURNITURE.

$3.98.

CLEARING OUT PRICES.

$1.95—Hardwood Bedsteads.
$1.05—Woven wire Springs
30c—Hard wood Chairs.
$4.75—Hard wood eight foot Table
$3.90—40-pound wool Matress.
$13.25—Large, heavy Bedroom set, antique oak finish.

We Carry the Stock.

$28.00—6-piece Plush Parlor set.
68c—Best heavy all wool Carpet.
98c—Extra grade Brussels Carpet.
$4.00—Per pair, with poles, full Chenille Curtains.
$5.75—Brussels Carpet Single Lounges.

24x200 feet floor crowded. Walls covered, Ceilings Full. Everything goes.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO. NEXT TO TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor	C. E. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

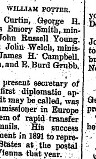
First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	Robt. Anderson

Some Large Salaries.

While the president of the United States receives an annual stipend of but $50,000, the salary of the Prince of Wales is $200,000 per year; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Duke of Edinburgh, $125,000, and the Duke of Cambridge, the queen's cousin, $60,000. The royal family cost England $40,000 a week.

The New Minister to Italy.

William Potter, who is to fill the unexpired term of Albert G. Porter as minister to Italy, is a Philadelphian. He was born in that city in 1852, and is of an old Pennsylvania family, his father having long been a leader in business and his mother a descendant of prominent Revolutionary families.



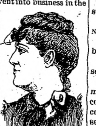
WILLIAM POTTER.

Mr. Potter is a gentleman of broad culture and has been from his youth up an ardent Republican. It is noted as an interesting fact that he is the thirteenth member of the Union league of that city to be appointed within a short time to an important diplomatic post, his predecessors being Henry M. Watts, minister to Austria; A. Loudon Snowden, minister to Greece; Robert Adams, Jr., minister to Brazil; Wayne MacVeagh, minister to Turkey; Simon Cameron, A. G. Curtin, George H. Boker and Charles Emory Smith, ministers to Russia; John Russell Young, minister to China; John Welch, minister to England; James H. Campbell, minister to Sweden, and E. Burd Grubb, minister to Spain.

Mr. Potter is at present secretary of the league. His first diplomatic appointment, if such it may be called, was that of postal commissioner in Europe to negotiate a system of rapid transfer of international mails. His success caused his appointment in 1891 to represent the United States at the postal union congress at Vienna that year.

She Deals in Real Estate.

Mrs. S. M. Blakely is the second woman to have obtained a seat in the Real Estate exchange of New York city, and she has proved herself abundantly qualified for it. She went into business in the usual way of widows, as thus detailed by herself *in a recent interview*: "When my *husband died*, less than a year ago, I supposed he had left a fair competence, but instead I found matters very much complicated, and realized the necessity for immediate action to save what was left of the business and property. I made a careful study of the business as he left it and decided I would attempt to carry it on myself. I had much to learn, as I had comparatively little business experience, but I have succeeded beyond my fondest expectations."



MRS. S. M. BLAKELY.

She finds but one serious difficulty. Many men do not like to deal with a woman and are afraid to accept her judgment as to titles, but she has not yet made a mistake. She is a lady of very attractive personality and winning address, lives in some style in West Seventieth street and maintains herself and family in comfort. She has a remarkable memory and takes special pleasure in making exchanges of property, because, she says, "it calls into play all the tact, diplomacy and business intelligence of which I am possessed. Every one thinks his or own special piece of property is the best, and that if any concessions are made by either party it should be to them, which makes it rather awkward for me, considering that both parties to the transaction think the same."

The Value of Thought.

It is hardly necessary to say that all men need to "swing" the moral compass from time to time and to take their bearings in the sea of life. The advice is as true as it is conventional. Upon the use of thinking for such purposes we shall not, then, dwell. We may, however, point out, as a means of strengthening and invigorating the mind in a secular and worldly sense, the habit of thinking is of the greatest possible value.

The minds of those who dread thinking, as if it were a penance, become like the bodies of those fed solely on spoon meat—soft and unable to stand the slightest strain. Reading, as one ordinarily reads, is like swallowing pap; thinking, like eating solid food. The man who trains his mental powers by meditation and by following outlines of thought obtains an intellectual instrument a hundred times more powerful than he who is content never to think seriously and consecutively.—London Spectator.

Not a Remedy.

Mother (returned from a call)—Why, you have taken cold. You are feverish. Don't you feel hot?

Little Ethel—Yes'm. I've been havin Johnnie tell me some ghost stories, so's to make cold chills run down my back, but it doesn't do a bit of good.—Good News.

He Was Willing.

"Do you think you can support me, George?" she asked an hour after he had proposed.

"Yes, if you'll get on the other knee," he said.—Exchange.

On the Grand Tour.

Stranger—What is the fare to Interlaken?

Driver—Twenty francs.

Stranger—But "Badecker" (guide-book) says only twelve francs.

Driver—Oh, well; then let "Badecker" drive you himself.—Basler Nachrichten.

THE FIRST MEETING.

Minutes of the First Meeting of the New Board of County Commissioners.

Board met in regular session on January 3d, at 10 o'clock in the auditor's office. Moved by De Mers and seconded by Anderson that M. E. Kirsch be the chairman for the ensuing year, which motion prevailed.

R. J. Montague, on behalf of his client, A. C. Rhinehart, presented a protest to the seating of Robert Anderson, which protest was read and ordered filed. Upon re-assembling on the 4th the chairman named his committees as follows:

Roads and bridges—DeMers, Anderson, Lindem.

On Bonds—Oppegaard, Lindem, DeMers.

Taxes—Anderson, DeMers, Oppegaard.

Bills and claims—Lindem, Anderson, DeMers.

Finance—Anderson, DeMers, Lindem.

Hospital—DeMers, Anderson, Oppegaard.

On motion of DeMers, Kirsch, Anderson and Oppegaard were appointed a purchasing committee.

The county auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for the keeping of the county deposits.

On application of J. E. O'Brien the accrued interest on lots 26 and 27, block 1, Jerome's Addition, was abated for the year 1886.

Bonds of county officers were received and placed on file.

The board then proceeded to consider *the bids for county printing*.

The bid of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, was as follows:

Publishing proceedings of the *board, 25 cents per folio.*

Delinquent tax list 4 cents per description.

Financial statement and all other *matters requiring publication*, 30 cents per folio 1st insertion and 20 cents per folio each subsequent insertion.

Job printing:

Letter hds, linen, per M		$5 00
" " common,	"	4 50
Note " linen	"	3 50
" " common	"	3 25
Envelopes, 6s,	"	3 25
" 6¾	"	3 50
" 10	"	4 50
" 11	"	4 75
" 12	"	5 00
Bill Hds 4s	"	5 50
Blanks, ¼ sheet one side, per M		4 00
" ½ sheet two sides,	"	6 00
" ¼ sheet one side,	"	6 00
" ½ sheet two sides,	"	8 00

All other printing at proportionate rates.

A combination bid by Fertile Journal and Crookston Tribune was presented as follows: We agree to publish the delinquent tax list at 4 cents per description (two cents for each paper). Financial statement 50 cents per folio 1st insertion and 25 cents each subsequent insertion. Proceedings of board 50 cents per folio; all other matter 50 cents 1st and 25 cents each subsequent insertion.

Letter Hds, linen, per M		$4 50
" common,	"	4 00
Note " linen,	"	3 50
" " common,	"	3 25
Envelopes, 6s,	"	3 50
" 6½	"	3 75
" 10s,	"	4 50
" 11s,	"	5 00
" 12s,	"	5 50
Blanks, ¼ sheet one side	"	3 75
" ½ " " "	"	5 00
" ¼ " two "	"	5 50
" ½ " " "	"	7 00

All other job work and stationery at usual prices.

One from P. Bodine, manager of McIntosh News, and the Red Lake Falls Gazette: Delinquent tax list 3 cents per description. The financial statement, proceedings and any other notices ordered published, at 50 cents per folio first insertion and 25 cents each subsequent insertion. The job printing to be done by Crookston Tribune at local rates.

Combination bid between Times, East Grand Forks Courier and McIntosh Times:

Publish financial statement, the commissioners' proceedings and all notices for 72 cents a folio for 1st insertion and 30 cents each subsequent insertion. Delinquent tax list 2 cents per description for each, (total 6 cents per description).

Job work:

Letter Hds, linen, per M,		$5 50
" common	"	5 00
Note or mem. hds, pure linen, M		4 25
" hds, common, per M		4 00
Envelopes, 6s,	"	3 75
" 6¾	"	4 25
" 10s	"	5 50
" 11s	"	5 75
" 12s	"	6 00
Blanks, ¼ sheet, one side,		4 50
" ½ sheet, one side		6 50
" ¼ sheet, two side		6 50
" ½ sheet, two side		8 50

All other work 20 per cent below usual rates.

After the several bids had been read Commissioner DeMers stepped to the front and read a type written copy of a resolution (that had been furnished for him on the Times typewriter): Whereas, The bid of W. E. McKenzie has been received for doing the printing and publishing for Polk county for the ensuing year and Whereas—the law requires that the contract for said work be let to the lowest bidder; the commissioners, however to take into consideration the circulation and standing of the newspapers filing bids; and whereas, it appears from the bids tendered and on file that the bid of W. E. McKenzie, publisher of the Crookston Times wherein he agrees to publish, according to law the delinquent tax list and all other official county notices and commissioners proceedings in the Crookston Times, McIntosh Times and East Grand Forks Courier and after taking into consideration the circulation and standing of the three papers we find this bid to be the lowest of any before us therefore be it

Resolved; That the bid of W. E. McKenzie be accepted and the Crookston Times, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the city of Crookston in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota be and the same hereby is designated the official newspaper in which shall be published according to law the *delinquent taxes and all other* official notices and commissioners proceedings.

When the vote was polled it stood *Kirsch, DeMers and Anderson in* favor and Oppegaard and Lindem *opposed, so the job went through.* The auditor was authorized to draw *a warrant in favor of Architect* Permain to satisfy a judgment he had against the county for services on the county jail.

Esten Estenson was given a new lease of life as janitor of the court house.

REPORT OF CLERK OF COURT.

Receipts for Jan. '92		$ 176.10
" Feb.	"	147.25
" Mar.	"	155.55
" Apr.	"	152.35
" May	"	215.55
" June	"	1604.80
" July	"	161.90
" Aug.	"	103.35
" Sept.	"	192.15
" Oct.	"	156.65
" Nov.	"	345.10
" Dec.	"	449.55
Total		$3860.30

REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Number charity patients for year 1892, 22 male 6 female. Private, 9 male and 1 female. Total, 31 male and 7 female.

Receipts deposited with the county treasurer by private patients	$182 02
Deposited with treasurer by township of Polk Center	119 45
Deposited with treasurer Kittson county	50 00
Due from Kittson county	$129 65
Due from Tp. Fisher	40 47
" Belgium	91 55
" King	89 45
" City E. Grand Forks	54 87
"City Crookston	734.44
	$1491.90

Itemized and verified accounts were furnished to the proper authorities of the different townships and cities above mentioned on Dec. 31st with a request that the amounts due be paid into the county trasury at once.

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. KIRSCH,
Chairman Hospital Committee.

The auditing board reported the result of a visit to the treasurer's office as follows:

Cash on hand and in county depositories at 4 o'clock p. m., Jan. 4th, 1893	$58,129.89
Distributed in the following items:	
Currency	445 00
Silver	68 25
Nickels and pennies	1 44
Money orders and postal notes	286 12
Checks and drafts	318 16
Wolf bounty orders	298 00
School bonds and interest coupons	260 89
School orders	10 50
Town orders	35 25
Due by state	2 48
Deposit 1st National Bank Crookston	9618 47
Deposit Merchants National Bank	9644 61
Deposit Scandia American Bank	12,251 73
Deposit First National Bank Red Lake Falls	6169 04
Deposit Citizens Bank McIntosh	5525 62
Deposit Bank of Fertile	4594 27
Deposit 1st National Bank E. Grand Forks	5549 30
Deposit 1st National Bank Fertile	3046 19
Deficit	4 62
	$58,129.89

The report of surveyor on Red Lake Falls and Terrebone road received and ordered filed.

The board resolved to appropriate the sum of $301 to build a bridge across the Clearwater on the town line between Emardville and Wyandotte, also for a bridge across Poplar River and another across Black River, said money not to be paid until the bridges are completed and accepted by the road and bridge committee.

Sheriff Grundysen's bill in Cummings case was held over for further scrutiny. The usual grist of bills were allowed and the board adjourned to meet on January 30th, 1893.

Officers Elected.

On Friday evening of last week the newly elected officers of Col. Cobham Post were installed at the Post rooms. They are:

Commander—V. D. Carruth.

Senior Vice Commander—J. O. Sargeant.

Junior Vice Commander—Nels K. Olsen.

Quartermaster—I. U. Jennings.

Chaplain—C. H. Mix.

Adjutant—O. H. Lucken.

Surgeon—Wm. Kistenmacker.

Officer of the Day—Jas. Greenhalgh.

Officer of the Guard—Levi Leduc.

Sergeant Major—Jas. A. Kelly.

The officers of the Women's Relief Corps were also installed. *They are* the old officers of the previous year, except the president, Mrs. I. U. Jennings, who was elected in the place of *Mrs. Van Arnam*, who was unable to accept re-election. After the installation ceremonies both societies repaired to the Odd Fellows' dining hall where a sumptuous spread invited the hungry to the enjoyment of a good square meal, and not a soldier present that did not do ample justice thereto. Then followed several excellent speeches and the crowd dispersed with a vote of thanks to the W. R. C. under whose auspices the banquet was held.

A Fearful Blow.

Last Wednesday morning was one of those calm peaceful mornings that give no hint that a blow of large sized proportions was brewing, but everybody who observed Johnny Scheffer on that morning could tell by the glitter of those coal black eyes and by the "spirits" that seemed to animate him that something was in the wind, and about 3 p. m., the storm broke out. At that time Mr. Bang's boy came along and at sight of him all the pent up fury of John's meek and lamb-like nature broke forth and, putting on the gloves ala John L; he sailed into the ring—but alas, he met his Corbet, for in about a second less than no time the boy proved too many for John L., and before "time" was called he slid back to his "corner" where he caught up a handy neckyoke and sailed into the ring once more. Even with this reinforcement the boy was still too many for him and a comfortable majority so "Johnny got his gun"—or, no, it was an ax and once more rushed forth to do battle for his country—and the boy! Oh, where was he? Why he was on to Johnny too quick, took possession of the axe and with it went down to the engine house and asked the police not to let Johnny chop him down—and he so young and handsome. The police went up to Johnny's tepee and held a pow wow with the contending forces and after that the star-eyed Goddess of Peace brooded gently over Fletcher street and George Lipscomb kept right on hauling wood and "McGill" didn't say a word but sawed wood. When Johnny goes on the war-path again he probably will Bang away at some other boy.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Dec. 7th, 1892.

Johannison, L. G.	Knudson, Bernhardt
Crawford, William	Brenneman, Sam
Ergerson, Mrs. Loise	Johnson, Martin
Lokken, Legrid J.	Marshal, George M.
McWilliams, James	Olson, Josephine
Peterson, Clara H.	Ritten, Mrs. Hanna
Skinner, Wm.	Vikjord, Bertha

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting of City Council Held Tuesday, January 10th.

Not Much Business Transacted Beyond the Allowing of Bills.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, January 10th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by the president.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Munroe, Morrisey, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent, Walker.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The committee on the communication of M. Leguee relating to an injury to his horse asked for further time, which was granted.

The finance committee reported favorobly upon the following bills:

Cooke & Hammond, stationery	$ 7 50
Arries & Lancaster, use of hack	14 50
Engen & Evenstrom, meals to prisoners	7 15
M. O'Brien, trip to St. Paul	24 00
Fire dep't, attendance on fires	109 00
Fire dep't, " "	128 00
Robinson & Cary, machinery	199 82
J. Morrisey, repairs and extras	28 70
D. F. McDonald, general labor	28 00
George Castle, wood	133 00
Jas E. Greenhalgh, engineer	44 00
Sargent Bros., freight and drayage	11 50
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	3 80
" " "	8 80
" " "	3 80
" " "	3 80
Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 6 lockers	30 00
E. C. Carruth, rent of room for election purposes	8 00
D. F. McDonald, labor in 1st ward	1 12
Lans Charpentier, labor	8 00
D. F. McDonald, general labor	24 75
" " labor in 2d ward	10 00
" " general labor	108 87
Munn & Filiatrault, repairs	2 75
D. F. McDonald, labor	121 71
Sargent Bros., draying	10 25

On motion the report was accepted and the bills ordered paid.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the bill of Sylvester & Finseth for $10.75 be allowed and paid. Carried.

The committee on collecting for the grading of Second street was given further time in which to report.

The quarterly report of Justice Spendley was read, accepted and placed on file.

The bill of A. C. Cowing was allowed to the amount of $6.05.

The street commissioner handed in a list of tools and implements belonging to the city, which was placed on file.

The liquor bond of Fred Sargent, with Felix Fournet and E. O. Flanders as sureties, was read and approved.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the aldermen's fines be remitted and the bill for per diem be allowed. Carried.

The bills from the county hospital were referred back to the committee on poor, for further consideration.

The city attorney reported that a contract had been made with the Crookston Waterworks Power & Light Co. in January 1891 in reference to the use of water north of Seventh street.

The bill of Emma Aastin was referred to the committee on poor for further instructions.

On motion the committee on poor was requested to procure a book suitable for a register, and keep therein a complete registration of all applicants for assistance from the city.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

House for Rent.

G. W. Peake's residence, corner of Elm and Fourth streets, is for rent. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to owner. [25 tf]

New Cook Book Free.

The Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, has just published its new cook book, called "Table and Kitchen," compiled with great care. Besides containing over 500 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are valuable hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest as well as that of the most economical and home like is provided for.

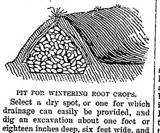
"Table and Kitchen" will be sent postage prepaid to any lady patron sending her address, (name, town and state) plainly given. Postal card is as good as a letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., 184, 186 and 188, Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.

FARM AND GARDEN

WINTERING ROOT CROPS.

Beets, Carrots and Other Roots Carried Over in Outdoor Pits.

The best storage place for all roots, potatoes included, undoubtedly is a regular root cellar in the basement of a barn. A separate root or potato cellar, such as a dugout in a hillside, also makes a very good place for beets, carrots, etc., to be fed out during winter and spring. No difficulty need be experienced in carrying root crops over until spring in pits outdoors, in the same way that farmers in some sections winter apples and potatoes, says as good authority as T. Griener, in his useful book, "How to Make the Garden Pay," published by William H. Maule, Philadelphia. Here is some illustrated advice which he gives:



PIT FOR WINTERING ROOT CROPS.

Select a dry spot, or one for which drainage can easily be provided, and dig an excavation about one foot or eighteen inches deep, six feet wide, and of the length required to hold the roots to be wintered over. Place the roots in a conical heap, as shown in the illustration. Cover with six, eight, ten or twelve inches of straw, according to the severity of the winters in the particular locality, and with a foot of soil upon the straw.

A whisk of straw or a section of common tile drain, reaching from the straw covering through the soil to the outside, should be adjusted in the center of every eight or 10-foot section to provide the required ventilation. If such a pit is opened before the cold weather has entirely passed the roots remaining in it need careful covering to guard against freezing.

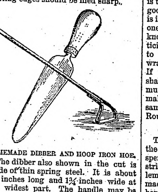
A Good Ration for Eggs.

"In my own experience," writes a correspondent of The Fancier's Journal, "I found the best results by mixing 25 per cent. each of oats, wheat and bran ground together, 10 each of corn and linseed and 5 of meat scraps. Cooking vegetables or steaming chopped hay and adding perhaps three quarts of this mixed ration to the bucketful, I would allow the mass to cook all night and feed when warm early in the morning. Today I must rely more largely on clover. For whole grain I would be governed by circumstances, finding the best results when I reduced the corn ration, save in the coldest weather. Fixed rations per head cannot be given because of the infinite variety of temperaments, of habits created and intensified by years of breeding, warmth of buildings and want of attention to regularity in feeding. It costs as much to keep an active Leghorn as a sluggish Plymouth Rock.

"The normal crop of a hen is small, but may be distended many times by providing appetizing food and feeding generously. The idea that an animal will eat only what it needs is a heresy we must break from as quickly as possible. The smallest quantity consistent with health and productiveness must be the motto. Here is the economy of feeding. It is not niggardliness, but true liberality, for it seeks first of all perfect health by balancing the food to the needs of the animal. Nature's method is a grain at a time, and a constant searching and scratching for these; ours too often is to crowd the food into the crop in the shortest possible time."

Homemade Implements.

In the illustration here reproduced from American Gardening appears a serviceable hoe which any one with mechanical skill can easily make. On an old hoe handle attach a piece of good strong hoop iron, firmly bolting it. The cutting edges should be filed sharp.



HOMEMADE DIBBER AND HOOP IRON HOE.

The dibber also shown in the cut is made of thin spring steel. It is about 7½ inches long and 1¾ inches wide at the widest part. The handle may be like that of a chisel or shorter and cylindrical, as long as the hand can conveniently grasp. It should be finished on the emery wheel.

Silos at the World's Fair.

The ensilage pits at the World's Columbian exposition are now being filled with fodder grown on Mr. M. W. Dunham's farm at Wayne, Ills., and Chief of Agriculture W. I. Buchanan is doing everything possible to secure a quality of ensilage that shall suit the fancy of the most critical feeder. According to The Farmer's Review, the silos have been constructed upon the most approved plan, and look like filling the bill satisfactorily. A point of unusual interest in regard to their construction is that a detailed record is being kept of the material used and expense incurred, so that when the official report appears farmers will have valuable data to work from should they wish to build a silo. The capacity of the two silos is 600 tons.

The Sandringham Funeral Sermon.

The wide interest taken in the question of recognition in eternity was illustrated by the extraordinary sale of the sermon preached at Sandringham on the decease of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The profits during the short period of six months amounted to no less than £1,300, of which the sum of £650 was given by the Princess of Wales to the Gordon Boys' home and £650 to the British Home for Incurables. Over 50,000 copies were sold in that time—a sale certainly unprecedented in the annals of profit from a single sermon of a few pages.

The preacher has been heard to say that this sale was not due to his slender sermon, but to the touching anecdote told by the princess, forming the prefatory note, and which she gave permission to be printed. The substance of the story is that in 1888 all the five children of the princess were with her at Sandringham, and they all partook of holy communion together. "I gave Eddy a little book," said the bereaved mother, "and wrote in it:

"Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to thy cross I cling,

"and also

"Just as I am, without one plea,
But that thy blood was shed for me,
O Lamb of God, I come.

"When he was gone, and lay like one sleeping," continued the princess, "we laid a cross of flowers on his breast, and after we had done so I turned to the table at his bedside and saw the little book in which were written these words, and I could not help feeling that he did cling to the cross, and that it had all come true."—Leisure Hour.

Tennyson's Interview with the Queen.

It was in the latter part of 1862, the year after the death of the prince consort, that I was conversing with Mrs. Tennyson on the sudden death of a much valued common friend and the loneliness of his widow, when Tennyson, who had been stalking up and down the end of the bow windowed drawing room with his usual long strides, suddenly broke in with, "I saw another widow three days ago." "Indeed," I replied, "and who was that?" "The queen," he replied in his deepest tones. "She sent for me to Osborne." I said that I supposed her majesty wished to thank him for his noble tribute to the memory of the prince consort, and with perhaps pardonable curiosity went on to ask what the queen had said to him. "I can't remember," he answered; "I lost my head. I only remember what I said to the queen—big fool that I was!"

"What was that?" "Why, what an excellent king Prince Albert would have made. As soon as it was out of my mouth I felt what a blunder I had made. But happily it proved to be the very right thing to have said. The queen replied that that had been the constant sorrow of her life—that she was called to govern, while he who was so worthy of the first place was obliged to take a secondary position." Tennyson had little more to say of his reception except that, notwithstanding the perfect calmness and self restraint of the queen, and the sweet consideration she manifested for him, the interview was a peculiarly trying one, and he was glad when it was over.—Canon Venables in London Times.

Gratitude Toward Great Men.

We are told regularly—periodically told—that the eminent politician earns his country's gratitude. We have much to be thankful for, we little ones, but we have indeed cause to be truly thankful that we are not destined to earn such gratitude as that. How many politicians, say, during the past century may be said to have earned their country's gratitude? How many out of the great multitude of politicians? Is there one? Is there one man of whom his countrymen are willing to say, with an even nearly unanimous voice, "We owe that man our heartfelt gratitude; it is his; we give it him." As they sometimes cry in the arena of his former struggles: "Name! Name!"

Doubtless every man Jack of those extinct eminent politicians—for extinct they are as the dodo, to all practical intents and purposes—has his followers as he had them then. And equally true it is that he has his opponents, quite in the good old way. What sort of gratitude is it which consists in being set up by one set of men for another set of men to knock you down? Those eminent politicians have handed on their wrangles to our eminent politicians. We are wrangling just on the same old lines. If we look deeply into the matter we shall begin to doubt if we have advanced much farther than they did. We are making the same old plunges in the same old lucky bag.—All the Year Round.

The Man Who Really Enjoys Life.

To no man is the world so new and the future so fresh as to him who has spent the early years of his manhood in striving to understand the deeper problems of science and life and who has made some headway toward comprehending them. To him the commonest things are rare and wonderful, both in themselves and as parts of a beautiful and intelligent whole. Such a thing as staleness in life and its duties he cannot understand.

Knowledge is always opening out before him in wider expanses and more commanding heights. The pleasure of growing knowledge and increasing power makes every year of his life happier and more hopeful than the last.—Vick's Magazine.

The Encroaching Lake.

One of the humorously attractive characteristics of a child is his large sense of personal importance. A little girl was walking with her father on the shore of Lake Michigan, where the waves were gently lapping up on the beach. Suddenly one came up higher than the others and swept over her foot, when she exclaimed, "Oh, papa, the lake stepped on my toe."—New York Times.

UNITED AT THE LAST.

PITIFUL TALE OF AN EMIGRANT FAMILY THAT PERISHED.

The Terrible Blizzard of 1881 Had for Some of Its Victims a Whole Family Which Froze to Death in Dead Man's Cove—Heroic Efforts of a Mother.

"That's Dead Man's cove right before your eyes," said the old man as he pointed to a recess of half an acre in extent in the southern face of the Little Rocky mountains. "That's Dead Man's cove, and you kin see the iron work of the wagon lyin about when ye git closer. When I first looked in here thar was five human bodies lying dead in that wagon. Me an my pard we dug a big grave and buried 'em all together back agin that cliff, thar whar the rocks is. We piled the rocks that way so the wolves couldn't git at the dead."

"But there is no headboard — no names," I protested as I rode closer to the spot pointed out.

"Couldn't be no names, 'cause we couldn't find any," he replied, "and them rocks is a gravestun as will last forever. We'll git off and sit down fur a smoke, and I'll gin ye the full particklers. I've passed here a hundred times in the last three years, and it allus gives me the heartache. Poor husband—poor wife—poor children!

"It was this way," he continued after his pipe was alight. "Me and pard had our shanty down the valley about a mile. Plenty of emigrants in the'r kivered wagons used to come by this trail and turn south into Wyomin, or keep west into Idaho. They'd come five or six families at a time, and they'd come singly. Some of 'em would take sich chances of Injuns, sickness, landslides, starvashun and death as would make your ha'r stand on end to think of. No man kin begin to guess how many graves thar be of men, women and children between the Dakota line and the west branch of the Missouri river. I've counted a hundred in a day's ride.

"Waal, one December mornin me and pard woke up to feel that thar was a blizzard makin ready to bust on us. It had been coolish but pleasant up to that time. We could tell by the feel of things what was comin, and began to git ready fur it. It was jest arter noon when a woman walked into our shanty. She was an emigrant. Right here in this cove she had left her husband and four children to try and find some help. He had bin sick fur three weeks and was little better than a dead man, and she had bin drivin the team an takin keer of things gener'ly. She orter to hev turned back long before, but some fool of a doctor had told the man he'd get well if they kept on.

"They had got separated from the party they started with, and had made the last hundred miles alone. They war out o' grub, hadn't a match left to build a fire, and the woman knowed a change fur the wuss was blowin up. She was a frail, leetle woman, and she had gone through with nuff to down a man, but she hadn't lost all her pluck yit. As soon as she told us the story we got ready to go back with her an bring in the outfit. We made a start, but we never got thar."

"The blizzard prevented, eh?"

"She did. She came swoopin down all of a sudden, like some great bird droppin from the sky. A fine snow begun to fall, the wind started right in to blow a livin gale, and I believe the thermometer went from 45 degs. above to 10 degs. below inside of half an hour. We hadn't any with us, but the change was sudden an amazin. You couldn't face that gale to save your life. It jest stopped us and turned us around before we had got fifteen rods from the house. As to the cold, it jest paralyzed you. We had to go back, and arter takin a big drink o' whisky all around and puttin on more clothes we tried it agin.

"Me and Sam was as tough as b'ars them days and could hev laid down in a pond of water and let it freeze up with us, but we couldn't buck agin that blizzard. When we made the second start we got about half way up here, the little woman leadin the way all the time. Then we had to stop. You couldn't see three foot from your nose, and all of us was freezin to death by inches."

"And you went back?"

"We did. The woman was determined to push on, and we jest had to pick her up and carry her back. It was only by the Lord's hand pintin the way that we ever reached our cabin agin. We had our ears, noses and fingers friz, and an hour arter we got back water friz solid in our cabin within five foot of a roarin fire. The woman prayed to God and appealed to us, but we knowed it was no use. That was the blizzard of 1881, and I've heard men say it was 42 degs. below zero in this valley that night.

The woman got nipped wuss than we did, but her mind was on the family back here. She was bound to come back alone, but we stood her off till about dark. Then she made a bolt fur it and got away."

"And went to her death?"

"Jest as sartin as if she had jumped off that cliff. The blizzard shet us in fur three days. When we got out we found her within twenty rods of the cabin. She had friz to death goin that fur. Of course we knowed how it would be up here. The horses had been onhitched and turned out. They lay over by that tree. The folks in the wagon had crowded together and kivered up with all the blankets, but all war stun dead and as hard as rocks. They never saw that fust night come down.

"Me and pard overhauled the wagon, but we couldn't find anythin givin the name of the family, and so, like hundreds of others out in this kentry of mountain and valley, Injun and wolf, we kivered 'em in to sleep till the Lord gits ready to call 'em fur judgment. Seems awful that a hull fam'ly should be wiped out that way, but they ar' sleepin thar together, and I guess the Lord'll know the spot even if thar is no gravestun to mark it."—New York Herald.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller Altoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema
In Its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following from grateful parents:

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were **perfectly cured.** We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller, 1412 2nd Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. Teasdale
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

The Testimonials.

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Augus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	Walter Latta	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem.	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Bhril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Bolvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

THE DUAL
MEAT MARKET.
CHARLEY VINE
Is Headquarters for all kinds of
Fresh and Salt Meats.

Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.

SHOPS
Corner Broadway and Robert street,
and on Second street, in Reckitt block,
Crookston, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS
MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
BETWEEN
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis
AND
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Crookston Daily
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For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 9:19 a.m.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
Chas. A. Sharkey,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
Chas. S. Fee,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

Summons for Publication.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk—ss. The State of Minnesota, To H. B. Curry, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the twenty-sixth day of January 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston in said County, to answer to Charles Clifford, plaintiff in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Charles Clifford for such sum as he shall show that he is entitled to.

Given under my hand this 30th day of December 1892.

C. S. Spendley,
Justice of the Peace.

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A POPULIST HOUSE.

THIRD PARTY IN KANSAS WILL HAVE ONE OF THEIR OWN.

Chairman of the State Committee Orders All Contestants to Topeka—Montana Third Party Men Receive Orders Not to Vote for a Democrat for Senator.

TOPEKA, Jan. 10.—Chairman Breidenthal, of the Populist committee, has sent out twenty-six telegrams ordering here all those against whom contests have been filed in the lower house. Under the advice of Judges Doster and Webb, Mr. Breidenthal has determined to organize a Populist house, by withdrawing all the members of that party as soon as it is demonstrated that the Republicans have a majority. The Republicans have already taken steps to have the supreme court enjoin the state auditor and treasurer from paying any bills that may be contracted by such a house. This action against Populist leaders is causing a rebellion against the proposed action of the Populist leaders, but the sentiment of that party will probably whip the recalcitrants into line.

INSURES HIS ELECTION.

C. K. Davis Nominated by the Republican Senatorial Caucus at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5.—The Republicans met in caucus at the state capitol at 8 p. m. and unanimously renominated Cushman K. Davis for United States senator. The total vote cast, including that of Senator Dedon, Alliance, was 88, three more than a majority of the whole legislature, so the expected combine between the Democrats, Populists and disgruntled Republicans will not be able to accomplish anything. Senator Davis appeared and thanked his constituents for the honor conferred.

The Democrats will nominate Thomas Wilson, of Winona, with the view, apparently, of strengthening him with Mr. Cleveland, who is said to be thinking of offering him either the attorney generalship or a judgeship on the supreme bench, when a vacancy occurs.

The Populists are badly demoralized over the desertion of some of their number and will probably make no nomination, although Senator Donnelly is seeking an endorsement.

POPULISTS WILL BOLT.

Montana Third Party Men Receive Instructions from Party Leaders.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 9.—Within the past twenty-four hours the three Populists in the legislature have received instructions from the leaders of the party, presumably from Washington, not to vote for a Democrat for United States senator under any circumstances. It is also stated that the Populists in Wyoming and California have received exactly the same instructions, with the view of preventing the Democrats from securing an absolute majority in the senate. By holding out the Populists hope to get into a position to force the Democrats into promising some radical legislation on silver. It is known that two of the Montana Populists are intending

To Obey the Request

which has come from the East, but the third, Beecher, has made no promises, and because he is in a position to elect a Democrat, a great deal of worry is felt as to his attitude. The Hamilton-Leech case cannot be settled until late in the session, unless the committee on elections declines to ask for power to summon witnesses. The name of neither of the gentlemen is on the roll of the house, and, except in the case of a deadlock, will probably not be able to vote until the senatorial question is settled. This leaves the legislature with 35 Democrats, 32 Republicans, 3 Populists and one seat vacant. If the Democrats can secure the vote of Beecher they can elect a senator. Without him they can do nothing until the settlement of the Choteau county contest.

CASEY MEN JUBILANT.

Ex-Governor Ordway Withdraws from the North Dakota Senatorial Race.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Washington announces that ex-Governor Ordway had concluded not to come here to make a fight for the senatorship. One of his friends in the legislature made a canvass of the members on Friday and Saturday and discovered that he could not secure more than six votes, and that a trip to Bismarck would be wholly useless. Candidate Smith, of Fargo, has also gone home, but it is announced that he will return on Monday. The friends of Senator Casey are jubilant and announce that they have twenty-five votes pledged already, and that the senator will certainly be nominated in caucus.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Fifteen of Them Introduced in the South Dakota Legislature.

PIERRE, Jan. 10.—Bills to compel railroads to furnish cars to private shippers; for special election for railroad commission; to prohibit any official from accepting railroad passes; to condemn sites for warehouses; to empower railroad commissioners to fix maximum rates—a new bill—and to compel railroads to connect with trains on cross roads at junction points, were introduced during the day, and fairly indicates the topic uppermost in the minds of legislators. Fifteen bills affecting railroads are already before the legislature, some of them radical, but generally of a conservative tone.

Both Candidates Confident.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 10.—The legislature will probably choose a United States senator Wednesday. Both Senator Allyn and Judge Turner are confident of winning.

is almost clogged by uraemic poisoning. This drug is the most powerful known to medical science and is never used except on desperate occasions. Repeated doses of this medicine were given him during the day and late in the afternoon. Mr. Blaine gradually fell into a semi-stupor, the sleep becoming more restful as it continued, and at 5 o'clock Dr Johnson said that Mr. Blaine's condition showed slight improvement over the morning and noon time. He left the house at 5 o'clock, Dr. Hyatt, coming almost immediately.

Suffered Three Relapses.

It is ascertained that there were three distinct relapses during the night. At 1 a. m. when he was first seized with heart failure, his physicians really thought the end had come, but by the aid of stimulants, chaffing and the usual accessories he rallied. He soon, however, relapsed into a stupor. Suddenly, at 5 a. m., he opened his eyes, which were as clear as they ever were, and seeing his physician at his side exclaimed:

"Doctor, I am glad you have come."

The tones of his voice were remarkably clear for a man in extremis. Five minutes later he again sank into a stupor and thirty minutes later he had a second attack of heart failure. Strange to relate, he again rallied only to be seized the third time, three hours later.

Midnight Bulletin.

At midnight Mr. Blaine's physicians issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Blaine's condition has been more favorable during the afternoon. He is now, at midnight, sleeping quietly and shows a fair degree of strength. The probabilities are that no change for the worse will take place during the night, although no positive assurance can be given on this point.

UNEXPECTED AND MIRACULOUS.

Mr. Blaine Again Sinks Very Low, but Subsequently Rallies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Another almost miraculous and unexpected improvement in the condition of Mr. Blaine occurred in the early hours of the morning. At 1 o'clock Doctors Johnston and Hyatt gave out a statement reciting that "Mr. Blaine passed a comfortable day until 8 o'clock, when he became not so well, and at this hour (1 a. m.) he is still losing strength."

Waited for the End.

At that hour the family were gathered in the reception room just across the hall from the sick man's chamber, fearing the worst and receiving no comfort or encouragement from the physicians. As the hour wore away, however, Mr. Blaine maintained about the same degree of vitality and seemed to rally slightly. At 2 o'clock the doctors informed the family that their patient was sleeping quietly and there were no indications of immediate dissolution and advised them to retire. They did so, and Dr. Hyatt returned home, leaving Dr. Johnston in charge of the patient.

Mr. Blaine's rest continued unbroken until daylight, and from all indications apparent outside, none of the watchers were disturbed at any time. At 3 a. m. Dr. Johnson responded to an inquiry at the door by a reporter, that Mr. Blaine was

Likely to Die at Any Time,

but at 5 o'clock he stated that there was no probability of the death occurring for some hours at least. An hour and a half later the doctor left the house for his own home, to gain a few hours of needed rest. Before leaving he made the following statement: "Since 1 a. m. Mr. Blaine has rested fairly well. He has slept almost continuously, and is now more comfortable. There is no immediate danger of death."

THE SAGE ONCE MORE.

Ignatius Donnelly Again Elected President of the Minnesota Alliance.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The Alliance convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m. The committee on constitution and resolutions was late in reporting. While waiting for them the convention listened to the report of Robert Eckford, secretary of the Farmers' Alliance Mutual Insurance company and of the Minnesota Alliance Storm association. Mr. Eckford reports the total number of policies to be 854, aggregating $928,255.50. The number of acres insured against hail, 23,111.

Secretary Stromberg, of the State Alliance, read his report, showing the organization of forty-eight new alliances within the past year, making a total of 1,427 alliances. The dues and membership fees received by the secretary amounted to $1,248.85, and in contributions $429.32.

The next business was the election of officers and Mr. Donnelly announced the fact to the convention, at the same time saying that he did not desire a reelection. The words were scarcely out of his mouth when a voice shouted, "I move Mr. Donnelly be re-elected by acclamation." This was done with enthusiasm and Mr. Donnelly accepted. A. L. Stromberg was elected secretary and H. P. Bjorge treasurer. L. C. Long, the People's candidate for congress in the Second districh, was elected tate lecturer.

GUILTY OF RIOT.

Strikers at the Duquesne Mills Found Guilty.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—The verdict of the jury which has tried the thirteen strikers charged with riot at Duquesne steel works of the Carnegie company, was opened in court, and finds the accused guilty of riot; two of unlawful assemblage, and one acquitted.

A Gigantic Fake.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6.—Two correspondents sent by The Citizen to Bakersville Wednesday, have returned here worn out and disgusted. They traveled nearly a hundred miles with horses and in a continuous snow storm. They say there has been no trouble whatever at Bakersville nor has there been any reason to expect any.

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

Things Which Belong to the Body Coverings for the Night.

The hours of repose are among the essentials of the many matters of routine which contribute in varying measures toward existence. With these hours go the clothing for the night.

Many ideas are prevalent in regard to what should be worn at the time when one ordinarily prepares for that repose which is to give energy for the following day. One person has an opinion that a certain form of night robe and a bed covering of particular construction or character are the proper things for health and for comfort. Ordinarily these convictions of thought are not worth a serious consideration. A little common sense goes a great way and carries with it nearly every thing that suggests a proper habiliment for the hours of sleeping.

In the first place there is the body garment proper, and this is from a purely sanitary standpoint best exemplified in the pajamas. Pajamas cover both body and limbs and furnish all necessary warmth and comfort. They are loose fitting and thoroughly comfortable, and so very easily adjusted that any one can put them on the body with that facility with which an ordinary night shirt is placed. Women who may be averse to adopting clothes which may outwardly appear manlike may find in health a goal well worth contesting, and in covering themselves with that style of garment which is thoroughly sensible.

The composition of the nightgown is a matter of taste. Canton flannel, linen and woolen goods stand at the head of the list; after these come the silks. One, however, which deserves special attention and which is equally suited for both sexes is the real china silk. This last is the best, but cannot be procured at prices within ordinary range of purse. If it can be bought it will give not only a necessary protection, but a comfortable and an enduring garment.

The matter of bed clothing is another thing deserving of thought, comprising that same relation to the body which the outer clothing should hold. A few simple rules should cover the entire ground, and they are comprised in four homely precepts: Use a hair or husk mattress, cover this mattress with a blanket, cover the blanket with a sheet, put a sheet, blankets and counterpane, or extras if you like, above this, and always bear in mind that a lowering of the body's temperature at night is not to be sanctioned.—New York World.

Blinding a Shark.

A successful diver must possess great courage and nerves of steel. Such a man, connected with a large wrecking company, was visiting the pearl fisheries in the gulf of California. On one of his trips in quest of the pearl oyster he had a narrow escape from a fearful death.

He had been instructed never to stir from the bottom until he had looked up and around. Fortunately he heeded the advice. Having filled his bag he glanced quickly about, and caught sight of a huge shovel nosed shark watching him.

In an emergency men think fast. Near the diver was a large rock. He moved quickly to the other side of it, hoping to dodge the ferocious monster. But the maneuver did not work: the shark watched every movement, changing his position by a slight motion of his powerful tail.

Time was precious, and the diver conceived the idea of blinding the shark by stirring up the mud. Under cover of that he might escape. He worked for dear life, and had the water thick with mud in less than half a minute.

Slipping around the rock again he rose to the surface, having barely strength enough to reach the side of the boat, and was hauled on board just as the voracious man eater made a rush for him.—Frank Leslie's Magazine.

Two Extremes.

There are many things which women do not approve in men, as there are doubtless many faults in the moral and mental composition of women which are distasteful to men.

The violence and abusiveness, the lack of dignity, and even those personal differences which are emphasized with blows it would be painful to see introduced into an assemblage of women. Nevertheless there is no reason why the other extreme of excessive amiability should be aimed at, with the caressing and petting that have their proper and only place within the four walls and the strict seclusion of home. It is a far cry from the masculine turbulence of a political primary to the excessive sweetness of the too "womanly" convention; but there lies between the two a golden mean, where courtesy and refinement and unceasing regard for the feelings of others are perfectly compatible with official dignity and refreshing good sense.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Venetian Hospitality.

Whatever might have been said against the Venetians, they were a hospitable people—this, too, in small as well as in great matters. When, for example, in 1476, an ambassador from the khan of Tartary visited the city, and it was known that the khan and his suit carried but one shirt apiece in their bags, the senate formally voted twenty ducats, that they might be provided with additional shirts, which were accordingly made "alla tartarescha," and presented. We can imagine how the good councilors and citizens would enjoy this kindly little jest.—National Review.

A Retort on Black Friday.

On that historic day in Wall street following the memorable Black Friday Gould's old partner, shaking his finger in the millionaire's face, shouted:

"I'll live to see the day, sir, when you'll have to earn a living by going around this street with a hand organ and a monkey."

"Maybe you will, Henry; maybe you will," was the retort. "And when I want a monkey, Henry, I'll send for you."—Exchange.

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Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 1st, 1892.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.00) which became due January 1st, 1892, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry Steege, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Robert J. Montague, mortgagee, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1891, and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 13th day of July, A. D, 1891, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book 49 of mortgages, on page 417, and the said Robert J. Montague having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable, and there is now justly due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage the sum of one thousand thirty-seven dollars ($1,037), and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-six (46), excepting therefrom the west three hundred feet which is platted into lots, and the railroad right of way of the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railroad Company; also excepting that portion lying on the northeast side of said railroad and within five hundred feet of the centre line of Washington avenue in Jerome's addition to Crookston, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said morgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st, A. D. 1892.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Mortgagee.

DEFOREST BUCKLEN, Atty. [33-39]

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
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Herds, Mines These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, December 21st 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac N. Dall, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Nels N. Dall executor of the estate of Isaac N. Dall deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the final account of his administration and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law:

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Friday the 21st day of January A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County.

And it is futher ordered, that notice thereof be given to all pesons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston Minnesota the 21st day of December A. D. 1892.

[37-39]

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

S. L. COLLINS,

Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,

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FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D., 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8.40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is here by given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 28th, A. D., 1892.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [37-43]

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

IT is said that Donnelly favors Merriam for the United States Senate. We shouldn't wonder. We never saw anything yet that Merriam wanted that Donnelly did not favor.

SENATOR MCMILLAN has introduced in the state senate a bill to limit the expenditure of money of candidates for public office to a specified amount, and to prevent corruption of the elective franchise. Why not introduce a bill to limit a man's grocery account or his meat bill?

THE unostentatious way in which Governor Nelson takes hold of the reins of government is truly commendable—no inaugural ball, no fuss, no frills, no feathers, but just a plain, simple businesslike way of gathering up the reins and driving right along in the interests of common every day people. All this is tough on the "sassiety" folks of the Twin cities but highly appreciated by everybody else.

THE Great Northern railway is now completed to the Pacific coast, the last spike being driven on the west side of the Cascade mountains. This railroad system now embraces 4,630 miles of road, and it had its origin in the St. Paul and Pacific, a line nine miles long, built in 1863. But it made little progress until J. J. Hill secured an interest in it, and then it began to reach out into new fields, and has been one of the greatest factors in the development of this northwestern country.

SPEAKING of the Message, F. E. Barnum in the Sauk Center Avalanche, says:

The Christmas and New Year's numbers of "The Message," a non-sectarian paper published at Crookston by Rev. R. H. Battey, are at hand. Both are chock full of excellent reading matter as well as being replete with business cards. The mechanical work, executed at the JOURNAL office in Crookston, is most exquisite. Long may it live and be the carrier of good will and good cheer.

THE state alliance met last week and re-elected Donnelly president without a kick, and roasted Doc Fish to a turn, and yet Doc Fish has come nearer to their motto to "keep in the middle of the road" than the Hon. Ignatius. Fish opposed fusion —Donnelly urged it and fusion defeated what little chance of success the People's party ticket had of winning. Donnelly is the old man of the sea who will ride the People's party to death as he did the alliance. He has never done a practical thing for either—never even suggested a practical remedy for existing evils and he never will.

NORMAN county is a pretty fair sample of the adhesiveness of the people's party. They elected the entire county board, showing that they were clearly in the majority and yet Knute Nelson received a majority of the votes of the county. If they were so fully impregnated with the idea that their party was the only party representing principles that were worth anything, why do they vote for the representative of any other party? The fact is they are beginning to see through the professions of demagogues and are getting tired of it.

The JOURNAL received this week a communication from Euclid signed, "American Farmer," which arrived too late for this issue. While the writer is not in full accord with the views of the JOURNAL we believe him to be honest and sincere and as such entitled to a hearing. Whatever else we are we are not so bigoted as to suppose that all we say and do is the right and the only thing to say and do and that everybody must necessarily accept it simply because we say it is the right thing to do. The JOURNAL is a firm believer in the right of the people to a full and free discussion of public questions and in the majority rule.

THE Minneapolis Times is greatly disappointed at the result of the caucas last week that insures the return of C. K. Davis to the United States Senate, and, to vent its spite, gives that gentleman a good deal of space in its Sunday issue. It also makes a great howl because the republican party is not attending to its business in a way to suit the Times. Very evidently a case of sour grapes, as the Times was one of those credulous sheets that hoped, through fusion, to land a democratic senator in the capitol at Washington, but the little scheme didn't work and ever since its failure the Times has been trying to stir up sedition in the republican camp, defeat Davis and elect some weak man of mediocre talents in his place. It won't work this trip.

ALL THE TIME MONEY!

And now Donnelly is calling upon the farmers of Minnesota for "more money" to start another paper. At his behest they bled nobly to establish and build up one and now that paper insists on their standing by their guns and resisting fusion; now that Donnelly, the great fusionist cannot control it any longer he blandly calls on the farmers to throw away the money they have already invested and start a paper that Donnelly can control. If Mr. Donnelly wants a paper to advocate his peculiar views, what's the matter with him putting up for the luxury himself?

J. B. WEAVER went south to speak last fall, was rotten-egged and insulted as was also the lady who was with him on his speaking tour. Last week he appeared before the Minnesota alliance meeting and told the farmers how nobly the southern people had done during the past campaign. The writer spent some time in the south during the war and for some time thereafter and knows full well the spirit of intolerance for anything northern that prevails there, and knows that a free and fair ballot is a thing wholly unknown in that country. In some sections it is almost as much as a man's life is worth to even engage in a discussion of public questions—unless his views fully coincide with the narrow-minded views of his hearers, as is proven by Gen. Weaver's own personal experience there during the past campaign, and yet Weaver has the effrontery to appear before Minnesota farmers and brag of southern methods! Does he think us a set of chumps who never read? And yet such stuff as that and kindred hog-wash is freely given to farmers to hold them in line for the Peoples' party.

YOUR true populist insists that the Peoples' party is a party of principles, and in order to succeed they say they must stick to the Peoples' party through thick and thin. This is one of their fundamental principles, and yet Donnelly, in the last campaign entered into a scheme of fusion with one of the old parties simply and solely for the avowed purpose of securing offices for those who fused. It was not claimed that this fusion was for the interest of the rank and file of the Peoples' party. It was simply a scheme to get office. Dr. Fish fought the scheme with all the power of his bright intellect with the ferocity of a tiger and with what result? Why, the Peoples' party men relegate him to oblivion and elevate Donnelly to the highest pinnacle of fame by unanimously re-electing him to the presidency, and yet there are those who tell you that the signs of the dissolution of the Peoples' party are not plainly visible. Fish and Donnelly were about all there was in that party during the last campaign. Fish and Donnelly are divided, and a house divided against itself cannot stand.

REPRESENTATIVES of the southern and central portions of the state are in St. Paul as thick as flies round a molasses cask looking after the appointments that the governor has to make and urging their candidates upon him. This portion of the state, composing about one-fourth of its entire area, has had one appointive office given it in twenty years and to a man up a tree it would look like heretofore we had been somewhat neglected in this particular. While Norman, Polk, Marshal and Kittson counties are more vitally interested than any other counties in the state in the workings of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners we have never as yet had a representative upon it. One reason why this is so is the fact that heretofore, appointments upon this board have been made solely upon political grounds, without a due regard to the interests of the service and in many instances the positions have been traded off long before election. Governor Nelson occupies a peculiar position in that he was elected without having made a solitary pledge except to discharge the duties of the office to the best of his ability in the interests of the whole people so he can make these appointments as they should be made, and we are told that he intends to appoint a Polk county man on the board. For the first time since the writer has been familiar with Minnesota politics the republican party has been obliged to elect a governor whom the majority of the people wanted and in order to induce that man to accept the nomination, they had to submit to his terms, which were that he should make no pledges beforehand. Mr. Nelson's reputation was established; he did not need the republican party to make him a great man, but the republican party did need just such a man as Mr. Nelson and was wise enough to appreciate the fact and take him without a pledge, so it is that he is the first governor we have ever had who has been in an entirely independent position untrammelled by entangling alliances. Being from the country he is better prepared to understand the needs of the country than some we have had, and the best part of it all is that he has a strong disposition to do so—something that has been lacking in some cases heretofore. If the people of this state do not find that they have builded wiser than they knew when they elected Nelson, we will miss our guess.

READ THE BIDS.

In another column will be found the minutes of the meeting of the new county board, held January 3d, and also a copy of the different bids for county printing. It doesn't take an expert to decide which is the lowest, and the people can judge for themselves.

In showing up the county printing deal the JOURNAL has no sore spots to rub. It simply wants to show to its people's party friends that the men they have elected as county commissioners are not carrying out the pledges which they and the people's party leaders made to the people. During every campaign these populist leaders go around the county howling about the corruption, the crookedness and the jobbery perpetrated by the republican party and the republican office holders. A republican by the very nature of things, they say, cannot be honest, but all the virtue and all the honesty and all the goodness in the human system is crowded into the advocates of the principles of the people's party. And it is to show to the rank and file of the People's party—who are honest and sincere in their cry for "reform"—that they are being constantly humbugged, misled and sold out by a lot of designing politicians, who cry "reform" only for the sake of office, that the JOURNAL is devoting space to this matter.

Take this printing deal, for instance. On the very first day this new board met they sanctioned a job whereby the county will be the loser to a considerable extent. Instead of waiting until the bids were read, and then awarding the contract on its merits, it was all fixed up beforehand who should have the work, and the price to be paid cut no figure whatever.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Nelson's message submitted to the legislature last week, shows, as the JOURNAL has all along insisted, that Governor Nelson is fully and heartily in sympathy with the common people. It is a practical, sound document full of wise suggestions which if carried out by the legislature will be fraught with much good to the people of the state. His ideas on the wheat question are excellent and should be read by every farmer in the state, and we predict that the character of his appointments on the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners will utterly disprove the charge made by the Globe and other democratic sheets that Knute Nelson was controlled by the railroads of the state. Mr. Nelson will do his best to appoint only such men as the farmers of the state will approve of, but these men will not be cranks—men who would at once destroy the roads if they could. All the people have to do is to make known to Governor Nelson what they desire to have done and they will find him with them every time in any reasonable request. The governor's message is one of the most able state papers ever placed before the legislature and the people will find—if they do not know it now—that they made no mistake when they elected Nelson.

THE constitutional amendment that was carried at the last election forbids any special legislation that can be covered by a general law. This puts a damper on the county division scheme and must be a great relief to those of our legislators who pledged themselves to support every side of the question for votes. We can imagine some of them laughing in their sleeves when they see how slick they get out of an uncomfortable position.

THAT the present legislature is a business organization is clearly shown in the expeditious manner in which they organized and got down to business. That they intend to be economical is shown in the fact that they intend to lop off all unnecessary offices, unless clerkships and all that generally given out for political favors rendered, and the general nature of the bills already introduced shows that they mean business.

THE Times took occasion, in its article in defense of the county board in awarding the printing to it, to make the following statement:

"The fact of the matter is that the rate at which the work was awarded to either one of the three papers would not amount to more than one-half of what the JOURNAL bid for it, and speaking for the Times we do not boast when we say that if the thing were reversed and the Times bid was twice as high as that of its contemporary, the county would still be getting more for the money invested by awarding the printing to us."

In those few lines are displayed two of Editor McKenzie's strongest characteristics—vanity and verdancy. He has the temerity to make the most palpable exaggerations, and he has the simplicity to think that the public can be deceived by his braggadocio.

The JOURNAL has no fight with the Times—hasn't said an ill word against it, and has nothing but the kindliest feelings toward our contemporary, and the writer has on more than one occasion said a kind word for it when its merits were being critized. And when the Times goes out of its way to say that the JOURNAL makes insinuations which were false—knowing that every word the JOURNAL said about the deal was true—only shows that a love for truth is not one of the weaknesses of our esteemed contemporary.

THERE will be but one appointment made in the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners in the place of J. P. Williams. As yet nobody has called the turn on who that will be. It will not be Williams, but what's the matter with a prominent Moorhead attorney? He can have it if he will accept it.

A frightful accident is reported from Eischischek, in the province of Wilna. The boiler of the public baths at that place exploded and six persons were instantly killed and fifteen mortally injured.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Cardinal Van Dontillo, it is stated, will be Pope Leo's successor.

The prosecution in the Briggs heresy case will appeal to the general assembly.

The Minnesota state fair will probably be given up this year on account of the world's fair.

The French ministry has resigned and M. Ribot has been called upon to form another cabinet.

Attorney General Standish, of North Dakota, issues a proclamation announcing that illicit liquor dealing must stop.

The electoral colleges of all the states met at their respective capitals and cast their votes for president and vice president.

A Mississippi man is kidnapped and robbed in New Orleans by Sicilians, who hold him a prisoner for over a month.

A general strike among the miners of Germany will probably occur, out of sympathy for the strikers of the Saar district.

A Story of Millionaire Lick.

James Lick, of San Francisco, was an unlovable millionaire, of whom a curious story is told. When a poor youth in Pennsylvania he was rejected by the daughter of a wealthy miller on account of his poverty. He vowed at that time that he would some day build a mill that would far surpass that of his sweetheart's father. Many years later he kept his vow and constructed at San Jose a mill of highly polished California wood valued at $200,000. During his lifetime Mr. Lick had few friends and apparently cared for none. He lived plainly and was seen very little in public. The larger part of his fortune was left to charities and public institutions, one notable bequest being the sum of $60,000 for the erection of a statue to Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

While many institutions profited by Mr. Lick's posthumous gifts, his most famous achievement was the establishment of the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton, under the management of the University of California. Mr. Lick's body was placed in 1887 under the base of the pier sustaining the great telescope. —New York World.

Welcome Rain.

The author of "Round the Compass in Australia" had put up for the night with the manager of a stock farm. It was a time of drought, and the evening passed amid stories of frightful suffering and losses. The manager thought it would be hardly possible to hold out a week longer. "Shady Jack's well is done," he said, "and the Frenchman's tank is empty." His wife tried to encourage him.

"Hope for the best," she said.

"My oath!" answered the manager, "but the best things never come off."

"Yes, Dick," responded his wife, "but the worst things never come off."

Night after night this man had walked the room, alternating between prayers and curses, as each day's record was another thousand sheep dead, another empty well, until at last he had come to this grim courage of despair.

"I shouldn't care so much," he said to the traveler, "but then my wife, my girls in there!"

He drew his sleeves across his eyes and bowed his head on the table. For ten minutes he sat there so. Then the visitor saw him raise his head, start, spring to his feet and listen with strained attention. What was that? Something pinged on the corrugated roof overhead.

"Rain, rain, rain!" he shouted as he rushed outside and fell on his knees with his hands stretched out toward the clouded sky.

"Thank God! Thank God! Wife! Girls! Mary!—Rain!"

Even so. The flood gates of the sky were opened, and before morning the visitor was helping to put up a dyke on one side of the house. The march of destruction was staid.

GOVERNOR NELSON.

MINNESOTA'S NEW CHIEF OFFICER STEPS INTO THE HARNESS.

He Was Inaugurated at Noon Wednesday, Jan. 4, and His First Message Given to the Public. Also Governor Merriam's Last Message.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—Governor-Elect Knute Nelson was inaugurated at noon, Wednesday, in the presence of the retiring state officers, both branches of the legislature, and state supreme court. After the inaugural ceremonies, Governor Merriam's last message to the legislature was read and then came the reading of Governor Nelson's first message to the people of Minnesota. A concise summary of the message follows:

Financially, the state is prosperous and sound. Assessed valuation, $600,000,000; indebtedness, $2,155,000. Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1892, $1,688,946.

State Institutions.

Penal institutions of state are in splendid condition. Prison population has not increased during the past three years. The St. Cloud Reformatory needs more buildings and facilities for working the men there confined.

Manufacture of binding twine in Stillwater prison is referred to with gratification because it will always afford farmers protection against unjust combinations among twine manufacturers.

Decrease of insanity will relieve the state from the expense of more buildings at insane hospitals, but $38,500 should be given at once for completing southwest wing of the third asylum at Fergus Falls.

Soldiers' Home.

He finds the Soldiers' home at Minnehaha Falls in a flourishing condition, financially and otherwise, and all needy soldiers of worthy record are provided for.

The state university occupies a high position in advanced learning. New departments of law and medicine are in successful operation. More instructors are needed and additional funds should be set aside for the purpose.

Our common school system should receive attention, so that the best books at lowest prices might be provided. Summer training schools should be maintained.

Judicial Districts.

Judicial districts should be arranged so that some judges would not be overworked while others have nothing to do.

The dairy school has a salary roll of $15,000—too much, and the amount should be reduced to $6,000.

A constitutional amendment should be adopted providing for taxation of mining express, and sleeping car companies.

Wrongs Imposed on Farmers.

Governor Nelson's message deals at great length, and in detail, with the wrong imposed upon farmers at country railroad stations by grain buyers, in grading wheat and in dockage, and this legislature is strongly urged to frame laws that will afford farmers as good protection at country stations as can be had at Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

MERRIAM'S LAST MESSAGE.

Governor Merriam's last message urged the legislature to avoid making laws to benefit special classes or interests.

He recommended that congress be petitioned to suspend all emigration to the United States during 1893 so as to protect our people against cholera. Also urged that all laws governing emigration being revised, looking to better protection of our people from contact and competition with objectionable foreign elements.

A Blow at Dead Heading.

Reviewing the work done by the railroad and warehouse commission, the retiring governor urges that the legislature should enact laws that will effectually stop dead-head transportation; and that our state railroad laws should be amended so that the railroad commission would be able of its own motives to enquire into the rates and general practices of railroads without being compelled to wait until formal complaint is made.

The State Grain Laws.

Abuses of the state grain laws are pointed out. There is reason to believe that at many points outside the large cities great wrongs have been done farmers in grading wheat and in dockage. To remedy these wrongs the railroad and warehouse commission believes all warehouses at country points should be placed under the general supervision of the commission, so that when complaints are made they may be speedily and thoroughly investigated and reforms applied. Governor Merriam endorses the plan in his message.

State Institutions

The governor urges that provisions be made for leasing convict labor on long time contracts. The binding twine industry in the Stillwater prison is in good condition and will become of advantage to Minnesota farmers.

The lunacy commission should have greater powers and the insane asylums improved, especially at Fergus Falls.

The state board of health should have more money at its command.

A new state capitol building should be provided for; the world's fair commission should have additional support, and state swamp lands should be deeded to whoever is entitled to them.

Financial institutions should be required to pay a small fee to pay for help needed by the bank examiner.

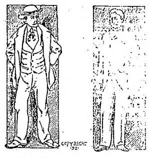
A State Park.

The question of a state park around the headwaters of the Mississippi river should be settled. The state can now acquire the park site, 19,701 acres, for almost nothing.

State finances are in satisfactory condition. The state treasurer should give bond for a larger amount. The state tax levy for next two years might be reduced by eight-tenths of a mill, and thus save $480,000 each year for 1894-95.

The Land of Flowers.

Three hundred and eighty-one years ago, the romantic Ponce de Leon, searching for the fabled fountain of youth, set foot on a land so adorned with blossoms of every kind and hue that he named it Florida—Land of Flowers. To most Northerners, Florida suggests only a refuge for invalids and consumptives, or a place whence come oranges and other semi-tropic fruits. The state, however, has something of a history. Where Ponce de Leon landed, was founded St. Augustine, the oldest settled town in the United States, and now a famous winter resort. In 1763 Florida was ceded by Spain to Great Britian, in exchange or as a ransom for Cuba, on which the British lion had laid his paw. In 1783, at the close of our Revolutionary war, England ceded the territory back to Spain, probably not desiring a possession surrounded by the rebellious colonies. In 1819 Spain ceded Florida to the United States, and she was admitted to the Union in 1845. Since the war of the Rebellion, material development has been rapid in Florida—railroads have been built, much northern capital investigated, and great improvement manifested. If intending to make a trip to Florida—and now is the time—be sure that your railroad ticket is via the Burlington, which affords choice of routes by either Chicago or St. Louis. Apply to any coupon ticket agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



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BETWEEN

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when you make your appearance in a new suit. You ought to look as though you hadn't made your purchase with your eyes shut. The suit ought to look as though you had bought it with your eyes wide open. If it doesn't, even the old may be better than the new. You'd better part with neither your old suit nor your money, it all you succeed in getting is something that looks as if the wrong wearer had got into it; How are you going to avoid this experience? It's simple enough. We'll do it for you with our elegant line of

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As to prices, come in and we will convince you that we sell cheaper than ever before.

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AROUND THE COUNTY.

Fosston.

O. L. Larson and F. O. Sibley drove to Red Lake Tuesday.

Dr. Umland made a professional trip to McIntosh Monday.

Miss Anna Lee is home from Grand Forks for a brief visit with friends and relatives.

School re-opened Monday, the 2nd inst., with over a hundred pupils in attendance.

The Misses Hendrickson visited friends at McIntosh the past week.

Diphtheria seems to be raging in different parts of the county, and it would be well for our citizens to be on their guard for any symptoms of the dread disease.

The Indians on the White Earth Reservation received their apportionment money last week and several of our business men drove over to see how it was done. This week is pay week at Red Lake.

A number of young people surprised Miss Hattie Olson, Saturday evening, in the form of a farewell party previous to her departure for Fargo.

The following Crookstonites were with us last week: E. D. Childs loaded several cars of lumber, Archie McKinnon visited the lumber camps, Sam Rosenthal advertised the C. O. D., while W. D. Wilson of the Fair agitated base ball.

Leap year is past and still the Bachelors' Club and Old Maids' Circle continue to flourish. Come boys it's your inning now, "Bismarck" at bat and Bush on deck. Let her go Gallagher.

Euclid Items.

(Delayed Correspondence.)

P. Fairweather returned from a brief stay at Minneapolis Saturday.

J. N. Kirsch, "with his best girl," took in the New Year's dance.

Miss Katie and Victor Tiedt spent the holidays with friends here.

Miss Jessie and Charlie Jhose, of Argyle, sojourned in our midst for a few days last week.

Those who attended the New Years ball report having a good time, so much so that they did not depart for their respective homes, until old Sol had commenced to show his rays about the horizon.

Nick Engle is doing some needed repairs on several houses in town. Nick is a good workman. Anyone needing anything done in his line will do well by calling on him.

There was a social held at the home of Henry Weiderman's Thursday evening, in which several of our young men participated.

Miss Lillie Losey spent several days in the Queen City last week.

Some of the young men of our village celebrated the birth of the new year by ringing the bells of the different educational edifices and by the firing of artillery.

Miss Daisy Fargo returned from a short stay in Crookston, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, of Grand Forks were vising the family of H. C. Misner a few days last week.

Mr. Louie and the Misses Ida, Anna and Della Hancock surprised their father, L. S. Hancock, with a nice fur overcoat.

There was a meeting of relatives and friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. C. Misner on New Years Eve., in which they participated in instrumental and vocal music and games.

Mr. Jim Fairweather serenaded the residences of our little village in true Scottish style, with his bagpipes Saturday evening; several of the families invited Mr. Fairweather in to refreshments.

Mr. Ed. Walsh, of Crookston, was seen on our streets one day last week. Come again Ed.

N. Piatt drove to Crookston with his daughter, Miss Matie, Saturday, where the latter took the Great Northern train for Seattle, Wash.

The genial and good looking Jake Thill, of Wylia, drove one of the blindies over New Years. Come when you can make a longer say Jake.

Julius Berg had his sprained wrist dressed by one of the clerks in Taylor & Co's store, who bandaged the afflicted part with aqua pura and lamp black.

Bill Davidson Jr., has been wrestling with the mumps. He says that he can knock them out in one round.

EUCLID, Jan. 10th, 1892.

Miss Nellie Chapin returned from a very pleasant visit at Argyle Saturday.

Miss Maggie Keeley was to take charge of the school during Mr. Regan's absence, but owing to a few cases of scarlet fever the board thought it advisable not to open school for a week.

Through some misunderstanding there was quite a number of the teams returned from the woods and they report that there is more liable to follow.

Miss Thedore, of Hallock, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Hanson.

Mr. Tim Biever gave a card party to a number of his friends, Monday evening. A good time is reported.

E. Taylor & Co. are laying in quite a supply of wood.

Mike Ault purchased a number of head of horned stock at the M. R. Brown sale on Wednesday.

Mike Shultz returned from a trip to Crookston, Thursday.

It is reported that wolves are quite numerous in this vicinity.

Al. Vine the all around A 1 butcher from the Queen City, was with us Saturday.

Miss Anna Hancock returned to Crookston Saturday to take charge of her school.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Fairweather and Miss Charlie, returned from Minneapolis Saturday, where they had been to attend the wedding of Miss. Agnes C. J. Fairweather.

Master Chase Ballou has the chicken pox.

Sam Crookshanks, of Buffington, came into our den to see us Wednesday.

Will Krouse, of Red Wing, came up Tuesday to accept a position with John Tiedmann.

Dick Casmey and Bert Teal are expert walkers as they demonstrated by their recent trip to the lumbering camp.

Cards are out for the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Murney.

Dr. Chapin took a professional trip to Grand Forks and Warren this week.

Cards were received last week by some of the Euclidites announcing the marriage in Minneapolis, of Mr. James Rutherford, of California, to Miss Agnes C. J. Fairweather, of Euclid. This happy event was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gilmore, Mrs. Gilmore being a sister of the bride. Aggie, as Miss Fairweather is known by her host of friends at Euclid, was always a favorite, and it is with sincere regret amongst her many friends that she is to make her home so far away, but happy congratulations and merry good wishes go with her to her home from all of her friends at Euclid. Mr. Rutherford is a wealthy Scotch gentleman who is engaged very extensively in the fruit growing business. He is an old acquaintance of the family and from the same place in Scotland.

Robert Casmey and wife, took a run down to see the Queenly city and returned on Thursday.

C. E. Misner, the good natured tonsoral artist, of your city, took a run up to see us Tuesday. Charlie is a great believer in the future growth of Crookston.

The Kind of Immigrant We Want.

Anent the immigration question now before congress the New York Press hits the nail on the head thusly: "On the subject of immigration the republican party in the Senate and House should be guided by a wise and cautious policy with full regard to the future prosperity as well as the present welfare of the United States. The absolute exclusion of immigrants would be a paralyzing blow to the growing communities of the west, and would work no little harm to import interests in the north and south. It would make such enterprises as the construction of great bridges and aqueducts, of lines of railway and tunnels, the improvement of rivers and other undertakings involving severe and arduous manual labor much more difficult, and it would put an end in large degree to the building up of new and pioneer communities. It would mean loss of work for multitudes of Americans, to whom the labor of the immigrants has brought and is bringing remunerative employment.

It is evident that the immigration problem is not to be solved, as the Gordian knot was cut by a single stroke. It should be dealt with prudently and in a conservative manner, with a comprehensive regard for all the interests involved. The immigrant has accomplished achievements for the benefit of this country by the side of which the evils of immigration are infinitesimal. The Brooklyn Bridge, the great New York aqueduct—in fact, every great building in the city of New York—were, so far as the coarser part of the construction was concerned, built by immigrant labor, directed by American genius and skill. The railroads of the country have been constructed by the toil and sweat of the foreigner who has come to these shores. Who will deny that these undertakings have been of the greatest benefit to the people of the United States, that they have made cities possible, where all was desert before and have opened means of livelihood for millions of Americans?

Let the undesirable foreigner be excluded by a strict and thorough consular inspection abroad; but let the worthy, the industrious and the educated immigrant understand that he is welcome to these shores."

BLAINE IS WORSE.

ONCE MORE ON THE VERGE OF THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

Three Distinct Relapses Experienced by the Patient During the Night—His Physicians, by Hard Work, Succeed in Delaying Final Dissolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The news that James G. Blaine had once more passed into the valley of the shadow of death, and that even those who had been most sanguine in anticipation now held no hope of his recovery, became known in Washington, and by means of press bulletins to the country at large early Sunday morning. Notwithstanding the hopeful views which the family and the attending physicians, by their direction, had from time to time given out for publication, no expectation of Mr. Blaine's ultimate recovery has been entertained by any one in a position to acquire knowledge of the real facts of his case since the issue of the significant bulletin of Dec. 17.

His First Sinking Spell.

Sunday, Dec. 18, just three weeks ago, there occurred that sudden failure of the heart's action which for hours left the patient trembling on the verge of death and which broke down much of the suppression of facts that had heretofore been maintained and elicited admissions which precluded any hope of recovery or even of any medical amelioration of his condition. Many more or less well founded assertions of failing vitality and dangerous relapses have since then found publicity, but none of them have been officially admitted until now. On the contrary, the daily statements of the sick man's condition having been so progressively on a scale of "a little better" every morning that, had they been grounded on a substantial basis, would long since have landed the patient on a pinnacle of robust health.

A Bulletin Issued.

At noon the following was given out: "Saturday Mr. Blaine lost strength, but Saturday night his weakness became more decided for a few hours, and he seemed in danger of a speedy termination. Since morning, however, he is somewhat stronger, and at the present moment shows more decided evidences of rallying. But no great hope can be felt unless the improvement shall become more marked than at present and be continued for some hours. His present symptoms are connected with an irregular and feeble action of the heart."

The Doctors Summoned.

The doctor's bulletin, alarming as it was, left many facts to be supplied by outside inquiries. It was about midnight that his condition became so alarming that the trained nurse, who is constantly at his bedside, had Dr. Johnston hurriedly summoned. Dr. Johnston arrived at 1 o'clock and found Mr. Blaine sinking rapidly. He worked over him for some time before any signs of recovery became evident. His condition was so alarming that the family looked for the end before morning and remained awake and within immediate call of his bedside all night. The powerful heart restoratives applied by the doctors are stated to have been the most potent known to medical science and were successful in rallying and making more steady the feeble and fitful

Pulsations of the Heart,

so that by the time the church goers passed the family residence on Lafayette square Mr. Blaine's condition was a shade better. He was still, however, so weak and prostrated that the doctors did not dare to leave him, at the same time fearing that another attack and the final summons might come at any moment. At 7 o'clock Dr. Hyatt, the other physician, was summoned. To a reporter who intercepted him on his way to breakfast, Dr. Johnson said that Mr. Blaine at that hour was in a really dangerous condition. Dr. Johnston is a very conservative man and this was the most decided statement he has ever made respecting Mr. Blaine's health. Mr. Blaine, he said, began to grow worse with the oncoming of the night. Mr. Blaine sank as the vital forces of nature ebbed. He was at that time so low that there was cause for apprehension of the worst.

In response to an inquiry as to Mr. Blaine's chances for rallying as compared with the dangerous elements in the case, Dr. Johnston stated that the probabilities were in the direction of the patient's failing.

Prepared for the Worst.

Representative and Mrs. Hitt, intimate personal friends of the family, were about the earliest callers of the day. They learned from members of the family that Mr. Blaine had passed a very bad night and that the worst was to be feared, and then went away. Mr. Hitt was heartsick at the news, and his face showed plainly the grief he felt at the coming dissolution of his long time friend. Mr. Hitt said Mr. Blaine had rallied from his temporary depression which occurred during the night and both the family and the physicians hoped he might recover some of his lost ground. Mr. Hitt sorrowfully admitted that he did not think either Mrs. Blaine or other members of the family hoped for an ultimate recovery and said that Mrs. Blaine was evidently prepared for the worst.

A Slight Rally.

All the afternoon visitors were coming and going from the Blaine mansion, news of his dangerous condition having traveled with great rapidity in official and social circles. Towards evening Mr. Blaine rallied slightly from his attack of the morning. This rally was effected by the doctors administering nitro-glycerine to stimulate the action of the heart, which, it is believed, is almost clogged by uraemic poisoning. This drug is the most powerful known to medical science and is never used except on desperate occasions. Repeated doses of this medicine were given him during the day and late in the afternoon. Mr. Blaine gradually fell into a semi-stupor, the sleep becoming more restful as it continued, and at 5 o'clock Dr Johnson said that Mr. Blaine's condition showed slight improvement over the morning and noon time. He left the house at 5 o'clock, Dr. Hyatt, coming almost immediately.

Suffered Three Relapses.

It is ascertained that there were three distinct relapses during the night. At 1 a. m. when he was first seized with heart failure, his physicians really thought the end had come, but by the aid of stimulants, chaffing and the usual accessories he rallied. He soon, however, relapsed into a stupor. Suddenly, at 5 a. m., he opened his eyes, which were as clear as they ever were, and seeing his physician at his side exclaimed:

"Doctor, I am glad you have come."

The tones of his voice were remarkably clear for a man in extremis. Five minutes later he again sank into a stupor and thirty minutes later he had a second attack of heart failure. Strange to relate, he again rallied only to be seized the third time, three hours later.

Midnight Bulletin.

At midnight Mr. Blaine's physicians issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Blaine's condition has been more favorable during the afternoon. He is now, at midnight, sleeping quietly and shows a fair degree of strength. The probabilities are that no change for the worse will take place during the night, although no positive assurance can be given on this point.

UNEXPECTED AND MIRACULOUS.

Mr. Blaine Again Sinks Very Low, but Subsequently Rallies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Another almost miraculous and unexpected improvement in the condition of Mr. Blaine occurred in the early hours of the morning. At 1 o'clock Doctors Johnston and Hyatt gave out a statement reciting that "Mr. Blaine passed a comfortable day until 8 o'clock, when he became not so well, and at this hour (1 a. m.) he is still losing strength."

Waited for the End.

At that hour the family were gathered in the reception room just across the hall from the sick man's chamber, fearing the worst and receiving no comfort or encouragement from the physicians. As the hour wore away, however, Mr. Blaine maintained about the same degree of vitality and seemed to rally slightly. At 2 o'clock the doctors informed the family that their patient was sleeping quietly and there were no indications of immediate dissolution and advised them to retire. They did so, and Dr. Hyatt returned home, leaving Dr. Johnston in charge of the patient.

Mr. Blaine's rest continued unbroken until daylight, and from all indications apparent outside, none of the watchers were disturbed at any time. At 8 a. m. Dr. Johnson responded to an inquiry at the door by a reporter, that Mr. Blaine was

Likely to Die at Any Time,

but at 5 o'clock he stated that there was no probability of the death occurring for some hours at least. An hour and a half later the doctor left the house for his own home, to gain a few hours of needed rest. Before leaving he made the following statement: "Since 1 a. m. Mr. Blaine has rested fairly well. He has slept almost continuously, and is now more comfortable. There is no immediate danger of death."

THE SAGE ONCE MORE.

Ignatius Donnelly Again Elected President of the Minnesota Alliance.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The Alliance convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m. The committee on constitution and resolutions was late in reporting. While waiting for them the convention listened to the report of Robert Eckford, secretary of the Farmers' Alliance Mutual Insurance company and of the Minnesota Alliance Storm association. Mr. Eckford reports the total number of policies to be 854, aggregating $928,255.50. The number of acres insured against hail, 23,111.

Secretary Stromberg, of the State Alliance, read his report, showing the organization of forty-eight new alliances within the past year, making a total of 1,427 alliances. The dues and membership fees received by the secretary amounted to $1,248.85, and in contributions $429.32.

The next business was the election of officers and Mr. Donnelly announced the fact to the convention, at the same time saying that he did not desire a re-election. The words were scarcely out of his mouth when a voice shouted, "I move Mr. Donnelly be re-elected by acclamation." This was done with enthusiasm and Mr. Donnelly accepted. A. L. Stromberg was elected secretary and H. P. Bjorge treasurer. L. C. Long, the People's candidate for congress in the Second districh, was elected tate lecturer.

GUILTY OF RIOT.

Strikers at the Duquesne Mills Found Guilty.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—The verdict of the jury which has tried the thirteen strikers charged with riot at Duquesne steel works of the Carnegie company, was opened in court, and finds the accused guilty of riot; two of unlawful assemblage, and one acquitted.

A Gigantic Fake.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6.—Two correspondents sent by The Citizen to Bakersville Wednesday, have returned here worn out and disgusted. They traveled nearly a hundred miles with horses and in a continuous snow storm. They say there has been no trouble whatever at Bakersville nor has there been any reason to expect any.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Quebec legislature is called to meet for business Jan. 12.

Fire at Memphis Tuesday night destroyed property worth $200,000.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the chief rabbi of Jerusalem is dead.

The dispatches report severe cold weather on the continent. In France many persons have frozen to death.

A dispatch from Warsaw says that the Polish painter, Wierzwinski, while out riding, was attacked by wolves near Bielostock and both he and his horse were devoured.

The amount of customs duties collected at the port of Montreal for the year 1892 shows a decrease of $500,000 as compared with 1891.

The aggregate circulation of national bank notes outstanding Dec. 31, 1892, was $174,300,312, an increas during the month of $789,994 and during the calendar year of $1,336,939.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

Rock Island operators have declared their strike off.

Gilbert A. Pierce has been nominated minister to Portugal.

Six persons were injured in a fight with cowboys at Cory, Ind.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to Mormons.

Flour has been inserted in the list of commodities in the Washburn anti-option bill.

The Pennsylvania supreme court has decided that the old blue laws are still in force.

Senator Chandler has introduced a bill in the senate which, if passed, will stop further operations by the Pinkertons.

Hon. Robert Lincoln, United States minister to England, who has been visiting in this country has arrived in London.

Friday, Jan. 6.

Sioux City bankers demand the repeal of the silver coinage law.

Wolves attacked an Indian camp at Lake Winnipeg and several Indians were badly bitten.

By a gas explosion in Chicago twenty-four persons were badly burned, four of whom will probably die.

Over 1,500 workingmen in Quebec are destitute.

Mgr. Satolli has been given still greater powers by the pope.

President Harrison puts all free delivery postoffices under the civil service law.

Gail Hamilton has written a fierce letter to Mr. Gladstone accusing him of the murder of Mrs. Maybrick.

In a message to congress President Harrison will strike a blow at Canadian railways by recommending the repeal of the consular inspection law.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

The Bolivian government has granted amnesty to all the exiled deputies.

The California Democratic legislative caucus nominated White for senator.

Cudahy & Wright, of Chicago, have a corner on pork, which has reached the highest price known for years.

The interstate commerce commission has decided the Minneapolis case adversely to the railroad companies.

An anti-Semitic speech by the Marquis de Mores in Paris caused a riot which the police were compelled to suppress.

Constable Deskins, Justice Deskins, Coroner Shepard Cole and Brice Patrick, shot in the fight near Salyersville, Ky., have died of their wounds.

The entire trotting stock owned by the estate of the late millionaire J. I. Case, of Racine, will be sold at auction by Kellogg & Co., at the American Institute building, New York, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Monday, Jan. 9.

A temperance revival is in progress at Beloit, Wis.

Six deaths from typhus fever occurred during Saturday night on North Brothers island, New York.

An employe, at Brussels, of the New York Life Insurance company, has absconded with $750,000.

The ice gorge in the Ohio river at Cincinnati broke Sunday and over $300,000 damage to property was done.

Archbishop Ireland is said to have preferred formal charges against Archbishop Corrigan and the papers are now on their way to Rome. The statement is denied by Father Conway, Mgr. Ireland's nearest friend.

WE ARE SETTLED
IN OUR NEW LOCATION,
COR. BROADWAY AND ROBERT ST.,
Where we shall be pleased to see all our old customers and friends and a lot of new ones Now, while times are quiet. is a good chance to look over our line of
Farm Implements
and decide on what to buy for next spring's use. "Merit wins" is our motto, and no one can afford to buy cheap goods. In these times of close money it stands every one in hand to get the most value for their money, and if you will give us a chance, we can demonstrate to you that in the line of Implements, Buggies and Wagons we can beat them all. Call and look at the celebrated
CORK FACED COLLARS
Warranted not to gall a horse's shoulders. All kinds of Wood and Coal delivered promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Remember—"Merit Wins!"
Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

NEW YORK STORE!
33 1/3
per cent. off regular prices for our
Winter Clearance Sale.
ALL WINTER GOODS
MUST GO.
Clothing, Overcoats, Fur Goods, Felt Boots and Shoes will be
SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES
FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS.
A. CHABOT, Prop.

THE GOLDEN CAVES.
BY
CHARLES B. LEWIS.
"M. QUAD."

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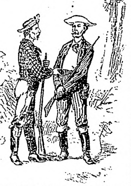
CHAPTER IX.

What a strange, wicked sentiment is that of avarice! The thirst for wealth will turn brother against brother, father against son—separate man and wife.

The story told by the dying hunter had been received by Harkins and Taylor without question. He had said there was gold enough for both, but does one ever get too much wealth? If there were millions to divide neither wanted to divide it. They had been friendly before the hunter called them in to give his dying statement. They had left the dead body hating each other. To be just, however, it should be said that Harkins had less avarice and bitterness than Taylor. He was better educated—he had the refining influences of his daughter Bess—he had less hope of being able to come at the great store of wealth. Indeed, he sometimes argued that it would be best to give information to the whole train and let all share alike and be satisfied. Had Taylor met him half way in his advances he would have choked down the spirit of selfishness and forced himself to feel that the half would content him.

But Taylor, who was a single man and a rough specimen of the American frontiersman, openly betrayed his distrust and ill will. He looked upon the Englishman as a robber. He would never consent to divide the gold with him. He might have to share it with others, but never with him.



"We are pards, old man—half and half on that gold."

When the train was attacked the presence of peril drove away all other thoughts but that of defense, but only for a few hours. The thought came to both men after a time: "Suppose he is killed and I am spared! All will then be mine!" Harkins went no further than to indulge the wicked thought. Taylor looked about him and whispered to himself that if opportunity came he would fire the bullet himself which should make him sole owner of the contents of the cave.

Men who have been drifting in mid-ocean on a bit of wreckage, suffering with hunger, thirst and exposure, and having not the faintest hope of rescue, have yet planned wicked and revengeful things.

When the last charge was made Taylor had the Englishman and his daughter on his left hand and only a few feet away. Under cover of the smoke he deliberately fired upon them, hoping to kill them both. One of his bullets grazed the girl's shoulder and another went through Harkins' hat, but Providence willed that such a monstrous crime should not be perpetrated. Taylor had no sooner made the attempt than a sudden thought brought a smile to his face and he smote his breast and muttered:

"Fool that I am to have forgotten the contents of that box! Let them live! Let them go with me after the gold! Let them aid me to secure it, and then—then"——

He had attempted murder. He was planning something far more horrible than that.

It was midnight when the train reached the forks of the Cheyenne and went into camp. From that point it is only sixty miles to Custer's peak in the Black Hills. It was thought best to remain in camp for a couple of days and refit and recruit. The major in command of the cavalry was an old Indian fighter and plainsman, and before the camp broke up he called a general consultation. He impressed it upon one and all that their safety forbade breaking up into smaller parties than ten or twelve men. The Indians were thoroughly aroused and alert, and while they might be repulsed occasionally they would be almost certain to overcome small detachments of gold seekers. No camp must be left unguarded by day or night. No man must relax his vigilance for an hour if he wished to preserve his scalp.

A portion of the troops would remain at the forks for the summer as a rallying point. The other half would follow the south fork of the Cheyenne up to the neighborhood of Harney's peak and there form another camp. They might make occasional scouts, but they would not be strong enough to defend the people rushing into the country.

The major's remarks resulting in a general reorganization of the train, many of the hunters who had come thus far with the soldiers had now to band together and depend upon themselves. Out of all three parties were organized and put under the leadership of good men. The first party consisted of the old captain of the train, Joe, Harkins, Taylor and seven other good men, Bess going of course, but not figuring in the numerical strength. It had been agreed beforehand that the men should be drawn by lot, and it was a curious bit of fate that drew both Harkins and Taylor for one party when both were earnestly hoping to be separated. There were enough to give the other parties equal strength or a little more, and each and every man was sworn to support and obey the chosen leaders. A fair division was made of weapons, ammunition and necessaries of life, and each party selected its own route. In the first party all were agreed for Custer's peak, while the other two decided to strike in farther to the west.

On the third day all the parties moved, and within an hour after the first wagon pulled out the soldiers had the camp to themselves. It was the same sterile country that had been met with on the other side of the river, cut up by the same dry gullies and confused by the same monotonous ridges, and each party, now that it numbered so few, realized its peril more fully as it went forward.

The distance between the river and the foothills was covered in three days of easy traveling and without actual sight of a redskin, although signs were encountered to prove that the party was being watched day and night. The wagons pushed over the foothills, wound up a long and narrow valley, and when they went into camp Custer's peak seemed to lean right over them. Here was a spring, abundance of grass and a fairly defensive position, and it was decided to make a permanent camp.

No prospectors had come this way, so far as could be ascertained, and here was as good a spot to try for the gold as any other. It was decided that two men should always be on guard during the night and that four should remain during the day while the other six went forth in parties of two to prospect.

Three days passed without anything of unusual moment. The prospectors found enough to encourage them, and not an Indian had been seen. On the fourth day it so happened that Harkins and Taylor were named to go together as one of the prospecting parties. Each would have promptly declined the other's companionship had he not realized that an explanation would have been demanded by the others. What could be said in explanation?

"I am sorry you are to go out with that man," said Bess as her father was making his preparations. "I have an intuition that he hates us both and would like to do us harm."

"Pooh! child; but what put such thoughts into your head?"

"He never looks at me without a scowl, and I have seen him glare at you as if he thirsted for your life. If you must go out with him, watch him well. I feel that he will seek to do you some grievous injury."

"I can't say that I like the man over much," replied the father, "and he doesn't seem to be any too much taken with me; but we shall have no quarrel, and I shall take good care of myself."

As he was about to leave camp Joe beckoned him aside, and while pretending to examine his rifle quietly said:

"I am sorry you are going out with Taylor. I don't think he likes you, and he can be very disagreeable when he wants to. Be on the alert for any plan he may have."

"You don't think he would assassinate me, do you?" asked Harkins in surprise.

"If there is any reason why he wants to today will furnish him plenty of opportunities," replied Joe. "Lookout for Indians, but lookout for Taylor just as sharp."

It may be imagined that Harkins left the camp in an unenviable frame of mind, but Taylor's demeanor soon gave him relief. The man was elated, good natured and garrulous. He had not been drinking, for the only whisky in camp was in charge of the captain; but he acted greatly like one who had a glass too much. Not a word had passed between them about the treasure since they separated over the old hunter's body. They were scarcely clear of the camp when Taylor slapped Harkins on the back, extended his hand for a shake and exclaimed:

"At last we are alone and can talk over our secret. I've sometimes felt as if I must talk or bust. We are pards, old man—half and half on that gold."

"So we are," replied Harkins. "I have not breathed a word to any soul and I suppose you have been as discreet?"

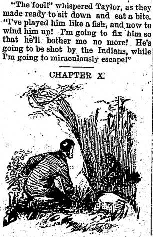
"You bet! There's enough for us two, but not enough for any more. In a day or two we must make a hunt for that cave, and if the gold is there we must get it away."

As they penetrated into the mountains, closely scanning rock and soil and occasionally stopping to investigate, they chatted like the best of friends, and Harkins reproached himself for his harsh opinion of the man. He appeared warm hearted and fair minded, and when he magnanimously offered to take Joe into the secret and let him share alike with them, Harkins wondered how he and Joe and Bessie could have been so mistaken.

Noon came.

"The fool!" whispered Taylor, as they made ready to sit down and eat a bite. "I've played him like a fish, and now to wind him up! I'm going to fix him so that he'll bother me no more! He's going to be shot by the Indians, while I'm going to miraculously escape!"

CHAPTER X.



Taylor had been deliberating and planning since leaving camp, and he had firmly decided to assassinate Harkins.

It was a golden opportunity. The two were alone, far from camp, and who was to deny any story he might tell when he returned without his partner? With Harkins out of the way he was the sole possessor of the golden secret.

Taylor's change of demeanor should have put the Englishman on his guard, but it had the opposite effect. The warnings uttered by Bess and Joe were forgotten, and the man reproached himself with the thought that he had unjustly accused one who was that very moment thirsting for his life.

Dinner being over, Taylor was ready for action. His face was pale, his hands trembled and he could not control his voice as he said:

"You examine that ledge over yonder, while I bear off here to the right a bit. I won't go far."

With an "all right" on his lips Harkins shouldered his rifle and moved forward without a look behind him. Reaching the ledge he leaned his gun against it and began to investigate. He moved to the left, and was at the corner of the mass and on the edge of a gully or ravine when he felt the ground giving way under his feet. At the same instant he heard Taylor twice shouting "Indians!" and felt a hot flash across his shoulders. He went down ten or twelve feet with a mass of dirt and rock, but was not injured by the fall. Believing that they had been discovered by Indians, he wisely decided to remain where he was at the bottom of the ravine until something further was heard from the savages.

Not a sound reached him from above. He was sure he had heard the report of at least one rifle as he was falling, and others might have followed it without his hearing them above the noise of his fall. Had the Indians killed Taylor at the first fire? Would they make search for him? If Taylor had escaped, wouldn't he return after the coast was clear?

For a full hour Harkins lay quiet in the ravine, half buried under the dirt. As nothing to alarm him had occurred, he determined to crawl out and make a survey. It was only after he was clear of the dirt that he discovered that he was bleeding from a flesh wound in the shoulder. The bullet had scarcely cut below the skin, and it was a hurt to be laughed at, but it settled Harkins' doubt regarding the Indians. Both men had been fired upon at the same time. He had been wounded and Taylor had been killed.

But if this was the case, the man speedily reasoned, why had not the Indians searched for him? If alive they would want to finish him or make him prisoner. If dead they would want his scalp. He could not make it out, and after waiting a few minutes longer he moved down the ravine to a spot where he could ascend the bank. He worked his way up with great caution, and when he had a clear view of the ground above there was nothing in sight to increase his anxiety. He had expected to behold Taylor's dead and mutilated corpse, but nothing of the man living or dead met his view.

Harkins kept his place of observation for a quarter of an hour, and then boldly climbed out of the ravine to make an investigation. The first thing he saw was his gun, which had been tucked away under a cedar bush. He walked down to where he believed Taylor stood when he shouted his alarm, and there on the ground was a cartridge shell. It was proof that the man had fired from that spot and stood right there to throw the shell out of his gun. If there had been an attack he would have been on the move. Harkins was slow in reaching a conclusion, but he had arrived at the truth when he sat down and soliloquized:

"It was Taylor who fired at me. He wanted me out of the way so that he need not share the gold with me. He shot just as I was falling and he dared not advance to see whether he had made a sure job or not. He hid my rifle because he means to go back to camp and claim that I was killed by Indians."

It was now midafternoon and Harkins was at least ten miles from the camp. Having no skill as a woodsman, he had trusted entirely to Taylor to observe landmarks, and he now doubted if he even knew the general direction in which the camp was situated. He cast about for the highest point of ground, and when he had ascended it he discovered that he could see a portion of the valley up which the train had come. This gave him the general direction and he set off with feelings much relieved. Taylor had no doubt started for camp at once, and as he would have to account for his appearing alone he would tell a story which would bring grief and distraction to at least one heart.

"Poor Bessie! What would she do?" the father kept saying as he hurried along, and the thought of her wild grief at learning of his death made him hurry the faster.

He was compelled to bear to the left to avoid obstructions, and when he had covered half the distance he suddenly found himself on the brink of a canyon. It was a wild, gloomy chasm in the hills, and so dark at the bottom that he could make out nothing. He kicked a loose stone at his feet into the gulf, and it went sheer down seventy-five feet before it struck with a dull thud.

The lakes and rivers and mountains and valleys are wonderful things in nature's handiwork, but the canyons are more wonderful still. Think of the mighty power required to split a great mountain in twain for miles and miles, beginning where it rises from the plain and continuing back until the walls of the chasm are a thousand feet high!

Think of the mighty wrath let loose upon the earth that day—the sun hanging blood red in the murky heavens, the awful roar of the hurricane sweeping a continent, the crash and explosion, the trembling of a world!

And deep down in these awful rifts there is ever darkness—ever midnight. The water drips and drips and drips with sound so monotonous that a human being would be driven insane in a day. No serpents crawl there—no living thing can endure that grimness and solitude. The grizzly bear—the king of terrors—shunned and dreaded by all and hating all, makes his lair in these drifts, but goes back only to the edge of the shadow cast by the sun. He fears nothing living, but he fears that darkness and silence.

Harkins followed down to the edge of the canyon, and after half an hour's walk he came to the spot where it began, and this permitted him to make a descent to the more level ground. As he stood for a moment looking up the rift it seemed to him as if he had seen the place before. This was, as he reflected, impossible, but a sudden idea made him almost gasp for breath.

"I am about five miles to the right of Custer's peak," he whispered to himself, "and this must be the canyon the old hunter told us of in his dying hour."

Had it been earlier in the day he would have investigated, for he had not the least fear of Indians, but the rapidly declining sun warned him that he must be on the move if he would reach the wagons before dark. His way to the south was almost blocked by a huge mass of rock, and he was about to flank this when he heard the sound of human voices. Some one was speaking on the other side of the rock.

For a moment Harkins was filled with such alarm that he was ready to bolt up the ravine. Then came the thought that he had been standing very quiet for some time past, and that had his movements been heard the owners of the voices would have attacked him, if enemies, or hailed him, if friends. He argued that his presence was entirely unsuspected and this being the case his curiosity was aroused to know who was so near him. He crept forward on hands and knees, hearing the voices more distinctly each moment, and at length he reached a spot from which he could see what was going on on the south side of the rock.

There was a campfire burning very low, and on either side of it sat a white man—two of the wickedest looking fellows he had ever put eyes on; on a heap of brush near at hand lay two more, seemingly fast asleep.

"Outlaws and renegades!" whispered Harkins as he drew back a little.

So they were—men more to be dreaded than the dusky savages, because having more reckless bravery and being endowed with keener intelligence.

Music as Medicine.

The one discovery above all others that has made Ambroise Pare famous for all time was the plan, which he was the first to suggest, of tying the arteries after the surgical removal of a limb. In one part of his writings he gives a curious account of a case of successful amputation, in which he appears to have anticipated one of the latest of modern fads and to have used music as medicine. The patient had been wounded in battle. The famous surgeon took him in hand, successfully amputated the limb, using his new plan of tying the arteries, and when the sufferer began to mend prescribed what the quaint English of the translation describes as "a consort of violins and a jester to make him merry." In a month the patient was able to hold himself up in a chair and was carried down to the gate of his castle to see the people pass by.

A successful issue to such an operation must have been of rare occurrence, for we are told that "the country people of two or three leagues about, knowing they could see him, came the first day, male and female, to sing and dance pellmell in joy of his amendment, all being very glad to see him, which was not done without good laughing and drinking."

"The camp being broken up," concludes Pare, "I returned to Paris with my gentleman, whose leg I had cut off. I dressed him and God cured him. I sent him to his house merry with his wooden leg, and was content, saying that he had escaped good cheap not to have been miserably burned."—All the Year Round.

Water Clocks in China.

In the history of the Tang dynasty it is stated that in Persia at the same period there was a clepsydra on a terrace near the palace, formed of a balance containing twelve metal balls, one of which fell every hour on a bell and thus struck the hours correctly. It is deemed not unlikely that this instrument was identical with the celebrated one which the king of Persia sent in the year 807 to Charlemagne.

In 898 the astronomer Tsiang produced an improvement on all former instruments—a machine arranged on a sort of miniature terrace, ten feet high and divided into three stories, the works being in the middle. Twelve images of men, one for every hour, appeared in turn before an opening in the terrace. Another set of automata struck the hours and eighths of hours. These figures occupied the lowest story.

The upper story was devoted to astronomy, containing an orrery in motion. Very complex machinery must have been required. As to the nature of the mechanism nothing is known except that it was kept going by falling water.

Inasmuch as the Arabs had reached China by sea at the close of the Eighth century, some assistance may have been derived from them in the construction of this complicated instrument, but in all probability it was wholly Chinese.—Boston Globe.

Men Are Good Listeners.

"What a splendid listener," says a woman, "seems the average young man, and how weak apparently are his conversational powers! Yet he manages to draw much from his young women friends, saying little, but quickly setting the ball rolling. Is it because we have all the volubility, which must pour out in any event? I think so, for two men walking or riding together find little to say to each other. But watch a throng leaving the theater or church or anywhere and you will see every woman chattering away, with nearly every man a pleased listener."—New York Times.

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MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:4p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2:1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:50 a m Arrive 6:30 p m
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Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m
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Leave Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago........ at 7:12 p. m.
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DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

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On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
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MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty two and fifty hundreths dollars, ($542.50) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by James Strader and Mary A. Strader his wife, mortgagors, to John R. Hare, mortgagee bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of November A. D. 1883, at 3:35 o'clock p. m., in book N of mortgages, on page 227, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block five (5) in Clements' First Addition to the original townsite (now city) of Crookston according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at anytime within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1892.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys.

JOHN R. HARE,
Mortgagee.

[33-39]

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.—The twenty-eighth session of the legislature met at noon. There were few important incidents outside of the usual routine of both houses. The senate, holding over, was saved the routine of presentation of credentials and of qualification, which occupied the house for some time, and proceeded immediately with the election of officers, and within an hour had reached motions and resolutions and transaction of other business and before 2 o'clock had adjourned for the day.

SENATE.

When the clock in the senate chamber pointed to 12 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Clough dropped the gavel and the upper house of Minnesota's legislative body commenced its biennial grind.

The election of officers was announced as the first order of business, and Folsom, the caucus nominee for secretary, got the regulation 28 votes, to 25 for Van Duzee. Fowler got 28 votes for first assistant secretary to 14 for Graves and 9 for Robbins, the latter the nominee of the Alliance senators.

The remainder of the offices were filled as follows:

Engrossing clerk, C. W. Foote.
Enrolling clerk, L. D. Miller.
Sergeant-at-arms, E. E Benn.
Assistant sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Hopper
Chaplain, Rev. D. A. Tawney.
Sergeant committee rooms, J. Schaefer.
Sergeant galleries, E. E. Thompson.
Doorkeeper, J. C. Thompson.
Second doorkeeper, John L. Stevens.
Keeper of cloak room, O. A. Strant.
Second assistant secretary, P.P. Wall.

After appointment of a committee to wait on the governor and governor-elect the senate adjourned to 10 a. m.

THE HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 12:05 by Secretary of State Brown, and the members were called upon to sign the roll, after which they were all sworn in, in a body, by Judge Collins, of the supreme court.

After the members had been sworn in and the roll called, Allen J. Greer arose and moved that the house adjourn until 8 p. m. This motion was voted down and the election of speaker was proceeded with.

The roll call resulted, Lee 63, Furlong 29, Bjorge 11, Greer 4 and McGuire 1. Lee's election was made unanimous and a recess was taken to 3:30 when the election of officers was resumed with the following result:

Chief clerk, F. A. Johnson.
First assistant clerk, M. J. Dowling.
Second assistant clerk, C. A. French.
Enrolling clerk, A. C. Belyea.
Engrossing clerk, S. B. Molander.
Postmaster, Edward Johnson.
Sergeant-at-arms, Basil Smout.
Assistant sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Wells.
Chaplain, Rev. I. C. Firtin.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—After the roll call Mr. Fleming moved that the reading of the house journal be dispensed with, but Greer objected, as he said there were a number of errors. After the journal was read and corrected, O. B. Turrell, of the committee appointed to notify the governor and governor-elect, announced that they desired to meet the legislature in joint session at 12 o'clock. It was decided to hold the session at that time, and the old committee was continued.

At noon, according to programme, both houses assembled in joint session and listened to the reading of Governor Merriam's message. That finished, Governor Nelson's first message was read.

Messrs. Howard, Turrell, Boggs, Wilson and Horton were appointed as the committee on rules in the house, and Messrs. Sanborn, Day, Smith, Sandal, McHale, Geissell and Hompe in the senate. Beyond the introduction of a few bills no business was transacted in either house.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5.—The legislature after a short session adjourned to Monday afternoon, Jan. 9.

In the three days' session of the week the senate introduced some very important bills, including an interest bill, and one providing for the purity of elections and regarding election expenses. The house, although without committees as yet, reached the introduction of bills, and nine bills were introduced, the chief of which was Mr. Winston's for the supply of text books to the schools. The house and senate appointed a joint committee to consider the publication of an official report of the proceedings, other than the house and senate journals.

House Committees.

Speaker Lee expects to announce his committees early next week, and also the appointments for the subordinate positions, pages, cloak room keepers, etc.

The senate completed its rules, by report of its committee thereon, and passed under suspension of the rules, the bill for paying expenses of delegates to the Good Roads convention, to be held in St Paul this month. It also discussed the Washburn anti-option bill, on a proposed joint resolution offered by Senator Day, but the resolution went over under notice of debate by Senator Leavitt. A resolution was offered by Senator Lienau instructing the committee on judiciary to bring in a bill abolishing capital punishment, and substituting imprisonment for life. This, too, went over under notice of debate.

MONDAY, JAN. 9.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9.—The senate was called to order promptly at 4 p. m. There were many absentees, after the Sunday adjournment. The reading of the journal was dispensed with and the introduction of bills was taken up at once. Senator Sanborn introduced a joint memorial to congress relating to the coinage of silver and Senator Dean followed in a resolution setting forth the dangers of cholera and asking congress to provide a stringent national quarantine system. A dozen or more bills of minor importance were introduced.

President Clough announced that he would report a list of senate committees in the morning and the senate adjourned.

In the House.

The house held a brief session, convening at 4 o'clock and adjourning half an hour later. There was barely a quorum present. The introduction of bills was the first order of business, and the most important measure introduced was H. F. No. 12, by Mr. Markham, of Aitkin, which is a bill to provide for the taxation of lands owned by railroad companies and the submission of the same to a vote of the people. Half a dozen other bills were handed in and the house adjourned to 10 a. m. when the speaker will announce the committees.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The senate resumed business at the close of the holiday recess with a fair show of industry and an attendance of a few more than a quorum. Some progress was made on the anti-option bill, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, took occasion to state his views. An amendment offered by Mr. White, of Louisiana, including flour among the articles to which the bill is to apply, was agreed to after some discussion. The two bills relating to quarantine and emigration were made special orders for Friday and Saturday next.

As was expected, the house met after the holiday recess without a quorum. A few measures of merely local significance were passed, and the house proceeded to unfinished business, which is private pension bills. One bill was passed, and the house adjourned for want of a quorum.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The feature of the day's session of the senate was the speech delivered by Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, against the anti-option bill. For nearly three hours he spoke upon the constitutional objections which, in his opinion, precluded the possibility of its passage by the senate. The bill went over until Monday. Friday and Saturday having been set apart for the consideration of the two bills in relation to quarantine and immigration.

The house considered private pension bills coming over from last session as unfinished business. There was a bare quorum in attendance. By unanimous consent the house proceeded in committee of the whole to the consideration of the fortifications appropriation. There was no general debate. The bill was passed without amendment. It appropriates $1,785,035.

Friday, Jan. 6.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The day's session of the senate was given up exclusively to the discussion of the bill on quarantine regulations and its correlative measure, the bill to suspend immigration for one year. Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, spoke for about three hours, devoting most of his argument to the last mentioned bill, although the other was really the one that was up for discussion. Arguments against the quarantine bill were made by Senators McPherson of New Jersey, Platt of Connecticut, Mills of Texas, and Dolph of Oregon. Many amendments were offered, some of which were agreed to, the others going over.

The house was without a quorum, and nothing was done.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—There were very few senators present when the day's proceedings began. Certificates of election of presidential electors were presented by the vice president from the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Washington and were placed on file. Mr. Platt introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for Alaska and it was referred to the committee on territories. The senate then resumed consideration of the quarantine bill.

The house considered the District of Columbia appropriation bill. There was no debate.

Monday, Jan. 9.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The senate was in session for over five hours. Half of the time was spent on Mr. McPherson's joint resolution authorizing and directing the secretary of the treasury to suspend all purchases of silver under the Sherman act; and the other half on the bill granting additional quarantine powers, and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service. No vote was taken on either measure.

In the house the District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed. Then an hour was consumed in the consideration of a bill to promote the efficiency of the militia, but there was no determination. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of a bill permitting the Norfolk and Western railroad to enter the District of Columbia.

HIGHEST FOR TEN YEARS.

Pork Quoted at $19 10 Per Barrel at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Hog products Monday reached the highest point for ten years—$19.10 a barrel. There was no big trading, but some sales were made at that figure and nearly all day the price wavered about that point, closing at $19.07 1-2. The big dealers were not in the pit, so the trading was not very active, and the rise was merely due to the prevailing scarcity of pork. Just before the board closed it was rumored that Armour was responsible for the bulge and that some outsiders had come in with the intention of buying heavily. Brokers think that the provision market will not show a serious tone for some time and that prices will take a tumble or bulge at any moment.

MUST GIVE UP.

Wisconsin Supreme Court Affirms Decisions Against State Treasurers.

MADISON, Jan. 10.—The supreme court of Wisconsin has affirmed the ruling of Judge Newton in the celebrated state treasury cases, whereby the state recovers some $500,000 interest money from former treasurers. The decision is confirmed by all the judges.

Rebels Lose a Town.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 10.—After a stubborn resistance of two weeks Casoros has been surrendered by the rebels to the government troops.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9, 1893.

HOGS—Steady. Range of prices $7.05 @7.10.

CATTLE—Steady. Good demand all around. Prime steers, $3.50@4.00; good steers, $2.75@3.25; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1@1.75; light veal calves, $3.50@4.00; heavy calves, $2 00@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $1.75@3.00; bulls, $1.25@2.15.

SHEEP—Steady; no receipts. Muttons, $3.50 @4.50; lambs, $3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.25.

Receipts: Cattle, 1 0; hogs, 200; calves, 5; no sheep.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1893.

WHEAT—Close—May opening, 71¼@71⅜c; highest, 71⅝c; lowest, 71⅛@71¼c; close, 71¼c; On track—No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]c; No. 2 Northern, 62@64c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Jan. 9, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Firm. Heavy, $7.50 7.85; mixed and medium $7 45@7.70; light, $7.40@7.7.60.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 31,000; sheep, 8,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 78⅝c.
CORN—January, 41¼c; February, 42⅛c; May, 46½c.
OATS—May, 4½@34⅝c.
PORK—May, $18.60.
LARD—May, $10.67½.
SHORT RIBS—May, $9.55.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—January, 72⅝c; February, 74¼c; May, 78⅛@78⅝c.
CORN—January, 41¾@41¾c; February, 42½c; May, 46¼@46⅜c.
OATS—January, 30½c; February, 31¼c; May, 34½@34⅝c.
PORK—January, $18.65; May, $19.07½.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
Sleepy.
If a man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's indigestion and stomach disorder.
BEECHAM'S PILLS by removing the waste matter which is clogging the system, will cure all Bilious and Nervous Disorders, and will quickly relieve Sick Headache.
Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

THE VOICE THAT CALLS.

Where forlorn sunsets flare and fade
On desolate sea and lonely sand,
Out of the silence and the shade
What is the voice of strange command
Calling you still, as friend calls friend,
With love that cannot brook delay,
To rise and follow the ways that wend
Over the hills and far away?

Hark, in the city, street on street
A roaring reach of death and life,
Of vortices that clash and fleet
And ruin in appointed strife;
Hark to it calling, calling clear,
Calling until you cannot stay
From dearer things than your own most dear,
Over the hills and far away.

Out of the sound of ebb and flow,
Out of the sight of lamp and star,
It calls you where the good winds blow
And the unchanging meadows are;
From faded hopes and hopes agleam,
It calls you, calls you night and day,
Beyond the dark into the dream
Over the hills and far away.

—W. E. Henley in Boston Commonwealth.

Monstrous Force of Tornadoes.

Much has been said about electricity as a factor for destructiveness in the various gyrating storm clouds known as cyclones, drechoes and tornadoes. In all of this voluminous mass of so called scientific opinions and deductions one fact seems to have been entirely overlooked—viz., the almost resistless force of wind when moving with high velocity. When the velocity is but fifty miles an hour the pressure of air in motion is equal to twelve pounds to the square foot, and when this velocity rises to 100 miles per hour its force rises to the equivalent of 49.2 pounds to the square foot, the augmentation of force being always proportional to the square of the velocity.

It needs no further elaboration or amplification of this statement to convey to the intelligent reader an idea of the monstrous mechanical force which such a rapid traveling mass of air must have—a power great enough to tear down any structure that has yet been built by man, or to uproot whole forests of the largest trees now growing on the surface of the earth.—St. Louis Republic.

Laughing as a Medicine.

Persons suffering from rheumatism are naturally anxious to try every proposed remedy. John Raymond, of northern Iowa, had tried without relief nearly every alleged cure suggested by friends. Then he read this in a medical journal: "There is more benefit in a good laugh than in the hot water remedies, the faith cures, the electric, and all other new treatments in the world, and it costs nothing. If you know of nothing else to laugh at, laugh at your neighbor."

This was a new idea to poor Mr. Raymond. But what should he laugh at? In the house was nothing amusing. However, the medical journal said, "Laugh at your neighbor."

He went out on the front porch, and sitting in a chair, watched the people on the streets. For a time he saw nothing funny. Then a big German walked by, muttering aloud to himself.

"Ha, ha, ha!" went Mr. Raymond.

The big German stopped and looked.

"Vot's dot?"

"Ha, ha, ha!"

"Vot vor you haw, haw, haw, mit me?"

"Ha, ha, ha!"

Over the fence leaped the big German, his fists uplifted.

"Oh!" cried Raymond, "I—I meant no harm. I was laughing for my health."

"Und den you leetle sick Yankees laugh mit big Dutchmen! Dot ish all right. Dot ish von goot shoke on me. Ya, ya, ya!"

But Mr. Raymond, who really had not meant to be rude in the least, gave up the laugh cure, believing that the "shoke" was on himself rather than on the good German.—Youth's Companion.

Hunting Zebras.

After crossing the usual heated yellow plains, looking for all the world like an expanse of overparched hayfields and dotted here and there with droves of springbok, we outspanned two and so rode back again across the hot, weary plain for camp. We had not long quitted the forest before we sighted a good troop of Burchell's zebra, feeding quietly. We spread out in line and rode up to them.

The troop, which consisted mostly of mares with a yearling foal or two, was guarded by an old stallion, who stood sentinel nearest to us with his head up. Presently, turning half round, he gave some sort of signal and the rest of the band galloped briskly off, curveting and capering as they ran. After moving a few hundred yards the troop suddenly wheeled round in line to have a good look at us again.

These tactics of the zebras were displayed in a retreat of some miles, the old stallion always covering the rear, until the troop, outflanked by Dove, shot off to the right and my chance came. I galloped hard to intercept them, and as they stood for a minute on seeing me in the line of flight, got a steady shot at 200 yards. The bullet clapped as if on a barn door, and as the troop continued their flight I saw one zebra turn away alone. Presently she stood again. I was soon within sixty yards, and with another bullet finished her. She proved to be a fine mare in beautiful coat, and her head and skin now decorate a room at home.—Longman's Magazine.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
For the next 30 days
COMMENCING—
Monday, Dec. 12, 1892
EVERYTHING
HAS TO GO
AT A SACRIFICE.
GERVAIS & GERVAIS
"THE HUSTLERS," | I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,
—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—
WALL PAPER.
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IT IS my pleasure to announce that my great HOLIDAY STOCK has arrived and is NOW OPEN for the inspection and consideration of those who are seeking first-class goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. My stock is the largest ever brought to the city, and consists of
Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Silver | WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, BAND and SET RINGS, of every description.
CHAINS, CHARMS, EMBLEM PINS, NECKLACES,
BRACELETS, LACE PINS, EARRINGS, SCARF PINS, CUFF BUTTONS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS, FOUNTAIN PENS, PENCILS, Etc.
A beautiful line of Clocks, Silverware, Music Boxes, Violins, Accordeons, Opera Glasses, Gold Spectacles, Etc., Etc. Every article a genuine, safe, sure bargain. No trouble to show goods.
C. H. SAAKE.
CROOKSTON, - - - - - - - - - MINN.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—
FAMOUS BRAND STOVE
BRAND'S FAMOUS Stoves and Ranges
AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.
They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at
REASONABLE PRICES.

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C. O. CHRISTIANSON, Vice Pres.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treas.
FARM LOANS.
Red River Valley Loan & Investment Co.
A HOME COMPANY.
Loans Money on Farms and Improved Business Property From One to Ten Years at Low Rates.
Money always on hand. You do not have to wait. We can make you a loan on the same day you make application. Principal and interest payable at our office. We buy school and town bonds and orders. If you wish to borrow money, buy or sell land, write us. But if you can, come and have a talk with us. Always glad to see you.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

WANTED SALESMEN
Big pay this season. We give our men seed and seed potatoes to sell in addition to complete line of nursery stock, thus enabling them to make their services worth nearly twice as much as with any other house in the country. Work all the year. Apply quick, stating age.
L. L. MAY & CO.
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
(This house is Responsible.) St. Paul, Minn.

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3 East 14th Street, New York.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Crookston, Minn., November 28th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on January 23rd, 1893, viz: Gitle Stromstad, for the heirs of Sophia Stromstad formerly Sophia Tallakson (deceased) Hd. 12706, for the se¼ sec. 26 twp. 147 r 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Tom Sandem, G. T. Holland, Gust Christianson, John Stromstad all of Edna Postoffice, Polk County Minn.

[33 39] L. K. AAKER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court on the 31st day of December, 1886, in an action wherein Johnson & Marshall are plaintiffs, and Joseph Grover and Mary Grover are defendants, in favor of the said plaintiffs, and against the said defendants, for the sum of one hundred and sixty two and 50-100 dollars, which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff in and for the said county of Polk, I have this 14th day of December A. D. 1892, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants Joseph Grover and Mary Grover in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lot eight (8), in block twenty-eight (28) of Kretzchmar's addition to the village of Red Lake Falls according to the plat thereof now on record in the office of register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto, all the above described property being situated in the village of Red Lake Falls, county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that I the undersigned, as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated December 14th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk county, Minn.
By Simon Paul, Deputy.

CHAS. E. BOUGHTON,
Attorney for plaintiff. [36-42]

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Geo. J. McManus went to Thief River Falls last week.

J. E. Morrissey made a trip to Thief River Falls last week.

Frank Montague took a run up to Thief River Falls last week.

Harry Falk was up to look over Thief River Falls last week.

Harry Ives was in from St. Hilaire last Friday evening.

Judge Ives opened court in Moorhead last week—his first term.

Robert Casmey and wife, of Euclid, were trading in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton came up from Fisher last week to trade.

Mrs. Wm. Creighton, who has been very low is reported very much better.

Arthur Dufresne's little boy that has been very sick is reported convalescent.

Mrs. Anglim's mother, Mrs. Durham, returned to her home in Wisconsin last week.

Miss Frankie Bearns, a typo in this office has been quite seriously ill for the past week.

Max Ericsson came up from St. Paul last week for a few days, returning on Sunday evening.

Adolph Gallasch returned this week from his holiday vacation in the southern part of the state.

Sam Leppert was over from Minot last week on a visit to friends in the city. Sam says there is no place like Crookston.

F. E. Holmes, assistant manager of the North Dakota Milling Association came over from Grand Forks on Friday evening of last week, return-on Saturday morning.

The new Columbian postage stamps are now on sale at the post office. To buy only one each of each denomination would cost over $16. They range in price from one cent up to five dollars.

Ben Clements came up from Little Falls last week for the purpose of entering into partnership with his brother in the fruit and confectionery business. They intend to enlarge the business at an early day.

The Times man goes into heroics again over the county printing, and, as usual tries to belittle the JOURNAL. Well, the Times has another chance to scoop in a few thousands from the county; so cares nothing for the interests of the taxpayers.

The report comes from Mrs. L. J. Lake, who was taken to Minneapolis for treatment in the hospital at that place, that she is doing nicely and making rapid improvement, with the prospects excellent for a speedy recovery.

Quite a number of teams came in from Bagley's lumber camp last week, having quit work owing to a dissatisfaction arising from a longer haul than the teamsters had expected. Mr. Bagley was down on Friday for more teams.

City attorney Martin O'Brien attended a meeting of the city attorneys of several of the large cities of the state called to frame a bill providing for passing a law relating to cities, made necessary by the carrying of the constitutional amendment in relation to special legislation.

Crookston merchants tell us that, notwithstanding the light crop of wheat in this vicinity and the unprecedentedly low price, business has been about, if not quite up to the average this year for all of which they are duly grateful. Crookston always was and always will be an A 1 business point.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week our reporter met Ole E. Rude, who had a smile onto him something like a mile wide as he said "I had a fine Christmas present; was too busy to come in and report it before—it was a bouncing boy, weighing in the vicinity of ten pounds, the very picture of health and looks yoost like its dad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ralston have been called upon to mourn the loss of their little boy, a bright little fellow aged two and one-half years which sad event occurred at the family residence in the Fifth ward on Thursday night of last week. The little boy was apparently in good health up till within a few days of his death when he was taken with a sore throat which was evidently the cause of his death. The afflicted parents have the sympathy of the community.

The Ivy club gave their usual nice dance on Thursday evening.

The week of prayer was generally observed in our city churches.

Charlie Brennan went over to Grand Forks on Sunday morning.

Miss Edith McGrew has gone to Duluth for a visit with old-time Crookston friends.

E. O. Flanders had a severe attack of rheumatism on Friday last which confines him to the house.

Editor Rutledge, of the Fisher Bulletin, was over to see his old friend, McKee Rankin, Tuesday night.

The Palace hotel is doing a rushing business. It has been a very popular hostelry ever since it was opened.

The masquerade ball given in the Business College Tuesday evening was well attended, and some of the costumes were striking.

Dave Morrow and Jim Nesbit, two of the prosperous farmers of the Marais district, were in the city Tuesday transacting some business in probate court.

The ladies should not fail to consult Mrs. John Wyatt when suffering from some of the many ills that do most afflict womankind. She can tell you more than we can about what her remedy will do for you.

Mr. Woodham, of the Crookston Furniture Co., presented Col. Cobham Post with a handsome picture representing the battle of Lookout Mountain and the Ladies Relief Corps with a picture of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

Tom Harris was about the streets on Saturday morning with a beaming smile on him that made him appear positively good looking. All because of the arrival at his house that morning of a bouncing little eight pound miss—the first girl in a family of six children.

At the first tap of the fire-bell on Sunday evening agent Fegan donned his big buffalo coat and rushed out into the cold, cold world to see wherever the fire was at. After assuring himself that it was not railroad property or the brewery, he returned to his home with a large-sized happy smile.

Halvor Steenerson returned from St. Paul on Saturday morning after a few days visit there. Says that the present legislature seems to have more business in it than any like body for several sessions. He thinks a Polk county man will be appointed on the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners.

The county board has some funny bills brought before it occasionally. Deputy County Auditor Mat Cornelius showed us one the other day in which was the following rather curiously mixed item, viz: "To 1 quart ammonia and 2 Bibles." Whatever relevancy exists between the two, if any, the bill does not explain.

The fire-bell rang out in startling tones about 8:30 on Sunday evening and summoned the department to do battle with the fiery element in a little house near the county hospital. The goods were all removed but the building was saved. The wind was blowing a gale at the time and had the fire got the upper hand, much damage would have resulted—but the boys never permit that to happen.

The new jail is nearly completed and when done will be a credit to its builders. It will be sufficiently large and sufficiently strong to care for all who need that kind of accommodations and will be the means of saving the county many a dollar that heretofore has been paid to Otter Tail county and to Clay county to care for the prisoners. It took our county dads a long time to tumble to the situation but they got there after awhile.

McKee Rankin, in "a Kentucky colonel," was the attraction at the opera house Tuesday night. Rankin is a typical representative of a Kentucky colonel. His appearance, voice and manners are all in keeping with the character, and no make-up is necessary. He portrays the characteristics of the Kentuckian: fiery temper always ready for a fight or a feud, but withal a kindly disposition and a hospitable manner, his love for liquor, horses and dogs, and his admiration for women, coupled with his patriotism for his native state. Mr. Rankin's support, while not the best, are tolerably well cast.

Dr. C. E. Dampier went to St. Paul last week.

J. E. O'Brien went to St. Paul on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gravel have returned from their holiday visit.

E. D. Childs, Geo. J. McManus and H. F. Brown went up to Fosston, Tuesday.

Andrew Steenerson went to St. Paul last week to attend the alliance meeting. Since the alliance went into politics the meetings have been small.

A gay sleighing party, consisting of Walter Bivins and L. J. Columbus with Misses Mabel Arnold and Inez McGrew, drove out to the residence of Aaron Cooke, in Fairfax on Saturday evening of last week. They report having had an enjoyable ride and a jolly visit.

We see accounts in the New York papers of a great blizzard in that state which is said to rival the big blizzard they had five years ago. When we read such accounts we shudder to think of life in such a country and rejoice that we live in the banana belt where such storms are known only as you read of them.

On Thursday, Jan. 5th, the last spike was driven that finishes the Great Northern road to the coast. This makes the Great Northern road the shortest trans-continental line to the coast and when the link between Fosston and Duluth is completed it will still shorten the distance another 100 miles or more. This is the only trans-continental line ever built without a land grant or a subsidy of some kind.

The subject of publishing a daily gazette—on the principle of the Congressional Record, is being considered by Minnesota legislators and it is said that a marjority view it with favor. We are inclined to the opinion that as soon as they ascertain how much it will cost to carry out the plan that many of them will weaken. The present plan, though not as full and complete is under the circumstances the best. One of the first objects our legislators should keep in view this session is to keep down expenses.

According to Hicks' prophesy this country was entitled to a blizzard of large-sized proportions between the 2nd and the 8th of January, and, had there been a large body of loose snow on the ground last Wednesday we should no doubt had seen the prophecy fully realized in the wind storm that prevailed during the afternoon and evening. As it was, the storm was too severe for comfort though not sufficiently strong as to cause loss of life. Hicks predicts another disturbance about the 13th, and one sometime about the last of the month. He calls January the stormy month.

Our reporter called at the office of the Red River Valley Loan and Investment company, one evening of last week and found August George up to his eyes in work, but he good-naturedly gave way for an interview. In response to the question, "How's business," he said that business had been very good this fall in loans but that real estate had been somewhat quiet. Said the company had arranged to do an immigration business during the coming summer whereby they expect to be the means of bringing to Polk county a large number of desirable settlers—men having a sufficient amount of capital to make a success from the start. Said he had been in the Red River Valley long enough to be considered an old settler and during all that time he had never known one failure among the farmers where the man brought a sufficient amount of money to start him in business and did not have to borrow any, providing the said man had no expensive habits. He had known farmers to fail who borrowed money for everything they needed to start in business, men who spent a great deal of money for liquor, and on the other hand I have known men to come here without a dollar in the world, who had to borrow money to start with who to-day are in independent circumstances, but I think the best way is for a man to have a little capital to start with, then with proper management he is all right. I do not know of any country under the sun where a man who owns his farm can do better than right here in the Valley and I consider Red River Valley soil the best under the sun. We expect to see a big boom in real estate this year and are making ample preparations for it. With the activity that is promised in railroad circles, if the plans for building are carried out I do not see why Crookston should not have the greatest boom next summer she ever had. Crookston is a good city and is bound to come to the front as the best city in the Northwest north of St. Paul and Minneapolis. There are many other reasons that I do not care to discuss just now, saying which he turned to his work with a genial smile and our reporter departed to ponder deeply on these things.

W. H. Averill of Fosston was in the city yesterday.

C. H. Saake is in St. Paul this week enjoying Salvini and other social events.

John R. McKinnon was one of Crookston's noted citizens in St. Paul this week.

E. D. Childs went up to Fosston this week to look after his saw-mill near that place.

L. D. Marshall was visiting the Red River valley elevators in this section this week.

Geo. Carpenter, of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., left for Lake City, Minn., Tuesday to spend a couple of weeks with friends.

W. N. Dickson, who was deputy county superintendent of schools under Prof. Carruth, is now teaching a school at Kelly, N. D.

W. G. Judd, ex-postmaster of Fargo, has been in the city for about a week in the interest of the Travelers Accident Insurance Co.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf.]

Attorney Holston: I wish you would say for me that I had nothing to do with fixing of the bonds in the Cummings case. I said at the time they were fixed I thought they were too low.

A populist: The combined influence of the county officers was brought to bear upon Robt. Anderson to get him to vote for the awarding of the county printing to the Crookston Tribune, but it was no use, he insisted on giving it to the Times. Duffy, of East Grand Forks, has got some hold on him, and he sold us out.

L. S. Hancock of Euclid was in the city Wednesday and called on the JOURNAL. Said he before leaving: "Well, I wish you success, but not politically." Mr. Hancock's life in this northern country hasn't been a bed of roses, and the hardships he has had to endure—while others have got rich—makes him feel that there is something wrong somewhere.

"In buying a cough medicine for children," says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Ogden, Utah, "never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. I particularly recommend Chamberlain's because I have found it to be safe and reliable. It is intended especially for colds, croup and whooping cough." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms.

Bargains in all lines of foot wear great variety to choose from A. Sture's.

E. M. Walsh can write your insurance in several reliable companies.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Everything has to go at a sacrifice during the great clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

E. M. Walsh has money to loan on farm security, at a low rate of interest. Office in Fournet block

Flour, flour, flour, get your winter supply at once from A. Sture's, as he is now selling No. 1 A. $1.85 per 100 poueds spot cash.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

Money to loan by R. R. V. loan and Investment Company.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

If you have a farm or city property to sell, list with Red River Valley Loan and Investment company.

Fire and accident insurance written by E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

One pound first-class Japan tea in fancy sewing basket for the small sum of fifty cents at A. Sture's.

If you have a farm or a town lot to sell, list it with E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

R. R. V. & I. Co.

At the annual meeting of the Red River Valley Loan & Investment Co., held on the 11th inst. at their offices in the opera house block, the following directors and officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Directors—A. G. Gallasch, A. F. George, L. Ellington, J. W. Wheeler, Wm. Anglim, T. H. Bjoin, H. Steenerson, W. H. Mathews, H. L. Melgaard, C. O. Christianson, O. H. Lucken.

President—A. G. Gallasch.

First vice president—J. W. Wheeler.

Second vice president—W. H. Mathews, Minneapolis.

Secretary—A. F. George.

Treasurer—O. H. Lucken.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

Parties desiring to purchase city property or farm lands in Polk county should see E. M. Walsh for bargains. Office in Fournet block.

Money on good farms. Red River Valley Loan and Investment company. Offices in Bjoin block, Crookston, Minn.

Recognition Exercises.

The Congregational church has called an ecclesiastical council for the recognition exercises of the pastoral relation. The council will meet in the church on Tuesday afternoon, January 17th, at 2 p. m. Representatives are expected from Minneapolis, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Wadena, Detroit, Barnesville, Ada, Fosston and other churches of the vicinity. It is expected that the pastor-elect, Rev. J. G. Smith, will present a statement of his religious views, and that the members of the council will ask such questions of him as they see fit. Addresses are expected from the delegate pastors and others. The public are cordially invited to these exercises.

ON SOME FORGOTTEN POEMS.

Dead rhymes are here, that no man comes to read;
Dead as the flowers that robed the maiden Spring
To wed with Summer when the streams were freed
And all the birds began to nest and sing.

If some one plucked the flowers and laid them by
Between the prim white pages that I hold,
The crushed and faded leaves would dim the eye
And leave the yearning heart uncheered and cold.

But, sweeter flowers of rhyme, amid the gloom
And silent dust of all the silent shelves,
You keep your glory and your primal bloom!
And live, if not for others, for yourselves.

And when I chance to open wide the page,
Behold, your beauty breaks upon the earth,
And all the splendor of a buried age
Is born again with glad, immortal birth.

And happy I may hear the master hand
Sweep down the lyre and wake each vibrant chord
That swells with glory of a sweeter land,
Where life was hope and love alone was lord.

So let the cover close, the page grow gray
Amid the dust where no eye comes to see.
My heart alone the song shall hold and sway—
The poet's dream shall wake a world for me.
—W. J. Henderson in Harper's Weekly.

He Cut the Rope.

The architect Viollet-le-Duc was one day on the Schwarzenberg glacier, at a height of about 9,000 feet, accompanied by Baptiste, the guide, who marched in front. The two men were attached to each other by a rope, as is usual in Alpine mountaineering.

The guide had passed over a crevasse, but when M. Viollet-le-Duc attempted to cross it he failed and fell into the abyss. The guide tried to pull him out, but instead he found himself gradually descending.

The architect perceived that his companion, if he persisted in the attempt to save him, would surely share his fate, and he asked if Baptiste had a family.

"A wife and children," was the answer.

"Then," said Viollet-le-Duc quietly "I shall cut the rope."

He did so and fell, but a block of ice thirty feet lower down stopped his descent. When Baptiste saw this, and that for a time the danger was lessened, he went in search of help and returned with four stout peasants. Three hours afterward Viollet-le-Duc was extricated.

In spite of his perilous position, the ruling passion was strong with the artist, for, although he was almost covered with icicles from the dripping water, he had contrived to make drawings of the novel effects he was able to perceive.—Youth's Companion.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms for fancy or plain job printing.

E. M. Walsh, has some desirable city lots for sale, which are "cheaper than dirt." See him about them.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

The success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in effecting a speedy cure of colds, croup and whooping cough has brought it into great demand. Messrs. Pontius & Son, of Cameron, Ohio, say that it has gained a reputation second to none in that vicinity. Jas. M. Queen, of Johnston, W. Va., says it is the best he ever used. B. F. Jones, druggist, Winona, Minn., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly reliable. I have always warranted it and it never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

To Farmers.

The World's Fair Commission of Minnesota is very desirous of securing samples of every variety of grain and seeds grown in Minnesota for exhibition at Chicago.

Among other farm products it is especially desirable to secure some white flint corn on the ear.

Farmers having anything in the line indicated are earnestly invited to correspond with the undersigned who will furnish information as to quantity desired, information necessary to accompany the specimens, etc. Grain and seeds furnished will be entered at the World's Fair in the name of the producer, and any premiums awarded will go to the exhibitor. Address,

L. P. HUNT, Supt.,
Mankato, Minn.

Real Merit

is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more,—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses by virtue of the peculiar combination, proportion and process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

To Prevent the Grip

Or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling", in the morning, do not be guilty to neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

6 MONTHS
Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,
Wednesday, December 28th,
The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the
REMNANTS MUST GO!
Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society

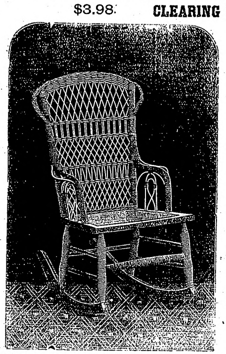
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1893. NO. 40

CHRISTMAS FURNITURE.

$3.98. CLEARING OUT PRICES.



$1.05—Hardwood Bedsteads.
$1.95—Woven wire Springs
39c—Hard wood Chairs.
$4.75—Hard wood eight foot Table
$3.90—40-pound wool Matress.
$13.25—Large, heavy Bedroom set, antique oak finish.

We Carry the Stock.

$28.00—6-piece Plush Parlor Set.
08c—Best heavy all wool Carpet.
08c—Extra grade Brussels Carpet.
$4.90—Per pair, with poles, full Chenille Curtains.
$5.75—Brussels Carpet Single Lounges.

24x200 feet floor crowded. Walls covered, Ceilings Full. Everything goes.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO. NEXT TO TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.	
Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.
Congressional.	
Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen.
Legislative.	
Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.
Judicial.	
Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
County.	
Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard
County Commissioners.	
First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	Robt. Anderson

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood-purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. It gives an appetite and builds up the whole system.

Hood's pills act especially upon the liver rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

For pains in the chest there is nothing better than a flannel cloth saturated with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It will produce a counter irritation without blistering, and is not so disagreeable as mustard; in fact is much superior to any plaster on account of its pain-relieving qualities. If used in time will prevent pneumonia. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

"For the past two or three years I have been subject to cramping pains in the stomach," says Mr. W. A. Baldwin, a hardware merchant of Boonville, Dallas Co., Iowa. "I have tried a number of different remedies; the best one being Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy. One or two doses of it always cures me." Sold by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Still Cold in France.

PARIS, San 17—There is little abatement in the severely cold weather here A heavy snow storm is prevailing, and the ground is covered to such a depth that traffic on the streets is at a standstill A number of persons have died from the effects of exposure The rivers Seine and Loire are frozen over

Would Be a Columbus.

Little Boy—I wish I could go off and discover a country.

Proud Father—Do you, my boy, and why?

Little Boy—I think it 'ud be a good deal more fun sailin around than sittin in school an studyin about wot others discovered.—Good News.

WOMEN AND JOURNALISM.

A Field Which Has Attracted Very Many Bright Creatures.

There seems to be a great setting in of the tide of working women toward journalism. It is a little curious that women who have failed in many methods of breadwinning should think it easy to write for the newspapers and edit great journals. Possibly the easy style that is in reality the perfection of good journalism seems to require only a ready pen and a moderate fund of general information. Women soon learn their mistake. They learn that absolute correctness, reliability, punctuality, and, above all, adaptiveness, are absolutely necessary to even moderate success. Besides this they must have what is technically known in the profession as "a liking for the business" and a willingness to do that which they can do best.

It will not do for a fashion writer to "write up" a great religious or political convention, although women's versatility in journalism is a source of never ending surprise to men. A newspaper woman will write a pathetic sketch, report a fashionable wedding, make up a practicable menu, give a charming account of some other woman's new gown with fidelity to details in many cases quite beyond a man's comprehension or ability, write up the season's openings, compile a fashion article correct as to style and novelty, and in addition write advertisements, read proof, set type, do typewriting, write on a pinch a creditable editorial, and in the interim attend to her household and social duties.

The successful editor of today recognizes that the home and the fireside must receive due and proper attention in his paper, and that what may be called "women's news" has developed wonderfully in the last few years. Matter about and for women that is helpful and instructive must appear in each issue. Who so capable of writing for women as a woman?

As to the individual success of women and their compensation, nothing very positive can be asserted. In no other profession does ability so quickly receive recognition as in journalism. There are not so many bright minds or good ideas in the profession that both should not be eagerly grasped at and well paid for by the editor. The ability to express a great deal in a few words is not usually a woman's forte; rather is she inclined to use a great many words and express very little. Strange as it may seem to those unacquainted with the fact, there is a limit even to a newspaper's capacity, and a flow of language, however eloquent, is far from being the great essential.

The story of the poet who took a canto of fifteen verses to an editor for publication and was told to boil it down and extract the sentiment is very applicable. After repeated efforts he failed to satisfy the editor and finally told the latter to do it himself. "Do you love me? No! Then go," was the gist of the matter, and while this may be extreme the principle of multum in parvo is a good one for women who desire success as newspaper workers.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

The Old Police Tax.

The chief authorities of towns in past ages incurred much responsibility. At Ripon we have a good example of their liabilities. Here formerly, after the blowing of a horn at 9 o'clock at night, and until sunrise next morning, if a house were robbed, and the owner and his servants had taken proper precautions for its safety, the wakeman had to make good the loss sustained. Each householder paid an annual tax of twopence if he had one door, and fourpence if he had two doors to his dwelling, for maintaining a watch over the city. The tax has long since been discontinued, but the horn is still blown at night.—London Tit-Bits.

REFUSED TO FIGHT

WHITE WINGED DOVE OF PEACE HOVERS OVER TOPEKA,

But It Refused to Settle There. Another Conference Committee Appointed—Considerable Excitement in Wyoming—The Minnesota Senatorship.

TOPEKA, Kan, Jan 16—The white-winged dove of peace fluttered over Topeka all day, but thus far has obstinately refused to alight Still, the prospect for peace is brighter than at any time since the session was begun The rivals have decided to bury their animosities and to appoint a conference committee composed of three Populists, three Republicans and one Democrat This committee has been in session several hours, and, although no conclusion has been arrived at yet, there is good grounds to believe that it may find a way out of the dilemma The two houses took a recess until 10 a m, when the committee will probably be ready to report

THE KANSAS MUDDLE.

Democrats and Republicans Fail to Make a Deal.

TOPEKA, Kan, Jan 17—The Republicans held a caucus and received a proposition from the Democrats promising to vote for Crane, Republican, for state printer, provided the Republicans would agree to vote for the Democratic candidate for United States senator

Declined the Proposition.

The Republicans declined to accept the proposition although the majority were in favor of voting for a Democrat when they became convinced that if they did not a Populist would be elected The Populist caucus determined that the senators should refuse to go into joint session with the house to elect a state printer

THE WYOMING SENATORSHIP.

Rival Factions Ready to Come to Blows Over the Snarl.

CHEYENNE, Wyo, Jan 17—There has been a lull in senatorial matters for two days, but interest broke out afresh on the arrival of the various senators and representatives who had been to their homes over Sunday The New faction is fairly desperate and no words of condemnation of Baxter are severe enough for their case There is a big effort being made to kill off Baxter, but he has the inside track and the money Colonel McGhee, of the Western Union Beef company, of which corporation Baxter is manager, has taken a hand in the fight and has an agent on the way to Cheyenne to look after the financial end It is said that he has the help of Senator Brice and on good authority that President-elect Cleveland favors Baxter's election The New and Baxter factions are ready to come to blows over the snarl, and the fight is growing more bitter every hour

NORTH DAKOTA SENATORSHIP.

Estimate of Strength of the Various Candidates for the Honor.

BISMARCK, Jan 17—The vote in the Democratic caucus was: Roach 13, Benton 5, McCormack 2, Bidlake 1, Burke 1, Mooney 1 Roach's nomination was made unanimous The vote in the Populist caucus was: Muir 12, Lamb 3 Muir's nomination was made unanimous The latest estimate of Republican strength is: Smith 7, with possibly 8; Kingham 5, with possibly 7; Anderson 7, with possibly 9; Worst 10, with possibly 12; Sutherland 3, with possibly 5; Casey 14 to 31 The higher figure, however, does not indicate Casey's strength, as he has friends voting for each of the other candidates in order to satisfy local pressure It is not probable that Democrats and Populists can unite Casey's election is regarded as almost certain

MINNESOTA SENATOR.

The Legislature Ballots for a Successor to C. K. Davis.

ST PAUL, Jan 17—A ballot for United States senator, to succeed C K Davis, was taken in both branches of the Minnesota legislature, at noon. Tuesday, Jan 17

The vote in the house resulted as follows:
Davis 67, Lawler 31, Owen 12, C. M. Start 1, Albert Schaeffer 1, Moses M. Clapp 1.
The vote in the senate resulted as follows:
Davis 20, Lawler 17, Owen 11, Merriam 2, Judge Dickinson 1, Albert Schaeffer 1, John Lind 1, C. M. Start 1.
Both branches then adjourned until Wednesday noon, Jan. 18.

Joint Ballot in Montana.

HELENA. Jan 17—There was no break in the senatorial vote The joint ballot resulted: Sanders, 32; Clark, 24; Dixon, 8; Collins, 2; Mulville, 2 Beecher (Pop) voted for Collins

A Majority for Murphy.

ALBANY, N Y, Jan 17—The two houses of the legislature balloted separately for United States senator with the following result:

Senate—Edward Murphy, Jr., 17; Frank Hiscock, 12; Whitelaw Reid, 1. Assembly—Murphy, 72; Hiscock, 51.

De Young Withdraws.

SACRAMENTO, Cal, Jan 17—M H de Young has withdrawn from the senatorial contest

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the secretary of the treasury and the marine hospital service was passed by the senate during the day. An important amendment was adopted to the section giving the president power to suspend immigration from infected countries, and now the section gives to the president power not only to suspend immigration but to prohibit the whole or in part the introduction of persons and property. After the quarantine bill was passed, the special order—the bill prohibiting immigration for one year—was permitted to lapse. The anti-option bill was then taken up and Vilas, of Wisconsin, completed his argument against it.

In the house, after a sharp and decisive contest the opponents of the bill allowing the Norfolk and Western Railroad company to extend its lines into the District of Columbia, gracefully admitted themselves defeated and the bill was passed without a division. The joint resolution changing the time for the meeting of congress and for the inauguration of president was defeated by a refusal to order it to a third reading, 43 to 121.

Wednesday Jan. 11.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Kenna's death was announced in the senate at the opening of the proceedings, by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the absence in West Virginia of the dead senator's colleague Mr. Faulkner. The senate, after adopting the usual resolutions and appointment of a committee to attend the funeral adjourned for the day.

No business but the reception of the banking committee's majority report and the minority report on the repeal of the Sherman act was done in the house. Senator Kenna's death was announced, and the house then adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

WASHINGTON, Jan. .—In the house a resolution was adopted that at 12:45 the house attend as a body the funeral ceremonies to be conducted in the senate chamber over the remains of the late Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia. In the morning hour the house resumed consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. No action was taken, and at 12:45 the house in a body, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, proceeded to the senate chamber. Immediately on returning to its own chamber, the house, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

The senate transacted no business.

Friday, Jan. 13.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The senate, after an explanation by Mr. Sherman, passed a bill to extend to the North Pacific ocean the provisions of the statute for the protection of fur seals and other fur bearing animals. The McGarrahan bill, after a speech against it by Mr. Mills, it went over till Monday. The anti-option bill was taken up and Mr. White's pending amendment to the second section defeated. An amendment offered by Mr. Vilas, which would have the effect of restricting the operations of the bill to gambling transactions, was debated for the rest of the day and went over without action.

The Republicans in the house filibustered all day against the consideration of the private war claims bill, with the result that nothing was accomplished. At the evening session of the house pension matters were discussed, but no action was taken on any bill.

Saturday, Jan. 14.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Nicaragua canal bill was up in the senate and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, made a speech, in the course of which he spoke sadly of the Monroe doctrine as "worn, torn and fragmentary," and as having been kicked by the senate into "doll rags." The anti-option bill came up in the afternoon, but was antagonized by two motions, on neither of which there was a quorum voting. Stimulated, however, by a hint from Mr. Sherman that that measure was blocking up all important business, Mr. Washburn gave notice that he would ask the senate to remain in session Wednesday until a final vote was taken on the anti-option bill.

The house passed the bill appropriating $8,505,000 to confirm the agreement with the Cherokee Nation.

Monday, Jan. 16.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Three prepared speeches were read in the senate. The first was by Mr. Morrill, against the McGarrahan bill; the second by Mr. Peffer, in favor of a constitutional amendment limiting the presidential office to one term, and the third by Mr. Call, in defense of the constitutionality of the anti-option bill. Considerable progress was made upon the anti-option bill. The amendments that had been made by Senators Vilas and Daniels were defeated by large majorities, and some amendments offered by Mr. Washburn were agreed to, one of them fixing July 1, 1893, as the time when the bill is to go into effect.

In the house, after considerable useless talk, a resolution calling on the executive department for a statement as to war claims allowed or disallowed, was passed. For some time the Republicans filibustered against the motion to suspend rules and pass a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by popular vote, but in the end permitted it to be carried without a division.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 16, 1893.

HOGS—Steady. All selling at $7.35.
CATTLE—Firm. Prime steers, $3.50@4.00; good steers, $2.75@3.25; prime cows, $2.60@3.25; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.75; light veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $1.75@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.50.
SHEEP—Good demand. Muttons, $3.50@4.50; lambs, $4.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25.
Receipts: Cattle, 100; hogs, 100.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 73⅝c; highest, 75c; lowest, 73⅝c; close, 74¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1893

OPENING PRICES

WHEAT—May, 82¼c.
CORN—January, 43⅝c; February, 44¼c; May, 48¼c.
OATS—May, 35⅞c.
PORK—January, $19.00; May, $19.00.
LARD—May, $10.70.
SHORT RIBS—May, $9.80.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—January, 77¼c; May, 82⅞c.
CORN—January, 43½c; February, 44½c; May, 48½c.
OATS—January, 31½c; February, 31½c; May, 35⅞@36c.
PORK—January, $18.50; May, $18.80.
LARD—January, $10.77½; May, $10.70.
SHORT RIBS—January, $9.62½; May, $9.72½

New Banks to Organize.

WASHINGTON, Jan 17—Applications for authority to organize the First National Bank of Hartlet, Ia, and the Northwestern National Bank of Superior, Wis, have been filed wit the comptroller of the currency

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—A vote for United States senator was taken in both the house and senate at noon, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The vote in the house resulted as follows:
Davis 67, Lawler 31, Owen 12, C. M. Start 1, Albert Schaeffer 1, Moses M. Clapp 1.
The vote in the senate resulted as follows:
Davis 20, Lawler 17, Owen 11, Merriam 2, Judge Dickinson 1, Albert Schaeffer 1, John Lind 1, C. M. Start 1.
Both branches then adjourned until Wednesday noon, Jan. 18.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 10.—At the opening of the morning session of the senate President Clough announced the committees. Aside from this the most interesting matter to come up was a bill by Senator Hompe, which provides for wiping out the supremacy of Minneapolis as a grain market and center, and concentrating the wheat business of the Northwestern wheat belt at Duluth. The senator proposes that the state shall pay $100,000 to build the necessary houses, elevators, etc., and shall supply the men to operate them, all under the direction of the railroad and warehouse commission.

Senator McMillan's S. F. No. 37 is a novel measure, its purpose being to carry the savings bank system into the public schools.

The first business of the house after the reading of the speaker's list of committees, was the adoption of rules. But few changes were made in the rules of the last session.

The chair then announced the following appointments:

Speaker's Clerk—H. A. Fritz.

Pages—Earl Kelsey, Paul King, Roscoe Lane, Emil Nelson, George Meyers and Fred Zetler.

Doorkeepers—Edward Fanning, L. B. Miller, H. L. Kohl.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 11.—The important act of the day in the Minnesota legislature was the passage by the house of a resolution offered by R. C. Dunn, of Mille Lacs, endorsing the Washburn anti-option bill, which was passed under suspension of the rules.

Under the head of resolutions nothing of importance came up, but under the order of introduction of bills were one or two measures worthy of note. Mr. Jacobson's bill, known as H. F. 33, is to permit two or more persons associated as a firm or corporation, to conduct, maintain and operate a warehouse or elevator at the regular way stations, or upon sidetracks on the right of way of any railroad in the state, and directing the railroad and warehouse commission to grant permission to erect the same without regard to the capacity of the proposed elevator or warehouse, and without discrimination as to persons.

Mr. Wacek's bill, H. F. 42, is to repeal those sections of the penal code relating to sports traffic and labor on Sunday.

The senate only held a half hour session. Among the important senate bills was Senator La Due's bill making an additional appropriation of $100,000 for Minnesota's display at the world's fair.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 12.—In the senate the resolution of Senator Sevatson calling for an investigating committee of five to look into the matter of alleged shortages, stealings and extortions of the railroads in the transportation of wheat was called up and after a little sparring for reference was passed. The committee will be announced later.

When the judiciary committee reported back Senator Leavitt's income tax bill to the committee of the whole Senator Dean tried to have it go to the committee on taxes and tax laws, but the committee report was adopted.

When the doors were opened resolutions of sorrow for the death of Senator Grinnell, of Dodge county, were adopted and the senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned for the day.

In the house Mr. Wyman, from the committee on appropriations, reported, recommending the indefinite postponement of the senate bill appropriating $1,000 for the good roads convention.

Several committee clerks were asked for and appointed. The report of the mileage committee was adopted and the house adjourned for the day.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—Neither house of the legislature was industrious at today's session. In fact, until the committees get some of their reports ready, there is little use of industry at the sessions.

One of the most important bills of the session was handed in by Mr. Horton, of Ramsey, to prohibit pool selling and book making. It is provided that the provisions of the act shall not apply to the actual enclosure of any fair or race track associations that are incorporated under the laws of this state during the actual time of the meetings of said associations, or within twenty-four hours before.

The committee on legislative expenses reported back house file No. 2, Mr. Wacek's bill cutting down the mileage fees of members to 3 cents per mile, with the recommendation that it be amended to allow the president of the senate and speaker of the house 10 cents per mile. The report, with the recommendation, was adopted.

In the senate a long debate was narrowly averted by notice of debate interposed by Senator Mayo to a resolution offered by Senator Sevatson, endorsing the Washburn anti-option bill.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—The senate was not in session and for anything of importance accomplished the house might as well have adjourned over the day as well. There was a little tilt over the adjournment, but it was finally decided to make it till 4 p. m. Monday.

Mr. Boggs, of Duluth, introduced several bills, and on one he asked and secured suspension of the rules, when it was read a second and third time and passed. It is House File 76, and changes the county offices from salary to the fee system. Although meaning a goodly increase of pay to some officers, it is said, Mr. Boggs has established his solidity so firmly with the members that only one vote was recorded against his bill, Mr. Markham, of Aitkin.

A little surprise was sprung just before adjournment, when the speaker announced that he had the papers in a contest by F. Talboys against Representative John. V. I. Dodd, of the Sixth ward, St. Paul. Mr. Turrell promptly moved their reference to the committee on elections, and the motion prevailed.

Speaker Lee announced the following committees provided for by resolutions:

Fish and Game Laws—Fleming, Boggs, A. B. Kelly, T. Cole, Wacek.

Dairy and Food Laws—Anderson, Staples, E. F. Comstock, Virtue, Moore.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 16.—The senate met at 4 o'clock. Quite a number of bills were introduced and two passed under suspension of the rules. The first was by Senator Probstfield in regard to the government's connection with the Pacific railroads, and the second by Senator Tawney, which provides that when insane persons are charged with crime they may be committed to the state hospitals, and on being pronounced cured they may be returned to the custody of the district court for trial.

The house held a short session, commencing at 4 o'clock, and managed to transact considerable business in an hour and a half. The principal feature was the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Walsh, of Ramsey, providing for a joint investigating committee of the house and senate to inquire into the operations of the coal combine and report upon the burdens imposed upon the people of Minnesota by its exactions. The resolution went over on notice of debate given by Mr. Greer. Seven bills were introduced.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Columbia Emery Wheel company, with a capital of $6,000,000, has been organized under the laws of New Jersey

Rufus Payne, an ex-member of the Cincinnati school board, was found frozen to death in a shed in the rear of of his house

The Canadian government is to establish a line of steamships which will ply between points on Lake Superior and Great Britain

Mgr Satolli, the represetentative of the pope in America, will make a tour of the entire country in the spring and inspect the different dioceses

The preliminary examination of Emmett Dalton took place at Independence, Kan, during the day and he was bound over to the district court on the charge of murder

A postal car on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road took fire twenty miles from Selma, Ala, and with its contents was entirely destroyed The clerk barely escaped

The ice bridge at Niagara Falls still stands and the late cold weather has increased its size and grandure Thousands of visitors from all parts of the country are there to witness the spectacle

Monday, Jan. 16.

Three men were killed by the collapse of a Philadelphia warehouse Monday

George Taylor, the Michigan murderer, has been arrested Goshen, Ind.

Fifty persons lost their lives by an explosion of dynamite in the Congo country

The annual national woman suffrage convention opened in Washington Monday

The postoffice at Williamston, Mass., was burglarized of about 50,000 postage stamps Sunday night.

Frances Anne Kemble (Mrs Pierce Butler) the once famous actress, died in London, Monday, aged 83

A St. Paul man has secured a patent on a drawbridge which dispenses with a central pier. It is for use in narrow channels.

George R. Graham, the founder of Graham's Magazine, is ill at the Memorial hospital at Orange, N. J., and his death is expected at any moment.

George Russell, proprietor of a shooting gallery at Chicago, was murdered in his place of business. Two women have been placed under arrest who are believed to have some knowledge of the crime.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Senator Hill announces that he will support the Cleveland administration

It is proposed to build in Rome, at a cost of $20,000,000, a church rivaling St Peter's in size and effect

The Democratic caucus of the Delaware legislature nominated George Gray for senator by acclamation

Fourteen new cardinals were created at the papal consistory Monday There is no American among them

Kornel Loth was electrocuted Monday at Dannemora prison for the murder of Mrs Damesck at Schenectady

Chattanooga's water supply pipe has been frozen up, and the city's water supply thereby entirely cut off

The attorney general of New York has been asked to institute proceedings looking to the appointment of a receiver for the Panama railroad

Judge Ira B Mills, assistant attorney general of Minnesota, has been appointed by Governor Nelson to succeed Judge Williams as railroad commissioner

Mrs William Reicharpt, who lives in the town of Warsaw, near Faribault, Minn, was accidentally shot by her nephew and her left leg so badly shattered that she may die

Officers of the Leeds (Ia.) associated companies announce that it is assured from arrangements already made that all creditors of the companies will be paid dollar for dollar The stockholders will settle the claims and reorganize the company

An Aged Man Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan 17—Pierce Cretti died suddenly Monday He was 108 years of age, was born in Ireland and lived in this city eighty-two years

Nominated Gray.

DOVER, Del, Jan 17—The Democratic members of the legislature have nominated Gray for United States senator by acclamation

Nominated Quay.

HARRISBURG, Pa, Jan 17—The Republican caucus nominated Matthew S Quay for United States senator The vote was: Quay.146; Dalzell.18; Gobin,1

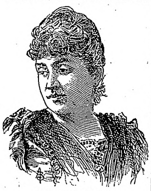
THEY WRITE POETRY

TO THE PUBLIC, HOWEVER, THEIR LIMPID PROSE IS MOST FAMILIAR.

Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper and Mrs. Lee C. Harby Represent the Far North and the Very Sunny South, but Both Are Truly American.

Poetry is confined to no clime and to no race, though some peoples are gifted far above others, and it is one of the pleasing facts to all Americans that their poets today represent every section of the nation. For an illustration let two ladies be taken—one of Jewish blood and far southern birth and rearing, the other of old Puritan stock, born and reared near the Canada line. Mrs. Lee C. Harby is thoroughly southern and Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper quite as thoroughly northern in origin, feeling and education, yet both are now the pride of New York, and their fame is truly national.

Mrs. Harby's father was Marx E. Cohen, a graduate of the University of Glasgow, who married Miss Armida Harby, of a family distinguished in the history and literature of South Carolina. They became the parents of one son and five daughters. The son lost his life in the Confederate army, and the father's domestic tastes led him to be the constant associate of his daughters, and as Miss Lee Harby loved an open air life she early became his chief companion on his plantation, though a native of Charleston. She married her second cousin, Mr. J. D. Harby, a son of Captain L. C. Harby, U. S. N., and they resided in Galveston till 1879.



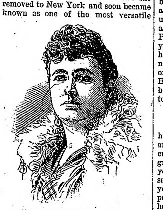
MRS. LEE C. HARBY.

There she began to contribute to the press, and her article on "Christmas Before the War" attracted much attention. After a brief residence in Houston they removed to New York city. Her history of the German colony in Texas caused her election as a member of the American Historical association. She is also a member of Sorosis. Her poetry is of the sentimental order, dealing almost entirely with the affections as illustrated in her lines of rejoicing entitled "My Boy." After an exquisite detail of the toys and garments seen in a dream and presented to her in a casket by cupids she tells of finding in the casket a being of this sort:

> Oh, his skin was like pearl and his eyes darkly brown,
> While his lips seemed with strawberries fed.
> His soft hair loosely curled and like vine tendrils clung,
> But the shade—would you think it?—was red.
>
> Yet his smile was so sweet my heart melted with love,
> And I called him my life and my pride,
> While I cradled him soft in my covetous arms
> And nestled him close by my side.

Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper is a daughter of the Hon. Walter Loren Sessions, ex-member of congress and prominent in New York politics, and was born at his home in Chautauqua county, N. Y., about the beginning of the civil war. Her early opportunities were of the very best. She was reared in an intellectual atmosphere, educated at Vassar and acquired all the varied knowledge and social standing possible to a congressman's daughter in Washington city. Ten years ago she married Mr. Horace E. Tupper, a railroad manager, and went to live in Chicago, where she launched into journalism and made a brilliant success from the start.

After doing much good work for The Herald, Tribune and Inter Ocean she removed to New York and soon became known as one of the most versatile writers in the country. In poetry she has a decided talent for society verses, as they are called, and her lines beginning,



MRS. EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

> Painted and perfumed, feathered and pink,
> Here is your ladyship's fan,

have been much quoted. As a closing personality it may be added that she weighs 150 pounds, is most "unfashionably healthy" and has a wealth of light brown hair that is the admiration of all her friends and the envy of many.

Uruguay's Customs Receipts.

During the month of September the custom house receipts throughout the republic of Uruguay amounted to $714,821 as compared with $725,675 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The returns show an improvement of about $20,000 over those of August, and are nearly equal to those of September, 1890.

ITS FATE IS CERTAIN.

A Once Famous Town Sure to Be Destroyed.

Kaskaskia was once the capital of Illinois Territory and a famous western city. There Lafayette received royal entertainment during his visit to the United States he had helped to create. For a long time the inhabitants held the adjacent grazing and farming land in common under a grant made by Louis XIV of France, and each spring the village priest allotted meadow and fallow ground to the various householders. But now, according to a St. Louis correspondent, the ancient and almost forgotten town seems to be doomed.

In the spring of 1881 the Mississippi river changed its channel, cutting away its banks and breaking into the Kaskaskia, or what was known years ago as the Okaw river, making a perfect island of Kaskaskia township and the doomed town. Since that time the river has slowly but surely made deadly inroads to the once flourishing village, and in less than a year the Father of Waters will have swallowed up this ancient settlement.

At the head of the chute, where the Mississippi cut its way through to the Okaw river, stands an old fashioned brick house, the first one erected in the once metropolis of Illinois. It stands deserted, save by the rats that move unmolested from garret to cellar. It is seldom visited. The owner has long since died. Surrounded by a grove of maple and cedar trees it presents a lonesome appearance. It will be the next victim for the angry waters, and one more favoite landmark will have disappeared.

Little shanties that were erected years ago have toppled over and swept down stream with the mighty current that seemed destined to sweep every landmark out of existence that had adorned the village of Kaskaskia for the past century. Seventy-five years ago the town promised to be a city. Even before St. Louis had a population of 500 souls every indication pointed toward Kaskaskia as the growing city of the west, but the high water played sad havoc with the settlement, and St. Louis grew and prospered.

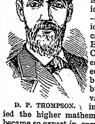
In 1880 the population was 1,213, and nine years later, in 1889, it had been reduced to 862. Since the Mississippi river has made such a determined effort to swallow up the village the island has been comparatively deserted, not more than 400 souls inhabiting this once prosperous settlement. The farmers (no other class of people now exist there) cross the river in skiffs and do their trading at Chester and return to their island to live in solitude until once more they are compelled to visit Chester to lay in their winter or summer supply of provisions and clothing.

The land is the most fertile in Illinois, and passing steamers are hailed to move the crops that are harvested in great abundance.

HE'S GOING TO TURKEY.

Record of the New United States Minister to Constantinople.

Hon. David P. Thompson, whom President Harrison has selected to fill the Turkish mission for the few months remaining to this administration, is a typical western man—what the Pacific coast people call a "hustler." He was born in Cadiz, O., and in early life acquired the trade of blacksmithing, but in the intervals of hammering iron he studied the higher mathematics and soon became so expert in surveying that he was employed on the engineer corps of the Steubenville and Indiana railroad.



D. P. THOMPSON.

In 1853 he went to Oregon and for twenty years did more or less work as a surveyor, but invested in land with so much judgment that he soon became a capitalist and a banker. In speaking of himself he says that he is "a blacksmith by trade, a surveyor by profession and a banker by occupation," and this sums up the story of his life. He has served as governor of Idaho one term, mayor of Portland three terms, state senator four years, and in some minor positions. He has twice been offered the Republican nomination for governor, but declined on account of business engagements. His term as minister to Turkey will only be a brief episode in a lengthy foreign tour he contemplates.

How a Zulu Receives a Visitor.

A Zulu chief, when a man enters his hut, remains silent for some moments and seems quite unconscious of his presence. At length he says, in a tone of great dignity, "Ge saku bona" (I see you), to which the caller replies in the same way. The longer he takes to "see you" the greater man the visitor is supposed to be, and until he is thus "seen" he must keep silence and appear as much as possible not to be there at all.

South American Sanitary Congress.

The government of Uruguay has extended an invitation to the governments of Brazil and the Argentine Republic to send representatives to Montevideo to attend a sanitary congress to be held at that capital. Each nation is to be represented by three persons, one of whom shall be called the diplomatic representative, while the other two, who must be physicians, shall be called technical delegates.

Queer Story About a Table.

A wonderful rustic table is said to be owned by a Philadelphia lady. It is formed of the boughs of a tree, and the bark has not been removed from them. It has been in her possession just two months, and about a fortnight ago it began to throw out green sprouts and is now in full bloom.

OCEAN'S GRAVEYARD.

THE WONDERFUL SARGASSO SEA OF THE GREAT ATLANTIC.

The Enormous Floating Semi-Island Toward Which Nearly Everything on the Mighty Deep Drifts and Is Held as Prisoner—Its Inhabitants.

For several years past the hydrographic bureau at Washington has been trying to acquire a more intimate knowledge of the movements of the waters of the ocean, and a great number of bottles, containing messages and securely corked, have been dropped overboard by vessels. Many of these have floated thousands of miles before they were picked up, and while some were washed upon native and foreign shores others have found their way into the great Sargasso sea.

From the courses taken by these different bottles it has been found that the ocean currents move around in a vast circle. Those which were dropped overboard on the American coast took a northerly course, while those on the European side floated toward the south. Bottles dropped overboard in the North Atlantic started toward the northeast, and those from the African or Spanish coast floated almost directly west until they reached the West India islands. The general directions of the currents were thus ascertained, showing that the waters acted upon by winds and currents circulated round and round like a pool.

In all pools floating objects are quickly cast outside of the revolving currents, or they are carried with them in their circular route for some time until they are washed nearer the center or side of the pool. The bottles that were forced outside of the currents of the ocean were cast upon the shores of some country, but those which were worked toward the center eventually found their way in the calm waters of the Sargasso sea. Here they remain peacefully until picked up by some vessel, or until some storm casts them back into the great pool.

Vessels very rarely visit the great sea in the middle of the ocean, but occasionally they are driven there by storms or adverse winds. Strange sights meet the gaze of the sailors at such times. Wonderful stories—partly true and partly false—have been told by sailors returning from a forced trip to the Sargasso sea. The surface of the sea is covered with floating wrecks, spars, seaweed, boxes, fruits and a thousand other innumerable articles. It is the great repository or storehouse of the ocean, and all things which do not sink to the bottom or are not washed upon the shores are carried to this center of the sea. When one considers the vast number of wrecks on the ocean and the quantity of floating material that is thrown overboard, a faint idea of the wreckage in the Sargasso sea may be conceived.

Derelicts or abandoned vessels frequently disappear in mysterious ways, and no accounts are given of them for years by passing vessels. Then suddenly, years later, they appear again in some well traveled route to the astonishment of all. The wrecks are covered with mould and green slime, showing the long, lonesome voyage which they have passed through. It is generally supposed that such derelicts have been swept into the center of the pool and remained in the Sargasso sea until finally cast out by some unusually violent storm.

The life in this sea is interesting. Solitary and alone the acres of waters, covered with the debris, stretch out as the vast graveyard of the ocean, seldom being visited by vessels or human beings. Far from all trading routes of vessels, the sight of a sail or steamship is something unusual. The fishes of the sea form the chief life of those watery solitudes. Attracted by the vast quantities of wreckage floating in the sea, and also by the gulfweed on which many of them live, they swarm around in great numbers. The smaller fishes live in the intricate avenues formed by the seaweed, and the more ferocious denizens of the deep come hither to feed upon the quantities of small fish. In this way the submarine life of the Sargasso sea is made interesting and lively.

The only life overhead is that made by a few sea birds, which occasionally reach the solitudes of this midocean cemetery. A few of the long flyers of the air penetrate to the very middle of the ocean, but it is very rarely that this occurs. Some have been known to follow vessels across the ocean, keeping at a respectful distance from the stern. Other birds have been swept out to sea by storms, and have finally sought refuge in the Sargasso sea. Still others, taking refuge on some derelict, have been gradually carried to the same midocean scene.

There is sufficient food floating on the surface or to be obtained from the fishes which live among the forests of seaweed to support a large colony of birds. It is surmised that many of those found in the sea have inhabited those regions for years, partly from choice and partly from necessity. Birds swept out there by storms would not care to venture the long return trip to land, and finding an abundance of food and wrecks on which to rest and rear their young they might easily become contented with their strange lot. Just how far the strong winged sea birds can fly without resting is all conjectural, but it is doubtful if many of them would undertake such a long journey seaward with no better prospects ahead than dreary wastes of water.—Detroit Free Press.

The Greatest Tobacco Users.

The Austrians consume more tobacco than any other nationality or race on the globe, civilized or savage. Recent investigation by eminent statisticians gives the number of pounds consumed annually by each 100 inhabitants of the different European countries as follows: Spain, 110 pounds; Italy, 128; Great Britain, 138; Russia, 182; Denmark, 224; Norway, 239, and Austria, 278.—St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was **simply awful!** Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, **ten dollars!** Just think of what a return I got for that investment! **A thousand per cent?** Yes, many thousand. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time.

Before, **I could do no work.** I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." GEORGE W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

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By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

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[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Blvins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Blever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeseu	Fisher
Crookston,	K O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester.	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nels A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger.	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

Summons for Publication.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK—ss. The State of Minnesota, To H. B. Curry, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the twenty-sixth day of January 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston in said County, to answer to Charles Clifford, plaintiff in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Charles Clifford for such sum as he shall show that he is entitled to.

Given under my hand this 30th day of December 1892.

C. S. SPENDLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

Crookston Business College.
and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.
TEACHERS:—R. C. Holaday, Nellie B. Perry and L. E. Gossman.
Winter Term begins Monday, January 2d, 1893. Send for new catalogue.
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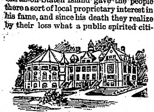
HIS MEMORY IS HONORED.

The People of Staten Island Cannot Forget a Distinguished Fellow Citizen.

The long residence of George William Curtis on Staten Island gave the people there a sort of local proprietary interest in his fame, and since his death they realize by their loss what a public spirited citizen he was. He took especial interest in educational matters, and though little was said about it while he lived it now appears that in proportion to his means he was very liberal. His name, therefore, is now honored by his neighbors by being bestowed on various institutions, and a Curtis Memorial hall is to be erected.



CURTIS MEMORIAL HALL.

A public school in West New Brighton is known as the Curtis school. The Staten Island academy, founded in 1884, was another object of interest to Mr. Curtis, and as it has outgrown its present and original quarters at Stapleton a new building is to be erected, and the memorial hall will be in connection with this. The building is to be at New Brighton, the central point for the east and north shores of the island, and is to be fashioned after the Tudor style, the schoolrooms occupying the central or main portion, which is to be flanked by projecting wings.

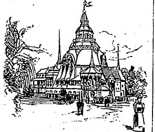
The west wing constitutes a large lyceum hall, and this is to be the Curtis Memorial hall. It opens into the main schoolroom by doors which can be closed to exclude all noise when the hall is needed for other purposes, and has also two outside entrances. The plans indicate that it will be a very complete affair, containing stage, dressing and reception rooms and a large seating capacity, including a balcony on three sides. In the basement will be a gymnasium and recreation room for the boys, with cloak and toilet rooms.

The opposite wing is to be used for the Arthur Winter Memorial library, which was founded in 1886 by Mr. William Winter, the poet and scholar, and his wife in memory of their son Arthur. Mr. Winter is president of the board of trustees of the academy, and was the close associate and personal friend for many years of Mr. Curtis, which makes this conjunction especially appropriate. Thus the entire structure will in time comprise a memorial to Mr. Winter as well as to Mr. Curtis and an academy in which both were interested.

THE SWEDISH BUILDING.

It Will Be One of the Great Attractions at the Fair.

Sweden will make an exhibit at the Chicago World's fair that for extent, variety and interesting novelties will be far greater than one would expect from the size of that country. The building itself will be a great novelty. The site is opposite the Fisheries' building, and owing to the necessities for space it is a triangular plot of 17,300 square feet. To correspond therewith the building will be triangular in form, covering 12,000 square feet.



HOW IT WILL LOOK.

It will be patterned after the old Swedish cathedrals and consist of a main floor and gallery, will have a south front of 164 feet and be made entirely of wood cut and prepared in Sweden and shipped to Chicago in sections. Rising above the center of the front elevation will be a characteristic old Swedish tower 200 feet high. In this building the entire history and progress of Sweden from the stone age to the present time will be illustrated by a series of relics, drawings and specimens of the mechanic arts of the successive eras.

The Northern museum of Sweden will send a portion of its treasures to illustrate the country's progress, and there will be a fine display of the present mining, manufacturing, dairying and other products. Sweden will make no exhibit in the line of fisheries, leaving that entirely to Norway. Thus all the pursuits of the Scandinavian kingdom will be well represented.

Uruguay's Silver Coin.

The government of Uruguay has accepted the offer of Dr. Juan Agustin Barriga for the coinage of 3,000,000 silver dollars, as authorized by the recent law, and the contract has been signed. This contract is for the immediate coinage of only $1,000,000, with option to coin $2,000,000 more when deemed convenient. The price arranged is at seventy cents gold for each silver dollar, thus leaving the state a profit of $300,000 on each $1,000,000 coined. The coinage is to take place in the national mint at Santiago under supervision of the Uruguayan minister in Chili, and the dies made for the coinage of Uruguayan silver in Paris in 1877 are to be used.

After the Coyotes.

In Oregon the people of Crook county are discussing the advisability of offering a bounty for coyote scalps. They are so plentiful that cattle raisers find them killing young calves on the range, and farmers in some localities claim that it is impossible to raise poultry on their farms on account of the ravages of coyotes. The sheep men are terribly annoyed by these pests and suffer severe loss from them each season.

Women
Will Vote

as usual at the next school election—but for many candidates. They give a unanimous vote—every day in the week—in favor of

KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court on the 31st day of December 1886, in an action wherein Johnson & Marshall are plaintiffs and Joseph Grover and Mary Grover are defendants in favor of the said plaintiffs, and against the said defendants, for the sum of one hundred and sixty two and 50-100 dollars, which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff in and for the said county of Polk, I have this 14th day of December A. D. 1892, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants Joseph Grover and Mary Grover in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lot eight (8), in block twenty-eight (28), of Kretzchmar's addition to the village of Red Lake Falls according to the plat thereof now on record in the office of register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto, all the above described property being situated in the village of Red Lake Falls, county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that I the undersigned, as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated December 14th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk county, Minn.
By Simon Paul, Deputy.

CHAS. E. BOUGHTON,
Attorney for plaintiff. [36-42

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

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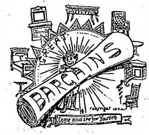
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THE NEW NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana.

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways. New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

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Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, December 21st 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac N. Dall, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Nels N. Dall executor of the estate of Isaac N. Dall deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the final account of his administration and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law:

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by this Court, on Friday the 21st day of January A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County.

And it is futher ordered, that notice thereof be given to all pesons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston Minnesota the 21st day of December A. D. 1892.

[37-39] C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D., 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8.40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 28th, A. D., 1892.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [37-43]

IT'S A FACT
——THAT THE——
Journal Job Department
Is Equal to any in
Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH
New Material,
Quick Presses,
Cheap Power
——AND——
First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS
——THE——
Polk County Journal.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The house passed a resolution endorsing Senator Washburn's anti-option bill and forwarded the same to Washington.

The death of General B. F. Butler removes another of the old veterans who was a prominent figure at the last national encampment. While he was an eccentric character he was one of the best generals in the war.

Governor Nelson seems to be attending strictly to his own knitting work and running as near as he knows how in the interest of all the people despite the wishes of some old-line politicians—barnacles that the ship of state could better do without than with.

The weather prophet Hicks strikes it pretty close on his estimate of January weather so far. When the blizzards were due, they promptly put in an appearance, and when he prophesied "cold weather," lo and behold, the atmosphere straightway waxed right rigid. Great is Hicks the weather prophet.

From the tenor of the bills that have been and that are to be introduced this session we should say that the republican party has taken hold of the matter of reform in good earnest. That party has always been the party of the people and we shall be much mistaken if it fails to prove up on our claim that it is yet.

At first thought, when the matter of an additional judge for this district was suggested the Journal, recognizing the fact that there was more work in this district than one judge can properly attend to, was inclined to favor the idea, but upon looking the matter up more thoroughly we find that there are some districts in which the judges do not have as much to do as they could attend to and some wherein the judges get nearly $100 per day for the time actually employed. This shows clearly that the proper way would be to re-apportion the judicial districts instead of increasing the number of judges.

One striking and unusual feature of the present administration is in the fact that everybody feels confident that Governor Nelson is determined to do the right thing in every particular. In the matter of appointments even the politicians recognize the fact that Mr. Nelson aims to make such appointments as shall be beneficial to the people of state and creditable to his administration. In considering a candidate for an appointive office, Mr. Nelson's sole anxiety is as to the qualifications of said aspirant and his adaptability to the office sought. While he takes advice of politicians their desires weigh no more with him than any others—in fact if there is a difference it is always in favor of the common people.

In its last issue the Grand Forks Courier (printed and published in Grand Forks, N. D.) called attention of its readers to the fact that it is now the official paper of Polk county, Minnesota, and asked the half-a-dozen who ever see it to scan its official report of the proceedings of the Polk county board of commissioners. All who took the pains to do so looked in vain for the "official" report of the bids that were before the board for county printing. If the board was so confident that they had done a wise thing for the county in accepting the offer of a Grand Forks paper to do its work, why did they not publish those bids? If they had published the bids the few readers who see the "official" paper could have seen at a glance the job that was put up.

A good roads convention will be held in St. Paul on the 25th inst, the object being to stir up an agitation on this question and secure better roads. The meeting will be addressed by Jas. J. Hill; Mayor Wright of St. Paul; A. B. Choate; Prof. W. W. Pendergast, O. C. Gregg, superintendent of farmers institutes; Isaac B. Potter, of New York, editor of the magazine, "Good Roads," Rufus Cook, C. E; W. S. Chowen, Gen. C. C. Andrews and Hon. E. J. Hodgson. If this convention will devise some means for securing state or national assistance in the matter of road-building, then it will have accomplished a great good. If the government would quit appropriating millions of dollars for the improvement of useless creeks and fish ponds—just to give somebody a job—and would expend the money on road-making it would be much more beneficial to the people at large.

In the North Dakota sensational fight, Senator Casey leads, and will probably be re-elected.

Hon. Geo. B. Edgerton has been appointed assistant attorney-general to succeed Judge Mills.

Senator Davis has been re-elected to the United States senate. The fact that the small republican majority in the legislature withstood the tempting offers of money to absent themselves, speaks volumes for Senator Davis' popularity and the incorruptability of the republican members.

Senator Sevatson has got through a resolution providing for another wheat investigating committee and Lieut-Governor Clough has appointed two republicans, two people's party and one democrat as said committee. If they go at it right they may find out something. It is there—all they have got to do is to find it.

The populists and the democrats of Kansas have dissolved partnership, each side claiming they are glad to get rid of the other. The cause of the split was the recognition of the populist organization of the house by the populist senate. The fusion scheme cannot be worked successfully for any length of time.

The local land office has received notice that the act of congress of August 4, 1892, extends the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, over all the public land states, including Minnesota. The act in question is known as the timber and stone act, and allows land which is valuable only for timber or stone to be purchased at $2.50 per acre.

Hompe's bill for building warehouses by the state would no doubt be a good way to stop speculation if it could be made constitutional, but that does not suit some of the farmers in that the bill calls for a 2,000,000 bushel house, instead of 20,000,000 as they desire. The bill is not liable to become a law and it is questionable if it would hold water if it did as some of its provisions seem clearly unconstitutional.

It is given out in St. Paul that Ira B. Mills, late judge of this district has been appointed on the railroad commission to succeed J. P. Williams. Judge Mills will be satisfactory to the people of northern Minnesota, and will be a good man for the place. The commission will have the benefit of his splendid legal ability, and the people of the state will have a man on the commission who is in touch with them and fully alive to their needs.

If Governor Nelson desires to please the people of this upper country he will appoint Professor S. D. Farnsworth in the place of Supt. Kiehle, who has been in that position for twelve years—until he has become super-annuated. Prof. Farnsworch taught in Ada, was principal of the city schools here and is now principal of a school in St. Paul. That would be a good appointment and one that would be approved by the people of the state. You may depend that the governor will do just what he thinks the best interests of the state demands.

Senator Lommen's bill to reduce the rate of interest seems likely to pass, from the fact that the southern members, who come from a section that has an established reputation, and whose constituents can borrow all the money they want at from 6 to 8 per cent, will be likely to favor it. While the Journal is firm in the belief that it would not be for the best interests of this section we do not object to its passage if the majority demand it. We should consult our own best interests in the matter and if we are in a position where we do not need money or in such a position as to be able to get all we want at 6 or 8 per cent. why pass the bill, otherwise it is better to wait until we are.

That great statesman, James G. Blaine' still continues to be a very sick man with the prospects that he cannot long survive. The nation waits with bated breath the outcome meanwhile the great man is wrestling with the great messenger. Mr. Blaine, though he never reached the goal of his ambition is one of the leading minds of the age, and will leave behind him a heritage greater than many a man who has become president. Far better for the United States would it be could he have been president instead of Grover Cleveland, or R. B. Hayes or even Harrison. As time rolls on and reveals the true greatness of the man this fact will become more and more apparent.

Parties desiring to purchase city property or farm lands in Polk county should see E. M. Walsh for bargains. Office in Fournet block.

A FARMER'S VIEWS.

Euclid, Jan. 8th, 1893.

Editors Journal.—Thanking you for compliments in your editorial of last week entitled, "Our Position," I ask to say that so far as I am acquainted with you personally, my heart echoes back the same compliments. But leaving out personalities, I wish to suggest that your "position" is just about as you have printed it. It does not strike me as a noble magnanimous position. It is not "because the Journal does not endorse the wild theories of the people's party" that I have thought the Journal is not in sympathy with the common people who are struggling under tremendous political disadvantages to obtain a very poor living, denying themselves all luxuries and many necessaries to make ends meet and depriving their children of the education that the times demands, thus perpetuating their difficulties. Nor did I so write, nor did I give as a reason, "the fact that the Journal supports the republican party," though I cannot for my life see how a man who is in sympathy with the toiling masses can support either of the old parties which are so manifestly run by the rich and in the interest of the rich. The reason that I did give, was that the Journal too often slurs the principles and men of the reform party, which is dear to many of its subscribers, your editorial proves it again.

I do not question any man's right to be an honest republican, and in all honorable ways support all of the good principles of that or any other party, I only question your "sympathy for the common people" because you so ridicule their efforts to better their condition by political organization, as if they had no political rights except to vote the republican ticket.

You wrong me when you insinuate that I worship Donnelly or any other man, though I would give the Devil himself his just dues. He has done noble work for the common people. His secret motives I cannot tell, but I do not know them to be bad. True I voted for Donnelly for governor, he was the nominee. When Owen had the nomination I voted for him, I vote for the principle they advocate, and I believe either of those men would have carried out the principles that would alleviate the class which is in distress, and rap the knuckles of those who are too everlastingly greedy even for their own or anybody's good. I believe that the farmers, mechanics and laborers have a common cause, and that they must and will organize themselves into a political party before they can ever obtain their political rights. I do not believe that the people's party is any more in the "throes of dissolution" than the republican party. If you think they are, your "position" is ignoble to keep kicking them. I believe the principles of the people's party will live to bury both old parties.

Very Truly,
American Farmer.

Replying to the above criticism, which, while we have no doubt of the honesty of the writer is an obviously unfair one because it places the Journal in positions that it does not occupy, and never has, we wish to say first that the Journal management has just as great interests in the country as has "American Farmer" and feels the prosperity or lack of it just as keenly and only differs with him in the proper methods to apply to bring the needed relief. We do not ridicule the efforts of such men as "American Farmer" in their efforts to obtain needed relief, we sympathize with them and have worked as hard as any of them to obtain that relief but we do wonder that they are so completely under the thumb of Donnelly and men of like ilk who never did one thing to relieve them except to pour out honied words to them, magnifying their troubles a thousand fold and suggesting things too impracticable for any use—and all simply and solely for their own benefit. We defy "American Farmer" or any other man to point to any good thing that Donnelly ever did to benefit the farming interests of the state. As to the platform he has laid down it contains so much that is so wild and visionary that even Donnelly himself repudiated it in the last campaign when he tried to fuse with the democrats for offices. If it is true that Mr. Donnelly, as you say, works for a principle why did he fuse with the democratic party (whom you say is devoid of principle) and urge his followers to do so? Mr. Owen is a man for whom we have great respect and yet your party allowed him to be slaughtered, together with others who sought not their own but others' good. Your party boasts of being a reform party and two years ago you went before the people of this county with the statement that "things were getting mighty corrupt at the court house" that "a ring had for years perfect control and any amount of corruption would be revealed if the rascals were turned out" that you would "cut down expenses everywhere if you could only get control of the offices." You did get complete control. You turned the "rascals" out horse, foot and dragoon and the people have been patiently waiting ever since to see where they had misapplied or wasted one single dollar. You elected your "reform" officers and not one dollar that we ever heard of has been saved to the taxpayers of this county, nay more than that you have added expenses you have made the taxes greater. The Journal showed its sympathy for the common people by offering to do the printing for less than one-half what the Times et al offered, and yet your "reform" board voted for the highest bidder, and you people paid from $2000 to $3000 more for that one item than you need to have done and did it without a whimper. You have done the very same thing this year and yet you call yourselves "reformers!" Don't you think that there is a little bit of sham in your professions of reform? Or do you think it is all right because your party does it? We have cited this one case because it amply illustrates the kind of reform the Donnelly-Fish crowd is giving the people and yet you say you endorse brother Donnelly's "principles!" The Journal has proved it's sympathy to the common people by earnestly opposing the ambitions of some of the members of it's own party who sought to carry out their own schemes by over-riding the wishes of the people. We do not tolerate those who place their own selfish ambitions ahead of the best interests of the people, and if you will take the history of the republican party and honestly investigate it we are confident that you will find it's principles better calculated to conduce to the interests of the people as a whole than the professions of any other party. You say that partys get corrupt, which is a very serious reflection upon the common people which are the partys after all for if they cannot remain pure and keep the old partys pure how can the forming a new party help matters? That evils do exist is true and that they are grievous to be borne is equally true, but is it not true also that a great many of them arise from sources entirely within the power of common people to avoid? Whiskey is one of the greatest of these evils but if the common people did not use it, it would not be as great an evil to them. We are positive that "American Farmer" does not use it, but we are just as positive that he has to pay a pretty heavy tax on account of it, because so many of the common people do use it. Legislation can control and curtail its power but christianity and education can do more to destroy its power than any other means, and so it is of a great many evils that do afflict mankind. We are sorry that American Farmer has the idea that we are in sympathy with rich aristrocrats and not with common people for that leaves us on a barren island all alone by ourselves for we are not of that class by any means, and if we do not belong to the toiling masses we are out in the cold entirely! Our friend does not do us justice in attempting to define our position. We are not kicking the rank and file in the people's party—the honest men in it, only the leaders and such as we know to be demagogic—in it for their own selfish interests. We have some warm personal friends in its ranks—men whom we believe to be perfectly honest in their beliefs but it is a wonder to us how they can place such implicit trust in the men who today control their party, but we believe the day is not far distant when their eyes will be opened to the truth and they will see this matter as we see it. They will see the true character of the men whom they so implicitly and blindly trust, and where they have been misled. The position of the Journal on the old alliance ever has been that it was a good thing for the farmers, and if it had been controlled by the rank and file it would have been the means of great good. While the farmers had a perfect right to carry it into politics—and the Journal never denied that right, it was not the best thing for them to do because schemers from the old parties stood ready to capture the organization and run it in their own personal interests and they did it and left the farmers out in the cold altogether. The platform that they made is so impracticable that it would take years to make it a success even if it ever could be done, while on the other hand all that can be accomplished by legislation could have been done by this time through either one of the old parties if the alliance had simply held itself as a balance of power to control the action of the old party it chose to support. This course would have been for better for the common people who only sought relief from existing evils but would have been tough on those office-seekers who obtained an office through this agitation and who today don't care a rap for the farmers. While we have no sympathy, nor time either for this sort of demagogery we do have and always have had for the common people—to whom we belong. As to building up a party of farmers and laboring-men you will find a crowd that lacks cohesion.

THE GOLDEN CAVES.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS "M. QUAD."

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(Continued from Page 6.)

CHAPTER XIV.

Harkins at first saw only the four renegades as he peered around the corner of the rock. Looking again, he discovered a female seated at the foot of a tree not far away. Her back was toward him and her head was held down, and he could not make out whether she was young or old, a white woman or a squaw.

"I say, curse the luck!" exclaimed one of the men in a brutal voice. "It looks as if they might also have heard of the cave and gold, else why would they come so directly to this spot?"

"How many did you count?" asked another.

"Three wagons and ten or twelve men," replied the other. "I didn't dare go too clus, you know."

"Too strong for us to wipe out, eh?" queried one of the men who was lying down.

"But they've got to go somehow," growled the man who had first spoken. "We haven't come this fur and taken all these chances to be scooped out of that gold. With the redskins on the one side and these fools on the other we dasn't show hand or head."

"Whar's all yer brains, Bob?" asked one of the men with a laugh.

"Give us some head work and say how we are going to sarcumvent the wagon folks."

"It's got to be head work, and I've got it all thought out. I'm going down among 'em tomorrer. Is that gal all right?"

He rose to his feet so that he could be sure she was still sitting at the foot of the tree, and one of the men growled:

"She's right 'nuff, blast her! I only wish we'd hev let the wolves pick her bones! I never knowed any such foolin around with wimmin folks to bring luck."

"Then I'll give ye something new," sneered Bob as he sat down. "I've got plans about that gal, and them as don't like my plans had better go further and work on their own hook!"

"Oh, come off with yer quarrels!" called the fourth man as he rolled off the bed of brush and sat up. "Is there any move by the party below?"

"Nothing except they hev gone into camp for the summer, blocking our road out!" answered the leader.

"And they are going to stay right thar, eh?"

"Not after tomorrer—not if my name is Bob, and I reckon it ar."

"They don't suspicion us?"

"Not the least. None of 'em hev cum up this fur yet, and so they hevn't seen the wagon tracks."

"Hev we made any mistake about the canyon?"

"Nary one. I'll stake my life on it. I went fur 'nuff up today to be sartain. All we want is a clear road for a day or two, and we'll load the wagon and be off."

Harkins had gathered enough to be certain that Bridger's cave and its treasures were known to the renegades as well as to himself and Taylor. The dying old hunter had said that he alone possessed the secret, but it was evident that it had been talked of to others. These four men, outlaws though they were, and probably as brave as that class of men usually are, would not have penetrated into the Indian country thus far with no stronger force had not a valuable stake depended.

So the female was a girl and a prisoner?

If a prisoner, then there must have been an act of violence to make her so. Perhaps it was Bess! The father shivered at the thought, and the thought would have led him to do some desperate thing had it not been put away almost immediately. The prisoner raised her head and looked around, and it was a face he had never seen before. It betrayed anxiety and suffering, and he instantly resolved that he would take any risk to help.

The sun was now hidden behind the mountain and it was twilight around the campfire. The men sat smoking or thinking for a quarter of an hour without a word, and then one of them rose and disappeared. Ten minutes later he returned with a bag of provisions and a bottle of whisky, and Bob said:

"Yes, we might as well hev a bite now as any other time. Give the gal her share. If she's still too mulish to eat let her throw it away."

The man carried some bread and meat to the girl, but she gave him no heed. More wood was thrown on the fire, the bottle passed from hand to hand, and by the time darkness had settled down the four renegades were in good spirits and seemingly good natured.

Then Harkins could no longer see the girl, though perhaps those at the fire had her in view.

Here was a new and a double danger, he reflected as he carefully crept away. It was not enough that the renegades had come for the gold, but they were plotting against the wagon train and would not stop at murder. It was clearly his duty to reach the train as soon as possible and warn his companions of the presence and designs of these intruders. Darkness had come on, but he knew the general direction of camp and hoped to be able to reach it some time during the night.

But what of the prisoner? Under the circumstances not more than one man in a thousand would have done more than to wish that he could help her. Harkins was that one man. He had been strangely drawn to her, and her situation aroused all his sympathies. He determined to attempt her rescue even at the peril of his life. He drew away from the mass of rock, strapped his rifle to his back, and then crept over the rough ground on hands and knees, moving to flank the party on the right.

It was a rough and dangerous route, leading over great masses of rock, under thick pines and across seams or rifts, but he moved with care until well in the rear of the camp.

Then his route was down the side of the mountain until all at once he came upon the wagon. It had been pulled up out of the valley to be hidden by the trees. The horses he could not see, they having been lariated out at some spot where there was grazing.

Looking up at the campfire from the wagon the Englishman could see the four renegades playing cards by the blaze. Between him and them was the girl. He hesitated only long enough to get his bearings and then began creeping upward. He felt now that more depended on the girl than himself. If she was asleep she might scream out as he aroused her. If she saw him come creeping up she might take him for an Indian and alarm her captors. Even should all go right up to that moment, would she have the nerve and strength to creep away with him?

Half way to the fire the brave Englishman halted to canvass the chances with himself. He realized the hazards, but after a couple of minutes he continued on his way. By and by, as he elevated his head above a bowlder, he saw the girl before him and not five feet away. She was sitting upright and had her face turned toward him.

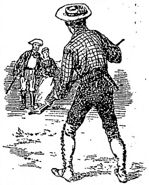
Harkins lifted his right hand as a signal.

The girl lifted a hand in answer.

Then he beckoned to her to come.

She answered with a sweep of her hand, which told him that she was tied to the tree.

CHAPTER XV.



A man and a woman approached him.

Taylor entered the camp about mid-afternoon, hatless and apparently in great distress from having come at such a rapid pace. He reported that he and Harkins had been attacked by about a dozen Indians soon after eating their noonday meal, and that while Harkins had been shot down he had miraculously escaped the deadly bullets and dashed for the camp. He had been pursued up to within rifle shot of the wagons, and he pretended great fear lest the camp would be immediately attacked.

Two of the prospectors had returned, but two others were still out. Before waiting to question Taylor or hear his whole story the camp prepared for defense, and it was only after an hour had passed away that any one questioned the near presence of Indians.

Bess knew nothing of her bereavement until the captain and others began to question Taylor. About this time the other party came in, and it transpired that Taylor alone had seen Indians. None of the others had seen the slightest cause for alarm. In repeating his story Taylor got it badly mixed, and when he attempted to console the girl, who stood listening to every detail with tearless eyes, she answered:

"It may be so, but I cannot believe it. I shall not believe it until I see his dead body."

"But are you doubting my words, miss?"

"If the Indians killed him his body will be lying where it fell," she answered. "You can find the spot again—you must find it. We cannot go now, as night is coming on, but we shall go in the morning. If the wild beasts have spared his body, I want it for Christian burial. If they have not, I want what bones they may leave."

"What did you fire at today?" asked Joe as he reached for Taylor's gun and proved by the blacking on his finger thrust into the bore that it had been recently discharged.

"I—I fired on the Injuns, of course," stammered Taylor.

"Oh, you did! We thought you said you had your gun on your back and was climbing up a mass of rock to get a look around?"

"I—I've got to lie down and think it over and quiet my nerves. I've had such a close call that I'm rattled and can't remember just how it all was."

As Taylor flung himself down the men gathered in a group to discuss his story. There was something queer about it, but as no one knew of his feeling against Harkins there was no key to his actions. Bess sought to furnish one by saying:

"I know this man hated father, and I could see it every time he looked at us. Why he did I do not know, but I know that he had an ill will. If father is dead he had something to do with it!"

"Hush, child!" cautioned the captain of the train. "Your father and Taylor were good friends as far as I could see. It is an awful charge to bring against a man—that of betraying a comrade."

"But he told two or three different stories about it," answered Joe, "and his actions are suspicious. If he has done this he shall"——

"I will shoot him with my own hand!" sternly replied the captain. "Let everything rest till he awakes. It may have been as he says—that fright and exhaustion may have upset him."

"But he must guide us to the spot in the morning," persisted Joe.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid.

From our regular correspondent.

Miss Katie Sturh is over from Red Lake Falls spending a few days with the old folks at home.

H. G. Fargo tarried in Crookston a few days last week. He says that he attended the fire. But it did not do him any good, as he had the same suit on when he came home. He might have had a chunk of bologna under his coat, though.

Miss Ida Hancock took oath as assistant county superintendent of schools, Wednesday.

Miss Brink, of St. Hilaire, is visiting with the family of Wm. Davidson.

Paul Useldinger has been out wolfing so much that he is the possessor of a nice large wolf pet.

Miss Bertha Michaelson celebrated her birthday anniversary last Wednesday evening.

Mr. Joseph Allen proved up on his homestead Wednesday.

John Red was in doing business Friday.

Geo. Noesen, of Crookston, is visit with the family of Mike Biever.

I. W. C. Misner's son Harold, and daughter, Besta, had an attack of the scarlet fever.

E. C. Murney, John Ghoosen, L. S. Hancock and Theodore Myers were among the Euclidites who were in the Queen City last week.

Mr. Avery, representing the firm of Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., of St. Paul, was up doing business with E. Taylor & Co., Monday.

Miss Alvina Vonderbeck entertained a number of her friends, Saturday evening, it being her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Andrew Monson is among those who are under the doctor's care.

Mr. Grundall with his brother-in-law, Frank Miller, will run the Kelso farm this season.

E. B. Ballou has been on the sick list this week.

School opened Monday after a three weeks vacation.

We understand that Mr. Currie is holding a private school at his house and if any of the young ladies or men wish to attend, they can do so by paying a small tuition fee.

The town board held a meeting Monday afternoon to transact some important business.

Mike's Share of the Swag.

Thief River Falls Press:—The very first act of our supposed-to-be-reform board of county commissioners, was to establish a pretty precedent for an economic future, by letting the county printing to the "highest" bidder. The Crookston Times, McIntosh Times and East Grand Forks Courier were awarded the work for ensuing year. The Times in its attempt to excuse this action proves itself hard put by using the same old gag that the tax-payers get more value for the money paid. The fact is the Times' bid was the highest and the JOURNAL's circulation is well known to be the largest. If the commissioners were so attentively looking to the tax-payers interests, why was not the JOURNAL's bid accepted. The Times' hard strained excuse is bosh. The fact is Mike Kirsch as usual, runs the county board and in order for him to get his share of the swag the Times' bid must be accepted even though it be the highest.

Strong Wants to Know.

East Grand Forks Review:—The Crookston JOURNAL says "Duffy had his collar on Commissioner Anderson." Of that we can't say, but we will say that there will be "music in the air" at the next meeting of the county board, or we fail to grasp the situation. Minnesota has a law governing the actions of the county board, and if they fail to do their duties according to law it is no more than just that they be compelled by law to do it, or step down and out. Business circumstances over which we had no control, rendered it impossible for us to be present at the last meeting Tuesday Jan. 3rd, but we will make it a point to be on hand at the next one and we will ascertain also, whether it is legal to let the county printing to a paper "printed and published in North Dakota."

Same Old Game.

Fisher Bulletin:—It seems that the same game was worked this year by the Crookston Times to secure the county printing. A resolution, almost the counterpart of the one adopted last year, was introduced and put through, viz: "Considering the circulation and standing of the papers, we find this bid to be the lowest"—and this in spite of the fact that there were at least two other bids that were lower than that tendered by the Times, by a large majority. The resolution is said to have been prepared by the Times typewriter in the morning before the board met and given to Commissioner DeMers, who introduced it and with the assistance of Kirsch and Anderson it went through. This is a shining example of "reform" legislation, on the policy of which Anderson was elected.

MONEY IS RAISED.

To Push the Completion of the Duluth & Winnipeg

Pioneer Press:—Donald Grant, director of the Duluth & Winnipeg, interviewed yesterday, said: "H. J. Boardman, of Boston, president of the Duluth & Winnipeg road, has completed a deal with prominent Boston and New York capitalists to liquidate the entire indebtedness of the road, amounting to nearly $1,000,000, and to complete the construction of the same in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned, on condition that the railroad company transfers about one-half of the stock of the road to them. This transfer of stock has been made and the money raised. We still retain a controling interest. There is no truth in the statements that either J J. Hill or the Canadian Pacific road, is about to gain or has gained control of the Winnipeg road. We expect to push the construction of the road next season to completion, although the definite route that it will take has not yet been decided upon. The company also expects to build into Duluth at the earliest possible date."

"This is the only correct statement concerning the affairs of the road thus far given out for publication." Mr. Grant stated also that the company does not at present favor the project of asking the Minnesota legislature for a land grant.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

Supplying the Army, Navy and Indian Department.

Chicago Inter-Ocean:—The purchasing agents of the United States Government have ordered nearly one hundred thousand pounds of Dr. Price's Baking Powder in the first five months of this year, 1892.

The government exercises great care in selecting its supplies of all kinds, rejecting everything that is not of the best, and the very fact it has adopted Dr. Price's Baking Powder is proof that it has found it the best of all the baking powders. Dr. Price's is peculiarly adapted for export, as neither long sea voyages nor climate changes affect it, this brand keeping fresh and sweet for years while other baking powders deteriorate rapidly.

It is guaranteed to the government to be a pure cream of tartar powder free from ammonia, alum, or other harmful substances, and it is also the only baking powder prepared by a physician of high standing.

Platforms.

One of the best illustrations of "anything to get the coon" was a story of a late campaign. A republican senator from a "free silver state" was asked how he could stand on the platform of his party, as it did not favor his monetary ideas. "Well, it's about this way. A friend of mine on a pleasant summer day boarded a railroad train. As he only intended to ride about five miles, he remained on the car platform enjoying the scenery and the breeze. Soon the brakeman approached—'Please get inside the car, sir.' 'But it's more pleasant out here.' 'Orders is—passengers not allowed to stand on the platform.' 'Well what's a platform for, if not to stand on?' 'What's a platform for?' It's not to stand on, sir, but to get in on." "You see," said the senator, "why I don't care about the anti-silver plank—it's only to get in on." That may do very well for some politicians, but the Burlington stands on, and stands by, the planks of its platform, which are: Best equipment, fast time, smoothest tracks, absolute safety, sure connections, courtesy to passengers, special attention to ladies traveling alone, or in charge of children. Goes everywhere. For tickets, rates or further particulars, apply to any agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The New Peterson for February is an advance on the January number, admirable as that was in every respect. The illustrations are still better and more numerous, and the stories and miscellaneous articles are as good as they are varied. "The Evolution of Comic Opera," by Edward Stephens, is a very clever record of that favorite amusement and gives capital portraits of the leading singers of the day. "La Perdida" is one of Gertrude Atherton's most dramatic stories of early California days and is effectively illustrated. "Art in Mikado-Land," by Robert B. Graham, is an exceedingly well written paper, and the illustrations are capital. The New Peterson is meeting from the outset with a complete success which is certain to last, because it is thoroughly deserved. Terms, two dollars per year. Address Peterson Magazine Co., Philadelphia.

KING OF GHOULS.

A NEWSPAPER MAN'S FIND IN WASHINGTON.

Under the Guise of a Doctor Looking for Subjects He Interviews George W. Marlowe, Who Admits Robbing Over Three Hundred Graves in a Year.

NEW YORK, Jan 17—The Advertiser's Washington special says: The brief dispatch in the Advertiser telling of the grave robbers at work, was fully corroborated two hours later when George W Marlowe, the king of ghouls, delivered four bodies to three colleges This was verified by the watchers on duty

The King of Ghouls.

Marlowe himself admitted to a reporter who called at his home and represented that he was a doctor in search of "subjects," that he had robbed the graves with the assistance of three stalwart sons He lives at 237 Fourteenth street, northeast He is a heavy set negro with sharp features, a heavy black mustache and long mutton chop whiskers He made the astounding statement he was regularly engaged in the business of body snatching and shipped his ghastly booty to numerous points throughout the country

Profits of the Business

From the calculations made, Marlowe's income must exceed $5,000 per annum Fifteen dollars per subject is the ruling price in Washington colleges, and $25 for bodies shipped to points outside In Washington the students pay $18 for each cadaver, leaving a profit of $3 for the demonstrator

Marlowe said that he supplied at regular intervals the dissecting material for the medical department of the Columbian University, the Georgetown University Medical college, the Howard University Medical college, and the National University Medical college

Nearly One a Day.

All these but the last named were supplied Tuesday morning Two dead women to Georgetown, one dead man to the Columbian and one dead woman to the Howard

"During the past year," said Marlowe in the course of the interview, "I resurrected and sold 340 subjects Of these only fourteen came from potter's field"

THAT FATAL CROSSING.

Another Chicago Street Car Run Down by a Swiftly Moving Train.

CHICAGO, Jan 17—Another street car railway collission at Forty-seventh street seriously injured seven persons, one of whom will die A through train on the Rock Island road, leaving this city at 11:15, tore through a street car and each of the seven passengers and the driver were buried beneath the wreck of iron, wood and glass

Driver and Conductor Arrested.

The conductor of the car, John Taylor, and the injured driver, Charles Saunders, were both placed under arrest notwithstanding the serious wounds of Saunders The collision occurred about 11:50 The car containing the six passengers was on its way to State street in charge of Conductor John Taylor As he approached the well known crossing he says that he looked ahead, and, although the gates were up, he saw the train coming He claims he notified the driver to stop, but as he did so some one called to Saunders to proceed as the way was clear Whatever the cause, the car was started and was on the track when

The Swiftly Moving Train

bore down upon it The car had nearly succeeded in crossing the tracks when the engine struck the rear end of it and it was overturned The force was terrific The car was a total wreck and the six passengers were buried beneath the shivered glass and broken timbers While the passengers were buried beneath the ruins of the car help arrived from the immediate vicinity, and efforts were made to rescue them The six passengers and Driver Saunders were taken from the mass of wreckage and carried into a neighboring saloon, where they at once received medical attention Driver Saunders was taken to a police station in an unconscious condition

IN BLAZING CARS.

Peculiar and Fatal Accident on a Russian Railway.

ST PETERSBURG, Jan 17—A most peculiar and fatal railway accident occurred on the line between Slatousk and Samaria A train composed of several cars filled with recruits, was running from Slatousk to Samaria, when the flames burst from the foremost car The train was going at full speed, and the tongues of fire swept backward, and in a few minutes all the cars were blazing The engineer for some reason did not stop the train until he had run a considerable distance In the meantime there was a scene of indescribable confusion in the cars The recruits, or at least as many of them as could,

Leaped from the Windows and Doors.

Some of them landed uninjured in the heavy snow banks, while others who landed on the cleared track were killed Those who were unable to get out of the cars were burned to death for the train was entirely consumed Some of the men were terribly burned before they jumped When the confusion had somewhat subsided, the officer in charge of the recruits, who saved himself by jumping, called the roll of his men It was found that forty-nine of them were dead and twenty terribly burned and otherwise injured

Smith for Senator.

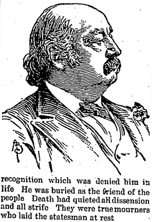
TRENTON, N J, Jan 17—The joint Democratic caucus held here nominated James Smith, Jr, for United States senator Governor Abbott withdrew his name at the last minute

LAID TO REST.

General Butler's Remains Followed to the Grave by Rich and Poor.

LOWELL, Mass, Jan 17—The foremost citizen soldier of Massachusetts has been laid in the ground with the honors, both military and civil, to which his rank entitled him Thousands gathered around his bier to attest their sorrow at his departure The chief executive of the commonwealth and the humblest workman stood elbow to elbow at his grave

Major General Benjamin F Butler, jurist, ex-congressman and ex-governor, received in death the full measure of recognition which was denied him in life He was buried as the friend of the people Death had quieted all dissension and all strife They were true mourners who laid the statesman at rest



A Whole City Mourned His Death.

A commonwealth ceased its executive duties to bury its former chief The veterans of the great civil struggle, in which the dead man figured so prominently, rallied around him by thousands on his last march, eager to show by their devotion that they accorded to him the full measure of credit for what he had done to save the nation in its hour of peril The bench and bar, too, sent their most honored representatives to bury the great lawyer The private services were held at the house, the eulogy was spoken and the family surrendered the body to those who had been associated with him in the greater affairs of public life and who asked the privilege of laying the body in the grave Rev Dr Chambre conducted the religious services and the Masons gave a short ritual Thousands followed the procession to the burying ground

NOTHING OF NOTE

Transpired at the Blaine Mansion During the Night.

WASHINGTON, Jan 17—There were no events of note in or about the Blaine mansion during the morning, and but few callers At 10:30 the attendant at the door said that Mr Blaine had passed a good night and was then resting nicely The physicians had not made their customary call

Thinks Blaine May Recover.

WASHINGTON, Jan 17—"After conversation with the family and friends of the family of James G Blaine," says Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, "I am led to hope and believe that Mr Blaine will recover from his illness

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES ILL.

While on a Visit He Is Attacked With Neuralgia of the Heart.

FREMONT, O, Jan 17—Ex-President Rutherford B Hayes, who has been on a visit to Cleveland, O, was brought here last Saturday, suffering from an attack of neuralgia of the heart This is the second attack of the kind within the the last two weeks The family physician was in attendance all day and is still in attendance The ex-president's family are all at home No fatal results are anticipated

To Be Buried at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The funeral of General Rufus Ingalls, late quartermaster general of the army, who died in New York Sunday, will take place in Washington. The interment will be at Arlington.

INTERVIEWED VILAS.

Cleveland Has a Long Talk with the Wisconsin Senator.

NEW YORK, Jan 17—President-Elect Cleveland came to town from Lakewood to meet certain persons with whom he had appointments He spent a large portion of the time at the Lawyers' club with Senator Vilas, who, it is said, was summoned to give an idea of the prospects of silver legislation in the upper house It is understood that Senator Vilas departed at the end of the interview with assurances that the president-elect, hoped that no effort would be spared by the Democrats in the senate to secure the proposed repeal of the Sherman act before March 4

LAMONT'S JOB.

A Washington Special Says He Will Be Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Jan 17—According to a Washington special Mr. Daniel Lamont is on the cabinet slate for war secretary, thus leaving the navy portfolio, which Lamont preferred, to Congressman Herbert, of Alabama It is said Ames Cummings will succeed Herbert as chairman of the committee on naval affairs.

Carlisle's Resignation Prepared.

NEW YORK, Jan 17—The World's special from Washington says: John G Carlisle has prepared his resignation as senator from Kentucky, and will send it at once to Governor Brown at Frankfort Having decided to accept the secretaryship of the treasury, he thought it advisable for several reasons to retire from the senate at an early date

Judgment Affirmed.

ALBANY, N Y, Jan 17—The court of appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower court, convicting Carlyle W Harris of murder in the first degree

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FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

Order to Examine Accounts.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, special term Jan. 17, 1893. In the matter of the estate of Ole Nelson deceased: On reading and filing the petition of Hanna Nelson administratrix of the estate of Ole Nelson deceased, representing among other things that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law

It is ordered that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday the 27th day of February, A. D 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893. By the court.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[40-42]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 19th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank O. Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 370.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty three (33), of town one hundred and fifty one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the fourth day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 9th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
[40-46] Attorney for Mortgagee.

W A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE, IN McKINNON BLOCK.

WE ARE SETTLED
IN OUR NEW LOCATION,
COR. BROADWAY AND ROBERT ST.,
Where we shall be pleased to see all our old customers and friends and a lot of new ones Now, while times are quiet, is a good chance to look over our line of
Farm Implements
and decide on what to buy for next spring's use. "Merit wins" is our motto, and no one can afford to buy cheap goods. In these times of close money it stands every one in hand to get the most value for their money, and if you will give us a chance, we can demonstrate to you that in the line of Implements, Buggies and Wagons we can beat them all. Call and look at the celebrated
CORK FACED COLLARS
Warranted not to gall a horse's shoulders. All kinds of Wood and Coal delivered promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Remember—"Merit Wins !"
Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

NEW YORK STORE !
33 1/3
per cent. off regular prices for our
Winter Clearance Sale.
ALL WINTER GOODS
MUST GO.
Clothing, Overcoats, Fur Goods, Felt Boots and Shoes will be
SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES
FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS.
A. CHABOT, Prop.

THE GOLDEN CAVES

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS, "M. QUAD."

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CHAPTER XI.

Let us go back a little.

On the day the wagon train with which we had to do turned aside and erected its defense against the Indians massed to overwhelm it, another train was creeping over the plains not more than thirty miles to the north

It was the outfit of a party of gold hunters which had crossed the state of Nebraska from Sidney and was moving for the east side of the Black Hills There were seven wagons and fifteen horsemen, and one of the wagons contained the wife and daughter of one of the gold hunters.

It seems singular that husbands and fathers would not leave wives and children behind to safety when setting out on expeditions fraught with such hardship and peril, but the history of the great west shows that woman has been one of the foremost in encountering the perils of frontier life. Men have grown dissatisfied with civilization and pushed out until beyond all protection and in hourly danger, and wives and children have cheerfully gone with them.

A few Indians had been encountered many alarms had been experienced there had been hardship and suffering: but on the day of which we write there was nothing to alarm, and the people of the train were in good spirits at the knowledge that their long journey was almost ended.

In the making up of the expedition numerical strength had been considered more than character. Any and every one was taken that could provide himself with a wagon or a horse and rifle. The first day's travel proved that a great mistake had been made. While the owners of the wagons were mostly men of steady habits and good character looking for homes as well as for gold, the majority of the horsemen were turbulent and unruly characters, some of whom at least were leaving civilized Nebraska and pushing into the Indian country from fear of the law. They carried a plentiful supply of whisky with them, and they made it plainly understood that they would obey the captain's orders only when it suited them to do so. At the first campfire six of the wagoners, disgusted with the outlook, were in favor of turning back, but the captain, who was an old plainsman, encouraged them to go on by saying:

"These men are like sailors who always start on a voyage full of liquor. After we get beyond civilization they will tone down and become as humble as you please."

But he was a false prophet so far as four of them was concerned. These four men were well mounted and armed, and they had the look and demeanor of border ruffians. They had evidently joined the train to enjoy its protection, and in return defiantly refused to afford it any of theirs. To compel them to stand guard and assist in the various other duties would be to bring on a fight and this the trainmen wished to avoid If the four men were driven away it would only be after they killed some one, and the train would then be so crippled in strength that it might fall a prey to the first roving band of Indians encountered.

For two or three days all hands had been expecting to meet with a force of redskins who would attempt to block the way, but to their great surprise the country seemed entirely clear of them. They were gathered, as the reader knows, to attack the party coming across from Brule City.

When the train halted for dinner the four men we have referred to drew off by themselves and held an earnest conversation as they broke their fast.

"It isn't over twenty-five miles to the Hills from this," said one, "and if we are to do anything it must be done tonight."

"How many wagons do we want, Bob?" asked a second.

"Only one. We want the best wagon and the best team."

"And that's Brown's," said a third.

"Just what I was going to say," added the fourth.

"I had already settled on that," observed Bob, who was evidently the leader of the gang. "First, because it's the best outfit; and second, because I want revenge on the whole family."

"They don't like us any too well," chuckled one of the men.

"I reckon not, and now's our chance to get even. We want to fix that wagon in about two hours from this. It's about four hours' haul to the south fork of the Cheyenne, and that's where the train will camp tonight."

"What about Brown?" asked one of the men.

Bob drew his finger across his throat.

"And the old woman?"

Bob repeated his gesture.

"And the gal?"

"I want the gal spared," he replied. "Mebbe I shall turn her loose after awhile, and mebbe I shall trade her off to some Indian chief for a dozen ponies. I'm told that the big chiefs are paying fancy prices for white gals this summer."

At this there was a loud laugh from the four, and when it had subsided Bob resumed:

"Yes, that gal must be considered my property, and don't you fellows get up any kick about it. We'll make a square divide on the gold, but keep your hands off the gal."

"Have you got a plan?" whispered one of the men as he saw that a number of the trainmen were suspiciously regarding the group.

"Leave that to me. You fellows just go on about your business and be on hand when wanted. If the plan I've got miscarries, I'll let you know in time to try something else."

After a halt of an hour the train moved on. It was fair traveling now, and the sight of the mountains in the distance and the thought of the gold to be obtained put every one in fine spirits and created a desire to push on as rapidly as possible. Six miles from the south fork there was a halt, and a scout went forward to select a route for the wagons over a bad piece of ground. The four renegades nodded to each other, but while three of them rode forward and officiously offered their services to the captain, Bob made his way to Brown's wagon, which was the last in the line. Its occupants were on the seat in front, all interested in what was going on ahead, and in three minutes the renegade had removed the linchpins from both hind wheels of the heavy wagon. The "prairie schooners," as the big wagons of that date were called, had these pins in the place of burrs, now so generally used.

A quarter of an hour later, as the wagons started forward, the wheels had made only a few turns when both rolled away and the rear end of the wagon came down with a crash. By this time the leading wagon was half a mile in advance.

"Very careless of you, Brown, not to look your wagon over occasionally," said the captain as he halted the train and rode back to ascertain the cause of delay.

"I did look it over at noon and everything was all right," replied Brown.

"Well, those pins dropped out somewhere within a quarter of a mile, and the thing is to find 'em."

Half a dozen men walked back over the trail for a hundred rods, but without avail. Then each wagoner was asked for spare pins, but none could be had. More than one had an extra set, but their nearness to gold had brought forth a selfish spirit.

"I may want them myself," each one argued, and each one denied that it was in his power to accommodate.

Another and closer search was made, and while it was going on there were loud murmurs all along the line.

"Let us go on!"

"We can't be responsible for his carelessness!"

"What's the matter that he can't follow our trail to the river?"

The thirst for gold closes the human heart to friendship, pity or Christian spirit. Each moment of delay was felt to be dollars lost, and finally the teams began to push on without orders.

"See here, Brown," said the captain when he saw them going, "the boys are off, but it's only an hour to the river. Just take a sharper look for those pins and you'll turn 'em up and be able to come on. If you don't join us in an hour I'll send you the pins from my wagon."

"And you are all going forward and leave me alone and liable to be butchered by the Indians!" demanded the wagoner.

"No danger—not the slightest. There isn't a redskin within twenty miles of us. I've got to go on, but perhaps some of the horsemen will stay and help you to fix up."

"Aye, that we will!" answered Bob, who was waiting for the opportunity. "Here are four of us who won't see you left defenseless. Here, Jack, you ride on to the river with the train and bring back those pins, while the rest of us will keep up the search and be on hand to help put on the wheels."

The four who were to stay were the renegades. Brown had rather been left alone, for he was firmly satisfied that they were bad men, but he could not make a decent excuse to rid himself of their presence. And besides he felt that there was danger from the Indians, no matter what the captain thought.

Mrs. Brown was a woman past forty, but in excellent health and having a man's courage. Her daughter Lizzie was twenty years old, born on the frontier and inheriting more than the average woman's nerve and endurance. While the three outlaws left behind were making what seemed to be a very careful search of the trail and were out of earshot, Brown queried of his wife:

"Mother, don't you think there is something queer about it?"

"I do, Daniel—I do," she promptly replied. "I believe those pins were purposely removed. Indeed, I remember to have heard the noise of their being knocked out when we were halted."

"Just what I suspect! Who could have done it and for what?"

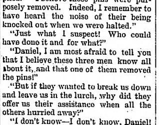
"Daniel, I am most afraid to tell you that I believe these three men know all about it, and that one of them removed the pins!"

"But if they wanted to break us down and leave us in the lurch, why did they offer us their assistance when all the others hurried away?"

"I don't know—I don't know, Daniel! Who knows but they mean to murder us and run off with the team! Let us unharness the horses and mount them and ride on. I feel that some great shadow of danger hangs over us."

"Do, father!" added the girl. "I am sure it is a plot to murder us all!"

CHAPTER XII.



He came up and seized her as she sank down.

"We are too mistrustful and suspicions," replied the father as he looked from the wagons, still in sight, to the renegades searching the trail. "No one would dare molest us with the camp only a few miles away, and the man will be back with the pins before sundown anyhow."

He spoke thus to encourage himself as well as his wife and daughter, but neither of the three felt any the less anxious. The settler looked to his Winchester to see that it was in order, removed the bridles from the horses that they might feed while he waited and then stood on the alert for what might happen.

The sun was only a handbreadth above the horizon when the three renegades returned to the wagon and exhibited one of the pins, which they claimed was found a full mile away. A pry was now got in position, the heavy body of the wagon raised so that the wheels could be slipped on the axletree and then one wheel was made secure.

The settler and his family watched the three men closely while they worked, but they seemed intent only on helping the people out of their trouble.

"We may be rough in looks and bad in spots," exclaimed Bob as he wiped the sweat from his forehead with his buckskin sleeve, "but we ain't mean 'nuff to abandon a lone family to the tomahawks of the Indians."

"It is very brave and generous on your part, and I thank you a thousand times over," replied Brown. "I wouldn't have believed that the train people would act so selfishly."

"I reckon we've been parceled out as the worst of the lot, but that don't make us so. I don't claim we are saints, but I do say that when the pinch comes we can be depended on as white men. There comes Pete, and I reckon your troubles are about over."

It was dusk now, and the man called Pete was not seen until within a few rods of the wagon. He dismounted on coming up, handed Brown a couple of linchpins and said the train had gone into camp at the river. Brown walked to the wheel which needed the pin and was placing it in position when a sudden great light flashed before his eyes and he sank to the ground in a heap, having been struck on the head with an ax which one of the men pulled from the wagon.

While the women had been nervous and anxious, the arrival of the man with the pins seemed an act of good faith, and they were congratulating themselves on soon rejoining the train when Bob sprang up in front of them, seized one with either hand and said:

"Come out of this! We've got business with you!"

"Daniel—father!" shrieked mother and daughter, but there was a laugh from all the men, and Bob pulled the women to the ground with the leering remark:

"Daniel has got particular business on hand just now, and he begs you will excuse him!"

For a moment the women were helpless with surprise and fear. They saw the body of husband and father stretched on the sod, and both realized that he had been struck down by the renegades. As they stood trembling and helpless two of the men began hitching the horse to the wagon, a third was busy robbing the dead, while the fourth looked to the wheels to see if all was right.

Brave men and women think fast and plan quickly. When life is in peril one must not give way to feelings of grief.

Both women knew that murder had been done, and both fully realized the plot of the renegades, but after the first shock of surprise and the first moment of weakness their courage returned.

"Run!"

It was the mother who whispered the word as she noticed that all the men were busy for the moment.

They sprang away together, but separated almost at once, and were hidden by the darkness before being missed.

"Jack, you stay by the horses—the rest come along!" shouted Bob, and neither woman was a hundred yards away when pursuit began.

The mother bore to the right, the daughter to the left. The mother made a half circle to come back toward the wagon on the opposite side from which she had started, but the daughter ran straight away. Hidden by the darkness and having the advantage of the start, she would have escaped but for accident. As she ran she stepped on a stone and twisted her ankle until the pain made her cry out.

That cry located the girl for one of the renegades who was rushing hither and yon at random, and he came up and seized her as she sank down, helpless to bear a pound's weight on the injured limb. The search ended here.

"Let the old one go," said Bob as Lizzie was carried back to the wagon. "She's headed back for Nebraska, and if the wolves don't pick her bones before daylight the Indians are sure to come across her. Now let's be off at once."

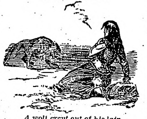
The team was all ready to move, and the route had been decided on in advance. They were to bend to the left, cross the south fork higher up and then enter the Hills between the foothills and the mountains themselves.

Nature makes her first effort to form mountains a mile or so from where the real mountain is to be heaved up. The ground is thrown up into foothills, which are like an abatis in front of a breastworks. Weary for the moment with this effort nature creates a long, narrow valley, rich in springs and sweet grasses, and beyond that builds up the grim and frowning mountains. These valleys are so numerous and bend and angle so often, that they furnish secure hiding places for parties who desire to escape observation.

Lizzie did not ask after her father. She realized that the villains had made him their first victim. Her mother, as she knew, was a wanderer on the plains. As for herself, she was so overwhelmed for the first quarter of an hour that she could not speak. Bob rode beside her and guided the horses, while the others rode on ahead and on the flanks.

"Needn't be afraid of me, honey," said the leader as he put a hand on the girl's shoulder; "I ain't bad. I'm the best feller in the country unless I'm riled. We wanted the wagon and we wanted you, but you've tumbled into good hands, my gal—best hands in the world."

CHAPTER XIII.



A wolf crept out of his lair.

Sailors wrecked at sea go mad sometimes from the mere situation.

They may sail in their small boats or float on their rafts for days and days with the same monotony of scene—the water beneath, the sky above. There is a horror, a loneliness about it—a feeling as if shut out from the world—and even where there are three or four together to keep one another company some one will go raving mad within the week.

When a man is lost on the plains those who may set out to search for him go prepared to shoot him down.

They may have to do it to save their own lives. If lost for but a single day he will fall down and weep at sight of his rescuers. He is weak and maudlin, like one drunk.

If lost for two days he may be so under the influence of terror that he will run away at sight of human beings.

If he has been wandering about for three days and nights—beware! The chances are nine in ten that he is dangerous.

And if this feeling is so strong upon men in their prime and men who may have weapons of defense and the experience of years, what must it be in the case of a woman fleeing out into the darkness to escape the murderers of her husband and the abductors of her child?

The mother was near enough to hear her daughter's cry of pain and the shouts of the man who overhauled her. For a moment she thought of returning to give herself up, but then came the thought that if Lizzie was to be rescued and the murderers punished all depended on her. She could see through the entire plot now, but she could not believe that it included any one except the four renegades. If she could reach the camp on the river the men would turn out and hunt the four to their deaths.

The widow and mother was crouched on the earth within thirty rods of the wagon when it drove away. She feared to move until she could no longer hear the rumble of the wheels, and then she rose and ran forward, believing she was following the trail of the train. She remembered it was only six miles, but it was two long hours before she stopped for a moment's rest. She saw no signs of a stream. She had come far enough to reach the south fork, but where was it?

Almost like a flash of lightning the thought came to the woman, "I have gone wrong—I am lost!" The thought took away her courage in a moment, and she found herself unable to reason intelligently.

She was lost—lost on the great plains, and that by night!

Then the poor woman did exactly what many a man has done. Instead of resting until the alarm had passed away and until daylight should come to guide her aright, she rose and ran away from herself, or tried to. All night long she wandered about in an erratic way and daylight found her back within half a mile of the spot where the wagon had stood.

She seemed to have aged twenty years in a single night. Her face was pinched and drawn; her eyes were sunken; her form bent as if she bore a burden on her shoulders.

"They are lost! I've got to find 'em—Daniel and Lizzie!" she muttered as she faced the sun. "I've called and called, but they won't answer. Coo-ee! Coo-ee! No, they won't answer."

She was advancing slowly upon the dead body of her husband.

"Where's Daniel? Where's Lizzie?" shouted the woman. "Why, this is Daniel! He is asleep! Poor man, but he must be tired!"

She had discovered the body.

"Poor Daniel, but you were lost!" crooned the woman as she sank down beside the body. "You are tired and sleepy. Yes, you may sleep. I will keep very quiet. Maybe Lizzie will soon come."

She rocked her body to and fro as if she had a child in her arms, and now and then she reached out her hand and patted the arm which lay stiffly extended on the earth beside her.

The sun climbed up and up.

Would some of the trainmen ride back to see why Brown had not joined them? The fact that he had not come up the night before would be proof that he was still in trouble. Would they leave the river without knowing or caring what had become of him and the helpless women? And they would also miss the renegades, and perhaps suspect some plot of evil.

Higher climbed the sun.

The train had gone on. It was not like Americans—it would have been disgraceful to heathens to thus abandon one who had come with them so far and met with an accident to render him helpless. It was avarice—the thirst for gold—the fear that some one would be ahead of them at the base of yonder grim mountain.

The woman rocked and crooned and dozed all through the long afternoon. A wolf crept out of his lair in the rocks and approached the spot.

"Has Lizzie come?" queried the watcher as a savage growl suddenly aroused her. "No, it is not Lizzie! Go away from us! You are one of the renegade gang! You helped to steal my child!"

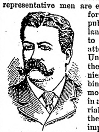
The wolf drew back. It was only a woman watching the dead, but he feared her.

The deserted one resumed her lonely vigil, rocking weakly and muttering vaguely. As the sun sank in the western sky her voice grew fainter, and when its dying rays illumined the mournful scene she fell forward beside her murdered husband and expired without a sigh.

GREAT IS SOUTH AFRICA.

A Country That Has Developed Much of Late.

South Africa has developed with such rapidity of late years and promises so much for the future that the views of her representative men are eagerly sought for and widely published in England, and begin to attract much attention in the United States. If the British colonies are to combine with the mother country in a great imperial federation, then it is highly important that Cape Colony and Natal should join and give South Africa the same standing Canada and Australia now have.



SIR JOHN ROBINSON.

Sir John Robinson is the latest authority to be quoted. Born in England, he went to Natal in early manhood, soon became prominent and has been a member of the legislative council for twenty-nine years. He says the movement for a confederation has been in progress for seventeen years, yet he cannot see that it has made much progress, one great difficulty being the anomalous position of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. These were settled by discontented Boers and others who left the British territories and are free republics. Nevertheless they are cut off from the sea by the British colonies and connected with them in ways so peculiar that only politicians on the spot can understand their relations.

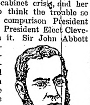
Cape Colony and the Free State, for instance, have a customs union, and therefore a common tariff, but Natal would not join it because she preferred a much lower tariff, and the Transvaal because her Boers opposed union of any sort with the hated Englishmen. This last feeling is giving way, and a customs union might be effected, but this would involve a financial system including two British colonies and two foreign states and deprive the colonies of the advantages proposed for imperial federation. Prosperity, however, is a great solvent of racial and social hatreds, and the rapid development of the country is expected to reconcile Britons and white Africanders, Boers and Zulus.

It is a pleasing fact that the writings of Olive Schreiner have interested many people in South Africa, and tens of thousands of Americans acquired their chief knowledge of life in that country by reading the "Story of an African Farm." As indicated in her work, the greatest difficulty in the new lands is want of water, and with a scientific system of irrigation it is probable that many millions of fertile acres could be utilized.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

Just Now He Is Conspicuous in Canadian Politics.

Canada has a cabinet crisis, and her editors seem to think the trouble so great that for comparison President Sadi-Carnot and President Elect Cleveland are not in it. Sir John Abbott resigned the premiership recently, and the governor general asked Sir John Thompson to take the place and form a new ministry. In the Canadian system the central government appoints the governor of each province, who is considered the lieutenant of the governor general, and is therefore styled lieutenant governor, and as one province is French and Catholic and every province has its local grievances the task is no small one.



SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

Sir John Thompson is a native of Nova Scotia and made his first step in public life in 1877, when he entered the legislature of his province. He became attorney general in the following year, and in 1882 became a judge of the supreme court, but three years later he resigned to accept the ministry of justice in the Dominion cabinet. On the death of Sir John Macdonald he was spoken of for the premiership, but was passed by largely on account of the opposition evinced by the Orangemen on account of his religion, as he was born and raised a Protestant, but became a Catholic.

He took the leadership of the house of commons and had as much power in the government as the premier. Since Premier Abbott's appointment Sir John has conquered prejudice by his ability, and especially by his masterly codification of the criminal law, which was enthusiastically approved by both parties. He has many serious problems to confront, and nearly all of them are complicated with the school and religious questions.

The English Pilgrimage to Rome.

It has been determined that the English pilgrimage to Rome shall start from London on Tuesday, Feb. 14, and arrive in Rome on the following Friday. The pilgrims will only make a brief stay in the Eternal City, and will be back in London on Friday, March 3. Very favorable terms of transit have been arranged, and it is expected that there will be a large company. The Duke of Norfolk is taking an active part in the arrangements.

England's Latest Grab.

The Ellice islands, which have recently been added to the British empire, are a small group of islets in mid-Pacific, between the Gilbert islands and Fiji. They are on a coral reef surrounding a lagoon, in latitude 8 degs. 30 min. south and longitude 179 degs. 18 min. east. They are sparsely inhabited and were discovered in 1819.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure.* I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

THOUSANDS

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

CURED

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres. A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
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O. H. LUCKEN, Treas.

FARM LOANS.

Red River Valley Loan & Investment Co.

A HOME COMPANY.

Loans Money on Farms and Improved Business Property From One to Ten Years at Low Rates.

Money always on hand. You do not have to wait. We can make you a loan on the same day you make application. Principal and interest payable at our office. We buy school and town bonds and orders. If you wish to borrow money, buy or sell land, write us. But if you can, come and have a talk with us. Always glad to see you.

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7 4p m De.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

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Leave Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago .... at 7:12 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon .... at 8:19 a. m.

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THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind—in morals, politics, science literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

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Subscription Price, $5.00 a year,

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

A VICTIM OF A CORPORATION.

How a President and General Manager Was Frozen Out by His Companions.

"Speaking of corporations," said a prominent St. Louis banker, "I recall with painful reminiscence the first one of which I had the honor to be a stockholder. It happened in 1865, and I was just fifteen years of age. Of course I had no idea that it was really a corporation in which I had invested, but as I look back upon the incident the realization rushes upon me that I was a victim of corporation methods.

"It happened in this way. At a very early age my tendency for mercantile pursuits developed. At school I noticed a very general demand for candy and cakes and an exceedingly limited supply in the market. Many of the children possessed coppers and nickels, but it was nearly a mile from the school house to the country town, and the boys were compelled to forage upon the neighboring sugar cane fields and orchards to satisfy the youthful stomach. After a careful survey of the market I decided that the school was confronted by a condition, not a theory.

"In a few days I had secured the cooperation of half a dozen boys, with a capital of thirty cents, in which I held ten cents of the stock, and was consequently named as president and manager of the candy store which we proposed to open on the grounds. We found an enormous dead and fallen tree, whose butt end offered little resistance to our penknives. At noon one day I notified the stockholders that a meeting would be held immediately after school, and at that meeting I, as president and manager, cut an opening into the dead tree, fashioned a shelf therein and attached a door, while the stockholders looked on in admiration. I then proposed that early in the morning each stockholder should bring with him five cents' worth of candy wherewith to stock the juvenile store.

"To my astonishment it was moved and seconded and carried that the candy should be purchased and delivered at once, so that the store might have an early and perfect opening. Tired as I was I repaired to the town, invested my ten cents in cheap candy, returned to the school grounds, where already the twilight was making ghostly figures among the trees, and deposited my treasure in the store. It was quite dark when I reached home, and being unable to account for my whereabouts the president and manager went to bed supperless and with a back stinging from the effects of a switch liberally applied. Next morning I hastened to the school grounds in order to be first at the ceremonies. Imagine my surprise when I found there, seated in a row, all the stockholders. I congratulated them on their interest in the enterprise, and then threw open the door of the candy store. It was empty!

"For a moment I was speechless. The stockholders bent their heads and said nothing. They looked suspiciously contented, and when I intimated that some good man among us had gone wrong they were all prepared to prove that a daring burglar had, in the midnight hour, deprived the corporation of its assets.

"Ten years later one of the stockholders admitted that he had helped his brethren in disposing of the stock."—St. Louis Republic.

Shaving the Beard in Russia.

Peter the Great thought to civilize his savages by making them shave and imposed a tax of 100 rubles on the wealthy and middle classes and a copeck on peasants and laborers. Now it was a superstition among the poorer people that no beardless son of Adam could ever enter heaven, and being obliged to part with their beards the great majority treasured up their hairs to be buried with their bodies. In dealing with his soldiers the great Peter enlisted the aid of the priests, who cunningly pointed out the fact that they were going to fight the bearded Turk and that their patron, St. Nicholas, would be unable to distinguish them from their enemies unless they sacrificed their beards.

This was all right, and the beards of the beloved Russians went down before the razor in deference to St. Nicholas. But, unluckily for the priests, the next little war happened to be with the Swedes, who wore no beards, and thus it was that the Russian soldiers demanded to be allowed to abjure the razor, so that the holy Nicholas might have no difficulty in arranging for their protection.—English Illustrated Magazine.

Recent Applications of Paper.

The year 1891 was certainly one of those in which new industrial applications of paper were most numerous. The idea of using paper in place of stone in the construction of houses is already old, but paper to take the place of glass in windows, of clay in flowerpots, of iron in railway rails, wagon wheels and horseshoes, of porcelain in laboratory ware, of wood in barrels, it having already taken the place of that material in small boats, paper in pulleys, are applications as novel as bold. The manufacture of window panes of paper was first tried in the United States.

The panes have the appearance of milky glass, and the property of intercepting the light rays while letting the heat rays through, which makes them suitable for greenhouses. It is estimated that a paper window pane ninety-four by sixty-three centimeters in dimensions in a wooden sash with iron appliances, will cost about eighty-five cents, and last on an average four years.—E. Ratoin in Popular Science Monthly.

Douglas Jerrold in School.

Douglas Jerrold wrote "Black Eyed Susan" when he was twenty-one, and contributed to Punch the immensely popular "Candle Lectures" not long afterward. But at nine years of age young Jerrold had been scarcely able to read, and it was not until he was apprenticed to a printer, after serving for some time as a midshipman at sea that he showed either desire or capacity for intellectual improvement.—London Standard.

Haunted by an Advertisement.

Have you ever been haunted by an advertisement?

I have asked lots of people that question and they nearly all tell me that they have undergone such an experience at one time or another.

The particular "ad" that haunts me is one containing the picture of a man's face. A very insipid face it is, too, with an absolutely perfect black mustache attached to it. It has a grewsome effect, too, as there is no neck visibly attached to the head, and I have often wondered if it would be possible to cut a man's head off so that none of the neck would be left on.

This face persists in getting in front of me and staring at me with those meek eyes. No matter which end of an elevated car I go in just as soon as I am comfortably seated in a seat I can feel that face looking at me; and sure enough there it always is—above the windows directly across the car. If I open the advertising pages of a magazine that face will be the first thing to meet my eye. On the street I am always seeing it on the billboards or some advertising dodger.

You may say that this is all very easily explained by the fact of the advertisement being a very common one that everybody would be running against. On the contrary it is rather of an uncommon one, but wherever it is I am sure to find it. I don't know w.... the article is the face advertises, and I don't want to. I only want to be freed from the nightmare of that mask.—New York Herald.

Placer's Big Cherry Trees.

In some remote age the deep, whirling waters of the American river at Monte Rio washed out the rock layers of long previous geological formation to the depth of probably 200 feet or more, and this excavation being filled to half its depth by alluvial material from the sides of adjacent hills, formed a deposit over sixty feet deep and some ten or twelve acres in present area.

The waters of the American now form only a small stream, the alluvial deposit that has made the giant cherry tree growth being ten or a dozen feet higher than the usual current of the deep river channel. The soil of Hector's cherry orchard has been bored to over sixty feet in depth without touching bed rock or rock of any kind, the alluvial quality continuing to this great depth. On about four acres of this soil black Tartarian cherry trees were set in 1862 or 1863 by ancestral relatives of the present owner, several smaller orchards or additions having been planted since.

There are 150 large trees that yield 40 boxes, or 400 pounds each, in alternate years. The trees are kept trimmed of all dead wood and lime washed every season, and are still making vigorous and healthy growth. The tallest tree is 63 feet high, with a head from 50 to 55 feet in width, and over a score more of the 150 large trees are from 40 to 50 feet tall, with corresponding width of top growth so that the excess in height of the tallest tree is not very conspicuous.—Country Gentleman.

The Story of a Suicide.

I remember being called a year or two ago, in my capacity as police reporter, to a tenement on the west side—I think it was in West Thirty-seventh street—where a painter had that day cut his throat. Standing there by the corpse I learned from the sobbing widow that the man was desperate for want of work. He had been on the streets for weeks, and his children were starving. It happened that I had been for just the same length of time looking for a man to paint my house out in the country, where painters were scarce and very busy. I had just made up my mind to advertise that day. There lay this painter dead because he could find no one to give him work, while I would have been glad to pay him more than the wages of his trade to get him to work for me.

Had there been any means of bringing us together to which we would both naturally have resorted, he would have been alive and his family self supporting. Now it seemed certain to become a burden upon the public.

It was not the only instance of that sort by very many I had come across.—Jacob A. Riis in Forum.

Women Office Seekers.

The women who apply for places are very hard to get rid of. When informed that there is no vacancy they usually say, "The secretary can always make one more place." Many of them make most humble and pathetic appeals, saying, "For pity's sake, let me scrub the floors or do anything by which I may earn my bread." Yet these same individuals, after securing situations and occupying them for two or three days, are pretty sure to demand three things—promotion, leave of absence and lighter work. Women can never be convinced that there is any sincerity in the civil service law. They almost always think that they can get around it and secure places in the classified service through influence.—Washington Cor. New York Sun.

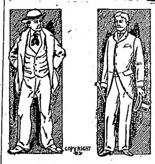
How Ladies of India Wear Bangles.

Glass bangles in India are regarded as sacred objects. If a glass bangle be accidentally broken, its pieces must be gathered together and kissed three times. Every Hindoo woman wears these ornaments until her husband dies, when she breaks them with a brick or stone and substitutes for them gold or silver ones, a sign in north India that the wearer is either a widow or a less estimable woman. The demand for glass bangles is never failing. They are manufactured in abundance in the northwestern provinces as well as in the Punjaub.—New York Press.

A Natural Compass.

The rosin weed, a species of silphium and first cousin to the burdock, is a natural compass. It grows everywhere in the west, and wherever it is found in open ground—that is, in ground not shaded by trees, houses or fences, its leaves point directly north and south.—Exchange.

Price | "Worth a Guinea a Box." | 25c.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Dislodge Bile,
Stir up the Liver,
Cure Sick-Headache,
Female Ailments,
Remove Disease and
Promote Good Health.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Famous the world over.
Ask for Beecham's and take no others. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.



There's a Big Difference
BETWEEN
WHAT YOU MAY LOOK LIKE, WHAT YOU OUGHT TO LOOK LIKE,
when you make your appearance in a new suit. You ought to look as though you hadn't made your purchase with your eyes shut. The suit ought to look as though you had bought it with your eyes wide open. If it doesn't, even the old may be better than the new. You'd better part with neither your old suit nor your money, if all you succeed in getting is something that looks as if the wrong wearer had got into it. How are you going to avoid this experience? It's simple enough We'll do it for you with our elegant line of
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As to prices, come in and we will convince you that we sell cheaper than ever before.
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And Cleveland.
Now that the Democratic party, by the vote of a large majority of the American people, has been placed in possession of all branches of the national government,
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THE ST. PAUL GLOBE
As a regular visitor in your home.
It will give you the news of the world.
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It will give you the doings of your own state legislature.
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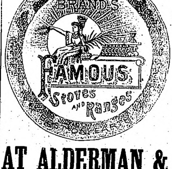
CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
For the next 30 days
COMMENCING—
Monday, Dec. 12, 1892
EVERYTHING
HAS TO GO
AT A SACRIFICE.
GERVAIS & GERVAIS
"THE HUSTLERS," | I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,
—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—
WALL PAPER.
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IT IS my pleasure to announce that my great HOLIDAY STOCK has arrived and is NOW OPEN for the inspection and consideration of those who are seeking first-class goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. My stock is the largest ever brought to the city, and consists of
Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Silver | WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, BAND and SET RINGS, of every description. CHAINS, CHARMS, EMBLEM PINS, NECKLACES, BRACELETS, LACE PINS, EARRINGS, SCARF PINS, CUFF BUTTONS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS, FOUNTAIN PENS, PENCILS, Etc.
A beautiful line of Clocks, Silverware, Music Boxes, Violins, Accordeons, Opera Glasses, Gold Spectacles, Etc., Etc. Every article a genuine, safe, sure bargain. No trouble to show goods.
C. H. SAAKE.
CROOKSTON, - - - - - - - MINN.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—



FAMOUS
BRAND
STOVE
AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.
They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at
REASONABLE PRICES.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE
It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

KOPS BRO'S
105 Third Street,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA
PIANOS, ORGANS
WEBER, HAINES BROS., KURTZMANN, MATHUSHEK, McCAMMON PIANOS, Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs. New Upright Pianos from $250 to $1,000, on terms of $10 to $25 per month. New Organs from $60 to $250 on terms of $5 to $10 per month.
Satisfaction guanteed. Write for catalogue and prices. KOPS BROS. Grand Forks, N. D.

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'Round' Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

J. B. Merrill was up from Fisher on Tuesday.

Snowing and blowing a little on Tuesday.

Charlie Solburn was in from Belgium on Tuesday.

Mr. Lukow represented Welz & Co. of St. Paul in the city last week,

Jack Conley, yardmaster, went to Barnesville on No. 20 on Monday.

Benz & Son's genial traveling man Mr. Butzerin, arrived in the city from Grand Forks on Tuesday's freight.

Andrew Hanson of the Scandia American bank is spending the week visiting relatives at Fergus Falls.

Hugh Thompson went down to St. Paul last week to see how matters are progressing at the state capital.

Mr. Sylvester, of Alderman and Sylvester, has been on the sick list for a week or so. He has been very sick but is now reported better.

Conductor Harry Norrie is away on a furlough. Meantime Hank Murray handles the punch with becoming dignity and grace in Harry's place.

E. D. Childs left for St. Paul on Sunday evening for a brief business visit. He is as busy as a bee at his saw mill near Fosston this winter.

Fred Rauch is fixing up his pool tables in elegant shape. He says "Old Nick does his work ever so much better since he was married."

Lawrence Larson, while out driving the other day, was thrown out of the rig by the upsetting of the cutter, and sustained several bruises on his face.

Remember the Benefit to take place Jan. 26th, besides getting double your money's worth you are helping "The Women's Relief Corps" in their good work.

Joe Hoch has moved his family into August Wentzel's house on North Main Street to live with Mrs. W. while Joe and August are away on their California trip.

A petition numerously signed, asking that A. N. Hixson be appointed railroad commissioner was sent to the governer last week or early this. Mr. Hixson would be an excellent man for the position, but the appointment is not likely to come to Polk county this year. We wouldn't be surprised it it did next year.

C. O. Espe has started a wood-sawing business in the city. On Tuesday he commenced sawing stove-wood for Fred Anderson. He has a little upright engine that is easily and quickly handled, and he can saw wood very quickly and cheaply. If you have any quantity to saw, it would pay you to see Espe and get prices.

The Great Northern is tearing down the old ice house opposite the passenger depot and building a larger one opposite the brewery. Soon they will have everything cleaned away from around the depot, and as Agent Fegan says, "it looks as though they were preparing to put up some good buildings." We hope so.

Senator Lommen spent the Sabbath with his family. In speaking of his opposition to the confirmation of the appointment of Al Kaiser as surveyor of logs and lumber the Senator said: "That was one of Governor Merriam's appointments made during recess and expires in April. I do not think the people generally would sanction the appointment."

Otto Kunkel, G. Krouschnabel, August Wentzel and Joseph Hoch, intended to start for California this week if August, (who has been somewhat under the weather for some days) was able to start as soon as that. It is said that Henry Nolan contemplates going with them. They intend to be gone six months at least, and some of them may conclude to locate there.

G. J. McManus left on Monday evening for his new field of labor in St. Paul. He will have the southern part of the state in the insurance field. Mr. McManus came to this city somewhere about '79 or '80 and entered into the law office of H. Steenerson as law clerk. Later on he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Steenerson and a year or so ago entered the life insurance field in which he has had great success. Mac leaves many friends here who will wish him abundant success in his new field.

John Alderman informed the JOURNAL scribe that his wife has been very ill for some days, which has caused him deep concern, but he is now more hopeful for a favorable termination than he was for a time.

C. H. Saake has returned this week from a visit to the twin cities where he indulged in all of the gaities of the season. Saake is busy making arrangements to build a commodious brick block on his property on the corner of Broadway and Second street.

Another fire on Tuesday morning of last week again demonstrated the efficiency of our fire department and the magnificent system that serves as an effective protection against fires. About 2 o'clock the fire-bell sounded the alarm for a fire in Dainard's Bros. meat market, and although the fire had gotten good headway and had already caught into the saloon adjoining, the boys were able to hold it down and put it out before the meat market was entirely consumed, The buildings were owned by Geo. Vine and occupied by Dainard Bros. meat market and Asselyn & Sylvester's saloon. The buildings were insured as well as the stocks in them.

One of the great reformers of the day—a man whom we have trusted for several years, a man who has said by his actions that he was in the movement for the office, fired his copy of the JOURNAL back in the office last week with "not wanted" written on it. He evidently felt very bad because the JOURNAL has had the boldness to attack hypocrisy in high places, but he evidently did not feel bad enough to be honest with us by coming in like a man and paying us what he owed us. This is the kind of a reformer who always seems to have money enough for liquor but don't seem to have enough to pay his honest debts. He is the kind of a man who says that the government ought to take all of the property in the United States and divide it up around share and share alike; he is the kind of a man who if such a wild-cat scheme could prevail, wouldn't have a cent in six months and would be clamoring for a new deal all around. He is the kind of a man who is such a mutton-head that he could not be rich if gold rained down from the skies and if by any chance he should inherit millions for a short time, he would not be man enough to think of such a thing as a newspaper debt. Three farmers this fall have got mad at the JOURNAL and ordered their paper stopped but this is the only farmer who was not man enough to call and settle first.

Land Office Business.

Summary of entries of public lands made at the U. S. Land office, Crookston, Minn., for the year ending December 31st, 1882:

Cash entries,.. ....122.	Total acres,			12,466.39
Homestead entries.597.	"	"		84,579.38
Final entries..... . 414	"	"		61,417.29
Timber cult. entries *38	"	"		5,892.55
R R selections........ 1	"	"		197.60
Totals............1172				164,553.21

Total cash receipts, $38 401.90.
*Final

A Good Recognition.

The council called to recognize the beginning of the pastorate of Rev. J. G. Smith over the Congregational church of Crookston was held at the church Wednesday of this week. Rev. Wm. Gill, of Glyndon, was moderator and conducted the examination of the pastor elect. Rev. L. E. Brown of Grand Forks was scribe. Mr. Smith read a scholarly paper stating his views of christian doctrine, church life and work; and the council, after the usual custom, cross-examined him upon a wide range of subjects. It was seen at a glance that this new preacher in our city comes thoroughly prepared for the work he has been called to perform. He is of the progressive orthodox school of theologians. His clear, firm, and very original way of stating his religious beliefs, as well as his ready response upon a wide range of important themes, shows him to be a preacher of hard study and thorough research. The public were treated to a program of entertaining and impressive services in the evening when the sermon was preached by Rev. G. R. Morrison, of Ada, and spicy and appropriate addresses were made by members of the council and others. Rev. O. H. Elmer of the Presbyterian church presented the greetings of the Crookston Minister's Union.

Call at the JOURNAL job rooms for nice, artistic job printing at reasonable rates. We can supply your wants in anything you need in that line.

DR PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

A. C, Wilkinson had an important suit at McIntosh last week.

The Buffington post office has been discontinued and the patrons of that office now get their mail at Euclid.

Joseph Netzer went to St. Paul last week. The JOURNAL was informed that the old gentlemen contemplated going to the soldiers' home. but cannot say for sure about that.

We don't seem to see the name of W. G. Hunt among the fortunate office-seekers whose hopes ended in fruition, although the News assured us that Hunt was a deserving critter and if we listened we would hear something drap—a good fat office for Hunt. We havn't. heard it drop yet.

The Times says Mike Kirsch received a gold-headed ebony cane last week and Mike don't know where it came from! Well, it is funny that he could not guess, so soon after the Times little printing deal was engineered through by Mike. Singular how such things do happen to happen so kind o' simultaneous like, ain't it?

The state agricultural society has decided not to hold a state fair this year on account of the world's fair at Chicago. That hardly seems wise in view of the fact that no doubt many strangers would come here from Chicago in case a fair was held so that they could easily see what are the resources of the state and the fair would not interfere with the world's fair a cent's worth. It looks to us like a wrong conclusion.

The Prattsburgh (Steuben Co., N. Y.) News has the following clipping from the Hammondsport Herald:

"During the grape shipping season Miles Rossiter, of Fredonia, N. Y., placed a note in a basket of Concords requesting the purchaser to write back to him the price paid for them. Last week a letter was received by Mr. Rossiter from Aspen, Col., stating that the consumer of the grapes had paid $1.25 for the basket, and that a week earlier the fruit brought $1.50 per basket. He also stated that ninety cents per basket was considered very cheap. Mr. Rossiter received eighteen cents for this basket of grapes."

Had that same basket of grapes been sold in Crookston early in the season it would have brought 50 cents at retail. Later in the season it would only bring 35 cents, which was the ruling price paid most of the time. That is one advantage we have here that such fruits as we cannot raise can be bought at very reasonable figures.

In our issue of January 5th we stated that somebody tried to work the N. P. road on Senator Woods' pass, and now comes Love, of the Hallock Enterprise, and says it was Tommy Topper, a man for whom the senator had secured a job at the capitol, and Love says the senator loaned Tommy his N. P. pass, while Wood himself went down over the Great Northern road. Well, they made the thing work all right enough from Crookston to Winnipeg Junction, but the main line con smoked out the little job and raked in the pass. It is said that when Wood applied for a pass for 1893 he was requested to call at the general office but had failed to show up and will have to count ties on that line hereafter. The senator is one of your reformers who made so much fuss about legislators accepting passes, but he seems to have a knack of getting the most out of those he does get. If it is wrong to accept them, what can be thought of a man who has pledged his word of honor not to transfer them, when he gives them away even to his friends?

Lars H. Fykerud, the renowned Norwegian violin virtuoso will give a concert at the Grand Opera house next Monday evening, January 22d, 1893. This will be one of the grandest events the music loving citizens of Crookston hava ever had the opportunity to enjoy. Mr. Fykerud enjoys the rank of being the foremost violisist of his country, and in a nation so generally excelling in the handling of that most difficult of instruments, it is a distinction of the greatest force. He has been traveling in this country nearly two years and his path has been lined with successes everywhere. Mr, Fykerud comes of a family of musicians consisting of seven brothers, all of which are experts on the violin. He is the foster parent of the national music which has lately characterized his country. The peculiar weirdness and sweet melancholy which obtains in every strain originating in that country has never been made so wonderfully beautiful as by him. The nature and life of that far Northland is vividly portrayed in the most appealing strains. Love, hate, the infirmity of age and the buoyancy of youth are spoken as plainly as words could make them, beneath his bow and fingers. He is especially desirous of meeting his countrymen and bringing them a freshening glimpse of their fatherland through notes of their native country's most generally beloved instrument.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Bargains in all lines of foot wear great variety to choose from A. Sture's.

E. M. Walsh can write your insurance in several reliable companies.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Everything has to go at a sacrifice during the great clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

E. M. Walsh has money to loan on farm security, at a low rate of interest. Office in Fournet block

Flour, flour, flour, get your winter supply at once from A. Sture's, as he is now selling No. 1 A. $1.85 per 100 pounds spot cash.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fire and accident insurance written by E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

One pound first-class Japan tea in fancy sewing basket for the small sum of fifty cents at A. Sture's.

If you have a farm or a town lot to sell, list it with E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

E. M. Walsh, has some desirable city lots for sale, which are "cheaper than dirt." See him about them.

The success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in effecting a speedy cure of colds, croup and whooping cough has brought it into great demand. Messrs. Pontius & Son, of Cameron, Ohio, say that it has gained a reputation second to none in that vicinity. Jas. M. Queen, of Johnston, W. Va., says it is the best he ever used. B. F. Jones; druggist, Winona, Minn., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly reliable. I have always warranted it and it never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the factory cost of freight added.

Supreme Court Decisions

The case of Halvor Steenerson vs. L. Waterbury & Co. has been decided by the Supreme Court against the appellant Steenerson. Mr. Steenerson had brought suit against Waterbury & Co. for fees, and had been awarded $500 by the jury. The defendant moved for a new trial, which motion was granted by Judge Baxter. Steenerson then appealed to the Supreme Court to set aside the order granting a new trial, but the Supreme Court decided in favor of the defendant and ordered a new trial.

Wilber F. Powell vs. August Gagnon was a case wherein the respondent Gagnon had given a note and mortgage for the payment of a threshing rig, but being unable to pay the note when due, the mortgagee seized the mortgaged property and not realizing enough from the sale of the property to pay the note, brought suit to recover the deficiency. Gagnon appealed to the supreme court on the ground that where property was taken and converted without foreclosure proceedings the mortgagee waived his right to a deficiency. The supreme court holds that it does not, and decided against Gagnon.

Benefit.

"The Eastern Star Quartettee" of five people, and "The Marcato Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club" of eight people, will appear at the Grand, Thursday of next week, Jan. 26th, in a benefit for "The Women's Relief Corps" of this city. The program arranged by those two excellent musical combinations promises to be one of the most entertaining ever rendered in this city. The former doing the singing and the latter the instrumental music in the way of solos, duets, trios on banjos, mandolines, guitars, etc. We trust the ladies will get a good house, as they are deserving, besides engaging two companies to appear at one time.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Real Merit

is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more,—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses by virtue of the peculiar combination, proportion and process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOR A COUNTY ROAD TAX.

The Iowa State Agricultuaal Society Puts Itself on Record.

DES MOINES, Jan 16—The good roads feature of the state agricultural society meeting proved to be a great success It brought out a great many men interested in this all absorbing question Ex Governor Larrabee said he was in favor of building good roads the state over He believed in taxation for that purpose, the county to pay half the expense and the state the rest. Judge Thayer read an exhaustive paper on government aid in making roads As to the cost of bad roads in the United States Judge Thayer said: "I have made a careful computation from such data as I have been able to obtain, of the cost of bad roads, and I find they tax what is understood to be agricultural products fully $135,000,000 annually I think it a moderate estimate to put the contributions to bad roads by the remaining traffic at an equal amount, making a total of $270,000,000"

EXCITED PARISIANS

Latest Talk Is About a Dictatorship and Military Usurpation.

NEW YORK, Jan 16—The Sun's Paris correspondent says the situation has assumed an ominous phase. Boulangist and socialist leaders believe a military usurpation is at hand, and signs multiply that some sort of crisis may be expected at any hour.

Death by Suffocation.

NEW YORK, Jan 16—Grandville Stevenson, second engineer, and Henry Thompson, third engineer, of the British steamship Glenbervie, were suffocated on that vessel The deaths were caused by the inhalation of the poisonous gas given off by a brazier of charcoal which had been kept burning for the purpose of warming the cabin

Clever Girls Who Play Football.

The School of Design for Women in Philadelphia has two football teams, and ever since October twenty two young women have entered into the rough and tumble sport with the same enthusiasm which distinguishes their efforts with the brush. The sophomore team of the University of Pennsylvania, hearing of the prowess of these fair rushers, sent in recently a letter addressing the manager of the art team as "dear sir" and desiring information as to their open dates.

After a period of brow corrugating reflection, the reply to the very flattering request of the wearers of the Pennsylvania red and blue, was sent in the shape of a red and blue Tam O'Shanter of sugar, gorgeous with floating ribbons and filled with succulent open dates stuffed with cream. It is quite easy to imagine the girl art student "kicking the goal," but you can trust her woman's wit to get the better of the university team without trying it.—New York Sun.

The Wives of French Men of Letters.

Apropos of what is now being written of Mme. Renan's co-operation in her husband's works, the records show that many of the wives of French men of letters have afforded valuable assistance to their lords. Alphonse Daudet not only discusses the plots of his novels with Mme. Daudet, but she also helps him to write them. Mme. Dieulafoy's co-operation in her husband's scientific missions and writings has won for her the red ribbon. Mme. Champfleury, who was the pupil as well as the goddaughter of Delacroix, executed many of the caricatures in Champfleury's comic works, and Mme. Esquiros is known to have written a portion of her husband's "Histoire des Montagnards."—Paris Letter.

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Jan. 3rd, 1893.

Barcunu, Joseph
Mckay, J.
Wilter, Peter 2
Erickson, Caren
Unsjad, Peter O.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

:-Benefit -:
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Thurs., Jan. 26th,
—1893—
Grand : Concert
The Eastern Star Quartette,
Five people, and the
Marcato Banjo, Mandoline
and Guitar Club,
(Eight people)
Special engagement of those two musical combinations to appear
ONE NIGHT ONLY
in a select program of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in a Benefit for
The Women's Relief Corps
of Crookston.
PLEASE REMEMBER.....
Besides seeing two first-class musical combinations for the price of one, you are aiding to support a good cause.
Watch the papers for testimonials. Don't slight the ladies. They will be around to see you, with tickets.

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.
Scandia-American Bank,
Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.
DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D.; C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Lucken.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Jan. 10th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on March 2nd, 1893, viz: Bart S. Aspaas, Hd. 14,620 for the nw¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John P. Jones, Ole Torgenson, Ole Stekke, Leonard Paulson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

6 MONTHS
Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,
Wednesday, December 28th,
The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the
REMNANTS MUST GO!
Fontaine & Anglim.

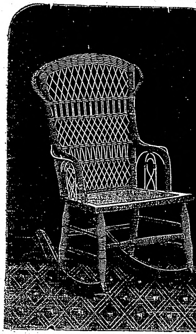
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JAN. 26 1893. NO. 41

CHRISTMAS FURNITURE.

$3.98. CLEARING OUT PRICES.



$1.05—Hardwood Bedsteads.
$1.95—Woven wire Springs
30c—Hard wood chairs.
$4.75—Hard wood eight foot Table
$3.00—40-pound wool Matress.
$13.25—Large, heavy Bedroom set, antique oak finish.
$28.00—6-piece Plush Parlor Set.
68c—Best heavy all wool Carpet.
68c—Extra grade Brussels Carpet.
$4.00—Per pair, with poles, full Chenille Curtains.
$6.75—Brussels Carpet Single Lounges.

We Carry the Stock.

24x200 feet floor crowded. Walls covered, Ceilings Full. Everything goes.

CROOKSTON FURNITURE CO. NEXT TO TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICIAL DIR C ORY.

State.

Governor........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State........Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District........Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor........C. U. Webster
Treasurer........J. T. Feaudry
Register of Deeds........John Amundson
Attorney........A. R. Holston
Sheriff........Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate........C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools........A. A. Lommen
Surveyor........O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r........W. H. Averill
Coroner........Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District........John E. Oppegaard
Second District........Anton Linden
Third District........M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District........C. P. Demers
Fifth District........Robt. Anderson

To-day

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

Hood's pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathatic.

For pains in the chest there is nothing better than a flannel cloth saturated with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It will produce a counter irritation without blistering, and is not so disagreeable as mustard; in fact is much superior to any plaster on account of its pain-relieving qualities. If used in time will prevent pneumonia. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

"For the past two or three years I have been subject to cramping pains in the stomach," says Mr. W. A. Baldwin, a hardware merchant of Boonville Dallas Co., Iowa. "I have tried a number of different remedies; the best one being Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy. One or two doses of it always cures me." Sold by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

The Woodpecker's Home.

The woodpecker's home is very like the kingfisher's, but it is dug in rotten wood instead of being bored in a bank of earth. From the great ivory billed species down to the little downy fellow of our orchards, the woodpeckers build their nest, or rather excavate them, on the same general plan. The hole at first goes straight into the wood, then turns downward, widening as it descends, until it gives room for the home. If you will go into any bit of unshorn woodland during early spring and will keep your eyes open, you will see a bright red head thrust out of a round window in some decaying trunk or bough, and the woodpecker will sing out, "Peer! peer!" which always seems to mean that his or her home is a most comfortable and enjoyable place.—Maurice Thompson in Golden Rule.

CAN STILL LOVE.

I thought I could not live if you were gone,
But life has taught me sterner things;
The bird whose mate is dead lives on—
Aye, lives and sings.
Perhaps his song has more of sadness—
A note or two of pain;
'Tis sweeter music with the mournful cadence
Than was the careless, joyful strain.

I stood beside your grave and wept alone
And thought love was forever dead to me;
My life had early lost love's glorious sunlight
And never more my heart could happy be.
But time has taught me many tender truths—
That life can never wholly be unblest.
I cannot live all lonely in this world of woe
Because I loved you, dear, the best.

The tender love that bears so much for me
I gladly take, nor feel
My love for you, dear one, has weaker grown,
My heart less stanch and leal.
I love you first, and you were always dearest,
Yet, like the bird whose mate is gone,
I still can find a tender joy in loving,
Nor wish to dwell forever here alone.

—Agnes L. Pratt.

The Sense of Smell in Dogs.

Dogs are able to track their masters through crowded streets, where recognition by sight is quite impossible, and can find a hidden biscuit even when its faint smell is still further disguised by eau de cologne. In some experiments Mr. Romanes lately made with a dog he found that it could easily track him when he was far out of sight, though no fewer than eleven people had followed him, stepping exactly in his footprints, in order to confuse the scent.

The dog seemed to track him chiefly by the smell of his boots, for when without them or with new boots on it failed, but followed, though slowly and hesitatingly, when his master was without either boots or stockings. Dogs and cats certainly get more information by means of this sense than a man can. They often get greatly excited over certain smells and remember them for very long periods.—Chambers' Journal.

Why the Child Cried.

A Brooklyn physician says that he was recently attending a family where the little man of the house was in a somewhat refractory humor, and thinking to quiet him he said, "How would you like it now if to punish you I should take your little sister away from you?" The boy sulked and did not reply, but as the doctor arose to take his leave the child burst into a woeful blubbering. He was asked what was the matter. "Doctor's goin away without takin sister," he answered.—New York Recorder.

Two Honest Men.

A Paris furniture dealer recently bought from an architect an old writing table, and in overhauling it he found a packet containing 1,600 francs. He at once informed the former owner of his find, and he was rewarded by an honest declaration on the part of the architect that the latter knew nothing whatever about the money and would not accept it.—Paris Letter.

Always Willing to Loan.

Merchant (to persistent peddler)—Oh, don't bother me this morning. I wish you'd kindly leave me alone.

Morris Abrams (producing wad)—Why, shertinly, my frent, how much and vot inderesht vill you gif?—Kate Field's Washington.

Sumatra Buffaloes in Water.

The buffaloes in Sumatra, according to an English traveler, in fear of the tiger take refuge at night in the rivers, where they rest in peace and comfort, with only their horns and noses sticking above the water.

Handling a book with apparent respect or disrespect is of course too fantastic a standard to be accepted literally, since physical awkwardness or nervousness may be responsible for harm rather than a lack of mental grace.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Subscriber's Reasons Why it Should be Closed on Sunday.

ANGUS, Jan. 21st, 1893.

Editor JOURNAL,

In the Crookston Tribune of last week, I saw an article on the Sunday closing of the Columbian Exposition which was very nearly akin to articles that used to appear in the JOURNAL concerning the passage of the Mills bill. It would not be worth a passing notice were it not so openly insulting to all Christian opinions.

The writer seems to greatly fear that this nation will violate the spirit of the constitution, and perhaps adopt a state religion and compel its citizens to adopt the same if it decides to honor the Sabbath by closing the Exposition on that day. He intimates that legislating religion into people is inconsistent with free government, and unjust to some people, probably meaning a few Jews and a fewer Seventh day Baptists or Adventists. He advises throwing the exposition open on Sundays and having each church which thinks it is wrong to attend on that day, discipline its members who do so, showing not only his lack of knowledge of church government, but his utter ignorance of the first principles of the Christian religion.

The Creator of the universe owns this little globe by right of creation. He also owns each individual thereon by that same right. He has commanded among other things to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Has explicitly forbidden all kinds of labor and pleasure on that day. Has promised to honor and bless all nations and persons keeping His commandments and to condemn and destroy all nations or persons who do not. This Sabbath day, originally the seventh, was changed to the first day of the week in honor of the resurrection of our Saviour and this change is recognized by all christian nations.

This nation by closing the exposition does not commit itself to any form of sectarianism or religion, it does not compel its citizens to keep the day, it simply declares to the world that, as a nation, it chooses to obey God and come out from under the condemnation pronounced against Godless nations. Should it fail so to do it has no right to the name Christian nation longer. It leaves the individual free to keep the day or not, and to take the consequences of his own doings. Should this nation allow the exposition to be open on Sundays, it would be another example of the greatest nation of the earth bowing down to the golden image, and worshiping it, in the place of God, for the only real reason for so doing would be for the money accruing to the management from Sunday's traffic, only I trust there would be many times three persons found who would not bow down even though the furnace yawned.

A greater question than this was never met by this nation and it must soon be decided on the one hand, in favor of God's humanity and righteousness, on the other, mammon whiskey and the devil. If we renounce our allegiance to the King of Kings and disobey his plain commands, letting our greed for gold and love of pleasure take their place, we lay ourselves as a nation, open to his hot displeasure and many look for the speedy destruction already being foretold by the signs of the times.

If this nation, the "refuge of all nations," founded by the christian fathers, is the great nation shadowed with wings (those of the eagle) beyond the rivers of Ethiopia which Isaiah foretells all the nations of the earth are commanded to watch when we lift up the ensign and to listen when we blow the trumpet then let it be with no uncertain sound. When citizens of all nations are visitors upon our shores, that we proclaim our allegiance to the King of Kings and honor him by obeying his commandments.

FARMER.

Peterson vs. Bakke.

A contest involving 160 acres of land near St. Hilaire was tried recently at the land office here. It appears that Per Peterson filed a preemption entry to the land some time in 1889—alleging settlement in 1886—which was prior to the government survey. His pre-emption expired in 1891, but for some cause he was unable to make proof and payment thereon as required by law and within the period allowed by law. Subsequently, in June, 1892, one John Bakke made application to enter the land under the homestead law and his application was accepted and his entry made June 25th, 1892.

A few days after Bakke's entry was filed, Peterson appeared at the local office, and made application to transmute his D. S. to a homestead entry. His application was refused for the reason that Bakke's homestead entry had been made and a second homestead could not be allowed on the same tract.

Peterson thereupon made application to the commissioner of the general land office to be allowed to transmute his D. S. and in support of his application recited that he had resided continuously on the land since 1887 and had made valuable improvements thereon. The commissioner of the general land office on October 11th, 1892, ordered a hearing in the premises, and January 17th, 1893, was the day set for hearing.

Both parties appeared on the day of the hearing with their respective attorneys. The evidence adduced at the hearing which continued during the 17th and 18th appeared to sustain all of the allegations of Peterson, and on the other hand, wholly failed to show that Bakke had made any attempt to comply with the law since he made his homestead entry. Although the period for establishing his residence had expired, it was not shown, at the hearing that he had done so.

A decision was on Jan. 21st made by the local office in favor of Peterson's right to the land.

Much interest was taken by both parties in the contest and tends to show that Polk county farm lands are being eagerly sought after. The land involved is about 12 miles east of St. Hilaire and in former years was not deemed very desirable, but the rapid settlement of the country in the meantime has rendered it desirable.

Cures for Diphtheria.

S. L. Dobson: "I hear that diphtheria is somewhat prevalent in some parts of the county, and I thought that a few remedies that I have preserved would be good items of news for your readers—and especially if any of them should be afflicted by this dread disease. So I brought these along for you:"

AN OLD CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

One of the most successful cures for diphtheria is one of the old woman remedies left over from the last century, says the New York Telegram. Medical science can't tell why it is good, but the facts remain that it cures as many people as drugs do. All the paraphernalia needed is a basin, some hot water and a good-sized funnel. The basin must be filled three-quarters full with very hot water, as hot as can be secured, boiling if possible. The patient takes the basin in his lap and places the open end in the water, then he blows through the mouth of it. This will send the steam from the water up from the basin to the throat and chest and he will naturally inhale a good deal of it. After ten or fifteen minutes relief will be experienced and if the operation is repeated frequently enough a permanent cure will be established.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

We have just received a recipe for diphtheria, says the New York Tribune, from a physician who says that of a 1,000 cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt 2 drachms, black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, 1 drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a tea cup half full of boiling water, stir well and then fill up with good vinegar; use every half hour, one, two three or four hours as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil and aqua ammonia mixed, every hour to the whole of the throat and to the breast bone every four hours, keeping flannel to the part.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal and let the patient draw some into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple and should be tried whenever occasion may require; many valuable lives may be saved, the informant believes, by prompt treatment as above.

Senator Hompe's Scheme.

Moorhead News:—The News has good reasons for stating that the bill introduced by Senator Hompe providing for erecting a grain and produce elevator at Duluth, is a scheme of the large farmers to procure a place to store their grain at the expense of the state. It would be of very little if any practical benefit to the multitude of small farmers, while to the large ones, who are already better able to take care of themselves than the small ones, would derive large and valuable benefits from such facilities. There are insuperable objections to the enactment of such a measure, as the News has heretofore pointed out, and we do not think it will pass the judiciary committee of the houses. If it should run the gauntlet of both houses, it would find in Governor Nelson an obstacle hard to pass, in our opinion.

Rhinehart-Anderson Election Case.

Last Saturday the election and contest case of Rhinehart vs Anderson was brought before Judge Ives in the court house here. Montague & Bucklen appeared for Rhinehart and L. E. Gossman for Anderson. Rhinehart was short only three votes. The dispute is only about the vote cast in the town of Grand Forks, in which 51 votes were cast—49 for Anderson, 1 for Nesbit, and 1 for Rhinehart, as appears by the returns. Some of the points presented by the prosecution are that: two men swear they voted for Rhinehart, one man swears that Anderson, in violation of the law, asked him in the voting room to vote for him (Anderson), and he did on that request vote for him and would not otherwise have done so. Two men—one a brother-in-law of Anderson's and the other his hired man—were appointed by the board to show men how to vote, and these two men went into the booths with the voters. Anderson was himself clerk of election and numbered all the tickets after they were voted.

The judge has the case under consideration and will render his decision as soon as possible.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Jan. 21st, 1893.

Erickson, Thomas Dalen
Erickson, Charley
Pederson, Mrs. Andria
Welch, Alice
Erickson, Mrs. E.
Stockmeyer, John

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Thief River Falls Press—Wood is being brought into town in abundance this winter. It ranges in price from $1.50 for soft to $3.00 per cord for hard wood.—The poles are set and wires strung to connect this station with the outside world by telegraph. The line will be in operation this week.

Detroit Record:—Governor Nelson made an important appointment last Monday in the selection of Judge Ira B. Mills as a member of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, vice General Williams, of Fergus Falls, whose term had expired. In this important position Judge Mills' experience on the bench will serve him well, and we predict that time will prove the wisdom of Governor Nelson's choice.

Suffocated by Sweet Odors.

The Sybarites slept on beds stuffed with rose leaves; the tyrant Dionysius had his couch filled with them; Versus would travel with a garland on his head and around his neck, and over his litter he had a thin net, with rose leaves intertwined. Antiochus luxuriated upon a bed of blooms even in winter days and nights, and when Cleopatra entertained Antony she hand roses covering the floor to the depth, it is said, of an ell.

We are told that Heliogabalus supplied so many at one of his banquets that several of his guests were suffocated in the endeavor to extricate themselves from the abundance—victims of a surfeit of sweet odors.—Philadelphia Times

Ammonia in Coal.

Some 13,000,000 tons of coal are burned in London yearly. About 4,000,000 are utilized by the gas manufacturing companies; 9,000,000 are burned in household and industrial fire grates. Each ton contains sufficient ammonia to produce, if treated with sulphuric acid, twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds of sulphate of ammonia. The total loss of this fertilizing agent is therefore, say, 9,990 tons. As the price of sulphate of ammonia is £9 10s. the ton, the monetary loss is £94,905 every year. If we were less wasteful we should not be so much obliged to ransack Chili and Peru for artificial manures.—National Review.

Hard to Find.

Walter Satterlee, the artist, says one of the greatest difficulties he meets is the lack of models in this country whose hair is so black that it has blue or purple lights in it. He adds that what he wants is common in Europe, but almost unattainable here.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cause for Regret.

Lady—I don't like this picture so well as I did the last one you took of me.

Photographer—Ah, madam, I have not the artistic taste that I had when I was young, and besides my camera is getting old.—New York Weekly.

WHERE WOMEN REIGN

THE GENTLE SEX HAS BECOME A POWER IN WASHINGTON.

Hundreds of Women Hold Working Positions in the Various Departments of the National Capital Without Losing Their Social Standing.

Washington is getting to be woman's paradise. There is no other place in the wide, wide world where women earn as much money, are as independent and are as deferentially treated by men as they are in Washington. The influence of women in the affairs of this mighty nation has been a subject of frequent comment. Many interesting and highly imaginative stories have been told of the woman lobbyist until the discreet wives of most of our migratory statesmen have taken to traveling around with them, and never under any circumstances let them remain alone amid the temptations of the capital. This is a palpable injustice to the lawgivers, and involves an unnecessary hardship upon the anxious matrons.

In the place of an imaginary and romantic influence upon the lawmaking of this free for all government there has thus grown up the real and substantial influence exercised by the ever present and zealous guardian of her husband's morals. Meanwhile, from being the mender of her lord's socks and torn trousers, the wife of the statesman has come to realize that she can occupy another and higher sphere in life, and feeling her power has begun by making all around her feel it, who in turn emulate her independence. So it comes that from a combination of politics, society bobbing and female domination the women of Washington have established a status for themselves.

Should all the men be suddenly called away from the capital for a journey across the Styx there is no legitimate business that would be left without a votary and no profession would fall into decline. Beyond the closing of a few charitable institutions things would remain as they are. Lawsuits would be no fewer or less skillfully conducted; doctors and druggists would still get in their daily work; butchers and bakers and candlestick makers would still be sufficiently numerous; preachers and merchants would equal the demand; barbers would be more plenty than beards; real estate agents would still be forming pools and combinations and speculating in city and suburban property. An undertaker is about the only thing of importance which would not be found. Thus far the men have that business to themselves.

When Spinner opened the departments for the emplyment of women he gave them an opportunity for advancement. The thing has worked itself out now and the female clerk is an established institution, so to speak, in good standing, with a fair income—and sometimes a fair face as well—recognized and approved of by good society, and in a measure fashionable. Her social standing as a class comes perhaps from the fact that she is more often the friend of the wives of statesmen than of the statesmen themselves, those watchful guardians exercising some discretion in the matter of favors to their own sex.

Out of this has come the recognition of woman as a self supporting creature, without loss of standing, and not all being able to get into the departments or to always hold places once secured they have invaded other occupations and professions once sacred to the wearers of trousers. Of course female teachers, doctors and lawyers are no longer a novelty, and a great many have gone into a small private brokerage business. One woman has gone regularly into the real estate, loan, trust and insurance business, and has turned out to be one of the best "business men" of the thousand and one who keep their eyes on every foot of ground in and about Washington. She has opened up new subdivisions, formed syndicates and done booming with the best of them. The girls have almost driven young men out of the stenography and typewriting business, and even around the political headquarters, where men only used to be employed, women now outnumber men two to one.

The best of it all is that with all this the social status of the women remains unchanged; they are still treated with the greatest deference and courtesy, and a "strong minded" woman is a rarity.

What would you think to see a shopgirl in a tailor made riding habit galloping through Central park on a stylish horse? It would not be a common sight. It is not at all uncommon to see parties of shopgirls—salesladies—well dressed and well mounted, riding along the most fashionable drives, looking as stylish and pretty and enjoying themselves as much as the richest daughter of fashion whom they may pass on the road. The girls in some of the larger stores belong to riding clubs and have riding masters who take them out two or three times a week.—Baltimore News.

Charlotte, N. C., boasts of a double faced potato. One side is claimed to be a perfect representation of a bear, and the other, it is said, is a fair mold of a calf.

At the table of Cambaceres a sturgeon of 187 pounds was served, brought on by four footmen, preceded by two flutists, four violinists and a Swiss guardsman, halberd in hand.

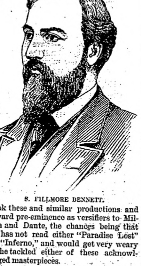
DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE PEOPLE'S POETS.

THE AUTHORS OF "FARM BALLADS" AND "SWEET BY AND BY."

Will Carleton and Dr. Bennett Are Not Miltons or Dantes, but They Touch the Popular Heart—Carleton's Beautiful Tribute to Whittier.

The songs the people love are the songs that endure. They have a vitality that is foreign to the productions of great minds. Almost any one who is in touch with human sympathies and human passions is familiar with the tunes and words of "Annie Laurie," "Garryowen," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Home, Sweet Home," "Old Hundred," and so on. The hearer may not know the names of the authors, although the melody thrills his very soul, yet if he is of literary pretensions and is called on for a verdict regarding poets and poetry it is quite probable that he would overlook these and similar productions and award pre-eminence as versifiers to Milton and Dante, the chances being that he has not read either "Paradise Lost" or "Inferno," and would get very weary if he tackled either of these acknowledged masterpieces.



S. FILLMORE BENNETT.

It may be as well to assert right here that this busy, bustling generation of which we are a part wants its poetry to appeal not so much to critical intellects as to hearts that throb in consonance with the woes, the joys, the aspirations and the honest triumphs of fellow strugglers in the daily toil to win bread and to make the world better worth living in.

If the singer can send out lines that live, he may not be remembered, but his words will remain the heritage and inspiration of the common people. That, I fancy, will be the case with Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett, who now resides at Richmond, Ills. The name probably is familiar to few, yet he is the author of a song that has been heard in all lands of this round globe. Years ago, at Elkhorn, Wis., he wrote "The Sweet By and By," and although the words are well known to most readers it is not inappropriate to bring them in closer touch with those glorious verses of hope and aspiration:

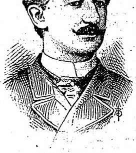
There's a land that is fairer than day,
  And by faith we can see it afar,
For the Father waits over the way
  To prepare us a dwelling place there.

In the sweet by and by
  We shall meet on that beautiful shore—
In the sweet by and by
  We shall meet on that beautiful shore.

We shall sing on that beautiful shore
  The melodious songs of the blest,
And our spirits shall sorrow no more—
  Not a sigh for the blessing of rest.

To our Bountiful Father above
  We will offer the tribute of praise
For the glorious gift of his love
  And the blessings that hallow our days.

A more voluminous writer than Dr. Bennett is the well known Will Carleton, whose reputation was made when he published those two pathetic poems of country life, "Over the Hills to the Poor House" and "Betsy and I Are Out." He has grown well to do of late and somewhat neglectful of his wizard pen, but not long ago the occasion and the theme brought him up to his standard. He went to Haverhill, Mass., attended the Whittier memorial services and read a long poem, from which the following extracts, that possess particular metrical beauty as well as heart sentiment, are taken:



WILL CARLETON.

Sing, Merrimac; lift thy sweet voice above
All other streams; thou wast his river love.
Through thy green valleys crept the unclad feet
That soon should walk fame's palace bordered street;
Upon thy banks first flashed the dreams in view
That brightened all the world in coming true;
He loved the gallant words and deeds to praise
Of thy advance guard of colonial days;
He loved upon fame's canvas high to lift
Thy brilliant present, with its scenes of thrift;
He strove to make thy future doubly sure
With precepts, which, like diamonds, will endure;
  His spirit lingers here!
His gallantry watched kindly on her way
The humble maid that tossed the fragrant hay;
His pity sought the fallen conquered brave,
And left its tears upon an Indian grave;
With flowers of justice and of love he strewed
The witch's child by zealotry pursued;
Even the soul in endless darkness thrown
Had pity from his muse; there was no moan
  Escaped his eager ear!

F. X. WHITE.

KEEPING OUT CHOLERA.

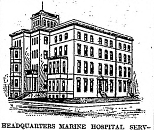
How the Federal Quarantine Service Is Conducted.

Surgeon General Walter Wyman has suddenly and one might say painfully become an exceedingly prominent member of the federal government, for he is at the head of the marine hospital and national quarantine establishment. As the law now stands he has the last word on preventive measures, and the medical authorities say cholera is certain to get in unless extraordinary precautions are taken to keep it out. The prospect is anything but pleasant. Cholera is already prevalent in some foreign ports. Its entrance here at any time would be an evil, but this year a calamity indeed, for, in the expressive language of Witness Wilkinson in the Beecher trial, it "would knock the World's fair higher than a kite."

Congress has taken the matter up, and so have all the medical associations in the coast cities. Many others have added their advice, and in the multitude of counselors there is a deal of confusion. Shall there be national or local quarantine or a combination of the two? Shall immigration be suspended for one year from March 1, as Senator Chandler proposes, or for a few months only, as others propose, or a rigid system of inspection be relied on, as Congressmen Rayner, of Maryland, and Brosius, of Pennsylvania, propose?

Surgeon General Wyman goes much further. He would combine the several stringent measures proposed and have not only a national quarantine and very rigid inspection of all cabin passengers, but total suspension of immigration by steerage to begin at once. He wanted it on the 1st of January and thinks that valuable time has already been lost. And it is a fact worth noting that the leading physicians in the Atlantic coast cities agree with him. Meanwhile it is a satisfaction to know that the national quarantine service is already well organized and has often proved its efficiency.

It was founded by law in 1798-9 and has since been much improved and extended. In 1871 it was reorganized and made a bureau of the treasury department. The statute of 1799 provided for the observance of state health regulations by federal officers and gave the president power to purchase or erect quarantine warehouses and to remove certain branches of the government to places of safety during epidemics of contagious diseases. By the law of 1878 vessels arriving from infected ports are to be kept out, United States consuls are required to report the state of health at such ports and to notify the marine hospital service of the departure of infected vessels, while officers of state quarantines are empowered to act in emergencies as officers of the national quarantine.



HEADQUARTERS MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON.

In 1879 a national board of health was created, but was allowed to expire soon after by failure to make appropriations for it. In 1888 eight federal quarantine stations were established. These divide between them the entire coast of the United States and are under the control of the national marine hospital service. The nerve center, so to speak, of all their ramifications is in the so called Butler building at Washington, a granite structure directly facing the Capitol on the south.

In the entire service are over 500 persons distributed among the quarantine stations near the coast cities. At their head, with almost absolute power, is Dr. Walter Wyman, and his assistants are Surgeons H. W. Austin, F. W. Mead, J. J. Kinyoun and G. T. Vaughan. Besides, there are sixteen other graduated surgeons, twenty-two passed assistant surgeons, eighteen assistant surgeons, seventy-six acting assistant surgeons and thirty hospital stewards. The remaining 850 persons are nurses, attendants, seamen and quarantine officers of various grades.

The service employs six vessels. Four are simply disinfecting steamers and used only locally at the main stations; but two, the Dagmar and the Charles Foster, are fine seagoing steamers. By the last assignment the former is on duty at the Delaware breakwater and the latter at the Cape Charles quarantine. The other six quarantine stations are located on Sapelo island, Georgia, Key West and the Dry Tortugas, on Chandaleur island, off the Mississippi coast, at San Francisco and San Diego, Cal., and at Port Townsend, Wash. Of all these that at San Francisco, with a hospital on Angel island, is confessedly the best and many think the finest quarantine station in the world.

In all branches of the service there is now unusual activity and vigilance, and Dr. Wyman urges that inspection shall begin in foreign ports at once by direct instructions to American consuls; that immigrant vessels from any port not above suspicion be detained; that if any contagious disease appears after its sailing the vessel be required to return; that most rigid national quarantine be established at once and every city be put in the best possible condition. In short, he means to keep the cholera out, and may the Lord be good to him!

Thinks Her Perfect.

A Baltimore artist who is at work on a statue to be called "The Diving Girl" thinks he has found a perfect model in the person of Miss Clara Beckwith, who has considerable repute as a swimmer. He declares her proportions more symmetrical than those of the lady who figures as Montana's silver statue.

LANGUAGE IS SWEET.

EXPRESSION BY THE TONGUE IS NECESSARY TO HAPPINESS.

Life Would Be Mighty Desolate Without Sweet Words—Much More Beautiful Could We Make This Existence if We Took More Pains in Talking.

How would you enjoy life with sweet words left out? My littlest one runs to me and with both arms about my neck pulls me down to kiss me, and whispers as if it were a new secret: "Papa, I love you. Oh, how I just do love, love you!" What a pest it is to be pulled about so when one is busy! How it dislocates one's collar and one's thoughts! But what would you take for such prattle? How would you like it checked, and instead of such spontaneity be compelled to imagine you are loved? Dear me, old man, but why so fussy? Do you not know you are loved? Do not actions speak louder than words? Does not your wife cook your meals, and does not your girl put your room in order? Must you also be mussed over and gabbled to in order to be satisfied?

Then comes my oldest boy, a grand fellow, stout and wholesome and brainy, and before I am aware his arm is about my neck, and he pulls my head over on his shoulder with a kiss and a "Papa, you are awful dear to me." Pshaw, what is there in words? A few sounds—nothing else! I am not so certain about that. I only know that I would not take a mint of money for that small bouquet of my boy's words. No, not for the world would I have to guess at his affection and get hungry for a solid certainty. There is not enough such eloquence, as I have looked about the world. And yet it should not flow too easily. Tonguy love is quite another thing from open heartedness. In my opinion we should bring up our young folk to easily and frankly express their feelings, only not to express any more than they feel. The art and trick of speech is to be more eloquent than true, and so to turn love into a lie.

Somewhere I have lately read a good story of a married couple that from some spleen vowed not to speak to each other. Well, if they had not really loved they could have got on without talk, but in this case they could not. So by happy inspiration they used the household cat as a go between. "Go," said Betsy, "and tell John that dinner is ready." "Go," answered John, "and tell Betsy I am on hand." "Here, puss," says John, "tell Betsy this pudding is remarkably good, and I will take another plate of it if she pleases." "Go tell John," answers Betsy, "that I am glad he likes this peach shortcake, and he shall have three pieces if he will."

So for years they kept their vows, but told their love and got on famously. It is a general fact that friendship grows stronger by a short separation and correspondence by pen. A man or woman will say sweet or true things in a letter that they would not say first by mouth. I do not quite understand this, but I know it is true. Friends treasure letters, and friendship never is quite itself until a few letters have passed. I encourage young folk to write letters to learn the art of talking well. One would suppose it would be the other way—that good talkers should write well.

How came it about that the tongue and adjacent organs got control of language? Possibly Dido can explain this. She leaps and bounds about me in overwhelming joy. Her nose is in my face and her paws on my chest. At last, utterly unable to express all her emotion, she throws back her head and explodes in a bark. It is nothing but an explosion, but it is a great relief to her. That is the beginning of speech in all creatures—only a noise made by the rush of emotion through the mouth. By and by this noise is modified to express different emotions. The dog can express a dozen passions and resentments, and yet most of these are told by the tail and the body in general.

The next step is, or was, to modify these sounds into musical roles. The bird does not enunciate first, but sings. The lower races sing well and talk badly. The highest art is to sing well and talk equally well. So language slowly gets stolen by a certain set of organs that at first had little to do with it. The legs and hands come less into play to tell emotions; the tail, which has done so much animal talking, is aborted. I think it is aborted mainly because its functions are mostly passed over to the tongue. I have not heard whether the tailed tribe of Africans wag those appendages in friendly greeting like dogs or not. I would not own a tailless cat or have a horse's tail even clipped of its hair. It is to abbreviate speech; it is to lop off the organ of expression.

You will see that my theory about the development of language accounts for many abnormal forms of speech. Profanity is a mere explosion of sound, closely allied to the dog's bark and the cat's squall. It is not so wicked as it is beastly. It is the natural language of a vulgar fellow who has no art of high language. Half the world talks by explosion and expletives. The more beastly a man's habits the more profane he becomes by necessity. It is his natural language. What a stretch it is from such a man to Coleridge or Emerson or Lowell!

I heard of a man the other day, "Ah, he is a great scientist, to be sure, but he is also such a splendid talker." The art of saying fine things finely you cannot afford to be without. "Live with wolves and you will learn to howl," says the Spanish proverb. We ought to be able to add, "Live with men and you will learn to talk well." But that is not so. There are too few really good talkers—really wise and witty tongues.—E. P. Powell in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He Knew.

Judge—Come, you'd better plead guilty. You'll get off easier.

Prisoner—Ah, I twig yer lay. Yer want to get home to dinner!—London Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Elizabeth Messer
Baltimore, Md.

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All Said She Could Not Live a Month

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"I must praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is wonderful medicine. I suffered 10 years with **Neuralgia and Dyspepsia** and **fainting spells.** Sometimes I would be almost stiff with cold perspiration. I spent a great deal of money for medical attendance, but I did not get any benefit until my daughter told me about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I began to take it. I weighed less than 100 lbs. and was

A Picture of Misery

Every one who saw me thought I could not live another month. But I began to improve at once after beginning with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have gradually gained until I am now **perfectly cured.** I eat well, sleep well, and am **in perfect health.** I owe all to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F. Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Nellsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebeau,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetla
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

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Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
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THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
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Crookston Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	9:19 a.m.

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TEACHERS:—R. C. Holaday, Nellie B. Perry and L. E. Gossman.
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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
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CHEAPER AND BETTER
Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine.** We have also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.
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UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

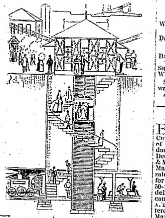
How Berlin Proposes to Solve the Problem of Rapid Transit.

Railroads on the surface, railroads in the air and railroads underground have been tried in the great cities, and their relative advantages are still hotly disputed by engineers and the public. New York and Brooklyn are completely "mashed" on their elevated roads. All they want is an improvement of the system to permit of more trains at the busy hours and one more road to supply rapid transit from the city hall region straight to the north end of the city. London seems to be equally well satisfied with her wonderful underground system, and now Berlin has declared her intention to abolish surface tracks and put all the lines under ground.

In truth, the conditions are different. The trolley and electric motor systems would not do at all in the busy sections of Berlin or New York, and the London omnibuses on Broadway or Park row would be simply ridiculous. Even in the German capital, with its placid, home loving and phlegmatic people, there were counted within sixteen hours on the corner of Friedrich strasse and Unter den Linden 120,016 foot passengers and 13,470 vehicles, and on the Potsdamerplatz 87,200 foot passengers and 17,360 vehicles. Every year social philosophers protest against the "mad rush of people to the cities," and every year the rush is greater.

The Berlin electric company intimates that the necessary tunnels will cost $212,500 per mile, as under the city at a depth of from ten to twenty feet has already been constructed a great labyrinth of gas and sewer pipes and telegraph and telephone wires, while the bed of a broad and deep river would appear to be an insuperable obstacle. But London has overcome almost equal obstacles, and since November, 1890, electric motors have been introduced in that part of the tunnel which connects the city with the southern suburbs. The result exceeded the most sanguine expectations. All the difficulties which the steam engines produced were removed at once by this change.

An additional difficulty in Berlin, however, is that the citizens will not submit to have the streets torn up even temporarily, and so a new system of tunneling must be adopted. Railroad Director Mackinson has recently invented a machine especially for this kind of work, which is considered a marvelous success. As far as the unscientific mind can comprehend his system, it seems to consist mainly of driving each separate section of the tunnel forward into the earth.



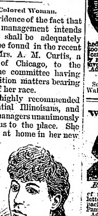
STATION OF THE BERLIN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

These sections are big, solid rings, made of the best iron and steel, which are so constructed that they can be fitted together hermetically before the final completion of the tunnel. One ring after the other is driven into the earth, while contrivances particularly prepared for this purpose haul away the dirt and sand as if some magical power were at work. Thick external and internal layers of cement protect the metal, all of which will constitute a mighty structure against which all the powers of the underworld will not be able to prevail. Two tunnels will be laid, with a single track in each, so as as to avoid all possible danger of collisions. As to elevated roads, the Berliners will not listen to the proposition, as they want privacy in their homes and quiet both at home and cafe, and maybe they are right.

A Talented Colored Woman.

An additional evidence of the fact that the World's fair management intends that every interest shall be adequately represented may be found in the recent appointment of Mrs. A. M. Curtis, a colored woman, of Chicago, to the secretaryship of the committee having in charge all exposition matters bearing upon the welfare of her race.

Mrs. Curtis was highly recommended by several influential Illinoisans, and the board of lady managers unanimously supported her claims to the place. She will be thoroughly at home in her new position, for she has for many years been engaged in work having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the colored race, and being a woman of remarkable intelligence and possessing executive ability in a marked degree she has earned the confidence and respect of the people of Chicago. Mrs. Curtis' wide acquaintance with prominent people was gained while she was the solicitor for the Chicago Provident hospital. Her husband, Dr. A. M. Curtis, a physician of good reputation, is the surgeon of this institution.



MRS. A. M. CURTIS.

Mrs. Curtis' work at the World's fair will consist principally in attending to what might be called the "colored press work" of the exposition.

My Sweetheart's Face

—that's my wife's you know—wears a cheerful, life-is-worth-living expression, ever since I presented her a box of

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

She is always recommending *Kirk's* soaps to her friends—says she is through with experiments—has just what she needed to make labor easy, and ensure perfectly clean clothes. She knows what she's talking about—don't forget it.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap The Soap for Cuts Wounds and Bruises

WANTED SALESMEN

Big pay this season. We give our men seed and seed potatoes to sell in addition to complete line of nursery stock, thus enabling them to make their services worth nearly twice as much as with any other house in the country. Work all the year. Apply quick, stating age.

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NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
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For 1893

Has a larger Daily Circulation than any other Republican newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

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Founded Dec. 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies daily. The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York. The PRESS is a National Newspaper. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the the PRESS.

The PRESS has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points. The PRESS Sunday Edition is a splendid paper, covering every current topic of interest. The PRESS Weekly Edition contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

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The Press has no superior in New York.

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Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year	$5 00
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Address THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court on the 31st day of December, 1886, in an action wherein Johnson & Marshall are plaintiffs, and Joseph Grover and Mary Grover are defendants, in favor of the said plaintiffs, and against the said defendants, for the sum of one hundred and sixty two and 50-100 dollars, which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff in and for the said county of Polk, I have this 14th day of December A. D. 1892, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants Joseph Grover and Mary Grover in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lot eight (8), in block twenty-eight (28), of Kretzchmar's addition to the village of Red Lake Falls according to the plat thereof now on record in the office of register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto, all the above described property being situated in the village of Red Lake Falls, county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that I the undersigned, as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated December 14th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN.
Sheriff of Polk county, Minn.
By Simon Paul, Deputy.

CHAS. E. BOUGHTON,
Attorney for plaintiff.

136-42

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.

Address Pond Lily Company,
No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.

Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

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GRAND FORKS, - - - - - - - NORTH DAKOTA.

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BUSINESS COLLEGES under the above name offers facilities superior to any school in the Northwest for obtaining a Practical Education. Four Courses. Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting, Ornamental Penmanship and English. Students receive personal instruction and can enter at any time and take just such studies as they desire Evening School now in session. Good board $2.00 per week TUITION REASONABLE. Three thousand Handsome Catalogues for Free Distribution. Send for one. Write for particulars.

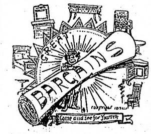
H. L. RUCKER, President. J. J. SWENGEL, Principal.

THE LIQUOR HABIT CURED!

HAVE YOU A FRIEND, near or remote, who has fallen a victim to the tyrannical appetite for liquor or morphine. Are you interested in having him released from the bondage—a bondage worse than death? What would you not give in time or money to enable him to break the galling chains of appetite and give him power to stand upon his feet in the dignity of his true manhood? Can this be done? you ask. Yes, induce him to take the Silver Ash Treatment at Moorhead, Minn., and the diseased condition will be cured, the appetite for drink will be destroyed and he will be a man again. We know it will cure him. The Institute is located on Front Street, over Mackall's drug store; H. D. Scott is manager and Dr. D. C. Darrow, an old and successful practitioner in Moorhead, is physician in charge. For particulars and terms of treatment, address

AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
Moorhead, Minnesota.



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Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.

OPERA BLOCK,
Crookston, - - - Minn.

Dainerd Bros.

(Successors to Chas. Smith.)

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FREH AND SALT MEATS,
Game and Fish.

FARMERS, We want your Beef Cattle, Poultry, Hides and Furs, and will pay you the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for them.

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Veterinary Surgeon.

Horse Dentistry a Specialty.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

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Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

NEW CIGAR STORE

SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Second Street,
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Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff. Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

CALL IN.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana	FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS	100 or more, along the Great Fort hern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.	LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.	Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth.	In the Northwest. Free Lands, New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetes Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.	Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines	These have made Montana the richest state per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

Order to Examine Accounts.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court, special term Jan. 17, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ole Nelson deceased: On reading and filing the petition of Hanna Nelson, administratrix of the estate of Ole Nelson deceased, representing among other things that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893. By the court.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[40-42]

S. L. COLLINS,

Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D., 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8.40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 28th, A. D., 1892.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys.

[37-43]

IT'S A FACT

—THAT THE—

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in

Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

—AND—

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays.

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

—THE—

Polk County Journal.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE Clay county agricultural society has decided to hold its fair at Glyndon this year as usual.

IF the present legislature keeps up its record of economy thus far established, the republican party will be able to point with pride to the legislature of '93.

ON January 1st, 1894, the charter of the Louisiana Lottery will expire and the concern will remove to the republic of Honduras, where they have secured a charter for 50 years.

SENATOR EATON has introduced a bill limiting the legislative session to 60 days. Better limit the salary of the members to a certain amount for the session and let them stay there as long as they want to.

EX-PRESIDENT RUTHFORD B. Hayes is another prominent American who has gone the way of all flesh. He was a gallant soldier, and was elected to congress, and afterwards to the presidency on his war record.

THE judiciary committee has submitted a measure for a revision of the statutes, and asks that $12000 be appropriated for the work. This would be money well spent if the work of revision was placed in the right hands.

SENATOR IGNATIUS DONNELLY voted for the resolution in favor of the passage of the anti-option bill by congress. He said he hated Washburn and he disliked some parts of the bill, but on the whole he thought it would be a beneficial measure.

H. M. GOODELL'S name appears at the head of the McIntosh News as publisher of that sheet. A queer combination that News seems to be. It was Paul Bodine who put in a bid on behalf of the News for the county printing, but his name don't appear in the sheet anywhere. Who is Goodell anyway?

THE Tribune calls Commissioner Anderson a republican, but as he was elected on the people's party ticket, and voted to make a democratic paper the official county paper, it is very hard to see just where his republicanism comes in. As the populists now disown him, Mr. Anderson will be a political outcast, unless he affiliates with one of the old parties.

THE Kansas legislature has done nothing thus far but quarrel. The populists control the senate and the republicans the house and in each branch the controlling party are threatening to crush out enough of their opponents to give them a majority on joint ballot. It is always said that it is a good thing to have political parties about evenly divided, and then there is less chance of the dominant party becoming corrupt, but it is detrimental to the interests of the people when no party in a legislative body has a good working majority.

BERNDT ANDERSON, of St. Paul, the editor of a Swedish paper, has been appointed state dairy and food commissioner. Some of the other appointments recently made by governor Nelson are Hon. Fred Von Baumbach, state game and fish commissioner; W. D. Tomlin, boiler inspector for old Fifth district; S. S. Brown, surveyor general of logs for Second district; Niles Carpenter, member of board of equalization, Tenth district; Dr. W. H. Leonard, member state board of health; C. P. McGinnis, member state board of corrections and charities; Dr. H. W. Brazie, member of state lunacy commission.

A. KAISER, editor of the Thirteen Towns, published at Fosston, who was appointed surveyor-general of logs and lumber for the seventh district by governor Merriam and recently confirmed by the senate, has been re-appointed by govenor Nelson. When the matter of his conformation came before the senate the first time Senator Lommen opposed his confirmation on the ground that Mr. Kaiser belonged to the "pine land ring." But he was confirmed almost unanimously. A man from the southern part of the state who may have heard some talk of a "pine-land ring" up here—might be excusable for making a break of this kind; but it seems strange that a man from this county could deliberately make such a charge, knowing, as he does, that a "pine-land ring" exists here only in imagination. Mr. Kaiser is a staunch republican—loyal to his party and true to his friends and every newspaper man in this part of the country will be glad to see him get this plum.

THE Red River Dalen is now owned by Messrs. Muus and Bydal. It seems these gentlemen have paid off some mortgages on the plant—about $1,600—and have transferred the whole business to themselves—so the story goes. This concern was incorporated as a stock company when it started, and $3,600 worth of its stock bought by the zealous people's party adherents. Although the paper appeared prosperous, it is said to have been falling behind at the rate of $1,000 per year. The stockholders have all been frozen out by Messrs. Muus and Bydal and nearly all the stock bought up at 10 and 15 cents on the dollar, until the aforesaid gentlemen controlled the paper. It was rumored last fall that the paper—or its manager—reaped quite a harvest from the Dalen's support of the different tickets in the field. But the paper continued to get into debt until it has been sold for $1,600. Its subscription list has been melting away like the snow in springtime, and some of the merchants have had to quit advertising in it as the Scandinavian have such a hatred of the sheet now that they are prejudiced against any one who patronizes it, thinking they must be friends of the paper. If things continue in this way much longer there will be another defunct Scandinavian newspaper in this bailiwick.

ALTHOUGH desperate efforts have been made by the Great Northern and the Iron Range railroads to force the Duluth & Winnipeg road into the hands of a receiver, the latter concern has paid up its indebtedness and is now—in fact always has been—in a solvent condition. Last Friday General Manager Fisher, of the Duluth & Winnipeg paid over $600,000 to the Minneapolis Trust company to settle claims which they held against the road. There is no doubt but J. J. Hill fully expected to get control of this road, and utilize the portion already built when he extended the Fosston branch to Duluth. The Duluth & Winnipeg people say that their original plans will be carried out and that the road will be completed. In this event, it is hard to foretell just what Mr. Hill will do, but if he does not absorb the aforesaid Duluth & Winnipeg, the latter will have to be possessed of plenty of money because Mr. Hill has long had his eye upon the rich natural resources of the wilds of Northern Minnesota, and has only been awaiting the proper time to push the Great Northern out in that direction. Now that the Pacific extension is completed, he can give more attention to this matter and there is every reason to believe that the coming summer will see considerable road-building through this northern country. A direct line from Crookston to Duluth would give the Great Northern a splendid line from the Pacific ocean to Lake Superior, and the through business alone would warrant the building of this connection to say nothing of the rich country it would traverse and open up.

EX-MAYOR WINSTON of Minneapolis has sent to the legislature a bill for an act to regulate elections. It is to take the place of the present election law, is to retain all its good features. It is intended to give a simple system of voting and a more rapid system of counting the votes. Under the proposed system the ballots are to contain each of the party tickets arranged in parallel columns, each tickets separate from the other, substantially as now printed under the so-called "Australian ballot system" of Colorado. Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and other states, the aim being to combine the best features of each. Proposed constitutional amendments are to be printed at the bottom, distinct from the main ballot, and each ticket is to be headed by its party designation, followed by a small square in which the voter desiring to cast a straight ticket may make a cross. To vote a mixed ticket he may cross each candidate voted for as at present or make a cross at the head as stated which will count for all candidates thereon save those crossed in the other columns. Under this system the democratic voter who at the last election wished to vote a straight ticket except for election of governor would have only to make one cross under the heading "Democrats Ticket" and a cross opposite the name of Nelson. The method for voting a mixed ticket where a number of candidates are elected to one office, as in the case of representatives, park commissioners, etc., is greatly simplified, the leading idea being how not to defeat the intent of the voter.

Mr. Winston has taken a great deal of pains to get up the present bill, and it would undoubtedly be an improvement on the present system, which has been found to be very cumbersome.

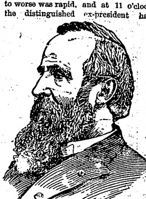
GEN. HAYES DEAD

THE EX-PRESIDENT EXPIRES AT HIS OHIO HOME.

His Death Came Suddenly, He Having Been Reported as Improving Only a Few Hours Previously—A Short Biographical Sketch.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 18—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock.

Early in the evening an inquiry elicited the response that the general had passed a fairly well day and was resting easily. The change from better to worse was rapid, and at 11 o'clock the distinguished ex-president had passed away. The first intelligence was received of this when Webb B. Hayes announced that his father had just died.



RUTHERFORD B HAYES.

Ex-President Hayes left home last Monday on a trip to Columbus, Ruffalo and Cleveland. At the last mentioned place he spent a few days with his son, Webb B. Hayes. During the last month he had complained of one or two slight attacks of

Neuralgia of the Heart,

but as they soon passed away he thought nothing of it. On Saturday he experienced a recurrence of the malady, but being prepared for his return home proceeded on his journey accompanied by his son Webb. Word had been sent by telegraph of the general's illness and he was met at the train by his son, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Dr. Hilbist, the family physician, with a carriage. Entering the carriage they were rapidly driven to the Hayes mansion in Spiegel Grove, where all attention was given the stricken general during the day. Sunday the Hayes house was kept quiet and Dr. Hilbist spent most of the day watching at the bedside. The doctor stated that the ex-president had been suffering with a severe attack of heart neuralgia, or angina pectoris, which he had received while at Cleveland, but that he had rallied somewhat, though he was not out of danger. There was apparently no change during the day, and the death of the ex-president when it came was a terrible surprise.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822. He was a descendent in the sixth generation of George Hayes, who left Scotland in 1680 and settled at Windsor, Conn. He graduated from Kenyon college in 1842 and subsequently spent two years at the law school at Cambridge, Mass. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, O., and commenced practice at Fremont in 1849. He removed to Cincinnati and soon had a very remunerative practice. In 1861 he abandoned the practice of his profession and entered the army as major of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers. For his gallant services in the battle of Winchester he was brevetted major general.

Mr. Hayes' war record made him very popular in Ohio and while still in the army he was elected to congress from the Second district, but refused to take his seat until the war should be ended. He was re-elected in 1866 and had serven one term when he was elected governor of Ohio. He was elected for the third time in 1876 and while occupying this place was nominated by the Republican party in 1876 as its candidate for president of the United States. The contest was severe and close and after the election disputes arose as to the electoral votes of several states. The dispute was finally referred to a committee composed of five senators, five representatives and five judges of the supreme court of the United States. The committee decided by a vote of 8 to 7 that the electoral votes of the disputed states should be given to Hayes and he was thereby elected by a majority of one over Samuel J. Tilden. He was inaugurated March 4, 1877. After serving one term he retired from public life and has since lived at Fremont.

EARTH TO EARTH.

The Last Sad Rites for Ex-President Hayes at Fremont.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 20.—At 9 o'clock morning the school children, civic bodies of Fremont and the general public were permitted to take a last look at the familiar features of their distinguished neighbor and friend, ex-President Hayes. At 2 o'clock the family, personal friends and dignitaries from abroad assembled in the parlors of the mansion, where simple and impressive ceremonies were held.

The Twenty-third psalm was read by the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church and was immediately followed by the singing of a favorite hymn of the late ex-president's, by Professor A. Arthur, and David H. Kimberly, both of Cleveland, assisted by a quartette. Prayer was offered by President Bashford of the Ohio Wesleyan university. There was no sermon, and the services closed with the singing of the Lord's prayer. The coffin was then removed to the hearse and the cortege, composed of civic and military bodies, moved toward the cemetery, two miles from town, where the interment took place. C. C. Corbin, assistant adjutant general, United States army, had charge of the funeral procession. At the grave the ritual of the G. A. R., which is very simple, was used. It is estimed that at least 10,000 strangers were in attendance on the funeral.

Nominated in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23.—On the third ballot the Republican caucus nominated United States District Attorney J. W. Ady for senator.

BISHOP BROOKS DEAD.

The Noted Boston Divine Passes Away Suddenly.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Bishop Phillips Brooks died at his residence, 238 Clarendon street, at 6:30 a. m. His death was entirely unexpected. He was taken ill Thursday with sore throat, but nothing serious showed itself until Sunday evening. Dr. H. A. Beach, his physician, discovered diphtheria symptoms and considered a consultation advisable and called in Dr. R. N. Fitz. At this time nothing serious was anticipated, and Dr. Fitz remained only a short time. Dr. Beach was with the bishop the entire night. About 6:30 the patient was seized with a coughing spasm which lasted for a few moments, and his heart ceased to beat. No diphtheric symptoms were discovered by a superficial examination.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Phillips Brooks was born Dec. 13, 1835. His boyhood was passed partly in Boston and partly in Andover. He graduated at Harvard in 1855, studied theology in the seminary at Alexandria, Va., was ordained in 1859, and became rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, a comparatively obscure charge. Three years later he became rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, one of the largest and most fashionable churches in Philadelphia. He remained there seven years, in 1869 becoming rector of Trinity church, Boston. About a year ago he was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, succeeding the late Benjamin Henry Paddock.

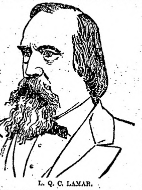
While he was pastor of Trinity church Dr. Brooks declined any calls elsewhere, a professorship in Harvard and the office of assistant bishop of Pennsylvania to which he was elected in 1886. In his Boston parish he exerted a powerful influence for good, and especially over the young men. Bishop Brooks was one of the most brilliant pulpit orators of the Protestant Episcopal church and had a more rapid delivery of any man in the country. He was noted for his "low church" views and preached in the churches of other denominations than his own.

Bishop Brooks published "Lectures on Preaching," delivered before the Yale divinity school, "Sermons," "The Influence of Jesus," "Bohlen Lectures," and "Baptism and Confirmation."

J. Q. C. LAMAR,

The Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Dies Suddenly.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 23.—Justice Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Lamar died here at 8:45 o'clock p. m. It is a terrible shock to the community. The death was sudden in the extreme, for, although he has been ailing for some time, the justice appeared to be gaining in health. He came from Washington a month ago and was at the residence of Mr. W. H Virgin, in Vineville, a suburb of this city. At about 3 o'clock Justice Lamar took his overcoat, intending to go to the city, but was met at the door by a friend, Dr. Llewllyn, with whom he returned to the sitting room. At that time and during all the afternoon he was in good spirits and at dinner at 6:15 he seemed to have a good appetite. Dr. Llewllyn left the house about 6 o'clock and a few minutes later the justice was seized with violent pains in the heart and died at the hour mentioned.



L. Q. C. LAMAR.

A TRIFLE STRONGER.

No Very Perceptible Change in Mr. Blaine's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Dr. Johnston visited Mr. Blaine at 6 o'clock p. m. On leaving the house he said he considered the patient just a trifle stronger, but this was almost imperceptible. Mr. Blaine, he said, slept well during the day and from present indications he did not look for any change during the night. The doctor was asked if he considered Mr. Blaine's condition improved. He replied that he did not, as he was still very feeble.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Some People Think Bayard Will Have the Place Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Sun's special from Washington says: A report has been circulated at the capitol, said to have been brought from New York, that Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, would be secretary of state in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. No one could be found to verify the report, but the Delaware congressmen thought the appointment quite probable.

DEMPSEY GUILTY.

Jury in the Homestead Poisoning Cases Brings in a Verdict.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—The jury in the Dempsey case find defendant guilty, as indicted.

Must Explain the Delay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The sub-committee of the house committee on naval affairs charged with the preparation of the naval appropriation bill has requested representatives of both the Bethlehem Iron and Steel and Carnegie companies to appear before them Wednesday and Thursday next and explain the cause of delay on the delivery of armor plates and other steel.

The Washington Deadlock.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 23.—The ballot for United States senator resulted: Allen 51, Turner 35, Griggs 27, Teas 9. This is a loss of one for Allen and a gain of one for Turner.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—The legislature did very little during the day aside from balloting for United States senator.

In the senate Sevatson called up the resolution endorsing the anti-option bill and after considerable debate it was passed—39 to 15. This result having been achieved President Clough announced that the hour for nominations for United States senator had arrived. Senator John Day Smith placed in nomination Cushman K. Davis, Senator McHale placed before the senate the name of Daniel W. Lawler, and Senator Lommen, in the longest speech of the day, nominated S. M. Owen. The vote in the senate was as follows:

Davis 20, Lawler 17, Owen 11, Merriam 2, Judge Dickinson 1, Albert Schaeffer 1, John Lind 1, C. M. Start 1.

In the house Mr. Wahlund introduced a joint resolution protesting to congress against the passage of a bill prohibiting immigration, declaring that such a measure was unnecessary as a national precaution and would work injury to the growth and development of Minnesota.

Several bills were introduced, but none of great importance.

The hour of noon having arrived J. B. Cotton arose and presented the name of Cushman K. Davis for United States senator. John H. Ives placed in nomination Daniel W. Lawler and John McGuire presented the name of S. M. Owen. The roll was then called and resulted as follows:

Davis 67, Lawler 31, Owen 12, C. M. Start 1, Albert Schaeffer 1, Moses M. Clapp 1.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 18.—The legislative session was of short duration, owing to the intervening of the joint convention. In the senate a resolution was adopted looking to the taxation of logs and lumber and of land grants, and a special committee thereon is to be appointed. A bill was introduced appropriating $150,000 for a building for the State Historical society. Senator Probstfield introduced a bill which is one of the important ones of the session. It provides for the erection of state elevators at Hamline and Duluth and makes an appropriation of $3,070,000 to carry out the provisions of the act.

In the house the pending resolution for investigating the high price of coal was passed, calling for a joint house and senate committee of nine.

Joint resolutions on the death of ex-President Hayes were passed, and after the election of a United States senator both houses adjourned for the day.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 19.—The house held a short session, adjourning for the day at noon.

The only breeze was over the recommittal of H. F. 33 to the grain and warehouse committee. There are two bills before the house dealing with the erection of elevators and grain warehouses on the right of way of railroads, one introduced by Mr. Bjorge and the other by Mr. Jacobson. Mr. Jacobson's bill was favorably reported and Mr. Bjorge moved to recommit it. Mr. Jacobson objected, and there was quite a fuss for a few minutes. Finally the bill was recommitted.

The committee on elections in the Biddeman-Hinrichs contest case recommended that Mr. Hinrichs retain his seat.

The committee on immigration reported favorably upon Mr. Wahlund's resolution protesting to congress against the passage of anti-immigration laws, and the report was adopted.

Speaker Lee announced the house reapportionment committee as follows: Dunn, Greer, Benner, Shell, Tyler, Boggs, Markham, F. M. Wilson, Roach, Howard, Horton, Anderson, Cairns, Peterson, T. Cole, Bleecker and Rodgers.

The senate, after transacting a small amount of routine business, went into committee of the whole, Senator Sanborn in the chair. The bill relating to tax judgment sales was laid over till some future date. Senator Leavitt's bill, proposing a constitutional amendment taxing incomes, came up. An amendment taxing inheritances was offered, but was withdrawn, with notice that it would be introduced as a separate measure. The discussion was continued at some length, and the committee finally rose and reported progress, after which adjournment was taken.

Friday, Jan. 20.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20.—A new idea in constitutional law, as well as in taxation and insurance was placed before the senate by Senator Watt, who introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for governmental insurance at actual cost and the allowing of the levy of the necessary tax to pay the losses by fire. It is modeled after the German plan and is proposed especially for the benefit of the country people whose risks the insurance companies will not run after.

The senate met at 10 o'clock and after the journal had been approved President Clough appointed the following committees created by recent resolutions:

Sanitary Affairs and Quarantine Laws—Senators Tawney, Dean, Bell, Dougherty and Mayo.

Taxation of logs and lumber and to inquire into the taxation of railroad lands—Senators Dedon, Smith, J. D., and Leavitt.

Senator Sanborn offered concurrent resolutions on the death of ex-President Hayes, and in moving their adoption said that if they were concurred in that at the proper time he would move to adjourn until 3 p. m. Monday. The resolutions were adopted and the senate adjourned.

In the house Mr. Fletcher, chairman of the judiciary committee was called down. At a meeting of the committee it was decided to report favorably Mr. Walsh's bill raising the maximum sum that could be collected as damages resulting from accidental death. The committee waited for Mr. Fletcher to send in his report that the bill pass. Finally, when the report was not forthcoming; one of its members set the ball a rolling and a debate of an hour's duration followed. Mr. Fletcher was roasted to a turn on all sides. His defense was that there was some defect in the title of the bill and that he was waiting to have the defect corrected. The committee was ordered to report.

The committee on appropriation recommend the passage of the resolution fixing the time for reporting the appropriation bill not later than March 15.

Mr. Gutterson reported a joint resolution declaring for the election of United States senators by the people. The resolution was adopted.

The senate memorial on the death of ex-President Hayes was adopted and the house adjourned to 4 o'clock Monday.

Monday, Jan. 23.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23.—In the absence of President Clough Senator John Day Smith called the senate to order and presided. The first business was the allowance of a clerk for the finance committee, and then the senate settled down for the introduction of bills. A large number were handed in, the most important being one by Senator Wood, proposing to so amend the constitution that all lands held by railroads, acquired by grant or otherwise, and not necessary in the actual operation of the roads, shall revert to the state after two years. After the introduction of bills the senate spent some time in committee of the whole, Senator Leavitt's income tax bill being under consideration. No definite action was taken on the bill. When the committee arose the latest executive appointments were read, and on motion of Senator Sanborn, laid on the table, whereupon the senate adjourned.

The house of representatives was in session for an hour and a half during the afternoon. Contrary to expectation, a large number of bills were introduced, many of them of that doubtful and perplexing character known as "a bill for an act to amend an act." None of the new measures were of special importance.

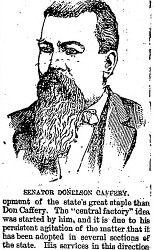
The Northern Pacific investigating committee in its report deals harshly with the Villard management, but commends President Oakes.

LOUISIANA'S NEW SENATOR.

Sketch of the Career of Senator Gibson's Successor, Hon. Donelson Caffery.

Hon. Donelson Caffery, who has been selected by Governor Murphy J. Foster to serve out the unexpired term of the late United States Senator Randall L. Gibson, is affectionately known from one end of Louisiana to the other by the title of Don, which is but an abbreviation of his "given" name.

Senator Caffery still owns the plantation in St. Mary's parish, near Franklin, La., on which he was born in 1836. His father was engaged in sugar culture, and he has followed it in part up to the present time. In fact, no man in Louisiana has taken a deeper interest in the development of the state's great staple than Don Caffery. The "central factory" idea was started by him, and it is due to his persistent agitation of the matter that it has been adopted in several sections of the state. His services in this direction have been recognized by the people of Franklin, who have named their mammoth central factory for him.



SENATOR DONELSON CAFFERY.

Young Caffery received his preliminary education at St. Martinsville, La., and was then sent to a well known educational institution in Baltimore. He studied law after graduating and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice, as he was engaged by his mother to conduct sugar raising for her on a plantation on Bayou Cypremont, near Coto Blanche island, which she had inherited from her family—the Murphys.

When the war broke out Mr. Caffery joined the St. Mary volunteers at Corinth and participated in the battle of Shiloh.

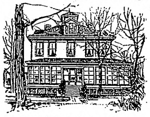
Mr. Caffrey was married in 1869 to Miss Bertha Richardson, a member of one of the oldest families in St. Mary parish. Nine children have resulted from the union.

Outside of a district court clerkship Mr. Caffery had never held any office until 1879, when he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, in the deliberations of which he took a prominent part. Since then he has been one of the foremost political figures of Louisiana, and in 1891 he was elected to the state senate, where he was soon recognized as one of the ablest and most influential members.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS' MECCA.

The "Little White House," the Present Home of the Cleveland Family.

Lakewood, N. J., is not a very large place, but it is nevertheless the Mecca toward which the eyes and in many cases the feet of all good office seekers who like to get what they are after are just now turning. The exact spot which attracts these people, and which is of great interest to everybody in the United States, was known last year as the Cleveland cottage, but is now designated by the more high sounding title of the "Little White House," for the double reason that it is the present home of the president elect and his interesting family and was treated to a coat of innocent looking white paint some time ago.



THE CLEVELAND COTTAGE.

The "Little White House" contains on the first floor the dining room, parlor, Mr. Cleveland's study and the kitchen, with its connecting pantries. The second floor is divided up into five bedrooms and a bath.

The cottage faces the south. A large piazza, which has been transformed into a sunroom by being inclosed with glass, extends along the entire front and about two-thirds of the length of the eastern side of the building. A hall practically bisects the first floor. To the right as one enters is the dining room. Opposite is the parlor. The dining room is connected with the kitchen and the main hall, while the parlor opens into Mr. Cleveland's study in the northwestern corner of the cottage. The study has a door opening into the hall, by means of which the president elect may escape to the upper regions without passing through the parlor.

A stairway leads from the main hall to the second floor. The bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland is directly above the dining room. Little Ruth's is over the kitchen, and her nurse's is above the pantry. The baby's apartment connects with her nurse's on the east and her parents' on the south. The servants will sleep in a separate building, Mr. Cleveland's valet, Sinclair, being the only exception. He will have the room in the cupola of the cottage.

The house is nicely but not gorgeously furnished, the paper on the walls is rich, but quiet, and there is no attempt at style. Electric light for building and grounds is supplied by a hotel near by. The "Little White House" is about a half mile distant from the Lakewood railway station.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular corresdondent.

EUCLID, JAN. 23, 1893.

James McWaters was with us Friday.

Jay Haseltine and family have gone to Mozomaine, Wisconsin, to spend the balance of the winter.

H. C. Misner and P. Fairweather drove down to the Queen City Friday.

C. Teal Jr. returned to the lumbering camp Saturday.

Mrs. John Schantjen is very sick.

Dr. Chapin is kept on the jump these days.

Bert Wells, of Duluth, and Stewart Chapin, of Devils Lake, North Dakota, were doing business in our city Thursday.

Miss Tiena Tiedt was in Crookston Thurday.

James Albert Teal who has had the typhoid pneumonia is convalescent.

John Vassett and wife, and John Love were among the Buffington folks that were with us last week.

Owing to so many cases of scarlet fever it was thought advisable (by the school board) to close school for an indefinite length of time.

The town clerk has a supply of scarlet fever tracts that can be had, by calling at his office.

L. Cottet and George Nelson are contemplating a trip to the Rosseau Lake country.

L. A. Dunning of Emarado, N. D., has rented the w½ of section 34-153-47 of Robert Casmey.

Miss Emma Brink and Henry Kirsch, of the Keystone farm were in Crookston Thursday.

J. R. Regan has returned to his home in Rudsville, Wis., during the closing of school.

John Gelstof came up from the lumbering camp after a team of Pete Johnson's and returned Friday.

Mrs. Davis of Crookston is visiting in the family of Tom Brown.

Mrs. Bullan is convalescent.

Andy Deffenbaugh is soon to receive his commission as postmaster at the Keystone spur on the N. P.

Cliford Biever, Harry and Clair Chapin, Harold and Vesta Misner the scarlet fever patients, are all all convalescent.

Subscriptions taken at the postoffice for the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

The following new cases of scarlet fever have developed, Carl Misner, Willie Murney, Ester Shults and Johnie Ergyle. They are all doing nicely.

S. S. Simpson will erect a neat two story house on section twenty-four to take the place of the one that burned last fall.

The Buffington postoffice has been discontinued; patrons of that office will now receive their mail at Euclid.

Mr. and Mrs. Murney celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage, Tuesday evening. Many were detained from attending by reason of scarlet fever and more by the blizzard. However quite a company gathered, and proceeded to have a right jolly good time, and it is perhaps needless to say, that they had it. Mr. and Mrs. Murney have passed the tenth year of their married life here at Euclid and judging from the number of friends present, and the fine presents received we should say they had gained the esteem and good will of all who know them.

McIntosh.

From our regular correspondent.

The smiling face of Mikke Homme is again seen on our streets again. Having sold his restaurant in Thief River Falls and returned to McIntosh for good. They can't stay away from us very long.

Our enterprising little Editor Lanman, has grown an inch and a half since he got the county printing, and his heart has expanded to its fullest extent, for he set up a box of Havannas some time ago. We of course don't know whether it was on the Co. printing, or on a prospective life partner.

The new school house is nearly completed, and it is one that McIntosh can be proud of. The inside decorations are now going on, and the furniture is ordered and everything will be in complete shape for the next term of school, which will commence the first Monday in February.

J. P. Johnson and O. E. Stovem, left for an extended trip to St. Paul, Chicago and Duluth, last Saturday.

Diphtheria is raging through this vicinity, and five deaths have already been reported.

Quite a little money exchanged hands betting on the Hagen-Breen skating contest, and as usual the Hagen backers were the lucky ones.

The alarm of fire was given last Monday evening and the fire department showed their promptness in respondering to the call, but as the fire was not serious, being only the burning of a chimney, the roll was called and the department dismissed.

The McIntosh Lodge K. of H. have rented the city hall from Brother Rice, and has it fixed up in grand style. This Lodge was organized here last fall and has a large number of members. In the near future we expect to have one of the strongest lodge of the kind in the northwest, as all the members take great interest in it, and are doing their best to make it a success.

Andrew Stovern returned from St. Ansear Iowa, last Thursday and it looks as if a more southern climate suits him better, for he has gained eleven pounds on his trip.

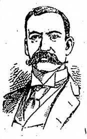
County division is the rallying cry of eastern Polk county now a days and according to appearances it looks as if there would be a split at last. It would be better for the Western part of Polk county to get rid of the Thirteen Towns, for it is always the turning point in all political issues. They can never gain their end as long as they have them along, so they might just as well get rid of them now as later.

The county division rustlers are already having the stones for the foundation of the new court house hauled. It's nothing like having everything in readiness you see.

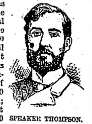
ABOUT THE SPEAKER.

VAST AND INCREASING POWER OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE.

Even the Speaker in a State Legislature Is a Man of Consequence, and Here Are Sketches of Some of Them—Many Spirited Contests This Year.

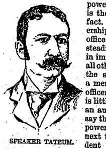

SPEAKER FLYNN.

Four thousand lawmakers are now at work (or struggling desperately to "organize") in the national congress and the legislatures of some thirty states. Four thousand fallible men of all sorts of minds—for there has never been a greater variety of parties and factions—and all kinds of training, from that of sailor before the mast to that of timekeeper on a race track, are now laboring to regulate the conduct of some 65,000,000 people in all the complicated concerns of business, domestic and fiduciary relations, morals and finance.


SPEAKER THOMPSON.

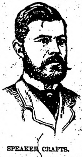
And it goes without saying that they will make at least 4,000 serious mistakes, not to mention minor errors, and that in the end the country will go on very much as before, for the reason that the great mass of mankind live on a moral basis above the law and try to do right without asking what the statute directs. An expert has calculated on the basis of several years' experience that these 4,000 lawmakers will introduce about 40,000 bills, acts and joint resolutions; that of these about 8,000 will be passed; that of these not more than 400 will make any real change in substantive law, of which 400 one-half will fall dead at the start, two-fifths will soon be repealed or modified, one-half the remainder will soon become inoperative by reason of changed conditions, and the remaining twenty will have a permanent effect on the policy of the country.

"It comes high, but we must have it." The first duty of all these legislators is to "organize," and in at least five states they seem to be getting themselves into organic form with more than the usual throes of political parturition. The most important officer, of course, is the speaker of the house, for in every constitution derived from that of Great Britain the lower house, or "popular branch," is the money power, and the speaker appoints the committees. Of course he is supposed to do it "by advice," but by whose advice is a question not yet settled.


SPEAKER TATEUM.

Though there have been fifty-two congresses under the constitution there have been but thirty-two speakers, which is explained by the fact that such men as Macon, Clay, Colfax and others held the office at will when their party was in power. And here is the significant fact. The speakership is the only office which has steadily gained in importance on all others. At first the speaker was a mere presiding officer. Now he is little less than an autocrat. To say that in actual power he stands next to the president is a very mild statement. The vice president is not in it for comparison. In the last twenty years the speaker has more than once prevented legislation which a large majority of the house wanted.

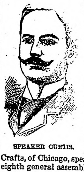
In the state legislature the speaker is not quite so autocratic, but owing to an unusual combination of circumstances this year has witnessed several extraordinary struggles for the place. Many entirely new men have come in; many of the old ones are very picturesque figures, and for the first time the legislative gavel is wielded by a man born since the siege of Sumter! It is truly a historic period.


SPEAKER CRAFTS.

New Jersey's peculiar position brings to her this year many embarrassing questions, the contention between New York and Pennsylvania and their interests in the state taking truly protean forms, and her legislature has begun by electing Hon. Thomas Flynn as speaker. So he is styled, of course, in the official register, but he is familiarly known as "Tom Flynn, of the Gloucester race track," for Mr. Flynn was long known as the able and affable "starter" on that famous course.

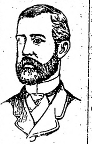
The Pennsylvania house of representatives re-elected the former speaker, Caleb C. Thompson, of Warren, a Republican, of course. Delaware almost as quietly elected J. Harvey Whiteman, of Wilmington, but he attracts attention as the youngest, save one, of all the new speakers. He is but thirty years old.

Youngest of all the new speakers is Hon. William Sulzer, of the New York house. He is but twenty-nine years old, a native and representative of New York city, and has his history yet to make. Another promising young speaker is William Aldrich Tateum, of the Michigan house. He is thirty-two, a native of Massachusetts, was educated at Yale, lived ten years in Chicago and represents Kent county, being the first speaker Grand Rapids has furnished. His political strength was shown by his election as a Republican in a Democratic district.


SPEAKER CURTIS.

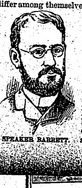
Still another is Hon. Thomas W. Mabrey, of the Missouri house, who was born in that state in March, 1862, and is now on his third term in the house. He owns and edits The Prospect-News, of Doniphan, Mo. Hon. Robert N. Chamberlin, of the New Hampshire house, is thirty-six years old, a native of Franklin county, N. Y., and a lawyer. Not so young, but still a comparatively new man, is Hon. Clayton Edward Crafts, of Chicago, speaker of the Thirty-eighth general assembly of Illinois. He was born in Auburn, O., in 1848, was educated at Cleveland and located at Chicago as a lawyer in 1870. He has represented the Seventh assembly district for several years and was speaker of the last house.

The fifty-eighth session of Indiana's house of representatives is presided over by a veteran—Captain James B. Curtis—joint representative of Marion and Shelby, and a Democrat, of course. In Ohio there was a sharp contest between the two wings of the Republican party, and the speakership went to Hon. Lewis C. Laylin, of Huron, who has been a member for four years, but this is his first term as speaker. In Massachusetts a still more spirited contest between the Republicans of the old regime and the new resulted in the re-election of the former speaker, Hon. William E. Barrett. Substantially the same may be said of Connecticut, where Hon. I. W. Brooks, of Torrington, has been chosen speaker.


SPEAKER LAYLIN.

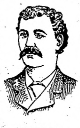
It has been taken for granted of late years that there would be no serious contests in the south, but in the long peace the old strife between "up country" and "below" has broken out with renewed vigor. In Tennessee especially there was a prolonged contest in the senate. In the house the matter was soon settled; "below" triumphed in the Democratic caucus, and Hon. Ralph Davis, of Memphis, is speaker. The states in which there was no serious contest are North Carolina, Arkansas and West Virginia.

In the north the same may be said of Maine, where Hon. Albert R. Savage, of Auburn, a jurist of some eminence, has been chosen speaker; of Minnesota, Hon. W. E. Lee, of Todd, speaker, and of two or three other states where the election was so placid as to attract no attention. It is in the remote west, however—the "wild and woolly west" of romance—that legislative politics is picturesque, not to say lurid. The most remarkable spectacle, in one view of it, was presented in Washington, where the Democrats in caucus abandoned whatever claims they might have had, and "just to expedite business" voted for Mr. Arrasmith, a Populist leader, who was thereby chosen speaker at once. Their action, however, is supposed to have been in pursuance of some very deep strategy in relation to the election of a United States senator.


SPEAKER BARRETT.

Very few people pretend to understand the situation in Montana, and those few differ among themselves more vigorously and venomously than medical experts in a criminal trial. The upshot of the whole matter was, however, that after many savage threats on both sides the Democrats and Populists got the legislature and chose Hon. Thomas Matthews, Populist, as speaker. The same remark applies to Nebraska, where J. N. Gaffin, of Saunders county, Populist, is speaker, and to Wyoming, where a Mr. Tidball is speaker. He must be a very new man, as none of the correspondents seems to have thought it worth while to give his Christian name.

In the Colorado house Hon. Elias W. Ammons, Republican, is speaker. On joint ballot there are forty-eight Republicans, forty-three Populists, eight Democrats and one Independent. Kansas distinguished herself by electing two speakers.


SPEAKER LEE.

In California the Democrats captured the house and chose Hon. F. H. Gould, of Merced, for speaker. In the three remaining new states the Republicans triumphed, choosing Hon. George H. Walsh in North Dakota, Hon. J. M. Lawson in South Dakota and Hon. D. T. Miller in Idaho as speakers. In all other states things may best be described as all one way and no situation to excite anybody. While it would be idle to forecast legislation it may be said in general that three questions are unusually prominent this year—viz., road improvement, amendment of the ballot laws and reform in the management of prisons and asylums. This last is a "burning question" in several states, and as to roads—well, there is really an epidemic of interest in the subject.

J. H. BEADLE.

St. Charles, Mo., during its existence has been under the dominion of three flags—namely, Spain France and the United States.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine and twenty hundredths dollars, ($589.20) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary E. Smith, an unmarried woman, to George T. Ladd, bearing date the tenth day of August A. D., 1885 and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the [illegible] day of August A. D. 1885 at [illegible]:20 o'clock p. m., in book W of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279 therein, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twelve in township 151 of range 47, containing 160 acres more or less in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state on the 11th day of March A. D. 1893 at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 11th, A. D. 1893.

GEORGE T. LADD,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [41-47]

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
FARMS AND LANDS For Sale in nearly all the Towns of Polk County.
CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

John Wyatt
THE UNDERTAKER,
EMBALMER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Besides carrying a full and complete line of
COFFINS,
CASKETS
AND BURIAL SUPPLIES,
has the largest and most complete stock of
Pictures, Picture Frames,
—AND—
Picture Framing Material
—In the city.—
Special discount During the Holidays.
Office 105½ Broadway,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank St. Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 870.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the eleventh day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
[41-47] Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty seven hundredths dollars ($43 37) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgagee due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereof

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the eleventh (11th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-47) Attorney for Mortgagee.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.
Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau."
It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the
Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL, N. T. HALL, Manager.
Partial List of References: HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.

WE ARE SETTLED
IN OUR NEW LOCATION,
COR. BROADWAY AND ROBERT ST.
Where we shall be pleased to see all our old customers and friends and a lot of new ones Now, while times are quiet, is a good chance to look over our line of
Farm Implements
and decide on what to buy for next spring's use. "Merit wins" is our motto, and no one can afford to buy cheap goods. In these times of close money it stands every one in hand to get the most value for their money, and if you will give us a chance, we can demonstrate to you that in the line of Implements, Buggies and Wagons we can beat them all. Call and look at the celebrated
CORK FACED COLLARS
Warranted not to gall a horse's shoulders. All kinds of Wood and Coal delivered promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Remember—"Merit Wins!"
Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

NEW YORK STORE!
33⅓
per cent. off regular prices for our
Winter Clearance Sale.
ALL WINTER GOODS
MUST GO.
Clothing, Overcoats, Fur Goods, Felt Boots and Shoes will be
SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES
FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS.
A. CHABOT, Prop.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular corresdondent.

EUCLID, Jan. 23, 1893.

James McWaters was with us Friday.

Jay Haseltine and family have gone to Mozomaine, Wisconsin, to spend the balance of the winter.

H. C. Misner and P. Fairweather drove down to the Queen City Friday.

C. Teal Jr. returned to the lumbering camp Saturday.

Mrs. John Schantjen is very sick.

Dr. Chapin is kept on the jump these days.

Bert Wells, of Duluth, and Stewart Chapin, of Devils Lake, North Dakota, were doing business in our city Thursday.

Miss Tiena Tiedt was in Crookston Thurday.

James Albert Teal who has had the typhoid pneumonia is convalescent.

John Vasset and wife, and John Love were among the Buffington folks that were with us last week.

Owing to so many cases of scarlet fever it was thought advisable (by the school board) to close school for an indefinite length of time.

The town clerk has a supply of scarlet fever tracts that can be had, by calling at his office.

L. Cottet and George Nelson are contemplating a trip to the Rosseau Lake country.

L. A. Dunning of Emarado, N. D., has rented the w½ of section 34-153-47 of Robert Casmey.

Miss Emma Brink and Henry Kirsch, of the Keystone farm were in Crookston Thursday.

J. R. Regan has returned to his home in Rudsville, Wis., during the closing of school.

John Gelstof came up from the lumbering camp after a team of Pete Johnson's and returned Friday.

Mrs. Davis of Crookston is visiting in the family of Tom Brown.

Mrs. Bullan is convalescent.

Andy Deffenbaugh is soon to receive his commission as postmaster at the Keystone spur on the N. P.

Cliford Biever, Harry and Clair Chapin, Harold and Vesta Misner the scarlet fever patients, are all all convalescent.

Subscriptions taken at the post-office for the POLL COUNTY JOURNAL.

The following new cases of scarlet fever have developed, Carl Misner, Willie Murney, Ester Shults and Johnie Ergyle. They are all doing nicely.

S. S. Simpson will erect a neat two story house on section twenty-four to take the place of the one that burned last fall.

The Buffington postoffice has been discontinued; patrons of that office will now receive their mail at Euclid.

Mr. and Mrs. Murney celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage, Tuesday evening. Many were detained from attending by reason of scarlet fever and more by the blizzard. However quite a company gathered, and proceeded to have a right jolly good time, and it is perhaps needless to say, that they had it. Mr. and Mrs. Murney have passed the tenth year of their married life here at Euclid and judging from the number of friends present, and the fine presents received we should say they had gained the esteem and good will of all who know them.

McIntosh.

From our regular correspondent.

The smiling face of Mikke Homme is again seen on our streets again. Having sold his restaurant in Thief River Falls and returned to McIntosh for good. They can't stay away from us very long.

Our enterprising little Editor Lanman, has grown an inch and a half since he got the county printing, and his heart has expanded to its fullest extent, for he set up a box of Havannas some time ago. We of course don't know whether it was on the Co. printing, or on a prospective life partner.

The new school house is nearly completed, and it is one that McIntosh can be proud of. The inside decorations are now going on, and the furniture is ordered and everything will be in complete shape for the next term of school, which will commence the first Monday in February.

J. P. Johnson and O. E. Stovem, left for an extended trip to St. Paul, Chicago and Duluth, last Saturday.

Diphtheria is raging through this vicinity, and five deaths have already been reported.

Quite a little money exchanged hands betting on the Hagen-Breen skating contest, and as usual the Hagen backers were the lucky ones.

The alarm of fire was given last Monday evening and the fire department showed their promptness in respondering to the call, but as the fire was not serious, being only the burning of a chimney, the roll was called and the department dismissed.

The McIntosh Lodge K. of H. have rented the city hall from Brother Rice, and has it fixed up in grand style. This Lodge was organized here last fall and has a large number of members. In the near future we expect to have one of the strongest lodge of the kind in the northwest, as all the members take great interest in it, and are doing their best to make it a success.

Andrew Stovern returned from St. Anscar Iowa, last Thursday and it looks as if a more southern climate suits him better, for he has gained eleven pounds on his trip.

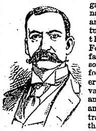
County division is the battle cry of of eastern Polk county now a days and according to appearances it looks as if there would be a split at last. It would be better for the Western part of Polk county to get rid of the Thirteen Towns for it is always the turning point in all political issues. They can never gain their end as long as they have them along, so they might just as well get rid of them now as later.

The county division rustlers are already having the stones for the foundation of the new court house hauled. It's nothing like having everything in readiness you see.

ABOUT THE SPEAKER.

VAST AND INCREASING POWER OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE.

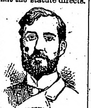
Even the Speaker in a State Legislature Is a Man of Consequence, and Here Are Sketches of Some of Them—Many Spirited Contests This Year.



SPEAKER FLYNN.

Four thousand lawmakers are now at work (or struggling desperately to "organize") in the national congress and the legislatures of some thirty states. Four thousand fallible men of all sorts of minds—for there has never been a greater variety of parties and factions—and all kinds of training, from that of sailor before the mast to that of timekeeper on a race track, are now laboring to regulate the conduct of some 65,000,000 people in all the complicated concerns of business, domestic and fiduciary relations, morals and finance.

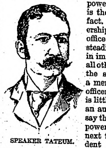
And it goes without saying that they will make at least 4,000 serious mistakes, not to mention minor errors, and that in the end the country will go on very much as before, for the reason that the great mass of mankind live on a moral basis above the law and try to do right without asking what the statute directs.



SPEAKER THOMPSON.

An expert has calculated on the basis of several years' experience that these 4,000 lawmakers will introduce about 40,000 bills, acts and joint resolutions; that of these about 8,000 will be passed; that of these not more than 400 will make any real change in substantive law, of which 400 one-half will fall dead at the start, two-fifths will soon be repealed or modified, one-half the remainder will soon become inoperative by reason of changed conditions, and the remaining twenty will have a permanent effect on the policy of the country.

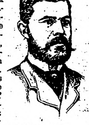
"It comes high, but we must have it." The first duty of all these legislators is to "organize," and in at least five states they seem to be getting themselves into organic form with more than the usual throes of political parturition. The most important officer, of course, is the speaker of the house, for in every constitution derived from that of Great Britain the lower house, or "popular branch," is the money power, and the speaker appoints the committees. Of course he is supposed to do it "by advice," but by whose advice is a question not yet settled.



SPEAKER TATEUM.

Though there have been fifty-two congresses under the constitution there have been but thirty-two speakers, which is explained by the fact that such men as Macon, Clay, Colfax and others held the office at will when their party was in power. And here is the significant fact. The speakership is the only office which has steadily gained in importance on all others. At first the speaker was a mere presiding officer. Now he is little less than an autocrat. To say that in actual power he stands next to the president is a very mild statement. The vice president is not in it for comparison. In the last twenty years the speaker has more than once prevented legislation which a large majority of the house wanted.

In the state legislature the speaker is not quite so autocratic, but owing to an unusual combination of circumstances this year has witnessed several extraordinary struggles for the place. Many entirely new men have come in; many of the old ones are very picturesque figures, and for the first time the legislative gavel is wielded by a man born since the siege of Sumter! It is truly a historic period.

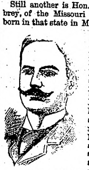


SPEAKER CRAFTS.

New Jersey's peculiar position brings to her this year many embarrassing questions, the contention between New York and Pennsylvania and their interests in the state taking truly protean forms, and her legislature has begun by electing Hon. Thomas Flynn as speaker. So he is styled, of course, in the official register, but he is familiarly known as "Tom Flynn, of the Gloucester race track," for Mr. Flynn was long known as the able and affable "starter" on that famous course.

The Pennsylvania house of representatives re-elected the former speaker, Caleb C. Thompson, of Warren, a Republican, of course. Delaware almost as quietly elected J. Harvey Whiteman, of Wilmington, but he attracts attention as the youngest, save one, of all the new speakers. He is but thirty years old.

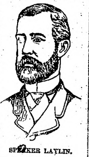
Youngest of all the new speakers is Hon. William Sulzer, of the New York house. He is but twenty-nine years old, a native and representative of New York city, and has his history yet to make. Another promising young speaker is William Aldrich Tateum, of the Michigan house. He is thirty-two, a native of Massachusetts, was educated at Yale, lived ten years in Chicago and represents Kent county, being the first speaker Grand Rapids has furnished. His political strength was shown by his election as a Republican in a Democratic district.



SPEAKER CURTIS.

Still another is Hon. Thomas W. Mabrey, of the Missouri house, who was born in that state in March, 1862, and is now on his third term in the house. He owns and edits The Prospect-News, of Doniphan, Mo. Hon. Robert N. Chamberlin, of the New Hampshire house, is thirty-six years old, a native of Franklin county, N. Y., and a lawyer. Not so young, but still a comparatively new man, is Hon. Clayton Edward Crafts, of Chicago, speaker of the Thirty-eighth general assembly of Illinois. He was born in Auburn, O., in 1848, was educated at Cleveland and located at Chicago as a lawyer in 1870. He has represented the Seventh assembly district for several years and was speaker of the last house.

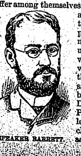
The fifty-eighth session of Indiana's house of representatives is presided over by a veteran—Captain James B. Curtis—joint representative of Marion and Shelby, and a Democrat, of course. In Ohio there was a sharp contest between the two wings of the Republican party, and the speakership went to Hon. Lewis C. Laylin, of Huron, who has been a member for four years, but this is his first term as speaker. In Massachusetts a still more spirited contest between the Republicans of the old regime and the new resulted in the re-election of the former speaker, Hon. William E. Barrett. Substantially the same may be said of Connecticut, where Hon. I. W. Brooks, of Torrington, has been chosen speaker.



SPEAKER LAYLIN.

It has been taken for granted of late years that there would be no serious contests in the south, but in the long peace the old strife between "up country" and "below" has broken out with renewed vigor. In Tennessee especially there was a prolonged contest in the senate. In the house the matter was soon settled; "below" triumphed in the Democratic caucus, and Hon. Ralph Davis, of Memphis, is speaker. The states in which there was no serious contest are North Carolina, Arkansas and West Virginia.

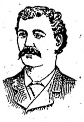
In the north the same may be said of Maine, where Hon. Albert R. Savage, of Auburn, a jurist of some eminence, has been chosen speaker; of Minnesota, Hon. W. E. Lee, of Todd, speaker, and of two or three other states where the election was so placid as to attract no attention. It is in the remote west, however—the "wild and woolly west" of romance—that legislative politics is picturesque, not to say lurid. The most remarkable spectacle, in one view of it, was presented in Washington, where the Democrats in caucus abandoned whatever claims they might have had, and "just to expedite business" voted for Mr. Arrasmith, a Populist leader, who was thereby chosen speaker at once. Their action, however, is supposed to have been in pursuance of some very deep strategy in relation to the election of a United States senator.



SPEAKER BARRETT.

Very few people pretend to understand the situation in Montana, and those few differ among themselves more vigorously and venomously than medical experts in a criminal trial. The upshot of the whole matter was, however, that after many savage threats on both sides the Democrats and Populists got the legislature and chose Hon. Thomas Matthews, Populist, as speaker. The same remark applies to Nebraska, where J. N. Gaffin, of Saunders county, Populist, is speaker, and to Wyoming, where a Mr. Tidball is speaker. He must be a very new man, as none of the correspondents seems to have thought it worth while to give his Christian name.

In the Colorado house Hon. Elias W. Ammons, Republican, is speaker. On joint ballot there are forty-eight Republicans, forty-three Populists, eight Democrats and one Independent. Kansas distinguished herself by electing two speakers.



SPEAKER LEE.

In California the Democrats captured the house and chose Hon. F. H. Gould, of Merced, for speaker. In the three remaining new states the Republicans triumphed, choosing Hon. George H. Walsh in North Dakota, Hon. J. M. Lawson in South Dakota and Hon. D. T. Miller in Idaho as speakers. In all other states things may best be described as all one way and no situation to excite anybody. While it would be idle to forecast legislation it may be said in general that three questions are unusually prominent this year—viz., road improvement, amendment of the ballot laws and reform in the management of prisons and asylums. This last is a "burning question" in several states, and as to roads—well, there is really an epidemic of interest in the subject.

J. H. BEADLE.

St. Charles, Mo., during its existence has been under the dominion of three flags—namely, Spain France and the United States.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine and twenty hundredths dollars, ($589.20) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary E. Smith, an unmarried woman, to George T. Ladd, bearing date the tenth day of August A. D. 1885 and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 1th day of August A. D. 1885 at :20 o'clock p. m., in book W of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279 therein, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twelve in township 151 of range 47, containing 160 acres more or less in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state on the 11th day of March A. D. 1893 at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 11th, A. D. 1893.
GEORGE T. LADD,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [41-47]

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROKSTON, MINNESOTA

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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank St. Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 870.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 15th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the eleventh day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.
THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.
A. HUMPHREYS,
[41-47] Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty seven hundredths dollars ($43.37) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgagee due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereof

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the eleventh (11th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.
THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.
A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-47) Attorney for Mortgagee.

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Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE GOLDEN CAVES.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS. "M. QUAD."

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"I shall insist upon that, even if we have to leave the camp alone," added Bess.

"It shall be so," replied the captain. "We shall know all in the morning."

Bess retreated to the wagon, rent with conflicting emotions and prostrated by grief and doubt, and the men went about their duties without a word to each other. All felt that there was something wrong about Taylor's story, but all hesitated to believe him guilty of the heinous crime of taking the life of a comrade.

Night came down.

Taylor had hidden his face under his blanket, but he had not closed his eyes in sleep. He was not tortured by remorse. On the contrary, he was elated over the thought that he now alone possessed the secret of the cave of gold. But he was troubled that he had not told a better story. Before firing the shot he had planned just how he would act and what he would say. The fear which guilt always brings had upset him and caused him to halt and hesitate and tell a very lame story.

Many a man who has planned a crime has thought it all over and prepared himself at every point only to realize after its commission that he left loopholes in his armor of defense.

It was long after dark before Taylor rose up. He had then settled on a story from which he would not vary. He told it to the men, and he told it with such apparent sincerity that some of them believed him, while none disputed. Bess had come forward to hear it, as was her right. When he had finished there was a long, painful silence, broken at last by the girl, who said:

"If this story be true you have done only what another might do so situated. We shall know tomorrow. You can find the place again, and you will lead us there."

"I—I was dreadfully turned around and I might not be able to find the exact spot," replied Taylor.

"You must!" answered Bess. "My father's bones must not lie unburied! His death shall not go unavenged!"

"Well, I'll try, and if we all lose our scalps in the effort I cannot be held responsible. I'm sure there's an Indian camp not far from that spot, and it's a wonder to me we haven't been attacked since I came in. There were as many as seven right after me for two or three miles."

The men, and especially Joe, had looked to see the girl break down under the strain, but she did not. She fought against it and clung to the hope that her father still lived, though he might be wounded and a prisoner.

Midnight came and all was quiet.

Joe went on guard at that hour, and an hour later, as all his senses were keenly alert, he heard a whistle. No Indian would make use of such a signal. There were no white men in the neighborhood. Was it the note of some bird of night?

There it came again—a whistle of inquiry—as if some one was seeking to locate the camp. Believing it to be some prospector or hunter who had lost himself during the day, Joe answered the signal.

It came again and nearer.

Now he heard footsteps and a moment later a man and a woman approached him from out of the darkness.

"Halt! Who is it?" challenged the sentinel.

"Harkins!" was the reply.

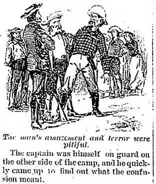
"Great heavens!" whispered Joe as the pair came to a halt before him. "But this does beat me. And that is you, Harkins, and alive!"

"Yes, it is Harkins, and here is a poor girl I rescued from a camp of white renegades up the valley. I've got lots to tell. Has Taylor come in?"

"Yes, and he reported you killed by the Indians."

"He sought my life himself, but be quiet. If he is asleep do not arouse him. Wake the captain, and after we have cared for this woman I have a story to tell."

CHAPTER XVI.



The man's amazement and terror were pitiful.

The captain was himself on guard on the other side of the camp, and he quickly came up to find out what the confusion meant.

"This girl is suffering for food and rest," said Harkins, "and must be attended to first. Then you shall have the story."

He quietly awoke Bess, made a brief explanation, and after Lizzie had been provided with food the two girls sought the wagon and Harkins sat down with the captain and Joe to tell his story. While certain in his own mind that Taylor had fired upon him, there was no proof. Neither of his listeners doubted that assassination had been intended, but unless Taylor broke down and confessed it what could they do? Moral certainty is not proof.

"And what makes the thing more strange to me is the fact that he must have had a strong motive," said the captain.

"And we can't guess it," added Joe.

Then Harkins told them of the deathbed revelation of the old hunter, and the motive was plain. Taylor was determined to possess the secret alone. He told them of the renegades and their errand—of the girl he had rescued and what had happened to her, and of the emissary who might be expected to appear in camp next forenoon. It was daybreak before they were through talking, and yet only the two men and Bess knew of the arrivals.

"The first thing is to dispose of Taylor," said the captain in response to an inquiry of what should be done. "The men will soon be astir, and Harkins had best lie low for a couple of hours. As soon as breakfast is over I shall ask Taylor to head a party to the place he described. Let us see what he will do."

Harkins sought one of the wagons, and when the men roused up, one after another, not one had a suspicion that anything unusual had occurred during the night. Breakfast was prepared and eaten, and the captain and Joe, who were watching Taylor very closely, saw by his demeanor that he was restless and ill at ease. He seemed to have lost his appetite, and he glanced around him as if expecting some sudden danger.

Bessie came from the wagon equipped as for an expedition, and, walking up to Taylor, she said:

"I am ready. We are to find and recover my father's body today."

"Yes, I will send two men with you," added the captain.

"I—I can't go—not this morning!" stammered Taylor. "I'm sick. I'm almost too sick to sit up."

"Do you still say that the Indians shot my father down?" demanded Bess.

"Do I? Of course I do! You all seem to be agin me. Do you think I killed him myself?"

"How many Indians did you count?"

"All of ten."

"How did they attack you?"

"Fired a volley at us and then began to yell."

"You are sure they yelled?"

"Sure! They kept it up half an hour."

"It was odd that I heard no other sound but the single report of your rifle!" said a voice behind Taylor, and he wheeled about to find Harkins confronting him.

The man's amazement and terror were pitiful. He essayed to speak, but the words would not come. He looked helplessly from side to side and trembled as with a chill.

"It is not the dead come back," said Harkins, "but the living. Your bullet only grazed my arm. I fell into a gulch just as you fired upon me. There were no Indians there!"

Taylor looked from man to man. Each face was hard set and vengeful.

"You are all agin me!" he finally shouted. "You've got mad at me and want to drive me away! Why should I want to take Harkins' life?"

"But you fired upon me, and here is the empty shell to prove it," said Harkins.

"If—I did, then I was scared of—of the Indians," stammered Taylor.

"You know the law of the plains!" said the captain to Taylor in a flinty voice. "The man who murders a comrade must die himself!"

"I—I didn't murder him!"

"No, you did not, but the man who attempts murder must be punished. You must go! In one hour you must be out of camp, and should you return you will be fired upon!"

To turn a man out in that locality was giving him up to a hundred perils, if not to certain death, but Taylor eagerly caught at the opportunity.

"I'll willingly go," he replied. "Indeed I don't want to stay. You are all agin me and I couldn't be easy here. I can take all my traps, I reckon?"

"Certainly."

Taylor had a horse, blankets, spare ammunition, spade and pick and cooking utensils. These articles were packed up and strapped to his horse and he was given food enough to last him a week. His "truck" had been stored in the rear end of a wagon owned by another, and his going simply decreased the strength of the party one man. As he was ready to ride away the captain kindly said:

"It's hard lines, Taylor, but it's the law we all live by. Harkins had the right to shoot you the minute he entered the camp."

"Yes, I reckon he had, though he made a big mistake in accusing me."

"I hope you'll keep clear of Indians and meet with good luck."

"And I!"

"And I!"

"And I!"

Even Harkins echoed the sentiment, and with a wave of his hand Taylor was off. He rode straight up the valley, and as he went he smiled grimly and chuckled to himself:

"It's your turn this morning. Tomorrow it may be mine. Yesterday I thought I had to kill but one. Today I'm planning to wipe out the whole pack. Not one of you shall leave this valley alive!"

Half a mile to the east a bend in the valley hid him from view. He rode on for about a mile, and then discovering a small valley leading off at right angles he entered it, followed it up for forty rods and then dismounted and prepared to camp.

"As for Indians," he mused, as he looked about him, "I don't think there are any left in the hills. They have all gone forward to fight off the rush, and before summer is over the rush will have carried every redskin out of the locality."

He threw the spade and pick aside in disgust as he unpacked and growled:

"I shan't want ye—leastwise for digging out gold—I'll get it easier. Five miles the other side of camp is the ravine, and up that ravine is the cave of gold. I'll have my hands on the stuff before tomorrow night if it is there, and then let the wagon train look out! It's death to all!"

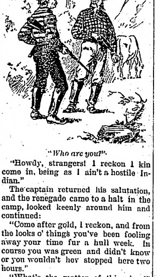
Meanwhile the camp had a visitor.

CHAPTER XVII.

From the same direction taken by Taylor, but evidently coming out of a narrow valley bearing off to the left, appeared a white man with a gun on his shoulder. He was in view when half a mile from camp, and long before he reached it all the men were watching his approach.

He was one of the four renegades, and this was the visit Harkins had heard them plotting to make. The captain, Harkins and Joe knew this, but none of the others knew that the girl Lizzie was in camp, she having kept herself secreted in the wagon.

The man continued to advance at a leisurely pace, and by and by he was near enough to the group to call out:



"Who are you?"

"Howdy, strangers! I reckon I kin come in, being as I ain't a hostile Indian."

The captain returned his salutation, and the renegade came to a halt in the camp, looked keenly around him and continued:

"Come after gold, I reckon, and from the looks o' things you've been fooling away your time fur a hull week. In course you was green and didn't know or you wouldn't hev stopped here two hours."

"What's the matter of this place?" queried the captain.

"Nuthin, so fur's grass and water goes, but if you want gold you must go whar it is. Leastwise, the rest of us hev had to."

"And where is that?"

"A matter of twelve miles up the valley. Thar's plenty up thar to be had fur the digging, and only a small party has got onto it yet. Never saw such richness afore. I believe ye kin almost load one o' them wagons in a month."

There were murmurs of admiration and exclamations of astonishment from the men.

"I belong to the party up thar," continued the stranger, "but I don't go much on digging out the stuff. Rather be moving around, you know. I kin guarantee that the boys will welcome ye if ye want to come. Thar's enough fur all."

"It is very generous indeed of you," replied the captain. "We came for gold, and of course we must take advantage of your offer."

"Aye! that we must," shouted the men.

"What brought me out this morning, at least this way," observed the man as he carefully noted everything in camp, "was a calamity. One of the boys up thar brought his gal out with him. The Injuns got arter us and skeart her clean crazy. Since that time she's bin tryin to run away, imagining that the reds were arter her scalp. She got off last night and might hev cum this way."

"That's awful!" sighed Harkins. "I've got a gal of my own down in the wagon there, and I'd rather see her dead than crazy."

"The wolves would be likely to pull her down last night," mused Joe. "Two or three big fellows were around camp just before daylight."

"So ye've got a gal o' your own?" queried the man of Harkins in tones which betrayed doubt.

"Oh, Bess!" called the latter in reply, and the girl put her head out of the wagon and asked what was wanted.

"Waal, I'll hev to look further," said the renegade as he turned away. "Poor gal! How I pity her! And when will ye be ready to move up the valley to the gold fields?"

"Today perhaps," answered the captain.

"Better not lose any time, as thar will be a rush in yere from all directions. So long to ye."

When he had cleared the camp Harkins told his story and the man's object was made plain. Harkins did not keep back the secret of the cave, but told it just as he had received it and suggested that in case the contents could be found there should be an equal division.

"They want us to move up the valley in order to let them out," explained the captain. "Therefore our plan will be to remain where we are until we know what there is in the story. They haven't found the cave yet and there is a chance of our coming in first. We shall certainly do some looking for it. We'll let that chap get well out of sight and then go on a still hunt."

Two hours later the captain, Harkins and a man named Andrews set out in company under the guidance of the second to seek the canyon and the cave. While they are searching let us see what befell Taylor, who had made a temporary camp in the small valley.

When he came to think it over he condemned himself for having acted so rashly. He was now alone and outlawed. Should he succeed in finding the gold how was he to bring it away? He was and would be in constant danger from the Indians, and if given a team and the gold loaded up for him there was not one chance in a hundred of his driving safely back to civilization. While he coveted all he realized that he must be content with a share in order to get any at all.

"If I should go back and tell 'em of the cave it would make 'em feel all right," he soliloquized as he looked up at the rugged sides of the valley.

"Fool! fool!" he exclaimed after a moment; "hasn't Harkins already told them of it as the reason why I sought his life? All know it and all will divide and leave me out in the cold! I'm the biggest fool on earth!"

"I quite agree with ye!" said a voice not five feet away, and Taylor sprang up to find the renegade who had visited the camp below standing almost over him.

"Saw yer hosses' tracks leadin in yere, ye know," said the renegade in explanation. "Rather curus to find a white man prowling around alone in this kentry. Yer scalp must be nailed on or ye wouldn't chance it this way."

"Who are you?" asked Taylor as soon as he had recovered from his surprise.

"The same question to ye, and what is it about a cave of gold and dividing up?"

Here was help. If the man belonged to a party the gold might yet be secured. He was a hard looking customer—one who would not scruple at anything.

"Sit down," said Taylor as he made himself comfortable. "I came here with a party camped two or three miles below. They came to prospect for gold, but I came to look for a cave already filled with it. They sort o' suspected me, and because I wouldn't divide they drove me out of camp this morning."

"Whar did ye hear of that cave?"

"From an old hunter named Saunders."

"Who used to chum with a pard named Bridgers?"

"Exactly."

"Waal, I'm yere fur the same purpose. What I got was secondhand from old Bridgers, but it looks straight 'nuff. There's four of us in the party and we've got ridin horses and a team."

"That's the checker!" exclaimed Taylor as he brought his fist down on the grass. "I want to join you."

"And ye know just whar that cave is?"

"I believe I can walk to it in the night."

"Suppose we should hev a row with the people camped below?"

"I'll do my share of shooting. There's two or three of 'em who will get a bullet the first time I have a chance to cover 'em."

"Come on. I guess the boys will take ye in under the sarcumstances. Haven't seen nuthin of a gal wanderin around yere, I suppose?"

"No."

"Waal, saddle up."

An hour later Taylor was in the camp of the outlaws. When the men learned that he had been driven out of the camp below and that he had received minute particulars regarding the locality of the cave of gold they extended him a warm welcome.

"Whar do ye make it out to be?" asked Bob, the leader.

"Five miles the other side of the wagon train."

"No!"

"That's what the hunter said—five miles to the left of the peak."

"And this isn't the canyon?"

"It can't be. It's below that camp. I'll stake my life on it."

"Then, dog-gone it, we've bin wrong all the time. We located this as the place. If it's below the camp then we don't keer a button whether they move or not, though they'll likely be going up the valley today. We'd better hitch up and be going."

Native Wit in a Street Gamin.

Wit in the New York "young fellow," if sometimes brutal, is usually ready and often imaginative. An unmistakable oriental, in turban, baggy trousers, gay stockings and tinseled coat, sat on a bench in Madison square the other day, an object of interest to all the boys, and apparently not displeased at the attention he attracted. There came along presently, however, two rough looking young men, and one of them, pausing in front of the stranger, looked at him in undisguised astonishment. His first surprise over, he called back his fellow, who had passed on, and said, pointing to the oriental, "Jimmy, git on to this." The eastern stranger's splendor seemed to call up some strange picture in the rearward of Jimmy's imagination, for his instant answer was, "Oh, Cinderella: pull his fringes."—New York Sun.

Fogg's Alarm Clock.

Fogg staid up very late yesterday morning, or very early, if you like that expression better—at any rate it was nearly 4 o'clock before he had roughly footed up the amount he would have to pay in hats and cigars and wine and oyster suppers and climbed into bed. He was to arise in good season, and set the alarm clock to ring "for all it was worth" at 7 o'clock. It rang with a vengeance, and fearful that it would awaken the whole household he reached up, smothered the bell with his hand and took the clock down into the bed to hold it until it would stop ringing. When he awoke again the bell had stopped ringing and he was still hugging the clock, which truthfully asserted that it was after 9.—Hartford Post.

Philosophy from a Child.

Two of the Virginians who have come to the Pasteur institute to be vaccinated against hydrophobia were in grave consultation. "I am sorry you told the doctor that he must not hurt you," said the elder, aged twelve. "I am sure you would rather suffer than die."

"No," replied the other, aged six, "I would rather die and be born again and not be bitten by a dog."

Savants have tortured their brains for centuries and not found truer philosophy, and the innocent say things that make the experienced turn pale.—New York Times.

A Grateful Old Woman.

A dean was visiting his parishioners when one of them, an old woman, informed him that since they met "she'd gone through a sight o' trouble. Her sister was dead, and there wor a worse job than that; the pig died all of a sudden, but it pleased the Lord to tak' him, and they mun bow, they mun bow." Then the poor old lady brightened up and said, "But there's one thing, Mester Allen, as I can say, and ought to say—the Lord's been pretty well on my side this winter for greens!"—Exchange.

SIX SPASMS A DAY.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I never lose an opportunity to recommend Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine to any one afflicted with nervous complaints with the assurance that it will not disappoint them. When our boy was eighteen months old he was attacked with violent spasms. Sometimes he would have five or six spasms in a single day. WE TRIED MANY PHYSICIANS WITHOUT BENEFIT; finally our druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We tried a bottle, and could see that he WAS BENEFITED FROM THE FIRST DOSE. We used three bottles, and I am happy to say the child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is now three years old and perfectly healthy. You are at liberty to use my name in SOUNDING THE PRAISE OF THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY.

S. C. HEACOX,
Agent Pacific Express Co.
Hastings, Nebraska, April 6th, 1892.

HAS CURED THOUSANDS

DR. MILES' NERVINE,

MOST CERTAIN CURE FOR

HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DIZZINESS, SPASMS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DULLNESS, BLUES, and OPIUM HABIT,

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C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGSON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D.; C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Lucken.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 16th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on March 2nd, 1892, viz: Iart S. Aspaas, Hd. 14,620 for the nw¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John P. Jones, Ole Torgenson, Ole St kke, Leonard Paulson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.
MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:4p m	Dc.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:35 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago	at 7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon	at 8:19 a. m.

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THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

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All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

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{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

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GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

RESULTS FROM A COLLISION AT WANN STATION, ILLS.

A Passenger Crashes Into an Oil Train and an Explosion Follows. Fifteen Persons Dead and Over Sixty Injured, a Number Fatally.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—A wreck which in its consequences is one of the most appalling and disastrous that has occurred in years, happened at Wann Junction or Alton Junction, Ills., Saturday. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis "Southwestern Limited" passenger crashed into a train consisting of seven tank cars standing thereon. The result was a fire and afterwards an explosion, which cost fifteen persons their lives and probably fatally injured many others, while fully fifty more are suffering from painful burns. The property loss to the company is about $150,000. The dead are:

[illegible]
HIRAM CORNELIUS, Iowa.
E[illegible] [illegible]on Junction.
Two unidentified men.
WILLIAM SHUTTUCK, Upper Alton.
HENRY PENNING, Wann.
WELLIS MCCARTY, Alton.
JOHN LOCKE, Alton.
EDWARD MAURIN, Alton.
DANIEL HAYES, Alton Junction.
CHARLES UTT, Alton.
WILLIAM MANTHE, Fosterburg, Ills.
WILLIAM S. MILLER, Alton.
CHARLES HARRIS, Alton.
JOHN WILLIMASON, Alton.
GEORGE ROLOFF, Upper Alton, Ills.
J. M. MURRAY, Alton.
CHARLES HALLER, Alton Junction.

Of the injured, fourteen, the hospital physicians say, cannot recover.

TWENTY-TWO DEAD.

List of Victims by the Wann Disaster Growing Rapidly.

ALTON, Ills., Jan. 24.—Six more deaths are announced as a result of the explosion at Wann station, as follows:

ASSESSOR J. N. MURRAY, of Upper Alton.
CHARLES HALTER, of Alton Junction.
T[illegible] [illegible]t St. Louis.
HENRY WEIGANT, of Wann.
WILLIAM EDWARDS, of Alton.

The total is now twenty-seven and it is quite certain that before the end of the week the necrological roll will include at least thirty names. The physicians say that all of those seriously burned will probably die.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Three Deaths [illegible] From a Big Four Wreck

TERRE HAUTE, [illegible], Jan. 23.—The fast passenger train on the Big Four road, known as the No. 18, the Southwestern limited due here at 12:50 p. m., jumped the track between St. Louis and Terre Haute about 9 o'clock a. m. The accident occurred near Litchfield. The reports that have reached here are that the engineer, fireman and baggageman were killed, and that a number of passengers were injured. The train left the track and went into the ditch.

A NEW TRIAL.

Sentence of Dan Coughlin Reversed by the Illinois Supreme Court.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The supreme court has reversed the sentence of Daniel Coughlin, convicted of participation in the murder of Dr. Cronin. Coughlin has been brought back to Chicago and placed in his old cell in the Cook county jail. It is not believed here that he can be again convicted, important witnesses having died.

THE SEVENTEENTH.

Frank Woodruff, of Cronin Murder Fame, Dies in the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—It is just learned that James Frank Black alias Frank Woodruff, who was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Dr. Cronin, died at the Lansing penitentiary Oct. 10. Black makes the seventeenth participant in the crime or witness at the trial who have since died.

A NEBRASKA FAILURE.

The Capitol National Bank at Lincoln Collapses.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.—The startling announcement of the failure of the Capitol National bank was made public shortly after 11 o'clock p. m., and with it came the statement that the state treasurer was caught in the crash in the sum of $250,000. The appearance of National Bank Examiner J. M. Griffith, who came in on the evening train, was responsible for the closing of the bank, which came in a few hours after that official began his investigation of the books and papers of the institution. It is stated that the failure is a bad one, but the exact situation cannot be ascertained. The deposits amount to about $625,000, and of this sum between $150,000 and $250,000 are state funds, for which the bond of the treasurer will be liable. The capital stock is $350,000, all paid up. Cashier R. C. Oucalt stated that the assets would protect the depositors, but there is great doubt expressed as to the correctness of this statement.

HOPE FOR DEPOSITORS.

Bradstreet's Agency Thinks Lincoln Bank Depositors Will be Paid.

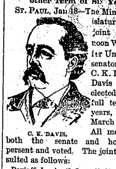
OMAHA, Jan. 24.—Bradstreet's Agency at this place has given notice to Omaha banks that the Capital National bank of Lincoln will probably be able to pay depositors in full. In order to do this its stockholders will be obliged to pay from 25 to 50 per cent. of the claims of depositors.

Without Result.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 23.—The ballot for United States senator was without result. There were a number of pairs but there was no change in the relative strength of the candidates.

MINNESOTA SENATOR.

C. K. Davis Was Re-Elected for Another Term of Six Years.



C. K. DAVIS.

ST. PAUL, Jan 18.—The Minnesota legislature took a joint ballot at noon Wednesday, for United States senator to succeed C. K. Davis. Mr. Davis was re-elected for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, next. All members of both the senate and house were persent and voted. The joint ballot resulted as follows:

Davis 85, Lawler 49, Owen 23, Clapp 3, Schaeffer 2, Start 1, Lind 2, Merriam 2, Dickinson 1.

No Choice in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Jan 23.—The two houses of the legislature met in joint conference at noon and took the joint ballot for United States senator and adjourned. The ballot was as follows: Powers 41, Paddock 26, Thurston 5, Majors 5, Keighan 4, Boyd 3. The remaining eleven votes were divided among nine other candidates—Democrats and Republicans.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The anti-option bill, which has monopolized almost the whole of the time of the senate during the present session, was debated for nearly three hours.

The McGarrahan bill received its death blow in the senate, the affirmative vote falling eight short of the constitutional majority. A bill to repeal the silver bullion purchase provisions of the Sherman bill was reported from the committee on finance and went to the calendar.

In the house work was mapped out for the remainder of the week and for Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, but beyond this little was done.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The senate adjourned immediately after the formal announcement by Senator Sherman of the death of ex-President Hayes.

The session of the house was a short one. The bill establishing a court of appeals for the District of Columbia was passed, and then, after the delivery of eulogies upon the late Rutherford B. Hayes, the house, as a mark of respect to the memory of the ex-president, adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The greater part of the day in the house was consumed in filibustering. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, prevented action on the bill for the erection of a monument to the prison ship martyrs, and on the measure for the construction of a revenue cutter for the Pacific coast; but, without opposition, a bill was passed to meet the requirements of the interstate commerce law relative to the testimony of witnesses. A bill amending the interstate commerce commission act was called up and passed, but its provision striking out the pooling section of the original measure was eliminated. A bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at New Orleans passed, but the opponents of the quarantine bill succeeded in staving it off until Saturday.

The discussion of the anti-option bill was continued in the senate, but without action.

Friday, Jan. 20.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The credentials of Mr. Gray for his second senatorial term from Delaware were presented and placed on file. After adopting appropriate resolutions the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes.

In the house the general deficiency appropriation was reported and placed on the calendar. A motion to adjourn out of respect for the memory of ex-President Hayes was adopted and the house adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The house considered the quarantine bill. Mr. Cockran offered an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize any federal officer to relax, modify or suspend any rule, precaution or regulation adopted by state or municipal authority for the exclusion of disease; or to permit the entrance or discharge of any vessel where quarantine regulations have been established by such authority until the vessel shall have complied with the resolutions. Agreed to. The house passed the senate bill for the abolition of post traderships.

In the senate Wolcott, of Colorado, attacked the Columbian postage stamp on a resolution to have them discontinued. As a chest protector they might do, but not as a postage stamp. The resolution was referred. The discussion of the anti-option bill was continued.

Monday, Jan. 23.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The house passed its quarantine bill after considerable discussion. It is not the same measure passed by the senate, but a substitute, and will have to be acted upon by the senate before it becomes a law. The New York and New Jersey bridge bill was then taken up.

In the senate Mr. Chandler spoke on the anti-option bill. At the close of his speech it was agreed by unanimous consent that a vote on the bill should be taken at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23, 1893.

HOGS—Strong and active.

CATTLE—Steady. Prime steers, $3.50@4.00; good steers, $2.75@3.25; prime cows, $2.60@3.25; good cows, $1.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.75; light veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $1.75@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

SHEEP—Strong; higher. Muttons, $3.50@4.85; lambs, $3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.50.

Receipts: Cattle, 230; hogs, 303.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23, 1893.

WHEAT—January, 57¼c; May opening, 71⅝c; close, 71¾c. July close, 78¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Jan 23, 1893.

CATTLE—Strong.

HOGS—Strong; 10@15c higher. Heavy, $7.70@8.00; mixed and medium, $7.55@7.80; light, $7.30@7.70.

SHEEP—Strong.

Receipts: Cattle, 17,000; hogs, 22,000; no sheep.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 78¾c.
CORN—May, 47⅛@48c.
OATS—35⅛c.
PORK—May, $19.12½.
LARD—May, $10.90.
SHORT RIBS—May, $9.97½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—January, 73¼c; February, 73⅝c; May 19¼@78⅝c.
CORN—January, 42⅝c; February, 43½c; May, 41⅛@41¼c.
OATS—January, 30½c; February, 31¼c; May, 34⅜c.
PORK—January, $18.97½; May, $19.32½.
LARD—January, $11.07½; May, $11.07½.
SHORT RIBS—January, $10.05; May, $10.07½.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Teams are crossing the Mississippi on the ice at St Louis.

The supreme court of Colorado has granted Dr. Graves a new trial.

The republic of Honduras has granted a fifty-year concession to the Louisiana lottery.

A Santa Fe train was wrecked near Revere, Mo, and one man killed and six injured.

The National board of trade has adopted a resolution declaring against the anti-option bill.

The cotton mill at Ozarkoff, in the government of Radom, which was one of the largest mills in Russia, has been destroyed by fire Loss, 500,000 roubles

The marriage of the earl of Craven and Miss Bradley-Martin, of New York, whose engagement was announced on Dec 29, has been deferred till early summer

The ice bridge at Niagara Falls still stands and the late cold weather has increased its size and grandure Thousands of visitors from all parts of the country are there to witness the spectacle

Thursday, Jan. 19.

Eight hundred unemployed workmen at Brussels caused a riot. They were finally dispersed by the police.

It is reported that a reconciliation has been effected between ex-King Milan of Servia and Queen Natalie, his divorced wife.

A hurricane passed over Greece, doing great damage. Shipping suffered greatly. Heavy rains and floods accompanied the wind storm.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have tendered to Yale college the gift of a building for students' rooms, as a memorial to their son, who was a member of the present senior class and who died in May of last year. It will be the largest and finest building on the grounds.

Friday, Jan. 20.

Motormen and conductors on the Rock Island street railway have struck.

Three counterfeiters have been arrested at New Albany, Ind. They are old offenders.

The United States Glass company, of Pittsburg, has placed a $2,000,000 insurance policy on its plants.

Dr. Herz, wanted in Paris in connection with the Panama frauds, has been arrested in England.

Ives has challenged Slosson to play a 4,000 point game of billiards in May in Chicago and New York, for not less than $1,000 a side.

The statement sent out from Charleston, W. Va., that Senator Faulkner was to marry the widow of Senator Hearst is authoritatively denied.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

The steamer La Champagne sailed for Europe at 3 p. m., carrying $4,350,000 in gold.

The report that ex-King Milan had become reconciled to his divorced wife, Queen Natalie, is confirmed.

Joseph Winsor died at Providence, R. I., aged 84. Mr. Winsor was an inventor of considerable prominence.

Yale alumni held their annual banquet in New York Friday night Chauncey M. Depew was the leading speaker.

The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's association is in session at Kingston. They adopted resolutions condemning the non-reciprocal policy of Canada.

Monday, Jan. 23.

The cases against the Wyoming cattlemen have been dismissed.

Both houses of congress have passed a bill to abolish post traderships.

It is stated that the Earl of Aberdeen will succeed to the governorship of Canada.

The principal part of the town of Edison, Wash., burned Sunday, causing a loss of $25,000. The insurance was light. It is believed the fire was caused by an incendiary.

Mrs. Mary A. Forrest, widow of General N. Bedford Forrest, one of the most celebrated commanders of the Confederacy, died Sunday at Memphis.

The Exchange Telegraph company is authority for the statement that Prince George of Wales will marry Princess May of Teck during the second week of April.

James Francis Egan, convicted of participation at Birmingham in 1884 in an Irish dynamite plot and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, has been released from Portland prison, by order of Home Secretary Asquith.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The British military force in Egypt is to be increased.

The British minister to Guatemala was beaten by a mob, perhaps fatally.

President Harrison has refused a pardon for Edward L. Harper, the Ohio bank wrecker.

The will of ex-President Hayes provides for equal distribution of his property among his children.

The H. Meyer Boot and Shoe Manufacturing company's factory at Freeport, Ills., was destroyed by fire Monday. Loss $50,000.

Judge Gresham, it is said, will be appointed to the United States supreme court bench if he does not enter Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

The New York an Northern Railway company has been bought by the Manhattan Elevated Railway company. The negotiations have been pending over two years.

Champion Bantamweight Billy Plimmer, of England, has issued a challenge to fight Featherweight George Dixon at 112 pounds for $2,500 to $5,000 a side and the featherweight championship of the world.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BLIND.

They are blind who will not try a box of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

for the disorders which grow out of Impaired Digestion. For a Weak Stomach, Constipation, Disordered Liver, Sick Headache, or any Bilious and Nervous ailments, they take the place of an entire medicine chest.

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Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
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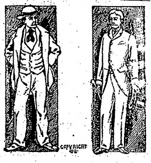

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BETWEEN

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when you make your appearance in a new suit. You ought to look as though you hadn't made your purchase with your eyes shut. The suit ought to look as though you had bought it with your eyes wide open. If it doesn't, even the old may be better than the new. You'd better part with neither your old suit nor your money, it all you succeed in getting is something that looks as if the wrong wearer had got into it. How are you going to avoid this experience? It's simple enough. We'll do it for you with our elegant line of

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It will give you the markets of the world.
It will give you the doings of congress.
It will give you the doings of your own state legislature.
It will keep you informed upon the acts of the administration of President Cleveland, as well as the acts of the Republican state administration.
It will discuss, intelligently and impartially, questions of legislation and administration in both state and nation—giving especial attention to questions of taxation, finance, free wheat markets and those things in which you are most deeply interested.
You also want the GLOBE'S great Geographical and Political Map, to hang up in your house or office. No intelligent family will want to be without the GLOBE or its Map.
Price of either the WEEKLY GLOBE one year or the Map, $1. Both taken together, $1.50.

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Address, ST. PAUL GLOBE,
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CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

For the next 30 days

COMMENCING—

Monday, Dec. 12, 1892

EVERYTHING

HAS TO GO

AT A SACRIFICE.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS

"THE HUSTLERS," | I. O. O. F. Block, Crookston.

Schmidt, the Painter,

—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

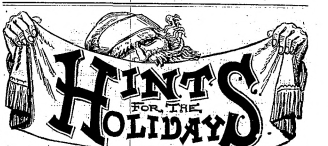
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—

WALL PAPER.

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.



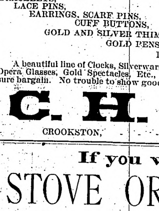
IT IS my pleasure to announce that my great HOLIDAY STOCK has arrived and is NOW OPEN for the inspection and consideration of those who are seeking first-class goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. My stock is the largest ever brought to the city, and consists of

Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Silver — WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, BAND and SET RINGS, of every description,
CHAINS,
CHARMS,
EMBLEM PINS,
NECKLACES,
BRACELETS,
LACE PINS,
EARRINGS, SCARF PINS,
CUFF BUTTONS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,
FOUNTAIN PENS, PENCILS, Etc.

A beautiful line of Clocks, Silverware, Music Boxes, Violins, Accordeons, Opera Glasses, Gold Spectacles, Etc., Etc. Every article a genuine, safe, sure bargain. No trouble to show goods.

C. H. SAAKE.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—



FAMOUS BRAND STOVE

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Adolph Bydal, of the Dalen, was in St. Paul last week.

Clerk of the court Nels Muus went down to St. Paul last week.

Hoch & Montague have changed the name of their place to "Legal Headquarters"

Bro. D. P. R. Strong, of the East Grand Forks Review was a caller at this office on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. John Alderman, who was reported very sick in our last issue is said to be convalescent this week.

A. G. Rutledge, the genial publisher of the Bulletin gave the JOURNAL a cheery call on Tuesday.

I. K. Messelt went down to St. St. Paul last week. He is a candidate for chief weigh-master in Duluth.

The farmer who has hogs this year has a gold mine. Fortune does not always frown upon the intelligent farmer.

A communication from "American Farmer" was received this week too late for publication in this issue, but will receive our attention next week.

Comrade Frank Zarracher went down to Ada last Saturday evening to join the Ada post around the camp-fire. Reports having had a jolly good time.

Among the Crookstonites in St. Paul last week was Anton Erickson who dropped down to see what the legislature was up to and to take in the sights at the capital.

Conductor Pete Noulan is now on the run between St. Paul and Fargo. Pete used to have a run on the Great Northern—several years ago when it was called the St. P. M. & M.

George Crocker came up from Minneapolis last week to look after his interests here. George talks of building a new brick next spring or fixing up the old building—one of the six.

Williams & Roberts have disposed of their fire sale goods and will close up shop until spring, when they expect to commence business again with a bran new stock of spring and summer goods.

P. S. Ware, of the Thief River Falls Press, who had been to St. Paul and Brainerd for a couple of weeks, went up home on Monday's train, accompanied by his wife, who had been sojourning in Crookston during Mr. Ware's absence.

A. W. Raymond will represent the Willmar Marble Works in Polk County with headquarters in Crookston and requests all his friends, who need anything in this line to get his prices before they give an order to anyone else.

Judge Mills was called home from St. Paul one week ago Saturday evening by the illness of his wife. She was so far recovered that he was enabled to return to St. Paul to enter upon his new duties as railroad commissioner this week.

Knute Tedmanson was in from Maple Bay on Saturday and dropped in to console the printer with a year's subscription. Such visits as this in these times makes the little gasoline engine jump for joy and makes the new Potter press take on renewed life.

A suit has been commenced by William Kelly against C. C. Christianson to test the validity of a tax deed to valuable timber land in the town of Woodside. The land is worth between $3000 and $4000, and Kelly, the owner, claims the tax deed to Christianson is void.

Division Superintendent Jenks returned last week from a trip south. Says he saw some extremely cold weather for that country, ice a foot thick in St. Louis and heavy frosts in New Orleans. He says that while the south has some pleasant features, upon the whole he prefers to live in the north.

A. G. Gallasch started Tuesday on a trip to eastern cities and while gone will tell the benighted dwellers of those foreign lands all about the good points of this country. He hopes to bring back a colony on his return, also to secure lots of pange, that he may lend to the honest settlers on long time and low interest.

Capt. H. W. Donaldson went down to St. Paul on Monday evening to attend the meeting of the drainage committee which met on Tuesday. The captain has a plan that looks to liquor license money to furnish the wherewithal to do the drainage work. We may have something to say about the plan later on.

A. Chabot has gone east for more goods.

Slightly disagreeable weather on Wednesday.

C. H. Saake returned from St. Paul Tuesday morning.

Robert Johnson has gone to Moorhead to visit relatives.

The board of county commissioners will meet next Monday.

Tom Bjoin has gone to Wisconsin for business and pleasure.

Baptismal services at the Baptist church on Sunday evening next.

Dr. A. A. Just went up to Euclid last week to look after some scarlet fever cases.

E. D. Childs attended the meeting of the drainage committee in St. Paul on Tuesday.

The St. Hilaire schools have again closed on account of sickness prevailing there.

Col. Cobham Post received eight stands of arms from the adjutant general on Monday.

A. D. Stephens went down to the twin cities on Sunday to talk referendum to the legislators.

W. D. Wilson, of the Fair, has been on the sick list for a few days, but was able to be out again Wednesday.

Miss Allie Veronneau, who went to Butte, Montana, a few years since is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Wm. Morgland's mother, who has been ailing for some time, died on Saturday last. She was mother to Mrs. Emil Himmelsback.

Earlier in the season the price of wood bid fair to be way out of sight—but so much has been shipped in that it is now quite reasonable.

Peterson Bros. have sold Gold Coin to a man at Ada. He has secured a good horse, one that he need not be ashamed of on the turf or in the stable.

Rev. R. H. Battey went up to Stephen to hold ervices last Sabbath. The church at Stephen is without a stated supply since Rev. S. H. Barteau left.

A Kaiser and W. H. Averill of Fosston passed through the city Saturday enroute to Winona, Minn.—their former home—where they will spend a week visiting friends.

The revival meetings held in the Methodist Episcopal church last week and a portion of this week have been instrumental in doing much good in the community.

C. O. Christianson has been appointed a member of the state board of equalization for the fourteenth district, and also United States circuit court commissioner.

Mrs. L. J. Lake, who was taken to a Minneapolis hospital a short time since died there on Sunday and the body was brought to this city for interment. The funeral was held at the Baptist church on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Dunlop was called to St. Hilaire this week to look after the sick. He reports scarlet fever and diphtheria prevalent up there. The schools have been closed on account of it. Mrs. Sam Dainard and child are said to have diphtheria.

C. F. Page and bride came up on Saturday's N. P. train and spent the Sabbath with relatives in the city, leaving for their home in McIntosh on Tuesday morning. The JOURNAL bids the happy couple bon voyage adown the pathway of life.

E. M. Walsh drove to Red Lake Falls Monday, procured another team and drove east almost to the east line of the county, making a trip of about 70 miles in one day. He returned Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. Walsh, who had gone as far as Red Lake Falls with him.

About forty young people piled into a sleigh on Monday evening and went over to see McCleary's folks in the fifth ward. When near Sampson's the sleigh tipped over and fired the whole shooting match into the snow. Nobody hurt but after that the driver paid more attention to his driving than he did to his fair companion.

Halvor Steenerson went to St. Paul Sunday evening to argue the case of Horton vs the Northern Pacific railroad. Horton brings suit in the United States circuit court against the Northern Pacific road for $10,000 damages for the loss of an arm. Mr. Steenerson apppears for the plaintiff.

The elevator in the Fournet block is being placed in position and will soon be ready for operation.

W. N. Hutchins, publisher of the Lakota (N. D.) Observer, was in the city Tuesday in company with his cousin, A. G. Rutledge of the Fisher Bulletin. Mr. Hutchins is on his way to St. Paul and stopped off at Fisher for a few days recreation.

Joseph Netzer, who returned from a visit to the Twin cities this week was very much surprised to learn of the death of Major Stansbury, whom he visited at the soldier's home recently and considered to be in no immediate danger at the time.

County Superintendent Lommen has appoined as his deputy, Miss Ida Hancock, daughter of L. S. Hancock, of Euclid. Miss Hancock was for two years engaged in the public schools of Moorhead, and resigned to accept the position in the superintendent's office here.

Deputy United States Marshal Warren, of the White Earth reservation, brought in a man on Tuesday, who gave his name as Jacob Falstrom. He is charged with selling liquor to Indians, and had a hearing before United States Court Commissioner Christianson, Wednesday and was bound over to await the action of the United States grand jury.

Judge Frank Ives and Stenographer Strawbridge came up from Moorhead on Saturday morning. The case of A. C. Rhinehart vs Robert Anderson, contesting Anderson's seat on the county board was on trial before Judge Ives all day Saturday. They left for Detroit on Sunday evening to open court on Monday morning.

Mrs. J. G. McGrew returned on Monday evening from an extended visit to friends in Benson. With her came her mother who came from from her home in Vermont to visit her children in Minnesota. She was also accompanied by her nephew. He will make an extended visit and attend school for the balance of the term.

Ronald D. Cameron died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dan McKinnon, Tuesday night of consumption. Mr. Cameron was 27 years of age, and was born at Alexandria, Ontario. His health having become poor, he came to Crookston a few months ago in the hope that the change would be beneficial, but he gradually got weaker until death came.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., have on exhibition at their office a perfect model of a Dowagiac seed drill, which is just half the size of a regular six-hoe drill, but it looks a good deal smaller. Larsen, Carpenter & Co., had a good sale of these famous drills last spring and expect to double their business this year. They have already ordered one hundred of these machines.

John Holton was up from Rindahl on Saturday. Talking of county division, John said his town favored annexation to Norman county rather than anything else and would oppose any other idea. He is trying to devise some method by which his town can get an assessor of its own, and does not like the way Senator Lommen seems to be treating them in this matter. John will soon be on deck with a petition to the legislature in the matter.

News of the death of Major H. E. Stansbury, which occurred at the soldier's home near Minneapolis on Monday morning of this week, was received on Monday. Major Stansbury was a member of Col. Cobham Post had been for several years a citizen of Crookston. He was taken sick last summer and finally was taken to the soldier's home where he could receive proper attention and be near his sister, Mrs. R. B. Galusha, to receive such needed attention as only relatives can give.

Since taking possession of the Commercial, Landlord Stoeser has been improving and remodeling the house until its familiar appearance is no more. Electric light has been put in and the walls have been nicely papered. The gentlemen's toilet room has been put in the basement, a cozy little room has been made back of the office where the guests can gather in the evenings to tell stories or play cards, a reading room has been made in the front of the old dining room, and the dining room has been extended into the old kitchen. A splendid new kitchen was put up on the north side of the old one, and is fitted up with all the modern conveniences in that line. A bar is to be added to the hotel for the accommodation of the guests. Mr. Stoeser has rented the old Chronicle building from C. H. Saake and will use it for sample rooms. The Commercial is enjoying a good business, and its guests are being taken care of in good shape.

"In buying a cough medicine for children," says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Ogden, Utah, "never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. I particularly recommend Chamberlain's because I have found it to be safe and reliable. It is intended especially for colds, croup and whooping cough." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Bargains in all lines of foot wear great variety to choose from A. Sture's.

E. M. Walsh can write your insurance in several reliable companies.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Everything has to go at a sacrifice during the great clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

E. M. Walsh has money to loan on farm security, at a low rate of interest. Office in Fournet block

Flour, flour, flour, get your winter supply at once from A. Sture's, as he is now selling No. 1 A. $1.85 per 100 poueds spot cash.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fire and accident insurance written by E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

One pound first-class Japan tea in fancy sewing basket for the small sum of fifty cents at A. Sture's.

If you have a farm or a town lot to sell, list it with E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

E. M. Walsh, has some desirable city lots for sale, which are "cheaper than dirt." See him about them.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the factory cost of freight added.

WOMEN AT ENGLISH RACES.

They Are Nearly Always Wealthy and Attend Because They Love Sport.

The women one sees at the races here are the women of the fashionable world, beautifully attired, escorted by gallants. They move about on the lawn, or preside at their luncheon tables under the trees or over their hampers in their carriages; they chat and promenade, take a light interest in the races, walk about the paddock and look at the horses, do the honors in a box or rest in their seats at the grand stand; but one doesn't see them hauling out money to put on a horse or chasing around to find out "what's good in this race." One doesn't see them consulting the tips in the morning papers, or Jack's tips, or anybody's tips, or in any way showing that they are afflicted with a severe attack of gambling fever.

The English women are the most charming feature of the English races. They, with their lovely toilets and holiday airs, give it the garden party flavor that helps to keep it a sport instead of a business.

But it's not in nature for them to always look on and never participate.

English women have a finger in the racing pie also. You'd hardly suspect it to watch them at the races, but they do. They are usually women who go racing for the love of the sport and who know more or less about the horses. When they want to bet they ask a commissioner, some gentleman who is betting for himself, or else some one they can tip for the trouble, to put a certain amount on a horse for them. No money passes on the course. The "settling" is all done away from there, and usually by letter and checks.

Women who bet heavily and continually—and there are such—transact their business directly with a bookmaker, just like a man. But this again isn't evident on the course. When such a woman fancies a horse she sends a telegram from her home the morning of the day he runs, making her bet, or she wires her bet—or "order"—from the course before the race. Usually, too, she's the sort of a woman who can retail the latest fashionable gossip in piquant style, while her equine "fancy" is adding to or subtracting from her bank account.

There are a great many English women who bet in this way, and who now and then stand to win tidy sums in the early books on big races. Then there's a lot of playful impromptu betting at places like Epsom and Ascot. I've seen ladies lean over the front of the boxes at Epsom and hand the shouting bookies who stand in line in front of them sovereigns and half sovereigns and name their horses, to give the day zest or "have it to say" that they were on a Derby or Oaks favorite.

And I've seen ladies going to and from the paddock at Ascot stop to have a look at the shouting ring, and go up to some bookie and make a bet "just to have the experience," and the bookie would be "as polite as a basket of chips," and the "experience" would be filed away with those other wonderful ones of hedged in lives, like a ride on Jumbo or a dash into the slums.—London Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

M'p'l's. Journal:—Atty. Gen. Childs has appointed Hon. Geo. B. Edgerton, now assistant United States district attorney, as his assistant to succeed Judge Ira B. Mills, who has resigned to accept an appointment as railroad commissioner, in the place of Judge Williams, Fergus Falls, whose term has expired. Judge Mills has been in the office of the attorney general only since the first of the year. For six years he was judge of the fourteenth judicial district, having been appointed to the position by Gov. McGill when the district was first created at the unanimous request of the members of the bar in that part of the state. He was repeatedly endorsed by the bar for re-election, but was defeated by a populist this year. He will be able to put his legal ability to good use as a member of the railroad commission.

Furs and Winter Styles.

With the advent of the wintry season which has been during Yuletide, the subject of "furs" becomes, as a matter of fact, of permanent importance to Modistes and their customers. Furs are in great vogue this year and fur trimmings are more used than they have ever been. They are seen in a very great variety of combinations; and since they ornament outside garments as well as walking costumes, evening and ball dresses, and moreover adorn hats and bonnets of every form, one has need of a sure guide to understand what are really the correct combinations of the season. The McDowell Fashion Journals are of invaluable service in this respect, giving with unerring good taste, and a profusion of practical illustrations and all the necessary information. "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" which costs only $3.50 per year, or 35 cents a copy, each, have the finest Parisian styles, and "La Couturiere," $3.00 a year, or 30 cents per copy, gives the most practical French Fashions. Yearly subribers to either of these Journals are entitled to a premium book on "Dress-making Simplified," valued at $5.00. "La Mode," $1.50 per annum, or 15 cents a copy, is the best family journal of fashion in this country. If not procurable at your newsdealer send direct to the publishers, A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York City.

The success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in effecting a speedy cure of colds, croup and whooping cough has brought it into great demand. Messrs. Pontius & Son, of Cameron, Ohio, say that it has gained a reputation second to none in that vicinity. Jas. M. Quern, of Johnston, W. Va., says it is the best he ever used. B. F. Jones, druggist, Winona, Minn., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly reliable. I have always warranted it and it never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Surveyors' En Route.

Marshall County Banner:—A corps of surveyors arrived in Argyle yesterday. They are on their way to the Lake of the Woods, to complete the survey of a railroad which was begun last year.

The World's Ruler

Napoleon Bonaparte was a philosopher as well as a soldier. He said that the pit of the stomach rules the world. When you have something ail you for a great while, and cannot eat, you soon see how weak you are when the stomach goes back on you. When your appetite comes back, and you eat your first hearty meal, you feel like a prisoner liberated from his chains. Then you understand fully the value of a good digestive apparatus. However, a good deal depends on the kind of food you put into this digesting machine. If it is half cooked or ill-cooked, poor in quality, or insufficient in quantity, the stomach will rebel, and you will have a monkey and parrot sort of a time with it. And nowhere will your comfort depend more on the condition of your stomach, than when traveling. The Burlington, knowing that well-fed passengers are easily taken care of, attaches to its through limited trains, at convenient hours, dining-cars, which from the excellence of the menu and the completeness of the service, are called "peerless." For tickets and any information apply to any agent of the Burlington Route or connecting lines, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

:--Benefit--:
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Thurs., Jan. 26th,
—1893—
Grand : Concert
The Eastern Star Quartette,
Five people, and the
Marcato Banjo, Mandoline
and Guitar Club,
(Eight people)
Special engagement of those two musical combinations to appear
ONE NIGHT ONLY
in a select program of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in a Benefit for
The Women's Relief Corps
of Crookston.
PLEASE REMEMBER.....
Besides seeing two first-class musical combinations for the price of one, you are aiding to support a good cause.
Watch the papers for testimonials. Don't slight the ladies. They will be around to see you, with tickets.

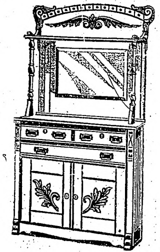
6 MONTHS
Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,
Wednesday, December 28th,
The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the
REMNANTS MUST GO!
Fontaine & Anglim.

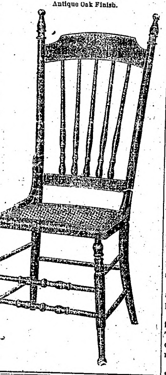
Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1893. NO. 42





Crookston Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor..........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..........Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General..........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District..........Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor..........C. U. Webster
Treasurer..........J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..........John Amundson
Attorney..........A. R. Holston
Sheriff..........Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate..........C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..........A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..........O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r..........W. H. Averill
Coroner..........Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..........John E. Oppegaard
Second District..........Anton Linden
Third District..........M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District..........C. P. Demers
Fifth District..........Robt. Anderson

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus.
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Eris'et,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cazruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Nellsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Olsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filbau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

A Fashion Item.

Worth makes the maid,
The want of him the gawky,
In every town from Denver to She-caw-gy.

The author of the above lines evidently does dot agree with Thomson, that "loveliness is, when unadorned, adorned the most." We shall not attempt to be an arbiter of taste in feminine fashion, but are ready to back up the man who said that the American maid (and matron) is the most attractive female individual on the round globe. In a good many cases, of course, the maids' gowns are not designed by worth, but no one dare say that the lack of the Paris man-milliner's work makes any one a gawky, in any town from Denver to Chicago. No one who has traveled to any extent on the Burlington route—on which are situated almost all the towns of any importance between Denver and Chicago (and for that matter, the towns from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago and St. Louis)—can have failed to note the number of well-dressed, and handsome ladies who favor this magnificent line with their presence and patronage. "Worth (not the Parisian) makes the man; the want of it the fellow," and its sterling worth in equipment, operation, and reliability is what makes the Burlington route the peer of any and a general favorite in ten great states of the west. Any agent of this or connecting lines can sell you a ticket and give you valuable information—or you can address, W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Jan. 29th, 1893.

Hall, Miss Anna
Putman, Frank
Torverson, Mrs. Maru
Moen, Alfred A.
Rauf, Chas.
Zaveral, Miss M.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Ho! Traveller, take Beecham's Pills with you.

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Iowa, Farmer, says; "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the best I have ever used for the purposes for which it is intended. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Raising Canary Birds.

In Germany the poorer classes are nearly all engaged in raising canaries. Several hundred thousand are shipped every year to all parts of the world. There is no industry like it in existence. The birds are strong and hardy and require very little attention; consequently among the peasantry every family has is aviary, which is a constant source of income, independent of the proceeds of their daily toil. The buyers for the New York houses make periodical trips through the country; the birds are bought and are soon on their way to America, where they quickly become accustomed to their gilded cages.—Pittsburg Record.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, Jan. 30. 1892.

L. L. C. Brooks of St. Paul, came up on Thursday's train.

Joseph Heard of the firm of C. W. Hackett Hardware Co., of St. Paul, was doing business with E. Taylor & Co. on Thursday.

Elmer Blanchard spent several days in Crookston last week.

Mrs. Wm. Davidson spent Sunday with her daughter, Hattie, who is attending school in your city.

The railroad company have placed an illuminator in front of the depot, which is very acceptable to its patrons here.

Miss Katie Stuhr returned to her home at Red Lake Falls, Saturday.

Your correspondent can most heartily endorse the letter written by "Farmer," of Angus, relating to the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday.

Mr. Thedore of Hallock, is visiting with his daughter, Mrs. John Hanson.

Mr. Brink who is in the blacksmith business at St. Hilaire, was with us several days last week.

Mrs. John Salentiny returned from an extended visit in the southern part of the state, Tuesday.

A number of the children in the families of Mr. Willis and Casper Tiedeman have had a severe attack of the jaundice. But all are doing nicely now.

Lars Brink of Black River, came in to do some trading, Thursday.

Section Boss Lindman has moved into the Kirsch house.

The M. and N. and the Red River Valley Elevator Companies have been handling over all the wheat at this station, but so far they have been very fortunate—not being able to find that any of it had been overheated.

Nels Freberg, manager of the Tarbell and Buffington farm, was in town Friday. Nels is a jolly good fellow and one that we like to meet.

If the people around Euclid and vicinity have any friends at a distance to whom they would like to send some immigration matter, call on I. W. C. Misner. He has a limited supply. This is a matter that all interested in the welfare of the Red River Valley should take an active interest in.

The JOURNAL is meeting with favor here right along. We have the pleasure of sending in a number of new subscribers tnis week. Let the good work go on.

Mrs. John Shantzer who has been seriously ill, is convalescent.

Bert Teal is able to be out again after wrestling with an attack of the typhoid pneumonia.

The scarlet fever patients are all doing very nicely and we are now virtually out of quarantine.

McIntosh.

From our regular correspondent.

McINTOSH, Jan. 30.

Hon. John D. Knuteson, our representative to the legislature, returned to McIntosh last Saturday for a little recreation, and will return to the capital to-morrow.

W. G. Hunt returned last Saturday from the capital, where he has been fishing for a fat office, but judging from present appearances he had bad luck. Perhaps he didn't use the right kind of bait on his hook—or his reputation as a boodler may have been against him.

Lars Fykerud, the Norwegian violinist, gave an entertainment here last Tuesday evening.

The citizens of McIntosh held a meeting last Monday for the purpose of raising money and sending delegates to St. Paul to push the county division scheme. W. G. Hunt was selected as a delegate, he having the most gall for the purpose.

Hans Quam left for St. Paul last Saturday.

Mikkle Homme left for Bagley Dam last Thursday, where he is employed as cook in one of the lumber camps.

Mrs. Ole Narveson of Fertile is visiting friends in the city.

Chris. Mohan left for an extended trip through South Dakota last Tuesday.

Very little wheat is coming in now as those who have any left are holding it with the expectation of receiving a higher price next summer. In this they may be mistaken, as those who borrow money to pay off their indebtedness in the fall, instead of selling their wheat, generally lose money by so doing.

A number of the young folks went out in the country last Tuesday evening to celebrate the wedding of Halvor Halvorson to Miss Anna Stromme.

C. F. Page, cashier of the Citizens bank, who left for Wisconsin some time ago for an assistant cashier, has fulfilled his mission and returned last Thursday with his bride. His numerous friends congregated at the West hotel in the evening to celebrate their return and present the happy couple with an elegant bedroom set. An excellent time was had, including an oyster supper and a dance.

A Good Templar lodge has been organized here, with Prof. Bratland at the head.

John Bridstone of Grand Forks is visiting friends here, and contemplates returning to McIntosh and engaging in business again.

Our fire department has ordered new uniforms—red blouses and caps.

Mrs. Glover is seriously ill with lung fever and her recovery is doubtful.

A democratic club has been organized here, and as usual there are more democrats after election than before.

Several new cases of diphtheria are reported from different neighborhoods.

Bishop Brooks Buried.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—With the impressive funeral services of the church, in connection with which his life work was done, and accompanied by evidences of public grief such as have not been manifested in this community before for a generation at least, the remains of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks were consigned to their last resting place in Mt. Auburn cemetery. The services were held in Trinity church and thousands of people viewed the remains as they lay in state.

A SPECIAL WRECKED.

The Lumbermen's Train Ditched and Four Fatally Injured.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 28.—The train bearing the returning Northwestern lumbermen struck a broken rail near Kent, about forty-five miles east of this city. W. E. Ackers, of Minneapolis, was killed. Peter Christianson of Sleepy Eye, Minn.; W. E. Attic of Chicago, and M. J. Riley of Rhinelander, Wis., were fatally injured and cannot live. Several others were less severely injured.

Mitchell Formally Elected.

MADISON, Jan. 27.—The legislature has elected John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, United States senator. Senator Lees cast his vote for Bragg, declaring himself bound by the mandate of no caucus. Cheers several times renewed greeted his vote, and the presiding officer was unable to restore order for several minutes. The Republicans voted for John C. Spooner.

Tennessee's First Woman Attorney.

In the United States circuit court Tuesday a very pleasant episode occurred, marking the admission to the bar of a woman lawyer. Mrs. Martha D. Strickland came to Memphis from Michigan as a member of the Association for the Advancement of Women a fortnight ago, and is the guest of Judge and Mrs. J. M. Greer. The convention, it will be recalled, assembled in the United States courtroom, the use of which had been courteously extended by Judge Hammond. On the afternoon of Nov. 18 Mrs. Strickland delivered a lecture upon "Parliamentary Law as a Science and an Art."

Judge Hammond was in the audience, and was so much impressed with the handling of the subject by Mrs. Strickland that he subsequently suggested that she apply for a license to practice in the federal courts during her stay in Memphis. This Mrs. Strickland did through Judge Greer, who in a characteristically clever speech asked that Mrs. Strickland be granted a license. The request was complied with, and the first woman attorney in Tennessee was sworn in by Clerk Clough. Mrs. Strickland has now several classes in parliamentary law among the ladies of Memphis.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

Women's Work in New Orleans.

The city council of New Orleans having passed an ordinance to license the social evil the women of that city took the alarm, and under call of Mrs. E. L. Saxon convened in mass meeting. Miss Florence Huberwald called the meeting to order. Miss Kate Nobles was elected chairman and Miss Elsie Cage secretary. Mrs. Saxon, at the opening of the meeting, read a letter from Mayor Fitzpatrick in which he stated his intention to veto the bill, whereupon resolutions of thanks to the mayor and the press were passed. Mrs. Saxon, who is the pioneer in social purity work in the United States, made a most earnest address. The bill was rightly stigmatized as tending to further torture and degrade a class already degraded and oppressed, as opening opportunities for blackmailing and extortion, and as punishing only one offender, leaving the other unlimited opportunity with impunity.

Mrs. Saxon said that 99 per cent. of these women were driven to their lives of shame through want and the perfidy of man. As she pictured the present and future of the outcast twenty-six women of that class who were present sobbed wildly, overcome by her eloquence and touched with longing for a better life.—Woman's Tribune.

BLAINE IS DEAD.

THE GREAT AMERICAN STATESMAN GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

Surrounded by His Family, He Passed Away Peacefully—Recovery Was Impossible and the End Was Daily Looked For—Recent Trials and Tribulations Aided to Hasten His Dissolution—Funeral Services and Interment to Take Place at Washington Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—James G. Blaine died at 11 o'clock this morning.

The end came peacefully, the ex-secretary passing from an unconscious state into that of death. His wife and children were at his bedside. An attendant stationed at the door of the mansion to answer the inquires of the newspaper correspondents, made the announcement.

The news spread to the Capitol and throughout the city in a few minutes. It was everywhere expected, but when the announcement came the impression was more striking than any that has been created by similar news since the death of Abraham Lincoln.

CAUSED NO SURPRISE.

Mr. Blaine's Death Had Been Too Long Anticipated for That.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—James Gillespie Blaine's death, although it has removed from the world a character who was prominent in everything he undertook, causes but little surprise. The news of it had so long been discounted that there remained but the line of announcement to complete it. It was a foregone conclusion that his battle with death would be the final defeat of his life. Though the facts as to his illness have from the first been studiously concealed through the official channels of communication he was broken down. He was a sick man when he returned to Washington to settle down for the winter; death and its bereavements added more and more to his ailments. He has grown worse and has continued on his journey to the grave as fast as the days would carry him. Science and skill have furnished him the weapons of defense for a comparatively long time, but his death has furnished the end of the fight. He was a

Doomed Man from the Start,

and to all intents he has been a dead man for these many days past. His mind has been almost a blank for weeks, his lucid moments having been few and at times far between, but his physical frame has withstood the ravages of wasting disease until now.

Dr. Johnston was summoned to the bedside of Mr. Blaine early in the morning, but his presence was not known to those outside until about 11:10, when, in company with Dr. Hyatt, he left the house.

"He Is Dead."

The physicians were unusually pale, and when accosted by the reporter for the latest news the significant look in their faces answered the question. "He is dead," said Dr. Johnston, "and he passed away peacefully."

Dr. Johnston's Report.

Dr. Johnston's report said: "I called at the Blaine residence about 9:30 and found Mr. Blaine in a very exhausted condition. He had grown weaker during the early morning hours, and about 8:30 the nurse observed that his breathing was more difficult and his pulse more feeble than it had been. Dr. Hyatt was also sent for and arrived there about 10 o'clock. After my arrival Mr. Blaine continued to grow weaker very rapidly, his pulse becoming more feeble. He died at 11 o'clock. He was perfectly conscious up to within a few moments of his death and recognized all those around him He died without suffering."

CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

Dr. Johnston Makes a Statement to the Reporters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In answer to the direct question: "Did Mr. Blaine die of Brights disease?" Dr. Johnston said: "While there has been during the last several months, evidences of chronic disease of the kidneys, being a form of what is commonly known as Brights disease, yet this was not the sole cause of death. There were other consecutive complications which tended to exhaust him and to hasten the end. The lapses which he has had from time to time were

Due to Heart Exhaustion,

that is, feebleness and irregularity of the action of the heart, accompanied by difficult breathing."

Dr. Johnston further said that there had been really no hope of Mr. Blaine's ultimate recovery since that Sunday in December, but up to within the last two or three weeks a strong hope had been entertained that his life might be prolonged. Since that time, however, there has been no hope. No effort has been made to sustain life by the use of stimulants, and practically nothing has been done except to give him his nourishment.

BLAINE'S FUNERAL.

Services Held at the Church of the Covenant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Blaine could not have a private funeral. Effort was made to comply with his own understood wishes, and with the expressed desires of his family in this regard, but the surging wave of public interest swept over the barriers imposed and made his private funeral one of the most impressive of public demonstration in honor of the dead. The most eminent men in the nation stood around his bier. All business in the nation's Capitol was suspended during the period when the funeral services were in progress. The presence of president and cabinet, supreme judges and high officials of congress and of the diplomatic corps, was not more significant than the homage of the waiting crowds who in respectful silence lined the streets through which the funeral cortege passed. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, the casket itself resting on a bed of roses.

Grand in Simplicity.

Eleven o'clock was the hour named for the simple service of prayer which was to precede the removal of the body to the church for the more public rites. It was only a few minutes after that hour when the mourners entered and the president and all the distinguished concourse rose to pay fitting honor and sympathy to the sorrow of the deceased statesman's relatives.

The family was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, who, standing beside the casket, in a low tone delivered the Presbyterian prayer for the departed soul. As he did so Mr. Walter Damrosch touched the keys of the piano to a slow dirge and the scene was an impressive one. Dr. Hamlin returned thanks to God that by His power this life was ended only that the life of immortality might be begun. He beseeched the Almighty that comfort might come to every member of the stricken household, because the one that had gone out of this life had gone to immortality. Let the consolation that came from above fall tenderly and sweetly upon them.

"Speak to them words of comfort such as Thou alone can teach. This we ask in the name of our Savior. Amen."

This completed the brief and impressive services and the casket was closed and tenderly borne to the hearse. Solemnly and in silence the family and the mourning guests left the house which has been so frequently invaded by the angel of death, and the sad procession wound its way slowly to the church.

At the Church.

It was exactly 12 o'clock when the slow and solemn organ music announced the arrival of the funeral party at the door of the church. As the sad procession moved up the aisle, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Mr. Blaine's son-in-law, who was at the organ, played an improvisation made up of several tunes of hymns which Mr. Blaine loved. All present rose and remained standing as the funeral party moved down the aisle. Dr. Hamlin, the pastor, walked at the head of the mourners and holding in his hand an open book containing the ritual of the Presbyterian worship, as he advanced read selections from the scriptures. Behind him came the pall bearers, two abreast, Senators Hale and Frye, the representatives of the dead man's beloved state, leading the way.

Scripture and Prayer.

When all were seated the deep peals of the organ ceased and Dr. Hamlin, rising from his place on the pulpit, began the church services with reading of selections from the scriptures. The reading finished, prayer was offered up by Dr. Hamlin. At the close of the prayer the funeral procession once more formed and the body was conveyed to Oak Hill cemetery. At the grave Dr. Hamlin read the simple burial service of the Presbyterian church and this was followed by an extemporaneous prayer; then came the benediction and all that was mortal of James Gillespie Blaine was consigned to earth.

LAMAR'S FUNERAL.

Remains of the Dead Justice Interred at Macon, Ga.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 27.—The funeral ceremonies over the late L. Q. C. Lamar commenced at 9:30 a. m. when a public meeting was held at the opera house and eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent members of the bar in the state. The procession from the house to the Methodist church commenced at 11:30. Dr. Chandler, president of Emory college, where the late justice graduated, delivered the funeral sermon.

What Becomes of Vassar Graduates?

A recent systematic effort to learn what has become of Vassar graduates in after life has revealed some interesting facts. Only 45 per cent. of the dear creatures have married. The great majority of them become teachers, though Vassar is well represented in all the literary professions. She has forty-eight physicians, twelve lawyers, six missionaries and one or more in almost every [illegible] occupation.—Fall River Herald.

THE CAREER OF BLAINE

His Brilliant Attainments and Magnetic Personality.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN STATESMAN.

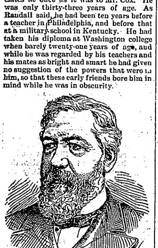
The Most Popular Citizen of His Day, Yet He Was Disappointed in His Lifelong Ambition—Dramatic Incidents of His Career as Congressman, Speaker, Senator, Secretary of State and Presidential Candidate—Colonel Ingersoll's Celebrated Nominating Speech at Cincinnati—Mr. Blaine's Domestic Life.

[Copyrighted, 1893.]

On the first Monday of December, 1863, there met in the hall of the house of representatives a number of men about thirty years of age who were destined to play an important part in national life. Allison of Iowa, Windom of Minnesota, Pendleton of Ohio, Randall of Pennsylvania and General Garfield were among them. But there was one who attracted attention from the veterans of the house the instant he entered the chamber. He was a man of noble proportions, of easy manner and perfect self reliance. He had a splendid crown of hair of reddish tinge and a full beard of the same tint. His eyes attracted the attention of every one who saw him. They were large, luminous and restless.

Sunset Cox, an old member, was attracted to this man as soon as his eyes fell upon him. He asked who he was and said that this man would make his impress in that chamber. Mr. Cox was told that this man who had thus attracted him was a new member from Maine whose name was Blaine, and Mr. Randall, who knew him slightly, said: "He is a native of my own state, was born near the town of Washington, was educated in the college there, and I afterward met him in Philadelphia, where he was a teacher. I have heard of him in Maine, where he is regarded as a man of great promise and much political ability."

Such was the impression which Mr. Blaine caused when he first entered the house of representatives, and if traditions are accurate his personality was as strongly made manifest to his Republican associates at once as it was to Mr. Cox. He was only thirty-three years of age. As Randall said, he had been ten years before a teacher in Philadelphia, and before that at a military school in Kentucky. He had taken his diploma at Washington college when barely twenty-one years of age, and while he was regarded by his teachers and his mates as bright and smart he had given no suggestion of the powers that were in him, so that these early friends bore him in mind while he was in obscurity.



JAMES G. BLAINE.

His father, Ephraim G. Blaine, was a man of rugged force of character, and from him Blaine undoubtedly inherited the great moral courage and political audacity which have been characteristic of his political career. From his mother he inherited that wonderful intuitive capacity which has enabled him in moments of great crises to act as though by inspiration. From her he also received that highly sensitive and emotional character which has been conspicuous in his political life.

Blaine Emigrates Eastward.

Of course Mr. Blaine would have developed wherever he located and in whatever calling he selected as a life career, but it was pure chance which made him the man from Maine. He met while a teacher in Kentucky Miss Harriet Stanwood, who was also a teacher. They were mutually attracted, and just after he had passed his majority they were married. She was a Maine girl, and she induced her young husband to remove to her home and make it his abiding place.

Blaine while in Philadelphia had been attracted to journalism. He has said that he discovered by pure chance that he had some facility with the pen, especially in political discussion, but it could not have been pure chance. It must have been the impulse of the spirit that was in him. And acting upon this impulse he became a part proprietor of The Journal, a weekly paper published in Augusta, Me. The profits were not great, and Mr. Blaine was if not compelled at least willing to accept employment as associate editor of the Portland Advertiser. The editor of that paper had detected Blaine's ability as a political writer and offered him $1,200 a year, a large salary for that time and place. Blaine was not slow in discovering his strength and his value, and at the end of a year he asked for an increase of salary to $1,500 and for a contract covering a period of years.

The proprietor, however, felt that he could not afford to pay this money, and Blaine returned to Augusta, determined to associate politics with his editorial work. He revealed extraordinary political capacity at once, was elected a member of the legislature and subsequently speaker, became chairman of the committee of his party and within three years was acknowledged preeminent among the politicians of his state. Exactly the same qualities which brought him those marvelous tributes of respect and admiration which were afterward his lot won for him great victories in a state and community where politics prevail, where there has been a good deal of contention, and where personal rivalry and to some extent jealousy have played their parts as dangerously as in some other states.

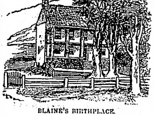
Blaine's Farsightedness.

Even thus early Mr. Blaine perceived that a politician—and he had unquestionably determined to make politics his life business—needed perhaps above other men to be free from money embarrassments. He therefore began with great energy a business career which was brief. He procured some contracts from the war department for furnishing supplies to the soldiers, and while he was aiding the governor of Maine to the extent of his ability in recruiting and equipping soldiers he was also engaged in a perfectly honorable business of supplying the government with raiment for the army. He did not accumulate much, but he got enough so that he had a home of his own in Augusta and a few thousands to his credit in the bank. He was for a time fascinated with business pursuits, and it was a serious question for some months whether he should not abandon politics and devote himself to business.

Those who knew Blaine in later years declared that had he entered the field of business activity he had the peculiar mental qualities which would have enabled him to stand with the great organizing and constructive commercial geniuses of his generation. He never cared for money for itself. He did not have the acquisitive sense. But he liked power, and he realized at that early day what the power of money is.

Why He Went to Congress.

An emergency arose in the congress district in which he lived. A candidate was to be put in nomination. The temptation was offered to him; he thought of the matter over night, and on the next morning had come to a decision which determined his career. He was nominated on the first ballot and elected with but a feeble opposition.



BLAINE'S BIRTHPLACE.

Soon after Mr. Blaine was sworn in a friend called on him at his boarding house at Washington quite late in the evening. He found Blaine at his desk, his ruddy tinted hair so near the gas burner that it seemed as though it must be singed, a copy of the house rules before him, a volume of "Cushing's Manual" and a report of precedents which had been established by the rulings of various speakers.

"Rather dry reading, isn't it, Mr. Blaine?" said his friend.

"Yes, if you read it offhand; but the man who masters this," throwing his hand down upon the pages of the book of rules, "masters the house of representatives."

It is one of the traditions of Blaine that he mastered Cushing's parliamentary rules in one night in his college days, and won a youthful victory in school politics the next day thereby. And in this chance remark to a friend he revealed the purpose of political mastery which had seized him. He was quiet in the house until he had mastered as perfectly as the rule of three those methods of procedure which govern it. And when this was his possession he began to assert himself. That was exactly what one young Democratic member was doing, Mr. Randall, and herein lay in no small degree the secret of the power which these two men gained on their respective sides of the aisle.

Blaine's Quick Perception.

He showed courage, however, once or twice in that first term. He even dared to confront Thad Stevens, who had ruled his party in the house with autocratic and dogmatic assertion. The gaunt and grizzly Old Commoner, amazed to find his authority disputed by a youngster, tried to brush Blaine off as an annoying but trivial incident of embarrassment, but he found his master. Stevens had introduced a bill providing for military governments in the southern states.

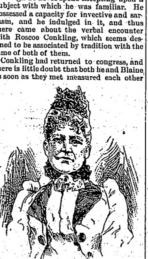
Blaine, on the first reading of this bill, with that intuitive perception which he possessed in a higher degree than any man of his day in congress, saw one fatal error in the bill. And Garfield used to say that when he arose to make his protest and delivered his speech his utterance was that of a man who had authority and his speech that of a mind which had reason. Blaine proposed an amendment by which, in spite of military government, the people of these southern states could in time establish for themselves a republican form of government again. Stevens chafed and raged, and the frown upon his brow made the flesh appear like corrugated ridges, as Cox once said, but he could not frown that congress into defeating the amendment.

Blaine's Impetuosity.

In the next congress, to which Blaine was elected by practically unanimous vote, he felt fully equipped for those struggles which had the speakership and, beyond question, the presidency in view. He had the same impetuosity in the house, the dashing, dramatic manner which characterized Sheridan in the field, qualities which, combined with courage and magnanimity, are sure to command great popularity.

These very qualities made Blaine reckless in speech at times. He never practiced oratory as those who desire to win rhetorical repute do. He wrote few and rehearsed no speeches. He was a master of good English, a ready thinker upon his feet, although he never spoke excepting upon a subject with which he was familiar. He possessed a capacity for invective and sarcasm, and he indulged in it, and thus there came about the verbal encounter with Roscoe Conkling, which seems destined to be associated by tradition with the fame of both of them.

Conkling had returned to congress, and there is little doubt that both he and Blaine as soon as they met measured each other with the eyes of rivals. Conkling had won a magnificent repute as an orator, and by the most arduous toil was cultivating it. He unquestionably aimed at pre-eminence in the party, and Blaine felt this intuitively as soon as his eyes fell upon the man. It was inevitable that these two should come into collision, and in the course of some heated remarks Blaine compared him to a turkey gobbler. The words were no sooner uttered than Blaine regretted it, and he caused an expression of his regret to be conveyed to Conkling. Conkling, however, never mentioned Blaine's name afterward when he could avoid it, and refused many tenders of reconciliation.



MRS. BLAINE.

After Mr. Conkling's death his brother, Colonel Frederick A. Conkling, informed the writer of these lines that it was a mistake to suppose that the reference to a turkey gobbler had mortally offended Conkling. The mortal wound was given, so Colonel Conkling said, by Mr. Blaine when he caused to be read in the house a letter from Provost Marshal General Fry to himself (Blaine) in which direct accusations were made against Mr. Conkling's pecuniary and official integrity. Conkling told his brother that when Mr. Blaine publicly retracted and repudiated these accusations then it would be time to talk of reconciliation.

But the incident was mighty in its consequences. It undoubtedly prevented the nomination of Mr. Blaine in 1876 and 1880 and contributed to his defeat in 1884. On the other hand can be traced to it the causes which ultimately led to Mr. Conkling's retirement from the senate in humiliation and to his withdrawal forever from public life.

Mr. Blaine as Speaker.

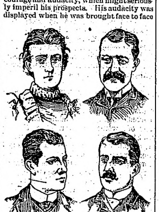
He made a superb speaker. When he was first elected he had hardly entered the prime of life. He was only thirty-nine years of age. His hair and beard, by an inherited tendency, were already showing streaks of gray, but his complexion was ruddy, his skin as smooth as a babe's, and the mysterious and splendid fascination of his eyes seemed constantly to increase with political activity. He stood behind the speaker's desk a superb specimen of manly strength. It was invigorating to those in the gallery and to those upon the floor to look at him. His eyes seemed to be everywhere. He had mastered the confusion of sounds which prevail in that turbulent body, as the head machinist is master of the distraction of a great foundry or manufactory, so that he could detect instantly that which was relevant and of importance and that which was of no consequence.

He held that great and noble body as absolutely at his command as though it was a family or a tribe of which he was the chief. He dispatched business with celerity which seems incredible. The stroke of his gavel meant authority, and the house obeyed it, and no eyes which ever looked forth from the speaker's desk upon a throng animated by the most consuming of the higher passions ever commanded such obedience by a glance as his. Therefore he gained the respect which comes from proper fear, and even Democrats joined with Republicans in saying, "There is a man!" It was the superb exhibition of these qualities which undoubtedly suggested first to the congressmen of his party, and through them to vast numbers of the party throughout the country, that here was the man to succeed in the presidency the hero of the civil war.

Blaine himself was an acknowledged candidate before he had finished his second term, and he used his power as speaker unquestionably, so far as he honorably could, to create the politics which command a presidential nomination. Over in the senate there were certainly three rivals of his for that nomination, two conspicuous—Mr. Morton and Mr. Conkling—and Mr. Blaine played his game against them and played it splendidly. At the beginning of his third term as speaker he realized that if his grasp was not quite upon the presidency his hand could almost touch the prize.

His Moral Courage.

It is therefore all the more remarkable that Mr. Blaine was capable of exploiting as he did in the highest degree both moral courage and audacity, which might seriously imperil his prospects. His audacity was displayed when he was brought face to face with grave charges affecting his integrity of character. Accusations were publicly made that he had received as a price for his influence certain securities from a railway seeking congressional aid. The proof of these accusations were said to be in the possession of a certain clerk named Mulligan and in the shape of letters. The friends of Mr. Blaine looked very solemn in these days, and he was himself most anxious.



Margaret. Walker.
James G., Jr. Emmons.

FOUR OF MR. BLAINE'S CHILDREN.

One morning when this black cloud was hanging over him and his friends he arose to a question of personal privilege. There had been a hint of his intention. The great galleries were packed. Every seat upon the floor was taken, and senators had come from their chamber that they might see and hear Blaine in this hour of his desperation and peril. For every discomfort which this throng suffered they were amply repaid. The scene which took place has been almost unequaled in parliamentary annals. Blaine stood there magnificent in his defiance. He held aloft the bundle of incriminating letters, of itself a dramatic picture and situation worthy of the greatest dramatists, and he declared with some sense of humiliation and personal outrage that he would himself read these letters to the house, that its members might see what those accusations were.

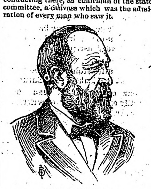
Blaine was never more superb. He conquered that house by his very magnificence of resistance. He held himself at bay so that men cheered and the galleries resounded to the echo with the applause of this spectacle. He read the letters through, and then, with dramatic power which, if it were acting, was a finer exhibition of the dramatic gift than the greatest actors have ever shown, he pointed the finger of scorn and accusation at a certain member of the house and accused him of withholding a telegram which would have proved his innocence.

Blaine's enemies always asserted that this was acting. They did not deny the magnificence of the performance, but they suspected its sincerity. For his friends it was a perfect vindication, and for himself it was a complete victory, as the formal charges were from that day dropped. It was a perilous step to take. Had it failed Blaine must inevitably have been ruined.

His moral courage was displayed when at the very last of his experience as speaker he defied the majority in his own party and made a ruling which he insisted was just and in accordance with his oath as speaker, but which enabled the Democratic minority successfully to maintain its fight against what was then called the force bill. A weaker man than Blaine would have been ruined by this ruling, but it cost him no strength in his own party and gained for him the admiration of many Democrats, so that it was long afterward said that of all Republicans Mr. Blaine was the most popular with the Democracy.

His First Failure.

He lost the presidential nomination in 1876 when it was almost his. Personal animosity unquestionably cost him that prize. The offense he had given to Conkling and anger which he had caused to arise in the hearts of men who controlled other delegations led to a hasty combination, which resulted in a ballot that sent Mr. Blaine to the rear. Men wondered how he would act in this emergency. His heart had been so enthusiastically set upon the nomination that many believed he would show some of the weaknesses of human nature, and that we would discover the weak point in his mental and moral equipment. But he revealed the highest resources. He sent a most cordial dispatch to Governor Hayes, the nominee, promised to take active part in the canvass, and did, going to Maine and conducting there, as chairman of the state committee, a canvass which was the admiration of every man who saw it.



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

In these canvasses as a politician Mr. Blaine was not less great than when upon the floor of congress. He frequently made a sleeping car his home. They would hear of him one day in Portland and the next in the lumber regions. He received dispatches and reports in this car. He gave orders like a general on a field of battle. He brought himself into personal touch with all of the politicians and as many of the citizens as possible, and some of the anecdotes which are told of the way in which he met sudden emergencies suggest his wonderful intellectual resources and the rapidity of his mental operation.

Blaine in the Senate.

His political intuitions were illustrated in another way at this time. He unquestionably suggested the arrangement by which Senator Morrill, of his state, was transferred from the senate chamber to General Grant's cabinet and Blaine was appointed to Morrill's seat and afterward elected. He felt that his day of usefulness in the house was over. He had made his record, and he believed that in the comparative quiet of the senate chamber he would find some rest, and would also be able to carry on the politics which had the presidential nomination of 1880 in view. His friends always felt that his life in the senate was irksome. He adapted himself to the traditions of that somewhat lethargic body, but at the cost of some personal discipline. Of course his personality was felt there, but as a senator he added but little if any to his repute.

While he did not enter upon the canvass for the presidential nomination of 1880 in that dashing and inspiring way which characterized him previous to 1876, yet he had the nomination in view and knew that he was the choice of a large part of the political leaders and felt that he was of the masses of his party. He advised, but he did not dictate, and he let his political friends do the work of combination to a great extent. He would unquestionably have been nominated had he not been compelled to face the enormous popularity of General Grant which was increased by his trip around the world, and was made use of with great skill by the politicians. But though Blaine could not beat General Grant in the convention himself, he could name the man who could beat him, and thus General Garfield became the candidate.

Garfield could make no other choice than Blaine for secretary of state, but what Blaine's career as secretary and Garfield's as president would have been of course is a matter of surmise. The impression has always been that Blaine's personality would have dominated the administration. He was, however, pledged to Garfield to support him for a renomination.

Blaine in Emergency.

Mr. Blaine was with General Garfield at the time he was assassinated, and from the nervous shock he then received he never fully recovered. He had never been the man physically after the sunstroke of 1876 that he was before. But this fearful experience seemed to shatter his nerves more than that. His hair, which had been iron gray, grew white, as did his beard, and his complexion became of that waxy hue which led many to believe that he had organic disease.

He was, however, capable of audacity and courage, and it was he who proposed to the members of the cabinet during Garfield's illness that the cabinet should announce to the country that the president was suffering from such disability as the constitution contemplated when it declared that the vice president should in such cases exercise the duties of the office.

Mr. Blaine felt that there ought to be no question about the soundness of this view, and it was his opinion that if General Garfield recovered he would resume the office. He was overruled, however, by the cabinet as a matter of public expediency, although it was admitted that in case of war or great emergency it might be necessary to take such a step. The incident, however, is characteristic of the man.

Blaine in Retirement.

During the winter following the assassination of Garfield those who went to the congressional library used frequently to see a man of quiet manner poring over old volumes, searching the bookshelves, wandering about like a literary recluse, and when they recognized him they were amazed that he who had won so great fame and was the idol of so many Americans should be content to conceal himself in misty alcoves and among musty books. Mr. Blaine, however, was permitting the activity of his mind to take another direction. He had retired from Arthur's cabinet, but could not be idle, and he decided, therefore, to take up the literary pen and describe political history as he had been familiar with it. He rejoiced in the work. It was the first leisure of the library and the study which he had permitted himself since school days.

When men knew that Blaine was writing this history they said, "Now he will pay off grudges, and now he will give us his opinion of men and events in his characteristic manner." In about two years the first volume was issued, and it caused amazement. Blaine the warrior was revealed as Blaine the true historian. He told his story in simple literary style, with great lucidity and with such fairness as could only have been expected of a historian of a future generation. He wrote of his personal enemies as justly and as kindly as of his friends, and he made a contribution to political history which is invaluable. The sale of the work was enormous, and its profits made Mr. Blaine a very wealthy man. He said himself that it was only after the receipts of the sale of this book that he realized the luxury of possessing money.

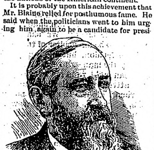
The pathos of the story of General Grant writing his memoirs upon his deathbed is the most sublime of general history. But it has seemed to many that there is something of pathos in the quiet resignation with which Mr. Blaine returned to the writing of the second volume of his history after his defeat for the presidency in 1884. He had lost the prize when a change of 600 votes could have given it to him. The alliterative blunder of Burchard had defeated him in his moment of victory, and if ever a politician went through an experience which was to test the strength Mr. Blaine did in those winter days of 1884 and 1885.

He uttered one word of protest and almost of despair, and then he took up his pen again, walking for an hour or two each day over the crusted snow of the Augusta streets that he might get exercise, and when friends went there to see him they found him Blaine the man—resigned, patient, cheerful, but with symptoms now and then of the fire of genius which burned within him. When his book was completed he took his family to Europe and spent a year, and it was while there that, acting in accordance with the monitions of his physician, he wrote the Florence letter bidding his friends that they must not look to him as a presidential candidate, for he could not accept the nomination if it came. Reluctantly and only after a second warning from him did his friends heed him. Had he remained passive while abroad he would have been nominated in 1888.

Secretary Again.

With something of the serenity of the youth of old age Mr. Blaine entered for his second term upon the duties of secretary of state. His mental genius asserted itself in that office again, and while his physical characteristics and the ardor of his youth had been subjected to change the power of his mind was illustrated. He conducted most brilliant diplomatic correspondence, and he formulated the most important commercial and financial policy which the government had undertaken since the war, with the single exception of the resumption of specie payments. He turned the attention of the politicians from questions bred of the war to those of the future and gave promise of commercial prosperity between the nations of the American continent.

It is probably upon this achievement that Mr. Blaine relied for posthumous fame. He said when the politicians went to him urging him again to be a candidate for president: "I was a candidate once. I was given one opportunity, and I never can say word or do deed again which would look as though I did not regard the verdict at that time as final."



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

On the 4th of June, 1892, the country was amazed to learn that Mr. Blaine had that day resigned as secretary of state in a brief and very formal note, without a word of explanation, and that President Harrison had accepted the resignation in the fewest possible words. This is not the place and now is not the time to comment or even surmise. On Sept. 8, 1892, Mr. Blaine addressed to Chairman Joseph H. Manley, of the Maine Republican committee, his last public letter on politics. On the evening of Oct. 14, 1892, at Ophir Farm, New York, the residence of Whitelaw Reid, he made his last speech.

Social and Domestic.

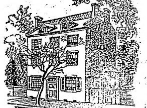
Those who knew James G. Blaine only as a public man knew but half of his life, and that not the more attractive. His ancestry was of the native American nobility, and his own family life was of a strangely varied character, a middle age of unalloyed happiness being followed by an evening of almost continuous calamity and sorrow.

The Gillespies and Blaines were people of standing before the Revolution, and the Colonel Blaine who was commissary general of the northern department of Washington's army was the secretary's grandfather. Neal Gillespie, his mother's father, was a scholar of high standing and directed his grandson's studies down to the time he entered Washington university. Equal honor is due the ancestors of Mrs. Blaine, who was Miss Harriet Stanwood, of a family that settled in Massachusetts in the early days of that colony, and went thence to Maine in the vanguard of its pioneers.

In Augusta, where her father, Jacob Stanwood, lived for many years, Mrs. Blaine was born in 1828. Her father was a well to do merchant, a man of influence, although never holding public office. He took great pride in his daughter, who was a girl of fine natural gifts, strengthened by liberal education. Full of ambition and force, so well displayed in after life, she determined to make her own way, and hence started out as a school teacher. It was at Millersburg, Ky., that she first met Mr. Blaine, then a professor at the Military institute at Blue Lick Springs, twenty miles distant. The world has heard enough of the circumstances connected with their marriage. It is a cruel feature of American political campaigns that neither man nor woman is spared. The slightest youthful indiscretion or even an error of judgment is magnified into a monstrous crime, and in 1884 both candidates suffered.

The first child of this union, Stanwood Blaine, died in infancy. Three sons and two daughters remained, and the father's heart was wrapped up in them. Walker Blaine, the oldest, was his father's trusted companion and assistant. Miss Margaret Blaine was to her mother what Walker was to his father, but Miss Harriet was best known to the public, possessing both wit and beauty and all the social qualities required for a leading lady in Washington society. Of Emmons and James G. Blaine, Jr., the world knew but little. Such was the family when Secretary Blaine took up his residence in that historic house on Lafayette square that was but too well named the House of Calamity. The tragedies previously enacted there are a part of the nation's history, and the Blaines suffered terribly.

First came the death of a daughter (then the wife of Colonel Coppinger), and but two weeks later Walker Blaine died even before the country had learned that he was seriously ill. The marriage of James G. Blaine, Jr., a mere boy, to Miss Marie Nevins, was followed rapidly by his divorce and a painful series of recriminations, and immediately after it the death of Emmons Blaine at Chicago. No comment can add color to this bare statement of the facts. Only Mrs. Walter Damrosch, nee Margaret Blaine, her sister Harriet and James G. Blaine, Jr., remain to comfort their afflicted mother. When the heat engendered by the late campaign shall have cooled the world will judge very leniently the actions of the secretary during the Minneapolis convention.



BLAINE'S WASHINGTON RESIDENCE.

Ingersoll's Eloquent Tribute.

The noblest eulogy on the departed statesman's political career and principles was that uttered by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll in the Republican national convention of 1876. It is therefore submitted here entire as the fittest ending of this sketch.

Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow. So am I. But if any man nominated by this convention cannot carry the state of Massachusetts, I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that state. If the nominee of this convention cannot carry the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts by 75,000 majority, I would advise them to sell out Faneuil hall as a Democratic headquarters. I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory.

The Republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest in 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, a man of well known and approved political opinions. They demand a reformer after as well as before the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest and best sense—a man of superb moral courage. They demand a man acquainted with public affairs, with the wants of the people, with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this government to the other nations of the earth. They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties and prerogatives of each and every department of this government.

They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States; one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world cannot redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be paid not by law, but by labor; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it.

The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption when they come must come together; that when they come they will come hand in hand through the golden harvest fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire—greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil.

This money has to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political convention.

The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this government should protect every citizen at home and abroad; who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders and protect its protectors is a disgrace to the map of the world. They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorcement of church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star; but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a Confederate congress. The man who has in full, heaped and rounded measure all these splendid qualifications is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party—James G. Blaine.

Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius; asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain beneath her flag. Such a man is James G. Blaine.

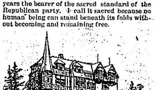
For the Republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat.

This is a grand year—a year filled with the recollections of the Revolution; filled with proud and tender memories of the past, with the sacred legends of liberty; a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountains of enthusiasm; a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which they call for the man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander; for the man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of rebellion; for the man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenged all comers, and who is still a total stranger to defeat.

Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor.

For the Republican party to desert this gallant leader now is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle.

James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and remaining free.



BLAINE'S BAR HARBOR HOME.

Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the great republic, the only republic that ever existed upon this earth; in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle, and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby, whose sufferings he so vividly remembers, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next president of this country that prince of parliamentarians—that leader of leaders—James G. Blaine.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The good roads convention is in session at St. Paul.

Cardinal Joseph Alfred Foulon, archbishop of Lyons, is dead.

Senators Mills of Texas, and Stewart, of Nevada, have been re-elected.

A mother and two children were burned to death by a gasoline stove explosion at Baltimore.

The Republican senators in caucus decided to try to pass a bill making New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma states.

Governor Nelson has reappointed Superintendent of Education Kiehle, and appointed Herman Muehlberg adjutant general.

The Northwestern Lumbermen's association has decided to fight the suit brought against the organization by the Bohn Manufacturing company, of St. Paul, to the bitter end.

The house committee on commerce has ordered a favorable report on the senate resolution directing an investigation of the subject of raft towing on the great lakes and their connecting waters.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

The Palms mine at Bessemer, Mich., is on fire.

Fifteen passengers were killed in a Russian railway accident Wednesday.

Railroads will establish a bureau of information at the world's fair grounds.

The hardware store of A. W. Stone at Bird Island, Minn., was destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000, insurance $7,800.

Governor Sheldon has definitely decided to appoint Editor Krause, of the Yankton Freie Presse, as public examiner of South Dakota and the nomination will be sent to the senate this week.

At the annual meeting of the sheriffs of Minnesota at St. Paul, Captain Bean, of St. Paul, was unanimously elected president, J. A. Ege, of Minneapolis, vice president, and Mitchell of Freeborn county, secretary.

Friday, Jan. 27.

Two masked men robbed the bank in Waverly, Kan. They were captured after killing one of their pursuers.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Elijah J. Halford to be major and paymaster in the United States army.

The Lansing (Mich.) Driving club has decided to sell its track to meet its indebtedness. This does not mean an abandonment of the track association, but will result in reorganization.

All directors of the North American Navigation company have examined the contract just executed with the Panama Railroad company, and have pronounced it all that could be desired.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

Six blocks at Oakesdale, Wash., burned Friday. Loss, $500,000.

The roller mills at Benton, Minn., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000.

Rouvier and other prominent Frenchmen have been indicted for their share in the Panama canal corruption.

Democratic senators declare that they will go any length to prevent the confirmation of any man, Republican or Democrat, whom President Harrison may nominate to succeed Justice Lamar.

The following postal clerks are among those who have won gold medals the past year by their excellent record: Mark Collins, of the Chicago and Minneapolis route, and W. J. Woollen, of the Minneapolis and Council Bluffs route.

Monday, Jan. 30.

Winter cholera has caused fifty-one deaths at La Crosse this winter.

It is declared that President Harrison will veto the anti-option bill if it ever reaches him.

A riot is threatened at the Brooks locomotive works, Dunkirk, N. Y., as the result of a strike. Troops are called out.

Colonel George E. Grover, representative of England at the world's fair, was found dead in bed at Chicago Sunday. Heart disease.

It transpires that The Economist, the national organ of the Farmers' Alliance, was sold to the Democratic national committee some time ago.

The prospects are that the Montana legislature will keep on voting for senator all through the session, and that eventually a Republican senator will be appointad bp the governor.

Andrew Carnegie has given a letter to the press, in response to numerous calls from reporters, in which he states that he has no power to change the policy of the Carnegie Steel company if he so desired, mentions his own philanthropic acts and praises the policy and ability shown by Manager Frick in the recent trouble at Homestead.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

An explosion in a fireworks factory in Cincinnati injured fifty persons, one fatally.

A receiver has been appointed for the Pottstown (Pa.) Iron company. The liabilities are $2,225,000.

Italian government officials and legislators are deeply involved in the great banking scandal.

Burlington and Quincy earnings for the year 1892 were $40,412,401, an increase over 1891 of $5,060,026. The net increase was $665,644.

Miss Isabella Urquhart, the American actress, was married at London Monday to Guy Standing, son of the well known English actor, Herbert Standing.

Speaker Crisp has announced the appointment of the following committee to investigate the Panama canal scandal: Messrs. Fellows, Geary, Patterson, Powers and Storer.

All the foreign insurance companies doing business in Mexico have instructed their agents to discontinue doing business in Mexico, as the recently imposed tax has rendered it impossible to do business under present circumstances.

DEPOSED A QUEEN.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN HAWAII END IN REVOLUTION.

Queen Liliuokalani Bounced and a Republican Government Established—A Commission Bound for Washington to Ask Uncle Sam to Annex.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The Hawaiian steamer Claudine arrived here at 2 a. m., bringing the news of a revolution in Honolulu. The revolutionists have overturned the government, and United States troops have been landed from the warships in port. A provisional government has been established, and a commission headed by Mr. Thurston came in on the Claudine, en route to Washington, with a petition to the American government to annex the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

How It Happened.

The first intimation of trouble came on Jan. 14, when the queen tried to get her cabinet to sign a new constitution that disfranchised all foreigners, and put the whole government in the hands of the national politicians. The ministers refused, and when threatened by the queen fled for their lives. They returned later and induced the queen to postpone the coup. There was a public meeting in front of the palace. The queen announced the failure of her plans and a native orator demanded the lives of the ministers. Early in the evening citizens met and formed a committee of public safety. On Jan. 16 a mass meeting was held in the armory. At about 5 o'clock p. m. the United States steamship Boston landed 200 men fully armed. They marched to the office of the consul general of the United States. The marines were sent to the American legation, while the sailors marched out along Merchant street with two gatling guns, and camped for a time on private grounds. They stayed ashore all night. All day on Tuesday, the 18th, the community was in a state of expectancy, looking to the committee of public safety to do something to end the tension.

The Committee Was Busy.

The committee, in the meantime, was not idle, being incessantly occupied completing its organization and completing the final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of the provisional government and its protection by armed force. At about 2:30 o'clock, an attempt was made by three native policemen to arrest the progress of a wagon which was driven up North street by Mr. Brenner and Mr. Good. Those in charge of the wagon resisted the attempt of the officers to arrest its course. One of the officers making a motion to draw a revolver, Mr. Good drew his own and fired but did not, however, inflict a dangerous wound. In the meantime the government of public safety accompanied by members of the government about to be formed, proceeded to the government building. There a proclamation was read of which the chief points are as follows:

The Proclamation.

First—The Hawaiian monarchial system of government is hereby abrogated.

Second—A provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace is hereby established to exist until terms of unity with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

Third—Such provisional government shall consist of an executive council of four members, who shall administer the executive departments of the government with an advisory council of fourteen, who shall have general legislative authority.

Fourth—All officers of the government are to exercise their functions except the queen, Marshal Wilson and the cabinet.

The provisional government and the cabinet went to the palace and submitted their plan to the queen. She refused at first to yield, but finally retired to her country residence, her troops surrendered and the government was in the hands of the foreigners.

PAUNCEFOTE INSTRUCTED.

British Minister to Protest Against the Action of Our Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The British government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, its minister here, to protest against the action of the United States officials and forces in Hawaii. The protest, it is understood, will be lodged with Secretary of State Foster at once. To what length the protest goes is not known yet—whether it protests against the matter already taken place in Honolulu or against any future action.

SAILED FOR HONOLULU.

Three American Cruisers Go to the Hawaiian Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Mare Island navy yard is a scene of unusual activity. The United States steamer Mohican sailed for Honolulu at 10 o'clock Sunday morning with Rear Admiral Skerrett, commander of the Pacific squadron, on board. The United States steamship Ranger is expected to sail at any moment. The Adams is also expected to sail within twenty-four hours.

Marines for Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—It was reported here during the evening but could not be confirmed, that the steamer Mariope, which leaves for the Hawaii islands Tuesday, will carry several hundred United States marines from Mare island to serve in case of an emergency at Honolulu. The steamer is very swift and makes the trip in six and one-half days.

Twenty-five Victims.

ALTON, Ills., Jan. 31.—Deaths from injuries received at the Wann disaster are still of daily occurrence, two more being reported Sunday. The list of dead now reaches twenty-five.

FOR BETTER HIGHWAYS.

The Minnesota Good Roads Covention Meet at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—The first day's session of the Minnesota good roads conw s voted to organization and the reading and discussion of various papers on the subject of good roads.

At the second day's session the Minnesota State Road Improvement association was organized. Officers were elected as follows:

President, A. B. Choate, of Minneapolis; treasurer, E. J. Hodgson, of St. Paul; secretary, F. L. Hoxsie, of St. Paul; directors, First congressional district, Anson A. Pierce, Wabasha; Second congressional district, W. W. Gorman, Montevideo; Third congressional district, V. H. Harris, Meeker; Fourth, Otis Staples, Stillwater; Fifth, William Donaldson, Minneapolis; Sixth, Fred O Hodge; Seventh, Henry Feig, Kandiyahi. One vice president was elected from each county.

Resolutions.

At 2 p. m. the committee on resolution submitted their report and offered the following recommendations:

That all highway taxes be paid in money and that poll taxes be abolished; that township road districts be abolished and that highway taxes be expended by the board of township supervisors; that each township should raise a tax of not less than 2 mills nor more than 10; all bridges costing $100 or more to be county bridges and kept in repair by the same; cost of highways to be assessed against all benefitted property; taxation of unused railroad lands; all swamp lands not appropriated to corporations to be sold or leased and proceeds to go to construction of public roads; that all roads now being or that shall be used for a period of five years shall be considered as legal roads; that before the board of supervisors shall vacate any road the county attorney shall examine the proceedings of the board and report the same to be correct; that consent of two-thirds of the property owners is authority for the board of supervisors to lay out, change or open roads; that each person using a wagon with tires four inches broad shall have a rebate for four years of $2.50, and that after 1898 no traffic wagon with tires of less than four inches be allowed on the roads.

After adopting the above resolutions the convention passed another requesting the legislature to pass a measure for the appointment of a state good roads commission. After the close of the routine business, Isaac B. Potter, of New York, addressed the convention on the need of good roads. He stated that the farmers of Minnesota actually throw away $355,000 a day because of the execrable condition of their roads. The convention then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the senate the credentials of Senators Gray of Delaware, and Tate, of Tennessee, were received and placed on file. A communication from Chief Justice Fuller, of the supreme court of the United States, announcing the death of Associate Justice Lamar, was read by Vice President Morton. The senate then, as a mark of respect, adjourned for the day.

The speaker laid before the house the official notification of Mr. Lamar's death, and the house adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Kilgore, of Texas, and Pierce, of Tennessee, successfully filibustered against the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, and the house, finally adjourned, having exhausted the two days set apart for its consideration.

The senate transacted no business of public importance. Nearly two hours was spent in secret session on the confirmation of Judge McComas as one of the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The session of the house was one devoid of any public interest. The sundry civil bill was granted the right of way, and while a few obstructions were placed on the track, none of them proved disastrous, and the bill made fair progress. Without disposing of the bill the house adjourned.

The senate considered bills on the calendar up to 2 p. m., when the anti-option bill was taken up and argument made against it by Mr. Mills, of Texas.

Friday, Jan. 27.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Both houses of congress adjourned without transacting any business, on account of Mr. Blaine's death.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Practically the whole session was spent by the senate behind closed doors—the executive session lasted from 12:40 to 4:30, when the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday—the change of hour being fixed in order to give the senators an opportunity to attend Mr. Blaine's funeral.

Beyond the adoption of resolutions looking to the investigation of the Panama canal scandal and the whisky trust, the proceedings of the house were devoid of public interest. The Sunday civil bill made slow progress. No material change was made in the measure.

Monday, Jan. 30.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, stepped to the front as an avowed Hawaiian annexationist and introduced a resolution in the senate to instruct the president to enter into negotiations with the provisional government of the late kingdom of Hawaii and to submit the matter to congress for ratification by legislation. Mr. White, of Iowa, objected to immediate action and Mr. Chandler's resolution was laid over. Mr. White then continued his speech against the anti-option bill.

The session of the house was an uninteresting one. The sundry civil appropriations bill was further discussed but not disposed of.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30, 1893.

HOGS—Strong. Selling at $7.70.

CATTLE—Steady and active. Good demand for cattle all around. Prime steers, $3.50@4.00; good steers, $2.75@3.25; prime cows, $2.60@3.25; good cows, $2.25@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $1.80@2.50; feeders, $2.00@3.25; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25.

Receipts: Cattle, 300; hogs, 100; calves, 0; sheep, 200.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30, 1893.

WHEAT—January close, 67¼c; May opening 70¾c; close, 70c. July opening, 72¾c; close, 72¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Jan 30, 1893.

CATTLE—Strong.

HOGS—Strong, 10@20c higher. Heavy, $7.95@8.25; mixed and medium, $7.85@8.20; light, $7.50@8.05.

SHEEP—Firm.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1893.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—January, 72¾c; February, 72¾c; May, 77⅛c.

CORN—January, 44¼c; February, 44¾c; May, 48¼c.

OATS—January, 31½c; February, 31¾c; May, 35c.

PORK—January, $19.80; May, $20.15.

LARD—January, $11.77½; May, $11.77½.

SHORT RIBS—January, $10.40; May, $10.47½.

A Noonday Rest.

Members of Rev. Edward E. Hale's Lend a Hand clubs in Boston have established a noonday rest for women employed in the city, where they may enjoy the lunches brought from home with a cup of hot tea or broth, and may be supplied with hot lunches at small cost. The dreariness of eating cold food in the crowded and uncomfortable quarters usually reserved for lunchrooms, and the tendency of the lunchbox to destroy rather than satisfy all appetite for food, can be appreciated only by those who habitually make the noonday meal off a bit of the dinner roast and half dry bread. For the privileges of the rest a woman pays ten cents a week.—Boston Letter.

Women Who Play the Banjo.

The banjo, which is called the American national instrument, is a favorite with Miss Doremus, who is called the most accomplished banjo player among ladies not only in this city, but in this country. It was Miss Yznaga who so charmed the Prince of Wales with her banjo playing that he was tempted to take lessons in the art. Mrs. Hillhouse is a banjo player, and it is said that Mrs. Grover Cleveland has taken up the banjo in earnest, with the intention of becoming an accomplished performer.

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Is Out of Order

or Soft Water is scarce,

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and you'll never know the difference. The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.

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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

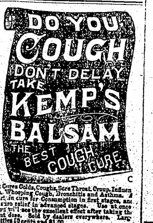
Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed receiver of the copartnership property and effects of Peter Tibesar and August Wentzel, heretofore doing business as Tibesar & Wentzel.

All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required within thirty days from date hereof to settle their accounts, and all creditors having claims against said firm to file their duly verified accounts and releases thereof with the undersigned.

Dated Jan. 31st, 1893.

A. F. GEORGE, Receiver,
Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.
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FINE FLOURS

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RAZORS HONED.
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Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

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IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

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Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn.,* and *many other equally well known names.*

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Winter Clearance Sale.

ALL WINTER GOODS
MUST GO.

Clothing, Overcoats, Fur Goods, Felt Boots
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SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES
FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

A. CHABOT, Prop.

THE GOLDEN CAVES

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS "M. QUAD."

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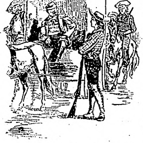
CHAPTER XVIII.



"So you've got gold in the wagon!"

The next three days were full of strange events. The party which set out from the wagon train to hunt for the canyon were certain that the one near which the renegades had encamped was the place they were looking for.

Taylor and one of the renegades prospected down the valley and found a canyon which Taylor was sure contained the cave and its treasure.

Both parties were working in the dark, but the wagonmen had the advantage. They knew the renegades for what they were, and also discovered that Taylor had joined them. Some of the men were for attacking them and wiping out the whole five to revenge the murder of the emigrant and his wife, but this the captain would not approve. He would lose a man or two at least, even if he won a great victory, and he did not forget that the Indians might make their presence known at any moment.

At the second visit paid the canyon above the renegades the wagonmen penetrated far enough to be certain that this was the one described by Saunders. They would have investigated still closer but for the approach of a storm, which made them anxious to reach the shelter of camp.

Strangely enough, the other party was just as firmly convinced that the other canyon was the right one, and on the forenoon of the third day it was decided that they should move. Bob had told a big story to get the other party off up the valley, and as they had not moved the renegades did not know what to make of it. He could not see why they should question his veracity, but Taylor made the situation plain when he said:

"Harkins has no doubt told them of the cave, and they are making a still hunt for it. Depend upon it, he has given the secret away, and they'll divide up the stuff if they find it."

It was decided to hitch up and move down the valley at once. It would not do for Taylor to be seen, and he was to hide away in the wagon. Bob cooked up what he thought a very plausible yarn, and about noon Joe, who happened to be looking up the valley, saw the wagon a mile away. The rescued girl was at once hidden from sight and the seven men in the camp quietly made ready to meet an attack.

The wagon came on, three of the renegades riding their horses and the fourth driving, while the horses of the latter and the one belonging to Taylor followed the wagon. The vehicle could have passed the camp by fifty yards, but it drove up and halted within ten, and Bob called out:

"Hello! to all of ye again. I reckoned ye'd be up at the diggings by this time, but ye don't seem to keer for gold. I come out to guide these boys, who hev made their pile and are now headed for Brule. Didn't see anything of the lost gal yet?"

The captain being absent with a party, Joe took it upon himself to answer.

"We shall probably move this afternoon. The wagons had to be overhauled and fixed. So you've got gold in the wagon?"

"Gold 'nuff to buy half of Dakota, my friend. Sorry we can't let ye see it, but it's kivered up fur the journey. Meet any luck yet?"

"Only so so. Where did you get that bay horse?"

"I was jist goin to ask ye if ye had ever seen him afore. We met a chap named Taylor a couple of days ago, who was headed for the mines. He allowed he didn't need his hoss any longer, and I bought the beast for fifty dollars."

"Yes, that is Taylor's horse, and I was wondering how you came by him. Was Taylor all right?"

"Seemed to be as pert as a cat. So ye are going away today?"

"That's what we expect."

"Waal, I'm goin on with the boys fur about twenty mile and I may see you as I cum back. Good luck and goodby."

The little party moved off down the valley, every renegade chuckling with satisfaction, and they were soon out of sight. Half an hour later the captain and his party returned and dinner was quickly dispatched and the teams harnessed for a move. By three o'clock a new camp had been formed in the mouth of the canyon. The wagons were run in out of sight, a wall of rock was piled up as a screen and a defense, and in a little cave were found water and grass for the horses for the time being.

It was well that they had moved with promptness and made things secure. Before sunset the rain descended in such torrents that the main valley was almost a river. A good sized stream swept down the bed of the canyon and out into the valley, and within an hour the footprints of the horses and the tracks of the wagons had been obliterated. The storm lasted half the night, causing great discomfort in the camp, but the next day was not three hours old when everybody was made to realize that the storm was his salvation. Some of the men were still eating their breakfast when Joe, who had been down to the mouth of the canyon for a look around, returned and said:

"Injuns till you can't rest!"

"Where? Where?" called half a dozen men.

"In the valley. A band of at least fifty has just gone tearing by."

The fire was burning clear and making no smoke, although it had been built against the wall of the canyon, in a place where the smoke would go filtering up among the trees. Every man was ordered down to the wall, and they reached it in time to see the last of the Indian band disappear up the valley.

"What's your opinion?" asked the captain of Joe as they stood together.

"They are hunting for us. They've got word that we are in this valley and they are trying to locate us. They probably expected to find us at the other camp."

"Well, I hope they'll keep right on as they are going."

"But they won't, captain. They know that we left that camp about noon yesterday. They picked up a dozen proofs of it. They believe we went straight up the valley. They'll figure that we couldn't have gone over ten or twelve miles when the storm broke. Five miles above this they will be looking for our trail. If they don't find it they will ride on five miles farther. Then they will discover that we did not go that way at all."

"And then what?"

"They will come back looking into all the hiding places, and we shall have a fight with odds of five to one."

"I'm afraid so," said the captain, "and this time we cannot look for a rescue by the soldiers. The party which passed down yesterday has no doubt been butchered."

"I think the reds struck into the valley by a pass farther up," answered Joe. "There would have been fighting, and we should have heard the reports of rifles. We must got ready."

The mouth of the canyon was about one hundred feet wide. Seventy-five feet up it narrowed to fifty feet and made a bend. The wagons were in this bend and a wall had already been thrown across a portion of the fifty feet. Every man now went to work to extend this wall to a distance of thirty-five feet and to make it look like a landslide from the bank. Dirt was thrown in among the rocks, and bushes pulled up and set among them, and two or three of the men brought armfuls of vines and creepers and trailed them over the wall.

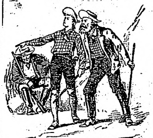
It would not do to close up the entire width of the canyon, as the Indians probably knew of its existence. The wall made a strong barricade, and as the men surveyed it from the other side they pronounced the deception perfect.

The test was at hand.

They were yet at work when the advance of the Indian party was seen returning down the valley. They knew that if the wagon had come up the valley they had dodged in somewhere.

"Every man to cover and lie low until I give the word," ordered the captain, and in a moment the gloomy mouth of the canyon was as quiet as a graveyard.

CHAPTER XIX.



"Great heavens, but what is that?"

The Indians were in truth looking for the wagons. Both parties had a narrow escape. Their presence in the valley had been detected by scout or stroller and information carried to some point from which a war party of seventy had been dispatched to surprise and annihilate them. This party had come in by one of the narrow valleys and found the camp abandoned. The severe storm had obliterated all traces, and the Indians had gone up the valley to pick up the trail. As they returned they were riding at a slower pace, and were spread out the width of the valley.

Would they look into the mouth of the canyon?

The query was answered five minutes later. Three warriors turned their ponies to the right and rode in to within ten feet of the stone wall. They rode its entire length and halted in the gap and looked up the canyon.

The men were lying flat down on the earth, each clutching his rifle, and horses and wagons were just around the bend.

Could it escape the Indians that the wall was artificial? Must not their sharp eyes detect the figures hugging the earth? It did not seem that the gold hunters had one show in a thousand to escape detection, and yet they were not detected. After a halt of not more than a minute, though it seemed a quarter of an hour to each man, the trio of redskins passed on and the moment of peril was passed.

A bit of natural philosophy stood between the gold hunters and discovery. The Indians had turned into the gloom and shadow from the bright sunshine, and their vision was shortsighted and uncertain. Had they waited a little longer they must have seen something or other to arouse their suspicions, but they seemed impatient to get on.

"Thank God!" whispered more than one man as the horses were heard moving away.

In half an hour the gold hunters dared exult and plan. Two men were left at the wall as lookouts, three or four others were held as a reserve at the camp, and the captain, Harkins and Joe set out up the canyon to search for the cave of gold. When the darkness became so intense as to interfere with their progress they lighted torches and a thorough inspection was made of both walls.

The canyon extended into the mountain for a full mile, winding and turning, and long enough before it ended the pine trees met above it and prevented a single ray of light from descending. Nothing answering the description of the dying hunter could be found. He had said, as Harkins understood, "five miles to the right of the peak." Here was the spot. He had described the mouth of the canyon and everything here bore out the description. He said that Bridger went up the canyon about a mile and then turned into a smaller one running to the left.

There was no such canyon. The left bank was solid rock and earth from the wagons to the spot where the great rift stopped short at a flinty wall a thousand feet high. The mighty wrath had split the mountain thus far, but it could go no farther.

Three times the men traveled from the camp to the end of the canyon, and then all were certain that Harkins had been mistaken. They sat down on a bowlder in the bed of the canyon to rest and discuss the matter, while the single torch, secured in a cleft, hardly allowed them to see each other's faces.

"Well, we have no right to complain, as we have lost nothing," said the captain. "Indeed, if we had not slipped in here not a man of us would now be wearing his scalp."

"Wasn't the old man flighty in his last hour?" asked Joe of Harkins, who seemed much cast down.

"He gave no evidence of it; on the contrary, his mind seemed wonderfully clear to the last."

"Perhaps he said to the left instead of the right of Custer's peak," suggested the captain.

"No, I am sure he said to the right, but he may have meant the left."

"It's no use crying over spilt milk," laughed the captain.

"If we have lost the cave we have saved our scalps. I'm inclined to think the old man misspoke himself. I believe those renegades gave this place a thorough looking over and are now in the canyon below, if there is a canyon there. If the cave is there they have got the gold ere this, and that ends it."

Harkins sat with bowed head. He had felt so sure that old Saunders told the truth that he hated to give up the search. There was deep silence for a moment, broken by a whisper from Joe, "Great heavens, but what is that!" They were near the wall which formed the end of the canyon. All raised their heads and looked into the darkness and saw a faint light shining out like a star. At the same moment their ears caught the sound of many voices chanting in low tones, and a strange, weird music filled the heavy air.

"Hush—sit still!" whispered the captain as Harkins seemed about to spring up.

Then from the face of the solid rock issued forth a strange procession of strange shadows—shadows which moved in double file right past the trio down into the blackness of the canyon toward the wagons. The one who led the procession carried what looked like a banner. Behind him was one who seemed to carry an urn. Then came four shadows which bore a bier, and those who came after had their faces upturned and were wailing and chanting.

The men saw and heard and realized, but were chilled and powerless to move.

Can the dead come back to earth? Do the ghosts of those who have gone before gather in the shadows and the darkness and hold reunions?

Chant! Chant! Chant!

Out from the solid wall—a wall in which the sharp eyes of the gold hunters had failed to detect a crevice large enough to conceal a squirrel—poured the strange, queer specters, and down into the darkness marched the procession.

March! March! March!

Their feet kept time to the wild, weird chant, but not the sound of a footfall came to the ears of the living. Each ghostly figure stood out separate and distinct, but not a face could be seen.

"We are doomed men!" groaned Harkins, as he covered his face with his hands to shut out the sight.

"Aye! We shall never leave this spot alive!" added Joe.

"Hush, men!" whispered the captain as he raised his hand. "They are dead, true enough, but they are the dead of a thousand years ago—of the cave dwellers and the Aztecs. I have seen them twice before, and they brought no bad luck. Here they come on the other side!"

The three were seated on a rock in the center of the rift. The head of the spectral procession had gone down the canyon several hundred feet and then turned to come back on their left, passing them again within a few feet.

March! March! March!

Chant! Chant! Chant!

Soft and low and sweet came the notes—like the murmur of the August breeze in a forest pine. The feeling of awe was crowded out of the hearts of the living, and a feeling of sadness and reverence crept in.

It was the dead burying its dead!

March! March! March! Never the echo of a footfall, never the touch of skeleton foot to the flinty rock. The ear caught no sound but that of the ghostly voices chanting in unison.

And of a sudden he who headed the spectral procession swerved to the left and disappeared into the solid wall and was followed by the long lines until the last had been swallowed up and lost sight of. And then, as silence and darkness reigned again, the captain said:

"Men, we have a treasure here. Examine that wall and you will find an opening to a cave behind it."

CHAPTER XX.

"Were we awake or asleep?" asked Joe, as he rubbed his eyes.

"Very wide awake," answered the captain.

"And was it a procession, and did we hear music?" asked Harkins.

"Yes. I saw and heard the same thing once in the Rocky mountains, and once again in an old ruin in Arizona. I have met several men who have also seen and heard."

"There is no opening in the cliff," said Joe as he held the torch aloft; "not a crevice where they came out—not a hole where they went in. We have been fooled by the darkness."

"You and Harkins return to the wagon for crowbars, and while you are gone I will collect wood and build a fire to work by," answered the captain.

His seeming confidence inspired them, and without waiting for a closer inspection of the cliff they headed down the canyon for the tools. Upon reaching the wagons all was quiet, and the queries of the men regarding the use the crowbars were to be put to were made light of, as it was deemed best not to raise hopes which might be disappointed.

The captain had a bright fire blazing against the cliff as the men returned, and in response to their looks of inquiry he put his hands on the rocks and said:

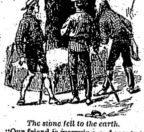
"See this line running here, and up this way, and to the right, and down and back? A great stone has been set in here and cemented in its place. The work was done so long ago that the cement is as hard as the rock and almost the color of it. One of you begin at that side, while I take a hand here."

Ten minutes' work proved what he had asserted—that a large stone had been fitted to an opening—but the work of drilling out the cement was like drilling into the stone itself. When noon came they had made a considerable impression, but fully realized that they had undertaken a laborious task.

The forenoon had passed with those at camp without alarm. The sentinels thought they heard the reports of rifles down the valley, but were not certain. Not an Indian had shown himself, and it was hoped that they had been thrown off the scent and would leave the valley.

From the first the two girls had been drawn to each other, and Lizzie found a deep sympathizer in Bess. When brought into camp by Harkins the poor girl was in a truly forlorn condition, as may be imagined. While she still labored with the grief which choked her every time she thought of the sad fate of her parents, she had been made very presentable in appearance, and more than one of the wagonmen felt his heart beat faster at sight of her sweet, sad face.

As the trio returned to camp from their labors up the canyon, Bess beckoned her father aside and said:



The stone fell to the earth.

"Our friend is worrying and wants to talk with you."

"Yes, I want to ask you about my mother," added Lizzie.

"I am sure I saw father lying on the ground, and have no doubt the renegades killed him as the first part of their plan. Mother and I both got away, and she was not overtaken. What would be her fate?"

"It is hard to say," replied Harkins after reflecting on the matter. "If she got through the night all right she may have found the trail of the wagons in the morning and overtaken the party. We must hope that she did. It may also be that your father was only stunned by the blow, and is ere this all right again and with his friends."

"Do you think there is even the faintest hope?" she tearfully asked.

"I do."

"Thank God for that! I shall almost cease worrying under that hope. And now what of myself?"

"You are to remain with us, of course."

"But for how long?"

"We cannot even guess. We may head back for civilization in a week—perhaps not for three months. It depends on our luck as gold hunters. It is more than likely that some of the party to which you belonged will be encountered soon, and who knows what good news we may receive. You are thrice welcome to all it may be in our power to do for you."

Meanwhile Bess had whisperingly inquired of Joe what chances the mother had of escape.

"God help her—none!" he answered. "She was wild with fear when she ran from the wagon, and she would grow wilder. Before morning came she was a maniac, but I doubt if she lived to see another day."

"Indians?" gasped Bess.

"No—wolves. At that distance from the mountains a man loaded down with firearms could hardly have kept them off all night. Encourage the girl all you can, but don't hope in your own heart that there is one chance in a million that she will ever see her mother again."

As the pair stood together apart Harkins observed them with a start and whispered to himself:

"Well, well, but I do really believe that my Bess has taken a liking to that chap! How queer!"

He might more truthfully have said, "How natural," and he might have used the word "love" for "liking." And when the man looked upon the sweet face of the orphan he had so gallantly rescued at the peril of his life, and felt his heart beating faster, he might have discovered another queer thing—that somebody else had "taken a liking."

The captain had given the men to understand that he was prospecting up the canyon for gold, but had said nothing of the discoveries made. When dinner was finished and the trio were ready to return he renewed his caution about keeping a steady lookout for danger, and ordered that no one was to leave camp on any pretext till his return. Then the three set out for the scene of their labors and began work immediately upon their arrival. They had no fear of their fire being seen or their blows overheard, and men who work to solve a mystery do not tire.

After three hours of hard work the crowbars secured such a grip on the stone that it moved. One united effort would heave it out of the opening. It was then that the captain stepped back and sat down and said:

"Let us take a breathing spell now, and let us prepare ourselves to be disappointed."

"What do you think is behind the stone?" asked Joe.

"A cave of some sort."

"And what shall we find in the cave?" asked Harkins.

"The shriveled bodies of dead Aztecs. That lost race always buried their dead in caves, and when the place would hold no more it was walled up. I have helped to open three or four."

"But why go to all this trouble to open a cave of bone and dust?" petulantly queried Harkins.

"As the Indian of today places the property of the dead warrior beside him that he may have an outfit in the happy land beyond, so the Aztecs placed the wealth of their dead beside them in these caves. I have seen many ornaments of gold and silver which came from such caves."

"Then let us to work!" exclaimed Joe as he seized a bar.

"We shall find a cave of dead if not a cave of gold," added Harkins.

The bars were inserted on the left hand side of the stone, each man drew a long breath and at the word each threw his weight on his lever. The stone trembled, moved forward, hung a moment and then fell to the earth with a heavy thud, and an opening appeared into which a horse could almost have walked.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Crookston, Minn., Jan. 16th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on March 2nd, 1893, viz; Hart S. Aspaas, Hd. 14,620 for the nw¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John P. Jones, Ole Torgenson, Ole Stokke, Leonard Paulson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

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Detecting Disease by the Eye.

It is perfectly possible, by means of the instruments of the Nineteenth century, to exactly learn the optical condition of an eye, to decide just what glasses, if any, are needed for its perfect working, and it is also possible to look in upon it, and by the appearance of its tissues and its blood vessels to decide as to the existence of serious disease when there are few other symptoms that point to it, when there may be none besides to be found in the body that positively prove it.

I may mention two classes of disease, one constitutional and the other local, which illustrate this statement. The eye mirror opthalmoscope is the instrument by which such things are settled. Bright's disease, a name carrying dread to many a household, is the constitutional disease to which I refer. In not a few cases the diagnosis of it is made by the examination of the retina with the eye mirror.

The expert will make no mistake if the eye gives evidence of it, for its signs are positive in minute bleeding from the blood vessels and peculiar fawn colored spots on the retina. The surgeon dreads to find them, because they are evidence of an advanced stage of the malady which prematurely destroys so many lives. Bright's disease is in fact a degeneration of many of the tissues of the body, the walls of the arteries being among them. In no part of the body can this degeneration be so readily detected as in the retina of the eye.—Cosmopolitan.

Pure Narcotic Death.

Under chloroform, as under all anæsthetic gases and vapors, there is a mode of death which may be called the final or natural. It need never be produced, and never could be except under the most unskillful management, and it is a long time in its progress. When death does occur in this manner it is by the slow extinction of the natural animal zymosis, and is illustrated, as to method, perfectly by the simple experiment of gradually extinguishing a candle in a confined space by introducing vapor of chloroform into the air that fills the space.

It can be illustrated also by the experiment of stopping ordinary fermentation by the presence of chloroform, and even by the simpler process of using chloroform vapor as a preservative of animal tissues from decomposition. All anæsthetics are open to kill in this manner, but that is the safest anæsthetic which puts out life in no other manner, which does not, that is to say, cause either of the reflexes of spasmodic character during administration.—Asclepiad.

When Jay Gould Was a Boy.

"At one time," said Mr. Woolhiser, who as a boy worked in the same store with Jay Gould, "while Gould was in the employ of Burnham he fell sick. My father, who was a general nurse and something of a doctor, attended him and brought him around all right. Not long after he recovered he met my father and said, 'You saved my life, and if at any time you are in need and I can help you I shall do so with pleasure.' Fortune has not smiled on my poor old father of late, and being in absolute need he wrote to Mr. Gould, telling him of his condition and asking for help. No reply was ever received. I think that our letters never reached Mr. Gould, or he would surely have helped us. I wrote to him only a few days before his death for the fourth or fifth time. Gould was always a good boy, and for awhile we slept together in the same bed in the old store in Roxbury. Jay never missed saying his nightly prayers before retiring."—New York World.

The Number "Three" in the Bible.

When the world was created we find it and its surroundings composed of three elements—air, water and land—the whole lighted by the sun, moon and stars. Adam had three sons mentioned by name, and so did Noah the patriarch. Daniel was thrown into a den with three lions for the crime of praying three times. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were rescued from the fiery furnace. Job had three special friends. There were three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Samuel was called three times; Elijah prostrated himself three times on the dead body of the child: Samson deceived Delilah three times before she discovered the secret of his great power, and the Ten Commandments were delivered on the third day.

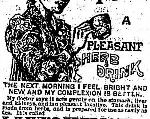
Jonah was three days and nights in the whale's belly. "Simon, lovest thou me?" was repeated three times. Paul makes mention of the Three Graces—Faith, Hope and Charity. The famous allegorical dreams of the baker and butler were to come to pass in three days. Then we have the Holy Trinity—Father, Son and Holy Ghost; the sacred letters on the cross were three in number, they being I. H. S.; so also the famous Roman motto was composed of three words—viz., In hoc signo.—St. Louis Republic.

A Tale of Two Barns.

There was a man named Hibbs who bought a farm, built a large, stately dwelling at the end of a long, shady avenue of maples and settled down to enjoy the comfort and independence of a farmer's life. He built a cozy little barn of logs and shingled it with clapboards.

There was another man of the name of Hubbs who bought a farm in the same neighborhood, built a cozy little dwelling of logs, shingled it with clapboards and settled down to the hard, grinding monotony of a farmer's life. This man Hubbs built a large, stately barn at the end of a long, shady avenue of maples. At the end of ten years Hibbs' big house had broken him up, and Hubbs' big barn had enabled him to buy Hibbs' stately dwelling for about half price and move it over on his own farm.

Hubbs has a big dwelling and a big barn and represents his county in the state legislature. Hibbs has a little log cabin and a little log stable and is trying to sell out to Hubbs. He wants to quit farming and travel with a peddling wagon.—Toronto Mail.



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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank St Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 370.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the eleventh day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.
A. HUMPHREYS,
[41-47] Attorney for Mortgagee.

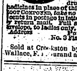
MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine and twenty hundredths dollars, ($589.20) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary E. Smith, an unmarried woman, to George T. Ladd, bearing date the tenth day of August A. D., 1885, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in book W of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279 therein, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twelve in township 151, of range 47, containing 160 acres more or less in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of March A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage. In case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 11th, A. D. 1893.

GEORGE T. LADD,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [41-47]



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in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Order to Examine Accounts.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, special term Jan. 17, 1893. In the matter of the estate of Ole Nelson deceased: On reading and filing the petition of Hanna Nelson, administratrix of the estate of Ole Nelson deceased, representing among other things that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893. By the court.

C. M. BENSON,
[40-42] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D., 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8.40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 28th, A. D., 1892.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [37-43]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court on the 31st day of December, 1886, in an action wherein Johnson & Marshall are plaintiffs, and Joseph Grover and Mary Grover are defendants, in favor of the said plaintiffs, and against the said defendants, for the sum of one hundred and sixty two and 50-100 dollars, which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff in and for the said county of Polk, I have this 14th day of December A. D. 1892, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants Joseph Grover and Mary Grover in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lot eight (8), in block twenty-eight (28), of Kretzchmar's addition to the village of Red Lake Falls according to the plat thereof now on record in the office of register of deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto, all the above described property being situated in the village of Red Lake Falls, county of Polk and state of Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that I the undersigned, as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated December 14th, 1892.

ARNY GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk county, Minn.
By Simon Paul, Deputy.
CHAS. E. BOUGHTON,
Attorney for plaintiff. [36-42]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty-seven hundredths dollars ($43.37) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgagee due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the eleventh (11th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.
A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-47) Attorney for Mortgagee.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

IT'S A FACT

—THAT THE—

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in
Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

—AND—

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

—THE—

Polk County Journal.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

A SERIOUS wreck in Illinois came near depriving the state of one of its brightest newspaper men—J. Newton Nind, of the Lumberman, Minneapolis. While severely injured his case is not considered dangerous.

REPRESENTATIVE CHESLEY, of Norman county has introduced a bill—declaring all elevators at terminal points public elevators and to compel the construction of sidetracks to private elevators adjacent to the right of way. Senator Lommen has introduced a similar bill in the senate.

OWING to his private business matters and his duties as Mayor of St. Paul, Col. Fred Wright has resigned his commission as colonel of the Third Regt. state militia. The Col. has hosts of friends in the state who will regret the move. It is thought that Lieut. Col. Shandrew will succeed to the coloneley.

The signs of the times indicate that lots of railroad building will be done in this country next season. President Fisher, of the Duluth & Winnipeg road announces that D. & W. matters are now all arranged so that road will go ahead with its construction in the spring, and it is probable that President Hill, of the Great Northern will push his road from Fosston to Duluth, in which case this country may look for lively times next summer.

THE Hawaiian monarchial government has been overthrown, the queen has been deposed, and a provisional government established. The direct cause of the trouble was an attempt on the part of the Hawaiian queen to promulgate a new constitution, which virtually disfranchised the whites on the island, and gave the queen unlimited power. The white populace rebelled, with the above result, and have also sent a commission to this country asking to have the island annexed to the United States.

AND now the Globe is trying to make out that Governor Nelson is implicated in a pine-land ring having in view the gobbling up of vast quantities of pine-land in Minnesota. The Globe seems to be quite subject to bad dreams, so much so that people are beginning to expect it as a regular occurrence and are surprised if it does not have an attack once in about so often. Meanwhile the governor keeps right on attending to his duties in the interest of all of the people.

GOVERNOR NELSON, despite the views and wishes of some prominent politicans in the state keeps along steadily in the even tenor of his way making only such appointments as in his judgment are for the best interests of the people of the state. It cannot truthfully be said of him that he is trying to build himself up politically by these appointments nor that they are made at the behest of prominent policicans. The JOURNAL is convinced that we have a governor who is running things himself and as near as it can be done in the interest of the people.

THE North Dakota legislature hasn't succeeded in electing a United States senator yet, although the session is more than half over. The republicans have a good working majority, but cannot agree on a man. Neither faction will give in, and the voting is simply horse-play. They have voted for every prominent politician in the state, and now they are voting for prominent ladies. Last Monday Mrs. M. L. McCormack of Grand Forks, received thirty votes. This sport costs the state between $1000 and $1500 per day but when this point is raised it is met with the remark that it is better for the legislature to be doing this than enacting fool laws that cannot be enforced.

A BILL has been prepared by the Red River drainage commission which met in St. Paul last week, and has been introduced in the legislature. It provides for an annual appropriation of $25,000 four years for opening the closed waterways in the northwestern counties of the state. President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway has agreed to give $25,000 for this enterprise, provided the state will appropriate $100,000. The bill also provides for the appointment of a commission to consist of the governor of the state, one of the grain and warehouse commission and a person to be named by the Great Northern railway company to take charge of the work. The Great Northern's donation of $25,000 is contemplated in the bill. Among these closed waterways which are to be redeemed are the following rivers: Buffalo, Wild Rice, Sand Hill, Snake and Tamarack, all tributary to the Red river. The valley was surveyed nine years ago at an expense of $7,000 to these counties and the Great Northern road.

The Red River Valley Drainage Commission met in St. Paul last week and drafted a bill asking for an appropriation for $100.000 for drainage purposes. This bill provides for the creation of a commission consisting of the governor one member of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners and one person to be appointed by the Great Northern railroad, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the work that is to be done there. Should the bill become a law, President Hill, of the Great Northern road is to add $25,000 to the amount. The prospects are good for the passage of the bill as all of the representatives from the Valley are united in its favor and the commission feels very sanguine of its success.

A STOCK FAIR.

Next Tuusday evening occurs the annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural & Driving Association in this city. The advisability of holding a county fair this year will come up for discussion, as the members of the association recognize the fact that they must add some other features to their race meetings to make them a success. The July meeting last year was a success, owing to the fact that it was held during the G. A. R. encampment, but the fall meeting was a sad failure, and showed very plainly that there are not enough enthusiasts of the turf in this northern country to make a race meeting a success. Some attractions must be added to get the people to the city, and the question is what will they be? The holding of a stock fair in July has been suggested, and this seems to the JOURNAL as the best plan to adopt. In July the farmers are not very busy, and the weather is generally pleasant. It would have all the features of a fall exhibition except the omission of cereals and vegetables. There is an abundance of good stock in Polk county and an attractive show could be made with live stock alone, but it need no be confined to stock.

Almost every county in the state holds an annual county fair, and while some of them are not a howling success as a financial investment for the stockholders, still they are made to pay expenses, and are always of pecuniary benefit to the place where they are held. Every business man should look at it from the latter standpoint. Everything which benefits his city will benefit him. Our citizens subscribed liberally last year for the encampment, and there is no question but it was money well spent.

It may be a little previous to discuss this matter, but the JOURNAL hopes the association will decide to do something of this kind should the spring prove favorable.

"AMERICAN FARMER" AGAIN.

EUCLID, Jan. 24th, 1893.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—I shall not endeavor to answer your sweeping charges against the people's party in detail. I am not possessed of facts and data, to answer all of them justly. I did not intend to be drawn into a lengthy discussion, but allow me to notice briefly, and in a general way, your reply to my letter in the JOURNAL of last week. I accept your idea that it is only "our methods that are at variance," I agree with you that "your true interest in the prosperity of our local surroundings, is much greater than mine. I have no right, or wish to dictate the management of the JOURNAL, in the least, and you ought not to expect, (as you are one of the managers of the republican party,) to dictate the management of the people's party, which was fairly organized to see that legislation shall be more just to the laboring community, and to protect them from the greed of piratical corporations, millionaires, etc., which the republican party more than any other, has fostered and protected. It seems to me, when you say the people's party is dead, or "in the last throes of dissolution" you are not quite sincere, you really mean that you wish it would die, and your "method" is to kill it, since they will not be bamboozeled around into the republican party, which has been widening the gulf between the rich and the poor, until millionaires are beginning to be looked upon with actual disrespect. My method is to wish them God speed.

You think "Donnelly has never done a good thing for the farmers." Well, he has been a power for good in our legislature ever since you were a little boy, promising and urging the passage of laws that the people's party think, would have benefited the farmers, but of course the two old pluocratic parties have (as Tolliver would say) "been too many for him." But many of those "wild theorics" and "visionary impractical suggestions," will eventually come around, U C.

Do you think that the common people don't know what is good for them, and ought to have a republican guardian appointed over them? It is the easiest way to oppose their suggestions to call them "visionary impractical and wild theories" Donnelly has, in my estimation done more than any one man to arouse the common people to action, to protect our free institutions from usurpation, if it is not already too late. I do not know that Donnelly fused with democrats, I know he did oppose fusion, but it would have been foolish for him to oppose democrats voting the people's party ticket, because it might injure the republicans party boodling schemes. The National Democratic Committee dropped some of their electors, and recommended their party in this state to vote for people's party electors the people's party did not fuse that I know of, none of the people's party candidates were dropped.

The people's party, which seek more just and equitable laws for toilers, is in my opinion pre-eminently the party for the people, and why the majority of the newspaper press oppose them God knows, I can only guess.

You cannot speak too highly of Mr. Owen. He too has done noble work for toilers, and he will have their blessing. If some of our county commissioners have intentionally committed unwise and illegal acts, I hope they will get their come-uppance without regard to party and if guilty ones belong to the people's party, they should be doubly damned. I hope there will be a fair investigation of all their doubtful acts; let no guilty one escape. Malfeasance, in people's party officers at this time, I hold to be a crime, but I know nothing of the merits, or demerits in the case. Whiskey is undoubtedly the greatest evil of the age and I advocate prohibition by all means, but I would not like church to ride into congress upon the shoulders of temperance. I believe after all, that the JOURNAL means well, and if it will throw off its smoked republican glasses, it will see more clearly that the interists of the masses, are not with that party, and the poor need the help of all honest capable men. The rich will take care of themselves. I cherish great respect for the JOURNAL. If I have spoken harshly, it is only intended to apply to methods and principles in general.

AMERICAN FARMER.

Beginning his reply to our arraignment of the leaders (not the rank and file mind you) of the people's party, our friend reveals a condition that we have stated frequently, that he is "not possessed of facts and data" to refute our "sweeping charges." But he should have been; if he is so confident that the people's party is right, he ought to have plenty of evidence for the faith that is within him and be able to clearly demonstrate to his brother farmers wherein they are to be benefitted—for American Farmer is a man who reads a good deal, and studies up all questions affecting the interest of his profession; and if he, with all that advantage is unable to show the benefits of the cause he so ardently advocates, what can be the condition of those who never read for themselves, never think for themselves, and blindly accept what some leader tells them? Can you trust such important interests to such people? He intimates that we are not quite sincere when we say that the people's party is in the throes of dissolution. Well, we are willing to trust that question to the near future and rest our reputation as a political prophet upon it. It does not take much of a politician to see the evidences of dissolution plainly on every hand, prominent among which is the fact that only in a few states has it gained any headway, that in the New England and Middle states, it is almost wholly unknown and many other indications that we will not take the time and space to mention but will appeal to your own strongest party leaders to corroborate our statement. In this state Donnelly and Fish are the acknowledged leaders, and they are engaged in a war to the death. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." In Kansas, where the movement is as strong, if not stronger, than in any other state the leaders are agreed that the movement is in its death throes. Speaking of the fusion of the populists with the democrats, whereby John Martin was elected to the United States Senate Mrs. Lease says:

"This is a death blow to the People's Party, state and national. It will drive 400,000 populists back into the democratic party, and in Kansas, as in the North, thousands will return to the republican party. John Martin's election killed our party, and that is all there is to it.

Speaking of the fusion Mrs. Driggs, another prominent populist leader says:

"The people's party committed suicide in Kansas by the election of John Martin to the senate. Another victory may possibly be gained in this state by fusion and bargaining, but it is a death blow to the national organization. The party has gone to pieces upon this rock!"

In speaking of what Donnelly has done for the farmers you deliberately mix us all up by assuming that we desire nothing good for the farmers because we do not endorse Mr. Donnelly's wild and visionary schemes, which you say will some day triumph. If that day ever should come you would find that Mr. Donnelly has been doing all that he has done for his own aggrandizment—and the farmers would not be in it. We asked you to tell us WHAT THINGS Mr. Donnelly has ever DONE for the benefit of farmers and you utterly dodge the question by replying in a general way that he had been working ever since we were a boy for farmers. What are the facts? Mr. Donnelly has, it is true, done a vast amount of talking in that time. Mr. Donnelly has belonged to every political party in existence in that time and finally made one for himself. Mr. Donnelly has had honors showered down upon him in that time. Mr. Donnelly has become rich in that time—but the farmer—where has he been all that time? Why, while Mr. Donnelly has grown rich and great in that time, the farmer (you say) has grown steadily poorer and Mr. Donnelly—is still TALKING! You have not told us what Mr. Donnelly has done for you, but we will tell you one thing that he has not. We remember that, when W. R. Merriam was governor the farmers complained that the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners was made the stepping stone to Governor Merriam's political ambition, and yet Mr. Donnelly in the Senate voted to confirm every one of his appointments on the board—in fact it has been often said and without contradiction that anything and everything that Gov. Merriam desired Mr. Donnelly voted in favor of and yet Mr. Donnelly was not supposed to represent the same party that Gov. Merriam did. How do you reconcile that? No sir, we do not think the common people need a guardian appointed over them of any political stripe, but we do contend that under such a government as ours they must hoe their own row in politics the same as they do in business—and this principle applies to all alike both common and un-common people. If they neglect their business—whatever it is, their financial interests suffer. If they neglect their primaries, don't take interest enough to attend to them—their political interests must suffer whatever their political name may be. The JOURNAL has always urged farmers to attend their primaries and send such men as they can trust into the conventions, men who will represent their true interests. If the farmers will not do that, scheming politicians will always be found to take advantage of their negligence and this is where a great evil creeps in. No the JOURNAL does not want to see the farmers in leading-strings. It wants to see them independent and prosperous. It wants to see them play their own part in the battle of life and not be dependent upon leaders. We do not agree with you that the people's party LEADERS seek "more just and equitable laws." If they did they would not try to fuse with other parties to secure OFFICES. We have no doubt that the rank and file of the people's party have their eyes fixed upon these things but how they expect to bring them about under their leadership is what puzzles us. The JOURNAL seeks to aid farmers to be self-reliant and does not like to see them blindly trust their all-important interests in the hands of their party leaders as many of them are doing to-day for as sure as fate, disappointment, sooner or later must surely come of it. This idea of holding Donnelly or any other man up as a paragon of perfection, is unworthy the name of any American farmer in free America where all classes are supposed to have equal rights under our government. That is the glory of this government that the poorest and the humblest being in it has an equal voice in its management, but if he allows himself to be cajoled or wheedled out of that right, whom can you blame? In view of its importance to him should he not study up all questions and find "facts and data" sufficient to enable him to exercise his rights under the government? Is he ever going to help himself by allowing himself to be used as the tool of designing men? Do you not really think, 'way down in your heart that if the American Farmer had always exercised his God-given rights in this country, his political condition, his moral condition and his intellectual condition would now be far better than it is? Is there not among some a tendency to allow others to do the work that only ourselves can do and then grumble because it is not done right? You say the rich will take care of themselves. True. How do they do it. By depending on Donnelly? We know of only one rich man who ever made anything that way—Ignatius Donnelly himself, and the fact that he got rich in that way does not seem to benefit the ordinary farmer any although he does—sometimes talk loudly of the ills they endure. Talking of their ills forever does not seem to cure them and it is the cure for them that the JOURNAL earnestly desires to see accomplished. Give us a class of contented, happy and prosperous farmers and this is one of the best countries on earth.

AMONG the many prominent Americans who have passed away lately, there is none whose death has caused such universal regret as that of James G. Blaine, and it may be a long time ere another be found who can secure and maintain such a hold upon the affections of the American people as did the "Plumed Knight." Few men have ever lived who have combined as many qualities of greatness as did Mr. Blaine. As a statesman he was unequalled in his day, as a diplomat he could cope with the shrewdest men of the world. He was a polished orator, a forcible writer and a deep thinker. Above all, he was intensely American, and to this is attributable in a large degree his popularity amongst all classes.

A Manly Stand.

Fergus Falls Journal:—It is more than probable that if Knute Nelson had consented to the defeat of Senator Davis he would have been his successor, an honor which any man under other circumstances might have coveted. But instead of even tacitly consenting to his defeat he has openly advocated and worked for his election. Gov. Nelson on every occasion has taken the stand that Senator Davis' election was as much an issue of the election as his own, and the people having ratified it at the polls it would have disrupted the party to have disregarded its expressed wish. Gov. Nelson has not only been for Senator Davis in public but in private and under every and all circumstances. Until the last ballot not one of the Scandinavian republicans who were regarded to be friendly to Gov. Nelson deserted Senator Davis, and then the one who did it in opposition to Gov. Nelson's wish. He held them in line with this single exception. Senator Davis' friends have recognized this fact and as soon as the result was known Senator Davis' partner walked into Gov. Nelson's office and frankly admitted: "Governor, we owe this election today to you." Gov. Nelson's stand in this matter, when his associates were plotting Senator Davis' defeat has increased his popularity in every corner of the state.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Joseph V. Dory, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but says none of them seemed to do him any good, but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 24.—The house concurrent resolution, calling for an investigation of the operations of the coal combine, caused a good deal of trouble in the senate. Senator Donnelly offered an amendment to limit the expenditure to $500. Senator Day wanted the limit of expenditure raised to $1,000, but was voted down by a vote of 22 to 24. The $500 limit was then adopted and the resolution was passed as amended by a vote of 41 to 4. Donnelly, Dean and Morse were named for the joint committee.

Senator Craven called up his resolution calling for an increase of the committee on municipal corporations. The motion was lost and the senate adjourned.

The house had a busy morning session, but there was nothing of special interest on the programme except the introduction of bills. There were a host of these, but the majority of them were of comparatively little importance. Mr. Bleecker, of Hennepin, introduced two important bills. One of them is to knock out that clause in the standard policies of insurance companies which provides that the company shall not be bound by the action of any agent who has not a written contract. Mr. Bleeckers second bill provides for taking the limitation off railroad tickets and making a ticket good either way between the points of destination.

Majority and minority reports on the ticket scalpers bill were brought in, the majority recommending its passage. It was referred to the judiciary committee for scrutiny.

The speaker announced that the time had arrived to take up the Bidderman-Hinrichs election case, but at the request of Mr. Cairns it was postponed until the same hour on the 27th.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 25.—The senate session was a short one, that body adjourning after a sitting of an hour to enable the senators to attend the good roads convention. It was enlivened, however, by the introduction and passage of a memorial to congress, fathered by Senator Donnelly, calling on congress to take possession of the anthracite coal fields and operate them in the interests of the miners and producers of coal.

Senator Dean introduced a bill calling for the appointment by the governor of a commission of three persons to take into consideration the entire subject of taxation and report to the governor by Jan. 1, 1895, some method of making the present tax laws bear uniformly on all the people, or report a new scheme.

Following the introduction of bills an invitation to visit the university was received from President Northrup. On motion of Senator McMillan it was accepted, and next Wednesday, Feb. 1, was set as the day for the visit. The senate then adjourned.

The house received an invitation to visit the state university, and it was decided to accept the invitation for next Wednesday.

The house then went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Cairnes, of Hennepin, in the chair, and on rising several bills of minor importance were recommended to pass.

The speaker announced the appointment of Hopkins and and Kelly, P. H., as additional members of the committee on legislation.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—Enough legislation was proposed in the senate during the morning to occupy the time of a whole session. There were only six bills, but they cover the widest scope. Senator Brown is of the opinion that we have too much legislation now. His two bills design to wipe from the statute books chapters 144 and 188 of the General Laws of the session of 1887. These chapters are those establishing the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and providing for the state system of grading and inspection of wheat.

Senator Nelson introduced a bill placing all the express companies of the state under the control of the board of railroad commissioners.

Senator Lommen handed in a bill which is designed to reform the whole manner of handling and inspection of grain. It makes the elevators of Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Cloud and Duluth public warehouses and subject to state supervision.

A second bill from Mr. Lommen is designed to secure a better enforcement of the long and short haul clause.

Senator Wood sent up a bill providing for a reduction of passenger rates to 2¼ cents a mile and freight rates must be reduced 25 per cent. from the figures prevailing on Dec. 31, 1892.

Appointments of D. L. Keihle. Berndt Anderson and Captain Meuhlberg were confirmed. Senator Dedon's bill relating to tax sales was passed.

In the house Mr. Walsh's bill prohibiting indemnity insurance companies doing business in the state was indefinitely postponed. The resolution regarding the coal combine was received from the senate and the $500 limit of cost concurred in.

Mr. Winston introduced a bill for government of cities of the state and dividing them into classes.

A bill similar to one in the senate provides for a reduction in freight rates. Some minor measures were introduced and the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 27.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 27.—The house as a body does not favor the idea of having the federal government go into the coal business, and take possession of the anthracite coal fields as eminent domain. They voted down the senate memorial to congress on that subject with a majority that was large and enthusiastic. The vote was a non-partisan one.

There was little else of importance done in the lower branch of the legislature save the introduction of bills, and there were but few of these. Two free text book bills were among the number.

The Biddeman-Henrichs contest case was settled by seating Henrichs. Resolutions were then adopted regarding the death of Mr. Blaine and the house took a recess to 2:30 p. m.

After the introduction of bills, the senate went into committee of the whole, with Senator McMillan in the chair.

The first bill taken up was that of Senator Wood, reducing court reporters' fees for transcription from 15 to 10 cents. The bill was recommended to pass.

The committee arose long enough to receive and concur in the house resolutions with reference to the death of Mr. Blaine, and then settled back into the harness again. On motion of Senator La Due, the world's fair appropriation bill was taken up. The bill calls for an appropriation of $100,000 for the uses of the board, designed to be used in repayment of the money raised by the board by private subscription Before disposing of the matter the committee arose, and senate adjourned to 3 p. m.

Both houses met pursuant to adjournment. Nothing of importance was transacted outside of routine matters, and adjournment was taken to 4 p. m. Monday.

Monday, Jan. 30.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30.—By meeting at 3 o'clock, while the house had adjourned to an hour later, the upper body found itself with an hour of waiting before it, when President Clough called it to order. So after adopting a resolution offered by Senator Davis to meet with the house in joint session at 4:15 a recess was taken until 4:05. At that hour the senate reassembled and proceeded to the house chamber, where the joint session was held.

The committees of each on the Blaine memorial reported the same, and after its adoption by both houses and the delivery of eulogies by several members, including Senators Donnelly, John Day Smith and H. F. Stevens, adjourned for the day in respect to the memory of the illustrious commoner, whose funeral occurred during the afternoon.

No Change in Montana.

HELENA, Jan. 31.—The Clark and Dixon factions have apparently settled down to a fight to the end of the session. The last ballot showed no change. Sanders received 31 votes, Clark 23, Dixon 11 and Collins 2.

EXPLOITS OF A CROW.

VERY CLEVER INDEED, BUT HE MET AN UNTIMELY DEATH.

Anecdotes by a Man Who Saw Some Strange Things Even Though He Had a Gun—The Crow Disliked Certain Kinds of Animals—He Was a Great Hunter.

"When this region was nearly all woods sixty years ago," said an old resident of Bell Meadow, "I picked a young crow out of the mud in Tamarack swamp, where he had tumbled out of the nest before he was old enough to fly. I named him Abe and tamed him, and he developed into the brightest bird I ever saw. Like all tame crows, Abe was mischievous and inquisitive. There was a knothole in the floor of our cistern, and the crow couldn't find out what was under it, although he tried very hard.

"Several times a day Abe flew down to the creek, hunted up a pebble and carried it in his bill to the floor of the cistern, where he dropped it through the knothole. The instant he let the pebble drop he would put his ear close to the hole and listen. He could hear the pebble strike the water, and the noise out of his sight excited his curiosity so much that he dropped a half bushel of pebbles into the cistern before he gave up.

"Abe accompanied me on all my hunting trips in the fall and winter, and he saw me kill five or six wolves, half a dozen wildcats and several deer. The woods were full of deer, and there were so many wolves that we couldn't keep any sheep. Abe took a great liking to deer and rabbits, but he hated wolves and wildcats, seeming to understand that they were destructive and dangerous. One afternoon, the summer that he was a year old, Abe flew into our little clearing and cawed and fluttered about as if he wanted me to leave my work.

"I knew the crow had seen something that displeased him, and so I picked up two rifles and told him to go ahead, just to see what he would do. He went squalling through the air toward Bell Meadow brook, and when he alighted on a tree he kept yelling and looking down in the ravine. I looked, too, little expecting to see what I did. A pair of wolves were tearing at a doe they had pounced on and pulled down. I killed them both before they got three leaps from the doe, and when Abe saw that they couldn't move he cawed and croaked as though he was glad.

"The next winter there were three feet and a half of snow on the level, and we had to wear snowshoes to get around. While I was splitting wood near the house one cold morning the crow came sailing and squalling to the settlement from the direction of Lake Henry. He was excited about something, and he perched on the log and went to flapping his wings and dancing up and down. I understood him well enough to know that he had seen something that he didn't like the looks of up in the woods toward the lake, so I and my brother and cousin put on our snowshoes, shouldered five loaded rifles and started into the woods, Abe leading the way and yelling.

"He led us to the lake, where we saw a sight that I shall never forget. In a space where the wind had blown the snow from the ice a flock of seven deer had been cornered by a pack of five wolves. The deer couldn't get out on account of the deep snow, and the wolves had killed three of them when we got there. While we were blazing away at the brutes the crow flew overhead and shouted his approval. We killed the whole pack, and Abe felt so good that he rolled over on the crust several times.

"One day in the spring the crow saw a fisher catch a rabbit and carry it to a hole in a basswood tree, thirty feet from the ground. My brother and I were chopping near by, and Abe squalled around till he attracted our attention, when he flew up to the hole where the fisher was concealed. We chopped the basswood down, and the fisher skipped out and ran up a hemlock tree to where the leaves were so thick we couldn't see it. Abe flew up, alighted above the fisher and began to squall, and squinting through the foliage below him I could see enough of the fisher to fire at. I banged away, and down came Mr. Fisher with a bullet in his head. Abe fairly laughed when the fisher tumbled.

"One morning I found six pullets on the floor of the hen shanty. A mink had killed them, and that night I set two steel traps and put one of the pullets between. In the morning a mink had its fore feet in one of the traps and one of its hind feet in the other. Abe tagged me in, and when he saw the mink struggling to get out he ran up in front of it and began to yell in its face. I let the crow torment it, and while my back was turned the mink caught Abe by the neck and bit him so hard that he died in a few minutes."—Cor. New York Tribune.

A Financial Crisis.

"My mother-in-law never understands a joke," says a correspondent. "I finish a good story, and she always looks up and asks, 'Well, what did the other man say?' As she can't appreciate wit, I was surprised to receive a letter from her a few weeks after my little boy had swallowed a farthing, in which the last words were, 'Has Ernest got over his financial difficulties yet?'"—Exchange.

The Work of the Interior Department.

The duties which devolve on the secretary of the interior were performed prior to the establishment of that post by the heads of the other departments. The patent office was attached to the state department, the land office to the treasury department, and the pensions and the Indians had been looked after by the war department.—New York Sun.

The Limit of Population.

Philosophers and statisticians have compared figures and find that the limit of the earth's capacity is 5,294,000,000 human beings; also that this number will be reached before the close of the Twenty-first century.—St. Louis Republic.

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TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:4p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago........	at 7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon	at 8:19 a. m.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

January went out like a lion.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna last week.

Conductor Scott went to St. Paul this week.

George Vine talks of building a brick block next summer.

H. B. Budd of Edna was doing business in the city Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lehman rejoice in the arrival of a daughter on Friday last.

Hon. John L. Mitchell has been elected U. S. Senator from Wisconsin.

August Mahale returned from a two months visit in Wisconsin last week.

Had the fire of Monday occurred 24 hours later it might have been a more serious matter.

A jolly sleighing party went out to Webber's farm on Saturday night to enjoy a bit of a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hauser of Minneapolis have been visiting friends in the city for the past week.

A lively runaway on Main street caused some excitement on Saturday. No serious damage resulted.

D. L. Kiehle's appointment as superintendent of public instruction, has been confirmed by the senate.

The JOURNAL would like to secure a good correspondent in every town in the county. Write us for terms.

The North Dakota Milling Association has added three more mills—Casselton, Milton and Cavalier, N. D.

John R. Lake and wife, of Wisconsin, was in the city last week to attend the funeral services of their daughter-in-law, Mrs. L. J. Lake.

C. O. Espe finds lots of work for his little saw rig, sawing up stovewood around the city. He has just finished a job for the M. E. church people.

W. R. Tanner, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser at Moorhead, died at Los Angeles, Cal., on Wednesday, Jan. 25th. Mr. T. was one of the leading farmers of the Red River Valley.

Charles S. Sweat died at his residence in Minneapolis on the 27th inst. Mr. Sweat was at one time a prominent citizen of Fargo. His only son, W. R. Sweat, was for a time connected with the law firm of Miller & Foote, of this city.

Miss Sarah Pollard has been empowered to collect dairy products and such agricultural and horticultural products as women are interested in, to send to the World's fair. All who are interested should call on or address, Miss Pollard at Mentor.

Geo. Carpenter returned Thursday from a trip to Lake City, Minn. He reports that the farmers around Lake City are wearing diamonds this year. It is a great hog-raising country, and the price of hogs this year—7 cents per pound live weight—nets the farmer a handsome revenue.

Our great reform board met in session on Monday morning and resumed its labors in the interest(?) of the taxpayers. If they keep on managing the affairs of the county on the same basis as they did the county printing it will not be many years before the average taxpayer will awaken to the fact that there is something decidedly rotten in Denmark. It is a wonder that the dose they got last time did not awaken them—but it did not seem to. P. T. Barnum once said the people like to be humbugged—and this looks like it.

E. M. Walsh can write your insurance in several reliable companies.

Crookston people seemed to be pretty well agreed upon one thing on Tuesday—they kept in-doors—pretty unanimously.

Notwithstanding the breeze of Tuesday the price of the JOURNAL remains the same—$1.50 per annum in advance. Now is your time to subscribe.

J. P. Foote returned Thursday from McIntosh, where he had been looking after the Citizens Bank in the absence of Cashier Page on his wedding trip.

On Thursday of last week Fred Moeckel was united for life to Miss Jennie Harris. Fred has grown from boyhood in our midst and has many friends.

The firm of McManus & Farley assigned to John R. McKinnon on Friday of last week. It is said that matters can be so adjusted as to admit of their resuming business later.

Robert Anderson came over from Grand Forks in Monday evening to attend the board meeting and made this office a pleasant call. Sickness in his family prevented his coming in time for the morning session.

The Box house fire suggests that an examination of all chimneys, where they pass through an attic, would be a good plan. Some houses are so constructed as to render this a difficult thing to do—but should be done nevertheless.

We have known people to make more money in managing their own affairs than in attempting to regulate their neighbor's affairs or in trying to regulate the whole world. "Paddle your own canoe" is a very homely but a very expressive saying.

Dr. Leguee is putting on lots of lugs with the fine team he do be driving about the city. His excuse for this extravagance is that his business requires him to get there right lively sometimes, in critical cases and he can't afford to behind in his professional work. All the same that is a dandy team and Mike is justly proud of 'em.

Three more names added to our list this week encourage us to continue in the work. By the way that reminds us that our list has grown very encouragingly this fall despite the hard times and we shall put forth every endeavor to make the JOURNAL a welcome visitant into every household in the county. Every name added helps us just that much. Let the good work go on.

The employes at the Great Northern depot on Tuesday morning found the body of a man buried in the snow and dragging him through the deep snow into the depot found him to be dead—drunk. He was discovered in the nick of time for in a few minutes more he would have been covered with snow and would without doubt have perished. As it was it was an uncomfortably close call.

Doc. Rutledge remarked, while gazing on the fire Monday: "I tell you that Crookston has a fire department that she may be proud of. The manner in which they handle that fire in 30 below zero weather convinces me of the fact. They amply deserve all the puffing you newspaper boys can give them." Saying which the doctor gravely adjourned to the nearest good place for a smoke.

Tollef J. Farden drove down from Tilden on Monday with a fine span of horses to sell to Supt. Lommen and called at the JOURNAL office for a chat. Says he "reckons that Moe—of the firm of Moe & Buhn, will soon" —but then he told us not to say what, but that we might say that that firm was a pleasant firm to deal with and he thinks that Moe's new house will not long lack a housekeeper.

Halvor Steenerson returned Monday from St. Paul, where he argued the case of Dexter Horton againt the Northern Pacific railway in the United States circuit, court Horton had two fingers taken off last summer on the defendant's road and sued for $10,000 damages. The jury awarded him $7,500, but the judge thought the amount was excessive and cut it down to $2,000. Mr. Steenerson is making a record as an anti-corporation attorney.

It seems to be the opinion of our best informed agriculturists that the high price of pork, of potatoes and of other products must necessarily tend to a better price of wheat in the near future and if these prognostications are true our farmers have every reason to sow their fields next season, in renewed hope. Be it as it may, however, the JOURNAL would not advise a larger average in wheat for whatever may be the effects of gambling in wheat we are of the opinion that heretofore there has been too much wheat raised. Pork and potatoes bid fair to be very profitable products for sometime yet, and stock of all kinds seems to be about to have an innings.

A good sketch of Mr. Blaine's life will be found on another page.

W. J. Murphy and wife, of Minneapolis were registered at the Palace Sunday.

The eight-months old baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. James Simpson died on Sunday.

Judge Benson took off the stays from his injured arm on Saturday and now feels quite like his own self. The Judge says the next time he tries to interfere with a cow in her laudable efforts to hook a cat he will just allow the feline to shift for heself.

Stephen Leader:—Rev. R. H. Battey, late pastor of the First Congregational church of Crookston, delivered sermons to large audiences in the Congregational church at this place last Sunday afternoon and evening. There is some talk of trying to secure his services here permanently.

Willing hands took hold and soon cleared the endangered buildings of furniture, at the Box house fire on Monday, but the greatest damage was incurred by water with which the hotel was thoroughly drenched from cellar to garret. Though the fire had gained good headway before the boys arrived it went out of busines soon after.

Stephen Leader:—From a private letter received from Rev. S. H. Barteau, we see that he is located as pastor of the Congregational church at Lake Charles, La. He says that Lake Charles is the fourth city in size in Lousiana. The land in that part is all prairie but is so poor that it has to have fertilizers to raise anything except rice. He says the climate is delightful there now, but that they intend to return to the north next summer.

Geo. W. Sprague, of Prosper, Filmore county, died suddenly at Big Island, Prince Edwards county, Canada on Sunday. He was there on a visit to relatives and immediately after sitting down at the supper table fell over and expired. His death is attributed to heart failure. Mr. Sprague was one of the founders of the original farmers Alliance in Minnesota, was prominent in the Austin Hail Insurance Company and was well known throughout the state.

Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Battey have been called upon to mourn the loss of their little babe—little Ruth Lois, who died at 7:30 on Sunday morning of a complication of troubles ending in pneumonia. Its brief span of life closed after one year and twenty-seven days on this earth. The funeral services were held at the family residence in this city on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday evening Mr. Battey started with the remains for Hesper, Iowa, for interment in the family burial ground. The sympathies of many loving friends go out to Mr. and Mrs. Battey in their great bereavement, knowing that He who hath said "Suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto Me," will be with and comfort them in their bitter trial as no human being has power to do.

About 3 o'clock on Monday the fire department was summoned to attend to a fire in the hotel familiarly known as the Box house. The fire caught from a defective chimney in the old part and had made good headway in the attic before it was discovered. It was owned by Dr. Thomas and fully insured; it was occupied by Mrs. Scherer for hotel purposes. The furniture was nearly all saved. The saloon part was occupied by Fred Reyer and escaped uninjured. The original part facing on Front street, was built by Wm. Stuart early in the seventies, and for several years was run by him as a saloon. In 1878 Wm. Box came up from Wabasha and rented it, eventually buying it and building the extension that reached out nearly to Main street. For some time it was the leading hotel in Crookston. When Mr. Box left it Wm. Heidrich rented it and run it until a year or so ago, when he went out to his farm and since then several parties have had possession. Last summer Dr. J. H. Thomas bought the property and has been talking of tearing down the old buildings and building a brick block upon the site. The hotel part was so badly burned as to be of no further use and will now have to be removed probably. Despite the cold weather the department did noble work and again has a serious fire missed us through the efficiency of our fire department.

A Card of Thanks.

I desire in this public manner to express my heartfelt thanks to all those who by little acts of kindness showed their sympathy to me and mine during our recent severe trials in the sickness and death of my wife.

L. J. LAKE.

Bargains in all lines of foot wear great variety to choose from A. Sture's.

Ole Bjoin's wife is reported to be very ill.

Adolph Zaizer was in from Red Lake Falls last week.

Joe Frizzle and Tommy Johnstone came up from Fisher on Saturday last.

Getting full again—the moon. Alas for first of January good resolutions.

Mrs. Cora Mason, of Barnesville, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. J. Hutchinson in this city.

Andrew Olson, who has been out to the lumber-woods with Himmelsbach's teams returned on Saturday.

Tuesday goes on record as one of the coldest days in January—and January was the coldest month this winter.

J. R. Whitesell, who has been with the C. O. D. folks for some time has gone to Chicago to accept a situation there.

Archie McKinnon was noticed on Saturday breaking a fine colt to drive. The animal is a fine stepper and bids fair to place Archie McKinnon in a position to take no man's dust.

Henry Peterson has been east to secure the needed facilities for enlarging his pop factory which will enable him to increase the output of pop commensurate with the increasing demands.

Talking about your fancy driving teams reminds us that Hugh Thompson drives about as slick a turnout as one would wish to see. He don't have to swallow dust when on the road behind that team.

A. A. Glenn was stepping very high on Friday—all on account of a sweet little Miss who came to live with him that day. All interested doing well. This event makes four of a kind in the house of Glenn—four queens.

Tuesday will pass for the most stormy day of the winter so far. A light fleecy snow-fall, assisted by high winds made merry all day and rendered our streets all but impassable. It must have been wild and woolly out on the prairie.

Mrs. George Holden came over from Dakota to see her sick sister, Mrs. John Alderman bringing her child with her. The child was taken down with croup and died on Monday about 4 o'clock. Mr. Holden will be remembered by some of our readers as having once been a resident of Crookston.

It seems that the JOURNAL was in error as to the time of Maj. Stansbury's death last week. Our informant was V. D. Carruth, commander of the Post who had seen a telegram to that effect. It seems that the Major lived until Friday the 27th. He was buried on Sunday last from the residence of his sister, Mrs. R. B. Galusha, in St. Paul.

The entertainment given by the Women's Relief Corps, at the opera house on Thursday of last week was well attended, and if the management had seen fit to have had the house warm enough to be comfortable would have been quite enjoyable though the performance was not up to what people had been led to expect. The ladies' quartette singing was very fair even though hardly a word they said could be distinguished. Will Johnson, a local singer of some note, was encored repeatedly and responded several times. He has a good voice and speaks his words distinctly. The ladies of the Relief Corps had worked hard to make the entertainment a success and were not to blame for any of its shortcomings.

Mr. Albert Favorite, of Arkansas City, Kan., wishes to give our readers the benefit of his experience with colds. He says: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs, and had hardly recovered from it when I caught another that hung on all summer and left me with a hacking cough which I thought I would never get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy some fourteen years ago with much success, and concluded to try it again. When I had got through with one bottle my cough had left me, and I have not suffered with a cough or a cold since. I have recommended it to others, and all speak well of it." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Everything has to go at a sacrifice during the great clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

E. M. Walsh has money to loan on farm security, at a low rate of interest. Office in Fournet block

Flour, flour, flour, get your winter supply at once from A. Sture's, as he is now selling No. 1 A. $1.85 per 100 pouds spot cash.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

One pound first-class Japan tea in fancy sewing basket for the small sum of fifty cents at A. Sture's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fire and accident insurance written by E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

If you have a farm or a town lot to sell, list it with E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

E. M. Walsh, has some desirable city lots for sale, which are "cheaper than dirt." See him about them.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the factory cost of freight added.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf]

A hale old man, Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Allens Springs, Ill., who is over 60 years of age, says: "I have in my time tried a great many medicines, some of excellent quality; but never before did I find any that would so completely do all that is claimed for it as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It is truly a wonderful medicine. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION. Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

To Play Musical Whist.

In these days when it is the fashion to understand and study whist, it is interesting to know that as a novelty for a bazar the game has been introduced as "Musical whist with living cards." Four players are seated upon raised seats; a large, square cloth on the floor or on a platform or stage forms the card table. The cards are represented by persons in appropriate costumes, and the gowns for the court cards may be very original. The clubs usually wear gray and white, the emblems being in black velvet, and have crowns of silver gray and jet. Hearts wear a pretty shade of green, with white, and the emblems are in red. Spades are in pink with black velvet emblems; diamonds in yellow, with deep red. The parts of the smaller cards may be taken by children in gowns of cream white and mob caps, the cards being indicated in large characters on the front of their dresses, or they may carry an immense card, two feet in length and hung over the shoulders, hanging in shield fashion in front, on which are the spots of the card, and a card should hang at the back also and display the ordinary kind of a card back.

The cards enter to the music of a march, and are preceded by two little pages clad in slashed satin suits, capes with ostrich tips, and carrying wands of silver. Shuffling, cutting and dealing are shown by a dance, and the cards then arrange themselves in front of their respective players. Each player indicates in turn the card to advance to the center, with musical accompaniment. The winning card of each trick leads the others to one corner of the square, where they form in file, and so on, closing up when six tricks are made on either side. At the conclusion of the game the tricks of the winning side lead off in triumph those of the losing side.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Unconscious Feminine Cruelty.

"Let me off at Thirteenth street, conductor," said a woman as she paid her fare on a Broadway car at Cortlandt street.

The car was packed, the place just two miles away and the woman a New Yorker. From 50 to 100 people would get on and off, half a hundred stops were to be made and something like a half to three-quarters of an hour would be consumed before reaching Thirteenth street.

Yet this woman, who bore evidences of more than ordinary intelligence in her face and from her easy self assurance every indication of being able to take care of herself, expected the conductor to remember her request and to put her off at the right street.

The Broadway conductors are the hardest worked, most abused and criticised railroad officials in this city, but this is the sort of thing they are called upon to endure every hour in the day. It is usually at the hands of women, and is unnecessary, foolish and cruelly inconsiderate.—New York Herald.

Modern Matrimony.

Jones (calling on Smith in the evening)—I thought I would find you at home. You don't go out much at night now?

Smith—No. I've given up all my clubs and societies. I should be glad to have you come up and spend an evening with me occasionally.

Jones—But your wife might think me in the way.

Smith—Oh, she's never home at night till late. Tonight she's at a meeting of the Ladies' Society for Supplying Thimbles to the Destitute Poor. Tomorrow night she goes to the Queen's Daughters, next night to the sociable of the Royal Women, and so on every night. Come up and see a fellow. It's awfully lonely to be married, I can tell you.—New York Press.

As Good as He Gave.

A reproof which was just and not discourteous was once addressed to a young rector who had been reared under the highest of church doctrines, and who held that clergymen of all other denominations are without authority and not entitled to be called ministers of the Gospel. One evening at a social gathering he was introduced to a Baptist clergyman. He greeted the elder man with much manner and ostentation.

"Sir," he said, "I am glad to shake hands with you as a gentleman, though I cannot admit that you are a clergyman." There was a moment's pause, and then the other said, with a quiet significance that made the words he left unsaid emphatic, "Sir, I am glad to shake hands with you—as a clergyman."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Study of Philately.

Philately is a study. It is a pursuit that adds more to the life of the young collector than any other of his pleasures. Philately in the present generation is assuming vast proportions as an instructive science and is even now a formidable rival of numismatics. No longer is it called a mania or a craze, but a science teaching the geography, history, language and the morals of a country. Our philatelists are not mere schoolboys and girls, although they collect stamps, but men of mature minds—men well established in business and professions, men of sound judgment, intellectual and thoughtful men. And it is this fact that gives the young collector encouragement, the knowledge that such men do exist in the ranks of philatelists.—Ohio State Journal.

6 MONTHS

Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,

Wednesday, December 28th,

The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the

REMNANTS MUST GO!

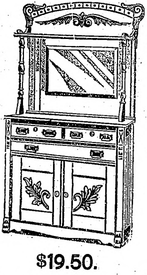
Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1893. NO. 43

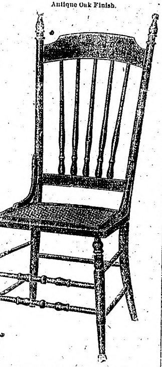


Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.

Antique Oak Finish.



$19.50.

Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,

42x42, only

$7.90.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor........................Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.............Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General.....................H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..............E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District..............Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor..............................C. U. Webster
Treasurer...........................J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds...............John Amundson
Attorney............................A. R. Holston
Sheriff..............................Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate...................C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools...................A. A. Lommen
Surveyor............................O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.........................W. H. Averill
Coroner.............................Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.................John E. Oppegaard
Second District....................Anton Linden
Third District.........................M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District......................C. P. Demers
Fifth District.......................Robt. Anderson

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston.
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buflington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside.
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Joseph V. Dory, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but says none of them seemed to do him any good, but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

The Toledo Weekly Blade.

The most popular and best known weekly newspaper printed in this country is the Toledo Blade. For more than twenty years it has had a circulation of 100,000 to 200,000 going regularly into every state and territory of the Union. From fifteen to twenty-five tons of print paper is consumed in each week's edition and it is regularly mailed to more than half the postoffices of the United States. It is made to interest every member of the family. Besides all the news of the world, it has Serial and Short Stories, Wit and Humor, Farm, Young Folks, Poultry, Puzzles, Household, Etc. As a special feature for 1893. Mr. Locke, editor and proprietor of the Blade, has just sailed for Japan, and will contribute a series of illustrated letters on the manners and customs of that peculiar country and its people. These articles will be commenced sometime in February or March and will be worth many times the subscription price. Every reader of this paper is invited to send for a specimen copy. Subscription price of the Blade, one dollar a year. Five dollars in cash will be paid to any person sending in a small club of subscribers. Write for agents' terms, giving particulars. Address, "The Blade," Toledo, Ohio.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true, and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

A Great Seed Establishment

We are in receipt of a seed catalogue for 1893, published by F. B. Mills, Seedsman, Rose Hill, N. Y. Mr. Mills has a very novel idea in getting up his catalogue. It is very plain, and his idea is to give his customers a very large amount for their money.

His seeds are becoming known everywhere for their excellent quality and Mr. Mills guarantees to please all his customers. After looking this catalogue all through we would advice our readers to write for one at once, for it is to free any applying, and try some of his seeds this spring.

A COUNTY FAIR

Third Annual Meeting of the N. M. Agricultural and Driving Association.

New Directors and Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year—The Secretary's Report.

It was Decided to Hold an Agricultural Fair During the Coming Summer or Fall.

The third annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association was held in the city hall, Crookston, on Monday evening, Feb. 6, 1893. President Alex. McKinnon occupied the chair.

The report of Secretary Wyatt was read, showing that while the association has an outstanding indebtedness of $1,150.86, the assets amount to $12,503.72. There are 82 stockholders who own 172 shares of stock. Each $10 share of stock, considering the assets—which are in ground, track and buildings—is worth $67.93 over and above liabilities. Considering the drawbacks which the association has had to contend with, this is a very flattering condition and shows that if the association had the support it should have it would be one of the best paying institutions in the country. And while speaking about the secretary's report it will not be out of place to say a word about the secretary. Mr. Wyatt has shown that he is the right man in the right place. He is an enthusiastic worker for the association, and has given a great deal of his time to make it a success. His books are kept in good shape and his last report is a model of neatness and correctness.

After the reading of the secretary's report a new board of directors was elected, consisting of the following gentlemen: Hugh Thompson, E. M. Walsh, J. E. O'Brien, E. M. Lancaster, S. L. Collins, Archie McKinnon and R. B. Vining.

The board elected their officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President—Hugh Thompson.
Vice-president—R. B. Vining.
Secretary—J. V. E. Wyatt.
Treasurer—J. E. O'Brien.

Alex. McKinnon in retiring from the presidency thanked the association for their hearty co-operation and hoped the association would go right ahead with the good work already begun.

President Thompson on assuming the chair, said that he would accept the office for one year only, and would endeavor to make the organization successful in every way. He then announced that a number of farmers had been invited to attend this meeting and express their opinions as to the advisability of holding an agricultural fair in connection with the race meetings, but they had failed to put in an appearance.

Mr. Geo. M. Swift, who was present, was asked for an opinion on the subject. He thought an agricultural fair the proper thing, and the fall of the year the proper time to hold it, and was quite confident it could be made a success.

Mr. Thos. Johnstone of Fisher, who is interested in importing horses, and is well acquainted with the resources of the county in the way of stock, was asked to advance his ideas on the fair question. "Tommy" then addressed the meeting and gave many practical suggestions. He showed himself to be thoroughly familiar with the workings of agricultural fairs and the best means of making them a success. One of the points which he made—and it was a good one—was that liberal premiums should be given for stock exhibits and less money for races. For instance, where a man had a $2,000 horse and had spent a great deal of time and labor fitting him for exhibition, he could not afford to bring him to town and compete for a paltry purse, neither could the man who had a draught team of horses afford to let them be idle for a while before the fair to put them in condition, and then compete for a purse not big enough to pay his expenses at the fair. Mr. Johnstone favored a fair in the summer months when the farmers were not very busy. A fall exhibition is more successful in the east, where the farmers have less fall plowing and threshing to do than they have out here. The speaker was heartily applauded for his little "spiel," and it is safe to say that every member of the association caught a little of Mr. Johnstone's enthusiasm.

Dr. Warninger and Archie McKinnon also spoke in favor of holding a fair, and it was then resolved to hold a fair this year, and the secretary was instructed to solicit the opinions of the principal stockmen throughout the county as to the best time for holding the fair.

The board of directors is a good one—every member being a worker—and if the fair is not a success it will not be their fault. The next meeting of the board will be held at E. M. Walsh's office on Wednesday, March 1st. In the meantime anyone having any suggestions to make should write to Secretary Wyatt, Crookston.

An Honest Ballot.

In another column of the JOURNAL will be found a statement of the Rhinehart election case. In that decision the Judge denounces in the strongest terms the conduct of the election officers in the town of Grand Forks and states the penalty for such violations to be a fine of $1000 and two years in the penitentiary.

There were gross violations of the election laws in many towns last fall which must not occur again. Mr. Rhinehart and his attorneys have done good service in exposing this matter. The different political parties should before the next election unite in their efforts to induce election officers to strictly obey and enforce the law. Freedom and secrecy to the voter is intended, that he may by his vote express his honest conviction.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Feb. 6th, 1893.

Hall, John
Meyer, Adolph 2
Stanghelle, Ole J.
Honrud, Miss Lina 3
Sandager, Julia B.
Scott, Geo. W.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Due in Ninety Days.

The writer once knew a farmer who was an inveterate borrower. He inherited from his parents a magnificent farm, which was ere long devoured by mortgages. When making the rounds of the money-lenders, his query invariably was: "Mr.—, have you any money to loan for thirty, sixty or ninety days?" Poo devil! Ninety days looked far off when he was borrowing, but the thirty days before maturity flew away with frightful rapidity. Only about ninety days until the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago. Are you getting ready to go? If you are, possibly a few notes about it may interest you. The estimated cost is about $20,000,000. The grounds are at Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, in the southeastern part of Chicago, and on the lake shore. The Exposition will open May 1st., and continue until October 31st. The countries that have already aroused to participate are Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Denmark, Cuba, Algeria, Peru, and many others. To have a satisfactory visit to the exposition, you should arrange to stay several days, and two weeks would not be too long a time, even to take a cursory view of the thousands of objects of interest to be seen. In making your preparations do not forget to make sure that your railroad ticket to and from Chicago reads via the Burlington Route. Your home ticket agent can sell you one—but if he cannot, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent. St. Paul, Minn.

Red Wing Republican:—The Fergus Falls Journal thinks if Gov. Nelson had consented to the defeat of Senator Davis he might have been senator himself. That is almost certain. But there is once in a while a man, still, who prefer honor to any office, and we are not surprised to find that Knute Nelson continues to be such a man.

Fergus Falls Journal:—A St. Paul man well informed as to democratic politics, informs the Journal that democrats who are applicants for office in the Seventh congressional district will do well to get Mr. W. F. Kelso's O. K. on their papers before presenting them to Mr. Cleveland. The old style of "Me and Mike" will not go this year but the democratic candidates for congress whether elected or defeated will have the say about the appointments, in their respective districts. This is as it should be.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

ANDERSON OUT.

The Contest Case of Rhinehart vs. Anderson Decided in Favor of the Former.

Judge Ives Finds That There Were Irregularities in the Election in the Town of Grand Forks,

And the Vote in Said Town Was Thrown Out, Thus Seating Rhinehart as Commissioner.

Rhinehart vs. Anderson.

An important case has just been decided by Judge Ives. Important not only for its political bearing but from the fact that it was the first election contest tried in this county, and is an adjudication by the district court of the effect of our new election law and decides that many of its provisions are mandatory.

The facts are, Rhinehart and Anderson were candidates for election to the office of county commissioner, for the fifth commissioner district of Polk county. This is the East Grand Forks district. Mr. Anderson was the populist candidate. The county canvassing board declared Anderson elected by 11 plurality. Mr. Rhinehart thought the election in some of the towns was not fair and employed Messrs. Montague & Bucklen as his attorneys and directed them to contest the election.

The case was decided in favor of Rhinehart, declaring him to be legally elected, and throwing out the fifty-one votes cast in the town of Grand Forks for fraud, irregularities and violations of the law in conducting the election in that town.

It was found that 8 votes for Rhinehart were through error of the county canvassing board omitted from their returns.

That Anderson acted as clerk of election in the town of Grand Forks, helped to canvass the vote and carried in the returns to the county auditor. That he canvassed for votes for himself in the polling room.

That his brother-in-law and nephew were allowed to go into the booths with at least three or four different voters and there assist and instruct voters in marking their tickets without any of the judges being present and without the voters being sworn that they needed such assistance. The returns from that town showed only one vote for Rhinehart while two men swore on the trial that they voted therein for Rhinehart.

The decision seats Rhinehart and unseats Anderson.

The judge decides the sections of the election law as to preventing canvassing in the polling room, or booths and as to the fact that no one shall be allowed in the booths with the voters except as provided by law and the ballots shall be marked as the law provides, must be observed strictly or the election is void.

Mr. Rhinehart is on the Red Lake Reservation, in the employ of the United States. He was not present at the trial and has not heard of the decision. He no doubt felt sure that he had a good case and that it was safe in the hands of his attorneys, Montague & Bucklen.

Mr. Albert Favorite, of Arkansas City, Kan., wishes to give our readers the benefit of his experience with colds. He says: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs, and had hardly recovered from it when I caught another that hung on all summer and left me with a hacking cough which I thought I would never get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy some fourteen years ago with much success, and concluded to try it again. When I had got through with one bottle my cough had left me, and I have not suffered with a cough or a cold since. I have recommended it to others, and all speak well of it." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Iowa, Farmer, says; "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the best I have ever used for the purposes for which it is intended. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

RUM AND ROADS.

A Scheme to Make the First Build Up the Latter.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"Build good roads from the profits of the liquor traffic," is the central idea of Capt. H. W. Donaldson's plan for killing two birds with one stone. Capt. Donaldson is a delegate from Kittson county to the good roads convention, and his plan is the result of considerable thought over the remedies for the two evils.

The captain's argument in favor of his plan depends upon what he considers two maxims of practical government: We need a reformation of the liquor traffic, and we need better roads and drainage. He proposes to fill both needs by one law, which, theoretically at least, will wipe out many of the evils of the liquor traffic and will result in excellent roads. Both objects are to be accomplished without expense to the community at large and to the pecuniary profit of everybody, including those who patronize saloons.

His suggestions for putting the plan into operation are few and very pointed. It is that the legislature pass a law centering the sale of all intoxicating beverages in the hands of the county commissioners of the smaller counties, those having a population under 10,000 or 15,000. These are the agricultural counties and those which suffer most from the selling of liquor and from bad roads. The counties to which the law would be applicable are to decide by popular vote whether they will avail themselves of the provisions of the law. In the counties adopting the law the county commissioners will refuse a license to sell liquor to all private individuals, but will open and operate such saloons as the commissioners think are required by the people. These saloons will be conducted by agents of the board of commissioners, who will be employed and paid a fixed salary. The saloons are to be conducted on business principles, that is to make money, but the profits arising are to go to the county, and to be placed in a fund to be used for building roads and for draining the county.

Capt. Donaldson claims that the practical operation of the proposed system will be all that can be desired by those urging a reformation of the liquor traffic by those advocating better roads. He predicts that the sale of liquor by persons not immediately interested in the profits of the business will tend to a better enforcement of the existing laws. Minors, intoxicated persons and habitual drunkards will not be able to procure liquor. The saloons will cease to be the rendezvous of loafers, and the law regarding the hours of closing will be observed. All gambling devices will be excluded from the saloons, and the habit of playing games of chance or skill for drinks will receive its death blow.

Of the other feature of the system Capt. Donaldson is very sanguine. He estimates that the profits of the business will be sufficient to give all the good roads needed. In fact that in a few years the roads will be improved to such an extent and the drainage of the level counties will be so much better that the value of land will be much higher. He said: "I think we would add $1,000 to the value of every quarter section in Kittson county. Our county would adopt the plan by the vote of 90 per cent. of our citizens, and we would make such a success of the law that the other counties would be glad to try it."

This is Meant for you.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medecine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in greater or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

IT WAS A GREAT YEAR

LINCOLN, TENNYSON AND GLADSTONE WERE BORN IN 1809.

Interesting Reminiscences Told by Contemporaries of the Great Emancipator. Side Lights on Lincoln's Character—His Native Wit and Rugged Honesty.

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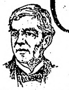
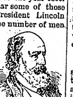


OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES reading the dispatch announcing the death of Tennyson, said: "Only Gladstone is left of the great men born in the year 1809. Lincoln, Gladstone and Tennyson, who were of the same age, were geniuses as great as the world has ever seen, and each of them will be remembered as long as the English language is spoken or read."

It is a little strange that this same thought should have occurred to others as distinguished as Dr. Holmes, for the English newspapers and some of the English statesmen, in speaking of Tennyson's life, saw fit to couple his name with that of Lincoln and of Gladstone as those of men who were the choicest gift to the human race of the year 1809.

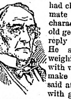
During the past year some of those who were close to President Lincoln have died, and of all the number of men who were conspicuous with the politics with which he was so pre-eminently associated perhaps only William M. Evarts and David Dudley Field are left. Field had gained fame while Lincoln was an awkward legislator in the Illinois house, giving but slight hint of those powers which made his career what it was. Evarts had won such repute as rejoices the lawyer's heart while Lincoln was an obscure—and by many deemed almost clownish—member of the national house of representatives.



TENNYSON.

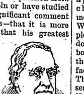
George William Curtis, who came to have profound admiration for Lincoln, and who in the convention that nominated the rail splitter made a speech having genuine eloquence in it, which gave him fame throughout the land, having died within the past year, Mr. Evarts alone is left of those men who were mighty warriors upon that historic occasion.

Two years ago the writer, meeting Hannibal Hamlin on the occasion of his last public appearance, at the dinner of the Lincoln club in New York city, asked that venerable statesman if, in his old age, as he reviewed his association with Mr. Lincoln as vice president, he had changed his estimate of Lincoln's character at all. The old gentleman did not reply on the instant. He seemed to be weighing the words with which he should make answer, but he said at last, speaking with great solemnity of manner: "Yes, I have changed my opinion. I always regarded Lincoln as a good man and an able man, but in these days of my retirement, as I look back upon my acquaintance with him, I see him as not only a good and an able man, but as the purest, the most unselfish, and, all things considered, the ablest man our country has produced since it was established." And that message was almost the last characterization of Lincoln which Mr. Hamlin made, for he died a few months later.



GLADSTONE.

If one seeks today an impression from men who knew Lincoln or have studied his life, the most significant comment which is made is this—that it is more and more realized that his greatest power perhaps was his mastery over great men, and the astonishment which this understanding gives is that an obscure man, one who had no advantages, whose life was circumscribed by a little prairie town, who had no schooling, scarcely any intercourse with the great men of his day before he became president, who was timid, diffident and in some respects painfully modest, should nevertheless when he came in contact with the greatest men of the land, have subordinated them to his purposes and compelled them to acknowledge his intellectual power and his superior judgment. It has been possible to obtain some anecdotes which, if they are not new, have not been widely circulated, and which illustrate this pre-eminent quality of Abraham Lincoln.



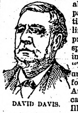
HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

His Political Mastery.

David Davis, who was one of Lincoln's earliest friends, and was perhaps the first to predict for him the probability of a great career, once said to the writer: "I believe that as time passes and Mr. Lincoln's life is impartially studied he will be esteemed as the ablest politician that political life in the United States has developed. Yet he was not a politician in the ordinary sense.

"Mr. Lincoln never managed a caucus, never urged a candidate for office, never pulled a wire, never created a following or machine, and he had little patience or understanding when such things were discussed in his presence. Yet he had a wider knowledge of the effect of moral influences upon masses and a deeper understanding of the power of moral and intellectual impulse as a political agent than any other man of his time. This was shown in two cases, which, as I look back now, convince me that he expected to be a candidate for the presidency and did what he did in these two cases as a part of his plan for obtaining the nomination and election."

Judge Davis then went on to say that Lincoln realized what nobody else at that time seemed to understand—that a seat in the senate was an almost insuperable obstacle in the path of presidential ambition. Conkling afterward expressed that idea in a speech in the senate, in which he said, "The senate breeds unhealthy candidates for the presidency." An exciting political canvass took place in Illinois early in Buchanan's administration. It was understood that if the party of which Mr. Lincoln was a member carried the state legislature his friends would bring him forward as a candidate for the senate. He made the canvass with that understanding. An element in the party, perhaps the cultured and wealthier element, favored Lyman Trumbull.

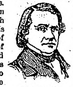


DAVID DAVIS.

The election so resulted that it was possible to choose as United States senator a member of the Republican party, and to the astonishment of Mr. Lincoln's friends he withdrew and urged the selection of Mr. Trumbull, who was chosen. Lincoln's friends were amazed. They wondered why he should thus lightly turn his face away from one of the most dazzling prizes of politics. But years afterward they had reason to suspect that Mr. Lincoln realized that with Lyman Trumbull in the senate his most formidable competitor for the presidential nomination, at least in Illinois, would be beyond the power of doing his own ambition injury.

"He Never Can Be President."

Two years later Mr. Lincoln again did something which seemed to his friends then a grievous mistake, but which they afterward perceived was a stroke of politics such as would be suggested only by pre-eminent genius. He was carrying on that debate with Stephen A. Douglas which is now one of the great traditions of politics. He prepared a series of questions which he proposed to ask Douglas on the stump. He permitted some of his friends to cast their eyes over these interrogations, and they said to him, "Don't ask him this question, Mr. Lincoln, because if you do he will answer it in such a way as to make his re-election to the senate certain."



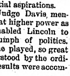
DOUGLAS.

"Ah!" replied Lincoln, with a twinkle in his eye. "Yes, that is true, but if he takes that shoot he never can be president." The friends who heard this were amazed that Lincoln should be willing thus to let Douglas defeat him for the senate, but they perceived afterward that Lincoln was entirely willing to let Douglas resume his oratorical flights in the senate if thereby he would be able to defeat his presidential aspirations.

These anecdotes Judge Davis mentioned to illustrate that higher power as a politician which enabled Lincoln to win the greatest triumph of politics. It was a great game he played, so great that it was not understood by the ordinary politician until results were accomplished.

The "Skeered" Merchants.

Chauncey M. Depew tells a story of Lincoln which illustrates this quality which enabled him to appear at ease, and also to demonstrate his mastery when in the presence of great men. It was at the time that the ironclad Merrimac was being built. The story was that she should sail upon the ocean and into the harbor of New York and either bombard the city or exact enormous tribute. A committee of New York merchants appointed by the chamber of commerce was sent to Washington to implore Mr. Lincoln to do something to protect New York harbor. He received them courteously, but there was a very grave expression on his face as he listened to the spokesman. That man said: "Mr. Lincoln, we represent hundreds of millions of property. New York is practically defenseless. If the Merrimac comes into our harbor, it can ruin us, and we implore you at once to take measures to give us defense."

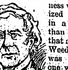


C. M. DEPEW.

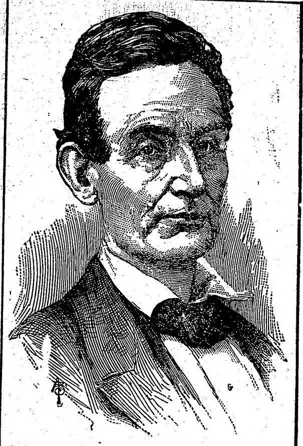
For a minute or two Mr. Lincoln did not reply. He knew the government was straining every nerve to prevent depredations by the Merrimac. It could do nothing more. It seemed for an instant as though there were a suggestion of anger in his glance, but if he had that impulse he subdued it. That quaint smile which anticipated a humorous story came to his face, and he said: "Well, gentlemen, I think if I had as many millions at peril as you say you have, and I was as 'skeered' as you seem to be about the coming of the Merrimac, instead of coming down here and making speeches about it I would go home and spend some of those millions in making defenses myself." And that was all he said to them. The New York merchants were amazed, and yet as they went away they confessed that common sense was in his humorous advice, and they also confessed their sense of the mastery of this man.

His Simplicity at Great Moments.

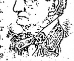
Thurlow Weed in his old age was full of anecdotes which he was fond of telling to illustrate that simplicity of greatness which characterized Lincoln perhaps in a higher degree than any other man that astute politician, Weed, ever met. Weed was fond of telling one which suggested strikingly that quality of simplicity. On the day that the Chicago convention nominated Lincoln, he went to the office of the local newspaper in Springfield and sat there with his friends, his long legs extended and supported by a chair, his manner cooler than that of any man in the room, while he chatted and told stories with such delicious abandon as would have suggested that he was the least concerned of any man in the United States in the mighty events at Chicago.



THURLOW WEED.



A telegraph operator while this chatting was going on wrote upon a slip of paper a message which had just been ticked over the wire. These were the words, "Mr. Lincoln, you have just been nominated for president." Lincoln took the slip, unfolded it, read it through slowly and then passed it to some of his friends. They arose to congratulate him, and after a moment he said, "There is a little woman down at my house who I think would be glad to hear this news, and I guess I'll go and tell her." And with that informality and strange simplicity he carried the message to his wife.



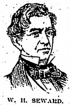
W. M. EVARTS.

Weed Meets His Match.

"I learned this story a few days later, when I went to Springfield," said Mr. Weed while chatting one evening. "After Lincoln was nominated I was so greatly disappointed that I first thought of making a trip to the far west. Then I hesitated. I said: 'I should like to see this man who has been brought up on the prairies of Illinois, and who has beaten our idol, Seward. I should like to fathom him and find out how much the party has got to fear for its success in his candidacy.' So I decided to go to Springfield and spend a few hours with the candidate. I had no doubt at all that after an hour's chat with him I could read him through like a book. I had never met a man before out of whom I was not able to pump the mysteries of his character.

"Well, I went to Springfield and was received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln. I began to talk with him and to ask him questions. I spent two hours with him, and when I came away I said to myself, 'Thurlow Weed, that is the first man you have ever met who was too much for you.' He pumped everything out of me, and I got nothing in return.

"Well, I went away and told my friends that there was one thing they need not have any fears about. This man, if he was bred in a country town, knew enough to keep his own counsels, and they might be sure that he would say or do nothing during the campaign that would imperil the canvass. I knew that if I could not handle him it was not likely that any other politician in our party would be able to do so. His self reliance, his intellectual quickness and his insight into other men's motives were something marvelous, and I was ready to admit that the party had made no mistake in selecting this man whom we thought a green countryman as its candidate.



W. H. SEWARD.

"After his election I went to see him again to talk with him about his cabinet and his measures. He then told me that he expected to ask Mr. Seward to become secretary of state and Mr. Chase secretary of the treasury. But that was all the positive information I could get out of him. I saw that he understood the public men of the country just as well as I did, although most of them he had never seen. He had an understanding of men's character as intuitive as a woman's. He played with me, and that was a new experience, for I had been accustomed to play with others, and I realized that this man was the master of the politicians in his party."

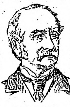
At the Head of the Table.

Mr. Weed used to tell the story of how Mr. Lincoln demonstrated to his cabinet that where he sat was the head of the table. When his cabinet met there was no man of them who had not been more conspicuous than Lincoln up to the time of his nomination. There was Seward, the idol of the Whigs and the eastern Republicans, a very great man. There was Chase, of commanding intellect: there were Cameron and Blair and Bates, all of them justly esteemed great men, and there is no doubt that each of them expected to dominate this man who was their president. Such at least was Mr. Weed's opinion.

"Seward tried it first," said Weed, "and no one else followed his example. He brought into the cabinet with him a paper in which he had set forth a certain policy which he thought Lincoln ought to pursue, and in which he in effect informed Lincoln that he would take it upon himself to see that policy carried out. It was a test moment. Had Lincoln yielded his cabinet would have been his master, but with a queer mannerism—half humorous, half serious—he read the paper through, struck out Mr. Seward's recommendations, thanked him for his consideration, and in that moment and motion this assembly of great men realized that the obscure lawyer was to be president not only in name, but in fact. Never did a ruler so completely and yet so gently master his cabinet or council."

The New York Bankers and Lincoln.

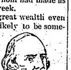
Mr. George S. Coe, one of the great bankers of New York, in speaking of Lincoln not long ago, said that his capacity to suggest without offense his mastery over men and measures was strikingly demonstrated to a representative body of New York bankers early in Lincoln's administration. These bankers had, after a secret meeting in which Secretary Chase had most earnestly and anxiously declared that the need of the federal government was not men, but money—gold to pay the expenses necessary to arm and equip and feed the soldiers—agreed to raise $50,000,000 in gold and lend it to the government, and when they did this Lincoln said that it was equal in its moral effect to the raising of an army of 500,000 men. Then they raised another $50,000,000, and for the third time did the same thing. Lincoln therefore had a very cordial regard for these New York bankers and never tired of speaking in words of praise of these things which they had done.



D. D. FIELD.

Something occurred in congress or else some financial measure was under consideration which did not meet the views of the New York bankers. They wanted a change in the law, and they regarded it as of vital interest that Mr. Lincoln's support should be given to their views. So they named a committee, and there were men upon it who had the power of raising millions, and who had won great fame for achievements that they had made as bankers. They went to Washington. Lincoln received them in his library. He had never earned over $3,000 a year. He was only worth when he took the presidency about $4,000 in cash and his house in Springfield, worth about $4,000 more. He had said a year before that if he could gain a fortune of $20,000 he would be content, for it would be sufficient for his old age, and he was now in the presence of men some of whom had made as much as $20,000 in a week.

In the presence of great wealth even great politicians are likely to be somewhat subdued in manner. Lincoln was as easy with these men as though they had been chums of his in his old law office in Springfield. He swung his long legs over the arms of his chair and then asked them to state their mission. He heard them patiently as they talked learnedly of stocks and bonds and markets and credits. After they were all through and were awaiting his answer, he arose and with some seriousness of manner said:



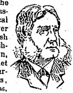
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

"Gentlemen, ever since I have come into this office I have heard a great deal about *feenance*. Men come here and talk to me by the hour about *feenance* and about *feenancial* policy. I hear one side and then I hear the other, just as I have heard you this morning, and now I'll tell you what my conclusion is. I don't understand anything about this matter of *feenance*, and I don't think anybody else does either. Chase says he does. You'd better go and talk with him. But if you get talking *feenance* with him or with congress you're going to get all mixed up. This country is rich enough to pay all our bills, and to pay back with interest the money that we borrow, and that is my *feenancial* creed."

Thus he dismissed the bankers, and while they thought his doctrine crude, yet they admitted that it was in essence sound.

What Wendell Phillips Said.

Wendell Phillips, agitator, imprecator and possessed of the most dazzling and fascinating rhetorical eloquence that ever graced the English tongue, went to Washington to see Lincoln, and coming home met George William Curtis. Said Curtis, "Well, Mr. Phillips, what do you think of Lincoln?" "I'll tell you, Curtis. Lincoln seems to move a little slow, but he always gets there."



G. W. CURTIS.

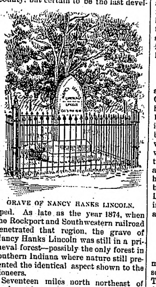
This was an anecdote Curtis was fond of telling, having repeated it to a gentleman only a few weeks before his death.

E. JAY EDWARDS.

THE GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

The Desolate Spot Where Rest the Remains of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

It adds but one more to the many saddening facts in the early boyhood of Abraham Lincoln to state that the location selected by his father in Indiana was in many respects almost the poorest he could have found in the new state. Spencer county is, it is true, a region of great natural wealth, and is today inhabited by a very intelligent and prosperous people, but Thomas Lincoln located in a district which was not only the most unhealthy in the county, but certain to be the last developed. As late as the year 1874, when the Rockport and Southwestern railroad penetrated that region, the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln was still in a primeval forest—possibly the only forest in southern Indiana where nature still presented the identical aspect shown to the pioneers.



GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN.

Seventeen miles north northeast of Rockport is a way station called Lincoln, in the narrow valley of Little Pigeon creek—a valley distinguished in early days for its fertility and its extraordinary capacity, so to speak, for all kinds of epidemics. The milk sickness, which wrought havoc among the Hankses and Sparrows and caused the death of Abraham Lincoln's mother was but a beginning. Ague was a yearly visitant. Fevers of nearly all kinds followed, and when the railroad company attempted to make a city of Lincoln the typhoid fever defeated the plan.

A few hundred yards southwest of the station the land rises to a timbered ridge. On the summit of that ridge, in a forest where every native tree still stood, visitors were pointed to four magnificent oaks forming a small quadrangle. Exactly in the center of that quadrangle, said the old citizens, Lincoln's mother was buried, but down to 1879 there was not a sign to distinguish it from any other spot in the forest. In that year, according to Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, Mr. P. E. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., placed there a monument with this inscription:

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN.
Mother of President Lincoln.
Died Oct. 5, 1818. Aged 35 Years.
Erected by a Friend of Her Martyred Son.
1879.

An iron fence protects the grave from what has befallen others on that hilltop—that of a wallowing place for hogs. Some kind hand has transplanted a few roses upon the grave and carried some pot flowers there, but each has fared badly for want of proper sunshine. And such, according to the latest correspondent to visit the spot, is the present condition of the grave of the great Liberator's mother.

P. F.

Lincoln's Self Control.

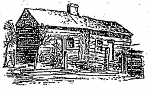
Although Lincoln was universally regarded as one of the most amiable of men and was scarcely ever known to show anger, those acquainted with him in his youthful and obscure years have declared that he had naturally a fiery temper, which he struggled against until he mastered it completely. After having become a prominent figure in the councils of the nation, he was a pattern of self discipline and self control. One of his favorite sayings, which would give color to this belief, was, "The most important victory a man can gain is the victory over himself."

Those intimate with Lincoln knew that he greatly disliked his name Abraham; nevertheless it was very appropriate, for its meaning, in Hebrew, is Father of the Multitude.

HE WAS ALWAYS "ON THE MOVE."

Thomas Lincoln, Father of the Emancipator, Was of a Migratory Disposition.

The country has heard much of the oddities and weaknesses of Thomas Lincoln, father of the Liberator; how he was ever on the move and invariably succeeded in making about as bad a location as circumstances allowed. His life in Kentucky and Indiana has been given in minute detail because his son was still with him then, but very little has been said of his various removals in Illinois.



WHERE LINCOLN'S PARENTS DIED.

His first location was in Macon county, a few miles from the present city of Decatur, "in the timber," as the phrase was, for in those days no one imagined that the prairies would be settled in the lifetime of living man. Indeed several of the early gazetteers of Illinois stated that "those broad grassy plains would remain for ever as common grazing grounds for adjacent farmers." In a few years, however, it was discovered that the prairies were more fertile than the woodland, and Thomas Lincoln was all in a fever to move again, and did.

In 1841 he made a second removal, but to what place is not recorded, as he did not remain long. "He still listened," says Herndon, "to the glowing descriptions of prosperity in adjacent counties." His third and last move was to the newest part of Coles county, then called Goose Nest prairie, near the present hamlet of Farmington and eight miles south of Charleston, the county town. His last plaintive utterance to his famous son was that his little tract of land bore "the usual incumbrance a mortgage for $200."

On the 15th of January, 1851, he died there at the age of seventy-three years and eleven days. From a letter written the following November by Abraham Lincoln to his stepbrother, Johnston, we learn that the writer paid the mortgage and secured "the eastern forty acres for mother." There the president elect saw her early in 1861 for the last time, and there she died April 10, 1869. A handsome marble shaft erected by Robert T. Lincoln marks the burial place of the Liberator's father.

J. H. B.

Lincoln as a Versifier.

T. J. McMunn, of San Antonio, Tex., says: "An old friend of mine named Cabaniss recently told me that Abraham Lincoln worked for his father in 1832. At that time a great rise occurred in the Sangamon river, and a steamboat, taking advantage of the high water, came up the stream. My friend was then a child, and the whistling of the boat frightened him. Lincoln, then a tall, angular young man, took him in his arms and carried him aboard the boat. After the departure of the craft Lincoln wrote some rhymes about the incident, one verse of which the Cabaniss family preserved. It runs thus:

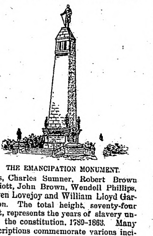
"The Illinois Suckers, green and raw
Collected on the Sangamaw
To see a boat come up the stream,
They surely thought it was a dream.

"For this doggerel he invented a melody, and he and others sang it. The song never found its way into print. The elder Cabaniss always told his children that the amiable, kindly Lincoln would develop into a great man."

A Tribute to Lincoln.

In the exposition grounds at Chicago will stand a model in wood, covered with "stuff" to represent stone, of a monument which is to be of granite and stand in Springfield, Ills. It is to be the tribute of the colored people of the United States to their hero-patron, Abraham Lincoln. The base will rise four feet from the ground and be thirty-six feet square, and from the center of this base the monument will rise seventy feet and be surmounted by a life size figure of a colored soldier.

Around the monument are pedestals resting on the base for eight bronze statues, each eight feet high and representing Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Charles Sumner, Robert Brown Elliott, John Brown, Wendell Phillips, Owen Lovejoy and William Lloyd Garrison. The total height, seventy-four feet, represents the years of slavery under the constitution, 1789-1863. Many inscriptions commemorate various incidents connected with slavery and emancipation.



THE EMANCIPATION MONUMENT.

The bronze statues will be set upon the monument model at the World's fair and will afterward be transferred to the permanent monument at Springfield. The selection of subjects for the statues has been made by Hon. S. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Hon. Robert Smalls, South Carolina; Hon. William B. Allison, Iowa; Hon. John R. Lynch, Mississippi; Hon. John J. Ingalls, Kansas, and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.

Governor Fifer and Senator Cullom, of Illinois, are the trustees of funds, and Dr. George W. Bryant, the commissioner general of the association, is now in Boston at 99 Charles street, to whom subscriptions for the monument may be sent.

T. D. S.

IVORY AND ITS USES.

WHY CARVED ORNAMENTS IN IVORY ARE VERY EXPENSIVE.

There Are Few Expert Workers in Ivory In This Country—The Price of Elephants' Tusks Has Not Greatly Changed in Recent Years—A Costly Luxury.

When Whitelaw Reid was in search of a workman to decorate apartments at Ophir Farm with rich and beautiful antiques brought over from Europe he found that there was but one man in America who could do such work, and he lay sick. Had Mr. Reid been in search of skilled ivory carvers he would have found them almost as scarce. There are not above three or four ivory carvers of approved skill in New York, and hardly so many in all the rest of the country.

The men who do such work are paid high wages the year round, whether busy or idle. They are Frenchmen, Germans and Italians. Of the three the Italians are perhaps the most skillful, since ivory carving has been an art in a high degree of perfection among the Italians for centuries. The most famous ivory carver living, however, is a Frenchman, Moreau Vauthier. Few of his masterpieces have been seen in America, though two were sold at the famous Morgan art sale of a few years ago, and two more, held at a great price, are now in the possession of a noted American jeweler.

The ivory carvers of this country do little or nothing in the East Indian or Japanese manner, nor do they occupy themselves with figure work. Their chief employment is in producing decorative toilet and stationery articles. The rage for stained and carved ivory is of recent growth in the United States, and the demand for such articles is not large, as they are more costly than the same articles in silver would be. They were produced to tickle the jaded æsthetic palates of the rich and luxurious, and only those who may trifle away what they will indulge themselves to any considerable degree in carved ivory.

In all such articles the cost of the raw material is small in comparison with that of the labor. Billiard balls are costly because they contain large quantities of the finest ivory cut from the best part of the tusk. The labor cost of billiard balls is trifling, as they are turned by machinery and rapidly. Thus it often happens that a single small article, richly stained and carved, will cost five times as much as a billiard ball containing ten times the weight of ivory. The carvers of ivory use much the same tools as the wood carvers, but of lighter and more delicate make. The work is extremely tedious and laborious.

The carving is usually done in low relief, and the subjects are such as are suitable to this treatment—Persian designs in delicate curves, the cactus, with some varieties of palm, and hints caught from those marvelously simple but artistic carvings of the Alaskan Indians. The ivory is stained slightly, so as to bring out the design, and is permitted to absorb moisture, which it readily does, in order to give it that fresh look common in newly manufactured articles of ivory. The art of staining ivory is a secret guarded well by the carvers.

Some notion of the cost of ivory carving may be had from the fact that, while a hand mirror framed in plain ivory may be had for ten or twelve dollars, a mirror in carved ivory may cost $100 or more. The small articles in carved ivory cost from five to twenty-five dollars, and a toilet set in that material may fetch as high as $500. The American climate, with its extremes of heat and cold, is very trying upon ivory, and ivory backed mirrors of European manufacture almost invariably crack across the back after a few months of use upon this side of the Atlantic. The American manufacturers have hit upon the expedient of leaving a space between glass and frame in order to allow for contraction and expansion.

Nearly all the ivory brought to the United States is bought in the great London market, where the price is knocked about by bulls and bears, who corner ivory as they corner wheat or corn. The African rather than the Asiatic ivory is brought to this country, though one of the largest tusks ever seen in this market—that of a sacred East Indian elephant—has just been mounted in oriental style as a trophy of the chase. The tusk measures more than six feet in length and retains the marks it bore when worn by the sacred beast to which it belonged. Thanks to the predatory and murderous industry of Tippu Tib and his black Zanzibaris the supply of ivory has kept pace with the increased demand resulting from its extended use in this country, and the price for the raw material has not permanently advanced.

Few tusks of more than five feet in length come to this country, and many are less than four feet long. Many of the tusks reach here after having been buried in Africa for years to save them from thievish enemies of the savage owners. Every tusk must go through a process of seasoning, long or short, according as the process is natural or artificial, before it is made up into articles of ornament or use. It is difficult to obtain a perfect slab of ivory more than six inches in diameter, as the upper end of the tusk, which is the thickest, is hollow and the material is coarser than that in the solid part of the tusk.

From the latter are made billiard balls and the most beautifully carved articles for the toilet and the writing desk. From the coarser parts are made poker chips, buttons and a hundred small articles. Every part of the tusk is put to use. Even the chips and sawdust are converted into ivory black by burning.—New York Sun.

When a Girl Has More Fun.

When a girl visits in a town she nearly always has a good time, but a young man seldom does. The men pay him but little attention and the young ladies hold him at a distance because it is not proper to become acquainted too rapidly.—Atchison Globe.

AT
BEDTIME
I TAKE
A
PLEASANT
HERB
DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the only line running

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS

BETWEEN

Chicago, St. Paul,

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THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago. St. Paul. Minneapolis. Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:12 p.m.
Crookston	
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 9:19 a.m.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetes Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raizers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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For 1893

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The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

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A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

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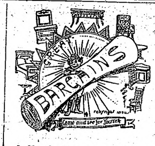
CROOKSTON, MINN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BARGAINS
Come and see for Yourself

A Neatly Furnished House

Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co

OPERA BLOCK.

Crookston, - - - - Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Frank St Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee bearing date the first day of October, 1888 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 370.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½), of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the eleventh day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-47) Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine and twenty hundredths dollars, ($589.20) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary E. Smith, an unmarried woman, to George T. Ladd, bearing date the tenth day of August A. D., 1885, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in book W of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279 therein, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twelve in township 151, of range 47, containing 160 acres more or less in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of March A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time, within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 11th, A. D. 1893.

GEORGE T. LADD,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [41-47]

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.
Address Pond Lily Company,
No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

Before and After.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Remedy.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.
Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

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Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000 Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

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Livery and Feed Stables.

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CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Valley Roller Mills.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
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BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D., 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8.40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 28th, A. D., 1892.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [37-43]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty-seven hundredths dollars ($43.37) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgagee due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42,) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the eleventh (11th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars, ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-47) Attorney for Mortgagee.

IT'S A FACT

THAT THE

Journal Job Department

Is Equal to any in

Northern Minnesota.

IT IS EQUIPPED WITH

New Material,

Quick Presses,

Cheap Power

AND

First-Class Workmen.

IF YOU have anything to sell, which some other person wants, advertise in the JOURNAL, and you will find a purchaser.

Judicious Advertising Pays,

Therefore place your advertisement in a paper which goes into the homes of the people and is carefully read.

SUCH A PAPER IS

THE

Polk County Journal.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE JOURNAL would like to hear from the farmers in regard to the best time for holding a county fair in Polk county, and also any suggestions any one may have to offer in this direction.

THE Washburn anti-option bill passed the United States senate last week by a majority of 12. It will meet with more opposition in the house, as its opponents have already organized to defeat it by filibustering tactics.

An appropriation of $100,000 for Minnesota's exhibit at the World's Fair has been passed by the state senate, and will undoubtedly pass the house. This should make Minnesota's exhibit worthy of the state.

SENATOR DAUGHERTY has introduced a bill for the creation of an additional Judge for the eleventh Judicial district. The fourteenth district is larger than the eleventh and in more need of an additional Judge.

THE sending of American war ships to Honolulu reminds one forcibly of the celebrated chase of the Itata. There is no more necessity for sending monitors to Honolulu than to Jerusalem, but what's the use of having a navy if we don't trot 'em out once in a while to let the people see what we have got.

HAWAII exports to this country about 300,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. If that Island was annexed to the United States, she would then receive the bounty of two cents per pound which this country pays on domestic sugar. In other words, it would cost this country about $6,000,000 annually to annex Hawaii. The Hawaiians are "onto their job" all right.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed Judge Jackson to succeed Justice Lamar on the United States supreme court bench. The president was forced to nominate a democrat, because a number of republican senators had given it out that they would oppose the confirmation of any appointment which the president would make. But it is doubtful if the nomination of Judge Jackson will be confirmed, as he is not popular with many of the democratic senators.

A CONTRACT has been let for the building of an electric line between Chicago and St. Louis, to be completed within one year. This will be the first long distance electric railroad in the world, and should it prove as successful as its projectors hope for, it will revolutionize the railway systems of this country, and the principal roads will be using this wonderful power instead of steam—ten years hence.

TURN about is fair play, is it not? For lo these many years has madame complained bitterly because her lord and master would "whoop'er up" despite her protest, but now that dame fashion threatens to insist that madame shall hoop her up a little bit what a howl does go up from the lords of creation, and one brilliant genius has even introduced a bill in the legislature making it a misdemeanor for madame to follow the dictates of fashion. Turn about is fair play. Take your medicine, gentlemen.

THE election contest case of Rhinehart vs Anderson, which has been decided by Judge Ives in favor of the plaintiff, Rhinehart, shows that where there were irregularites in in voting, the vote of that precinct can be thrown out. This is as it should be, and gives a candidate who has been defeated by irregular methods a chance to appeal to the courts and get justice. This decision may have a wholesome effect upon the election officers in the county hereafter, and a stricter enforcement of the law will probably be the result.

SENTOR LIENAU has introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for a factory at the state experimental station for the manufacture of beet root sugar and for the education of the students along that line. The manufacture of beet sugar has got beyond the experimental stage, and has proved a success wherever tried in the western states. What is needed is the payment of a bounty by the state upon all sugar manufactured in the state. It isn't necessary to appropriate money to experiment with but to encourage the manufacture of sugar.

THE Canadian people are keeping up their annexation agitation. "Continental Union" clubs have been organized throughout the provinces, and the annexation spirit seems to be growing. Prof. Goldwin Smith, one of Canada's foremost writers, and a leader in this movement, is now in Washington seeking information as to how the incoming administration feels toward their scheme. Canada, with a population of 5,000,000 and a debt of $280,000,000 would be benefited more by annexation than the United States and this is why the shrewd Canadians are pushing the scheme.

JUDGE STOWE, before whom one of the Homestead rioters is being tried for the murder of the Pinkerton men, has knocked the foundation from under the defendant's attorney, (Erwin) who ought to show that the bringing of the Pinkertons to Homestead was illegal. During the cross-examination of Capt. Cooper, the judge stopped the attorneys and for the defense, who were seeking to show that the Pinkertons were trespassers at Homestead and said: "I wont allow such questions. These men were going to Homestead on a lawful errand and had a right to go. These rioters had no business there. Even if the Pinkertons had been going there to take that mill by force they were justified in doing so, and no one has a right to dispute it in this court, and you may as well understand that just now. Such ideas as you attempt to advance never have been the law and are not the law, and I hope will never will be the law. It is anarchistic to advance such sentiments, and I will allow no one to advance such ideas here."

SOME interesting figures have been prepared by the state commissioner of statestics regarding the number of marriages and divorces in Minnesota during the past year. There were 12,157 marriages during the year and 576 divorces. The marriages are in excess of those of the previous year by about 1,090, and there were 30 more cases of divorce in the previous year than in 1892. Hennepin county leads in marriage and divorce as in everything else. There were 2,025 marriages and 182 divorces in this county. Ramsey county followed with 1,435 marriages and 84 divorces, and St. Louis county is next in rank. The total naturalization by nationalities in the state was as follows: Scandinavians, 7,806; Germans Poles, Bohemians and Russians, 4,400; Irish, 993; English and Scotch, 1,177; other nationalities, 1,509. The total naturalization was 15,885. The marriages, divorces and naturalizations during the past 10 years in the state are given as follows: Marriages, 108,586; divorces, 5,231; naturalizations; 118,129. Of the daturalizations, the larger totals for 10 years by nationalities are as follows: Scandinavians, 64,325; Germans, Poles, Bohemians and Russians, 29,479; English and Scotch, 10,699; Irish, 5,140.

DECLINE OF THE ALLIANCE.

Speaking of the subject of which "American Farmer" has been writing the Sioux City Journal says:—"The beginning of the decay of industrial and commercial societies is usually coincident with their departure from the purposes for which they are formed. Twenty years ago the grange was in its zenith, a power for good among the farmers of the country, who were being bettered through it in many ways. Then there came a time when it dominated state politics in many places and "granger legislation" was common. Not quite so many years ago the Knights of Labor organization was powerful and in many states became a great influence in state legislation. The influence of designing men within these societies probably had something to do with their downfall.

There is evidence that the decline of the National Farmers' alliance has commenced. It was a sort of consolidation of all the various farmers' organizations, north and south, which in many ways had become agents for great good among the farmers of the country. So long as the alliance kept to its purpose of uplifting the members by education and co-operation, it gained in strength, but about two years ago the politicians got full control of the society. Then it went into politics, Three senators were elected by it and half a dozen members of the house. Then it went into politics as a business, and from being an industrial organization it becomes a party asking for the suffrages of the people.

This year its representation in congress will be reduced, and though it controls more legislatures, it has been able to do nothing more than help its democratic allies into office. National offices of the alliance have been within the past week, so it is said, considering the advisability of dissolving the organization as a national one. There was a big fund on hand when President Polk died, and somebody has been asking questions as to where it all went. As the present people's party represents about all that is left of the alliance after it has been used by the politicians as the battering ram of a few campaigns, Messrs. Loucks, Willetts, Terrill and others no doubt would be content to have the alliance die quietly.

Even in some of the states the real farmers who were in the alliance have become inquisitive. In North Carolina a mass meeting of alliance men is to be held next week for the avowed purpose of compelling the politicians to make an accounting of the large business fund which the alliance had on hand before the campaign. The pending muddle in Kansas, the people's contests in Nebraska and Wyoming and the annihilation of the party of the alliance as a political factor in South Dakota, are disheartening. The showing made in the south last year was not very bright, and all around there is about as much failure in politics as success in farming.

It is unfortunate for the farmers' alliance that the discredited politicians of other parties should have haunted the ante-rooms in such numbers that they have been able to turn from legitimate channels to the advancement of their political ambitions the powerful forces of one of the strongest industrial societies ever formed."

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Harrison Explains the Subject of Consular Sealing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Harrison has sent to congress his reply to the resolution of Representative Hitt relative to the transportation of imported merchandise from one port to another of the United States on Canadian territory. The resolution asks whether or not the interests of the United States do not require that cars carrying such merchandise while in in Canadian territory should not be in the custody and under the surveillance of an inspector of the United States customs department, the expense thereof to be paid by the carrier transporting the merchandise. The president's reply, after reviewing the question at length, gives his conclusions as follows:

First—That article 29 of the treaty of Washington has been abrogated.

Second—That even if this article were in force there is no law in force to execute it.

Third—That when in force the treaty imposed no obligation upon the United States to use the concessions as to transit made by Canada and no limitation upon the powers of the United States in dealing with merchandise imported for the use of our citizens through Canadian ports, or passing from one place in the United States to another through Canada, upon the arrival of such merchandise at our border.

Fourth—That, therefore, treaty or no treaty, the question of sealing cars containing such merchandise, and the treatment of such sealed cars when they cross our border, is and always has been one to be settled by our laws according to our convenience and our interests as we may see them.

Fifth—That the law authorizing the sealing of cars in Canada containing foreign merchandise imported from a contiguous country does not apply to merchandise imported by our own people from countries not contiguous and carried into Canada for delivery to such owners.

Sixth—That the law did not contemplate the passage of sealed cars to any place, not a port, nor the delivery of such cars to the owner or consignee to be opened by him without the supervision of a revenue officer.

Seventh—That such a practice is inconsistent with the safety of the revenue.

The statutes relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and the British possessions should be the subject of revision. The treasury regulations have given to these laws a construction and scope that I do not think was contemplated by congress. A policy adapted to the new conditions growing in part out of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad should be declared and the business placed upon a basis more just to our people and to our transportation companies. If we continue the policy of supervising rates and requiring that they shall be reasonable upon the railroads of the United States we cannot in fairness at the same time give these unusual facilities for competition to Canadian roads that are free to pursue the practices as to cut rates and favored rates, that we condemn and punish if practiced by our own railroads.

I transmit herewith the correspondence between the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general upon some phases of this question.

Ex-Secretary Endicott Ill.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Ex-Secretary of War Endicott is critically ill at his home in Salem suffering from a complication of diseases and after the consultation during the afternoon his son was telegraphed for. It is stated that symptoms of pneumonia have developed.

A BLOODY RIOT.

One Hundred Killed and Five Hundred Injured at Bogota.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Herald's Panama correspondent cables: There has been a serious riot at Bogota, which lasted for two days. It is said that 100 men were killed and 500 were wounded. The riots are in no sense political. Trouble grew out of a publication in La Christina of an article by J. C. Ignacio Guiteries, a professor in a local Jesuit college, alleging widespread ignorance among the laboring classes.

Struck by a Train.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A horrible casuality occurred here about 7:40 o'clock a. m. Near the state pump house, at the foot of Emerson avenue, a Central and Hudson passenger train, westbound, ran down six men. Three were killed outright and three injured. One died at the hospital, another is dying and the third is seriously hurt.

For the Big Derby.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Secretary Brewster has announced 184 entries for the $60,000 Derby prize. The names which still stand include all the original entries which have gained prominence.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the County Commissioners, Held January 30.

Bids for the County Money Opened and Acted Upon—List of Jurors Named.

The Sheriff Grundysen's Bill of $672 in the Cummings Case Allowed by the Board.

Present, Kirsch, Lindem and Oppegard.

The bill of Dept. Coroner Wyatt, that had been allowed at $33.56 at the December meeting was reconsidered and allowed in full.

The hearing in the H. L. Davis et al petition, relating to school district was had and petition granted.

Petition of D. D. Hawes laid over till next meeting.

Report of Register of Deeds was received and filed.

The financial statement of the county was read and allowed published.

The board visited the county hospital looked over the institution and pronounced it all very good.

Tenders from the following banks were received and accepted:

1st Nat'l Bank of Crookston, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
Merchants National Bank of Crookston, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
Scandia American Bank of Crookston, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
1st National Bank of East Grand Forks, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
1st National Bank of Red Lake Falls, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
Bank of Fisher, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
Bank of Fosston, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
Fertile State Bank, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
Polk County Bank of Thief River Falls, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
Bank of McIntosh, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.
Citizens Bank of McIntosh, 3 per cent. on monthly balance.

These tenders were all accepted, provided however that no more than $3000 at any one time shall be placed in the Bank of Fosston, the Polk County Bank at Thief River Falls and the Citizens Bank of McIntosh, and that no more than $5000 at any one time shall be deposited in the Bank of Fisher and the Fertile State Bank, and no more than $1000 in the bank of McIntosh (Drew's Bank.)

Road petition from Louisville was laid over.

Commissioner Anderson offered a petition to appropriate $300 from the road and bridge fund for repairing a bridge.

The county attorney was authorized to commence action against T. B. Walker for the amount expended by the county in repairing the damage caused to bridge of East Grand Forks by the location of boomage piers too close to said bridge. A committe was appointed to examine county bridges, consisting of Kirsch, DeMers and Oppegaard.

The sheriff's bill for $672.20, expenses said to have been incurred in the C. L. Cumings case was allowed upon a statement by the county attorney that it was a just bill, correct in every particular.

J. W. Galloway and Frank Kratka were selected by the board as two of the commissioners to appraise the state swamplands in the eastern part of the county.

Application of Thos. Crampe, relating to taxes was referred to Commissioner DeMers. The applications for correction in assessments of personal taxes were granted as prayed in the several petitions.

The following communication from Martin Purcell, of East Grand Forks, was received and read:

COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF POLK, MINNESOTA.

GENTS:—I wish to call the attention of the board to the manner in which the Justice's of the Peace conducts the criminal cases brought before them for trial in the City of East Grand Forks. We have a special charter to go by and it says in chapter third, section 13, all prosecutions for assaults, batteries and affrays, not indictable, and for a breach of violation of the ordinances of said city shall be commenced in the name of East Grand Forks and the same proceedings shall be had as are required by law in criminal cases tried before Justice of the Peace. Now the Justices of the Peace of the City of East Grand Forks pay no attention to the charter, but try all cases in the name of the State of Minnesota and if found guilty and pays a fine and costs they turn the fine into the city, but if they refuse or are unable to pay fine and costs they send them to county jail and tax the costs to the county, which is all wrong and unlawful. For all criminal cases triable before city justices are to be brought in the name of the city and all costs paid by the city, but all costs that are indictable are to be brought in the name of the state for a hearing and are bound over to appear before the grand jury, the cost has got to be paid by the County. Why the justices commit so many to the county jail for assaults and affrays, is because they receive more pay from the county for trying them than they do the police a favor in giving them a few dollars more than they get from the city for their monthly pay. Now I wish to call your attention to this fact that the police force is paid by the city and are not officers of the state and our charter gives them no power to serve processes either in or out of the city. The charter says: chapter five, sec. 3, "All processes issued by the Justice of Peace of said city shall be directed to the marshal or any constable of said city." The charter gives the marshall the power of a constable to serve process, chapter 3rd, section 8, also chapter 3, section 9, gives the council power to appoint police and prescribes their duties and to fix their compensation; what is very wrong and unlawful here in this city is that the Justices of the Peace allow and put into the hands of the police nearly all processes both criminal and civil. The constable that was elected by the people and possess the lawful power to serve all processes gets but little of it to do because the justices don't do their duty. You certainly can right one wrong and that is not to allow those unlawful bills sent in to the county is bound to respect I notice that at the last meeting of the county board that you allowed the following City of East Grand Forks constables bills: Mark Lampton constable fees $1.25 John Kettleson constable fees $1.25, Thomas Murray constable fees $6.70. F. A. Campbell $6.70, Hugh Quigley constable fees, 2 bills $8.70, George Pratt constable fees $2.25, Andrew Ryan constable fees $13.40 Alex. Robinson constable fees $6.20. All of these but T. Murray are police and their bills are unlawful some of these had what Dwyer called double headers; there were two prisoners to be taken to jail and J. S. Dwyer told one of the police that he would make out two commitments and he would take both at one time and send in two bills for one trip and have a double-header. That is very often done and sometimes three policemen go to Crookston the same day with three prisoners and claim to be constables and sign their name constable to their return Thomas Murray is marshal and is paid $65.00 per month and is deputy sheriff of Polk County. I heard the sheriff ask Murray one day this week why he did not send him more boaders.

Yours,
MARTIN PURCELL.

The county attorney was instructed to investigate. After a comparison of the orders and warrants issued and paid in '92 and funding the same they were destroyed.

The sheriff reported that the receipts of his office for '92 amount to $5573.84, and the expenses $3699.09.

Bond of Deputy County Coroner, John Wyatt, was presented and approved.

The deputy auditor was instructed to call upon all text book agents for an accounting and settlement. The following list of grand and petit jurors were drawn:

GRAND JURORS.

Lars E. Nelson	Knute.
Adolph Jorgenson	Knute.
Hans Noer	Badger.
Richard Olson	Winger.
H. G. Mitchell	Woodside.
Tucker Johnson	King
Herman Helgeson	Lessor.
O. J. Tagley	Woodside.
Fred Severtson	Hill River.
Esten Leet	Bransvold.
Edward Thomas	Bransvold.
Jorgen Melland	Rosebud.
Hans C. Sampson	Rosebud.
J. S. Nichols	Liberty.
W. A. Marin	Onstad.
O. P. Eggen	Garden.
Ener Nelson	Garfield.
Martin Nelson	Sletten.
J. B. Merrill	Fisher
Ole J. Stallmoe	Fisher.
H. D. Sweet	Bygland.
August Norden	Bygland.
Martin Pederson	Roome.
John B. Anderson	Roome.
Hans O. Kappang	Tynsid.
Ole O. Estenson	Vineland.
L. S. Kolden	Hubbard.
B. Kolstad	Hubbard.
L. H. Judson	Hammond.
Jas. Gilmore	Nesbit.
Wynkoop Leman	Angus.
J. S. Chapin	Euclid.
Michael Blever	Belgium
John G. Tenney	Fanny.
J. P. Marcum	Lowell.
John Wyand	Crookston.
E. M. Walsh	City of Crookston.
T. B. McManus	City of Crookston.
Alberic Chabot	City of Crookston.
J. E. Morissey	City of Crookston.
C. O. Christianson	City of Crookston.
Alex McKinnon	City of Crookston.
J. H. Thomas	City of Crookston.
A. C. Schmidt	City of Crookston.
W. Himmelsback	Fairfax.
O. C. Bergland	Fairfax.
Jos. Laframboise	Gentilly.
Charles Perrault	Lake Pleasant.
Ovide Noreau	Terrebonne.
Joseph H. LePlant	Poplar River.
Samuel Gibeau	Lambert.
Louis Huot	Louisville.
Jos. Bourden	Red Lake Falls.
Wm. Findelson	Red Lake Falls.
Michael Jeffers	Gervais.
P. Anderson	Edwardville.
Z. Bray	Polk Center.
Peter Swanson	Black River.
O. T. Tandberg	Sanders.
Olaf Larson	Numedahl.
Martin Purcell	East Grand Forks.
Adam Brown	East Grand Forks.
John McCoy	Grand Forks.
John Sandin	Higdem
Carl Lingren	Higdem
A. E. Engstrom	Northland
G. E. Griffith	Northland.
Thomas Nesbit	Huntsville.
Richard Barrett	Huntsville.
John Roe	Keystone.
Andrew Nelson	Sandsville.
J. B. Bren	Tabor.

PETIT JURORS.

Brown A. Horvick	Garfield.
John O. Johnson	Columbia.
L. J. Dahl	Hill River.
Ingebret Larson	Sletton.
C. C. Nass	Knute.
K. H. Rollag	Knute.
John B. Hanson	King
E. E. Abbott	Grove Park
Christopher Haugen	Bransvold.
John Lindberg	Eden.
W. Godfrey	Godfrey.
J. J. Johnson	Garden.
Lars Love	Badger.
Tollef Pederson	Lessor.
C. F. Peterson	Winger.
Hans Hankorn	Queen.
Emil Johnson	Woodside.
Charles McCarty	King.
John Gleason	Fisher.
T. G. Olson	Fisher.
P. Sorenson	Bygland.
Sven Sveningson	Bygland,
Edward M. Pederson	Rome.
Simon C. Bangen	Rome.
Elling Dokken	Tynsid.
Hans O. Koppang	Tynsid.
E. O. Stortroen	Vineland
Erik Linden	Vineland.
Elling Ellingson	Hubbard.
Charles Knudson	Nesbit.
Lou Cross	Brislet.
Gomer Evans	Angus.
Timothy Biever	Euclid.
John Goergen	Belgium.
Thomas Rutherford	Fanny.
F. Liebert	Lowell.
Patrick Filbin	Parnell.
Wm. Heidrich	Crookston.
Peter Cornelius	Crookston.
W. Marin	City of Crookston.
V. D. Carruth	City of Crookston.
B. F. Zarracher	City of Crookston.
Chris. Houston	Fairfax.
Robert Casmey	Euclid.
A. Burnam	Andover.
Noe Brosseau	Gentilly.
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant.
John Clement	Terrebonne.
Arthur Lizer	Poplar River.
Joseph Benoit	Louisville.
George Labissioniere	Red Lake Falls.
Jos. Belair	Red Lake Falls.
Trefle Grandbois	Gervais.
H. B. LaPlante	Wyandotte.
K. F. Sandberg	Polk Center.
H. O. Figstad	River Fall.
Chas. Robbecke	North.
Philip Zeh	North.
Peter Woldness	Norden.
Iver M. Johnson	Grand Forks.
Aaron Brown	Grand Forks.
Martin Hillerud	Higdem.
Michael McGuire	Sullivan.
James Sullivan	Sullivan.
Robert Colter	Huntsville.
James Cummings	Huntsville.
David Geddes	Keystone.
John Mikulecky	Tabor.
Frank Cernousek	Tabor.

After the usual grist of bills were allowed the board adjourned until some day in March.

EFFECTS OF THE BLIZZARD.

Three Found Frozen to Death Near Topeka, Kan.

TOPEKA, Feb. 4.—The full effects of the recent cold wave in this county are just beginning to be known. James Mitchell, wife and one child were found in their home, a dilapidated frame house seven miles north of this city, frozen to death. Neighbors had passed the house Thursday, and observing no signs of life, assumed that the family had gone from home. Friday a neighbor, noticing that Mitchell's cattle had not been fed, went to the house and found the three bodies frozen stiff, with but a thin quilt over them, all the covering there was in the house.

NATIONAL DAIRYMEN.

The Annual Convention in Session at Dubuque—Donnelly There.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 7.—The second annual convention of the National Butter and Cheese Manufacturers' association has opened here and continues four days. Over 2,000 delegates are expected, a large number already being present, including ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, Colonel Littler of Chicago, and T. M. Deal of Vermont, the largest butter maker in the world. Exhibitors of butter, cheese and machinery will compete for $4,500 in premiums. Thursday evening the visitors will be given a reception at the armory.

Burglars Left the Door Open.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 7.—Burglars entered the house of Martin Locker Monday night, and after chloroforming Locker and his wife, robbed the house. In making their escape the burglars left the outside door open. When Locker and his wife recovered consciousness in the morning they found that their two babies, twins only 5 days old, had been frozen to death.

Algernon Sartoris Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A cable dispatch to The World from London says that Algernon Sartoris, who married Nellie Grant, died on Friday at Capri, Italy. He had not lived with his wife for some years.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, Feb. 6, 1892.

Owing to sickness in the family of your correspondent, items from here will be brief this week.

The dance at the Keystone house on Wednesday evening was highly enjoyed by all who attended. Supper was served at the home of Mrs. Mickler.

Harvey Misner and Jim Tracy are among those who are down with the mumps.

T. Weis of Warren transacted business here Saturday.

There is a good opening here for a lumber yard.

E. Taylor & Co.'s force have all been busy this week taking an inventory of their stock.

Comrade L. Cottel took a run over to Grand Forks on business last week. Louie says that East Grand Forks has no charm for him.

Section Boss Houston has been compelled to increase his section force.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. C. Misner rejoice over the arrival of a brand new daughter.

The annual meeting of the Prairie View Cemetery association was held in the office of the secretary, on Tuesday, February 7th.

We have a new resident in the person of Henry Willis, formerly of Goodhue county, Minn., who will farm section nine, Euclid township, which belongs to the Graves' estate.

H. C. Misner has received a letter from our old townsman, E. J. Haseltine, who is at present at his old home in Wisconsin looking over the family estate, and he says that the Red River valley does not know anything about hard times compared with that part of Wisconsin.

Pete Thill of West Bend, Wisconsin, has rented Mike Engle's farm for the season of 1893, and Mr. Engle will work at the carpenter trade.

The agent for the M. and N. elevator has orders to ship out ten cars of wheat at once; but the railroad company is not very prompt is filling orders for cars.

McIntosh.

From our regular correspondent.

McINTOSH, Feb. 4.

The weather continues very severe and many a frozen nose can be seen on those who have been so unfortunate as to be compelled to face the howling blizzard for any distance.

Last Tuesday's blizzard blockaded the roads and stopped progress by team, and the only way the farmer can get to town now is by using his own individual motive power.

It was quite a surprise to see the train on Monday. It certainly looks as if we were to have a daily train again. Who shall we bless for this great accommodation, Providence or Jim Hill?

We understand that the county division bill is going through all right. The next fight will be between McIntosh and Fosston as to who shall have the county seat. We hope there will be no blood shed.

Henry M. Hellieson our rustling lumber merchant, returned from an extended trip to St. Paul, Chicago and Duluth last Thursday. He was on the Northwestern Lumbermen's train that got wrecked near Kent, and escaped with only a lively shaking up.

A broken nose, two fingers nearly bitten off, and demolished window panes, was the result of a "blind pig" row the other night. Thank goodness we have only two months to election.

Mrs. J. P. Johnson is very ill and Mr. Johnson, who has been in St. Paul for the last two weeks, has been sent for. Dr. McEachran who is in attendance, says there is nothing serious and that the patient will recover in a short time.

Knute Lauman was taken sick very suddenly last Saturday night, but Dr. McEachran will soon bring him to his feet again.

S. H. Drew is sick a bed with quinsy. Dr. McEachran has him in charge and we hope the genial cashier will soon be found at his post again.

Andrew Cronquist and family returned from Wisconsin last Thursday, where they have been since Christmas visiting friends and relatives. Andrew looks hale and hearty and says he has become an expert bicyclist on his trip.

Mrs. G. B. Glover who has been sick for only a short time, passed away last Tuesday morning. Mrs. Glover's sudden death was a great shock to her relatives and friends, as her sickness at first was not thought to be of a serious nature, and she partially recovered but took a relapse and finally had to succomb to the dread reaper. She leaves a bereaved husband to mourn her loss, and a baby boy four months old. Her remains were taken to her home at Hallock for burial, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Yeo reside.

Just as the train pulled in from Fosston last Tuesday evening at a lively speed, and before it had fully stopped, Conductor Norrie jumped to the platform. In so doing his pocket book flew out of his pocket, scattering its contents, including three fives and two one dollar bills to the four winds. They were not found but will probably take root and grow in the spring and yield a a good crop.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL appeared the question, "Who is the publisher of the McIntosch News?" That question is easily answered by those who daily come in contact with the smiling little publisher. When W. G. Hunt, the renowned boodler and lobbyist, was at the zenith of his glory advocating reform, the now publisher was employed by Hunt as head manager and typesetter, and when Hunt went to St. Paul on a fishing trip, and "Paul Pants" appeared on the scene, little Bob was promoted to the editorial chair by his new master. Barber Allen is the assistant publisher.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Jan. 31

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Chandler called up his Hawaiian resolution and it was debated for a short time without action. The senate then took up the anti-option bill and passed it, 40 to 29.

The house spent the day considering the sundry civil bill. A resolution was introduced that it is the sense of the house that it is time to take steps looking to the annexation of Hawaii.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In the senate, immediately after the routine morning business, the committee on appropriations asserted its right of precedence, and maintained it up to the time of adjournment. The fortification bill was the first of the general bills to come before the senate, and it was passed after a rather interesting, though not novel, discussion on the subject of coast fortifications. The army appropriation bill was then taken up and was passed with but a single amendment—increasing the pay of sergeants of the army. The District of Columbia bill came next in order. All the committee amendments were agreed to except one—the erection of a $500,000 municipal building in Washington city, and the bill went over.

The house spent the day in consideration of the sundry civil bill.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The senate spent most of the day in executive session, and ratified the French extradition treaty, after making amendments expunging misdemeanors and offenses of a political character. The Chandler Hawaiian resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The session of the house was unusually interesting. In the morning the anti-option bill was the center of interest. The opponents of the legislation were on the alert and the instant that Mr. Hatch made his motion for a conference, Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, was addressing the speaker with a point of order, that the senate amendments must first first be considered in committee of the whole. The discussion of Mr. Bynum's point was a brief one, but long enough to show that the fight over the measure would be a sharp and vigorous one. The house also passed the sundry civil bill.

Friday, Feb. 3.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The friends of the anti-option bill obtained a victory in the house during the day. Although the speaker decided against them and ruled that the house could not at present concur in the senate amendments, and thus throw the bill into conference, when a report would become privileged, the house, notwithstanding the determined fight of the members of the ways and means committee and of the other opponents of the bill, referred it to the committee on agriculture, which is favorable to its passage. The deficiency appropriation bill was passed.

In the senate a discussion on the Sherman silver law repeal bill was unexpectedly precipitated by Mr. Teller. Several of the senators made remarks on the subject and finally notice was given by Mr. Hill, of New York, that he would make a motion Monday to take up the bill and pass it.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The senate furnished evidence of the case with which legislative business can be transacted in that body. Two hours were set apart for the consideration of house bills on the calendar, and eighteen of them were passed, and after that the house bill to ratify the agreement with the Cherokees for the cession of their interest in the Cherokee outlet lands, and appropriating over $8,500,000 to carry it out, was taken up, discussed and passed in the shape of a substitute.

The house passed the diplomatic and the military academy appropriation bills with little debate. Mr. Hatch reported back the anti-option bill; with senate amendments, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The house then, in committee of the whole proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills, both of which were passed.

Monday, Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the senate Mr. Hill called up his motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Sherman silver coinage law. The motion was voted down, 42 to 23. Afterward the quarantine bill was taken up and passed without a division; also a bill for the payment out of the treasury of local taxes on lands held by Indians in severalty. Finally the automatic coupler bill was taken up and discussed for a time without action.

In the house Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, filibustered against the anti-option bill, though his real opposition was to the bankruptcy bill, which comes up when the anti-option bill is out of the way. No business was transacted.

A Bad Wreck.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 7.—A wreck has occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Williams station. Two persons were killed and three fatally injured. It is reported that the wreck is the most extensive that has ever occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio, and that the tracks will be blocked twenty-four hours at least.

Business Houses Destroyed.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 7.—The business portion of Afton was destroyed by fire during the night. The loss is $30,000.

High Water Threatens Australian Towns with Total Destruction.

BRISBANE, Feb. 6.—Incessant rain for several days have caused floods throughout Queensland. Part of this city is under water. People are deserting the low-lying country, as many houses are submerged. The towns of Bundaberg, Ipswich and Sundambe are threatened with total demolition. The inhabitants have deserted their houses and those who have not fled to the higher land have taken refuge in trees or on the tops of the highest buildings. A large loss of human life is reported, but nothing definite can be ascertained as to the total number. A mine near Bundambe was flooded and seven miners were drowned. In Ipswich many houses collapsed. Goodna is entirely under water and the inhabitants are more or less without food or shelter. The loss of property is enormous. Cattle have been drowned by the thousands.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The British parliament is in session.

Judge Severance, at Mankato, has sentenced Murderer Frank Geifer to imprisonment for life.

Rush Morgan, slayer of seventeen men, was shot and killed near Hubbard Springs, Va., Tuesday.

Fire at Portage la Prairie, Man., destroyed $40,000 worth of property.

The condition of Judge Edgerton, who was taken ill at Sioux Falls Monday, is reported to be serious.

The entire plant of the Woodside (L. I.) Brewing company has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about $25,000; partially covered by insurance.

The Calumet and Hecla has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. payable March 1, to stockholders of Feb. 4.

James W. Hyatt, United States treasurer during Cleveland's administration, is seriously ill at Norwalk, Conn.

Thurdsay, Feb. 2.

Republican senators in caucus decided to favor the admission of Arizona as a state.

A negro who had assaulted and murdered a 4-year-old girl was burned at the stake in Paris, Tex.

It is thought that President Cleveland will call an extra session of congress to repeal the Sherman silver act.

The National Irish League of America issues an address denouncing Gladstone's home rule bill.

A dispatch from Paris to the Renter Telegram company says that a decree of divorce has been granted Edward Parker Deacon.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in the General Von Blumenthal pit at Recklinghausen, Westphalia. Eighteen miners were killed instantly and fifteen injured.

In the divorce case of Emma Drummond vs. John Drummond, on trial at Denver, the plaintiff, while on the stand, accused her husband of being one of the murderers of Rev. Haddock, at Sioux City, some years ago.

Friday, Feb. 3.

There was a net increase in the public debt of $3,105,800 during January.

Robert J. Beatty is convicted of participation in the Homestead poisonings.

Judge William Lindsay will succeed Mr. Carlisle as senator from Kentucky.

Baron Hirsh and the Rothschilds head a new Panama canal syndicate, and will subscribe 25,000,000 francs.

Mr. Cleveland is said to favor the annexation of both Hawaii and Canada and the absorption by the United States of the entire North American continent.

The Coney Island Athletic club has signed Tom Willians, of Australia, and Billy Smith, of Boston, to fight on April 17 for a purse of $5,000.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Harris roller mill at Irondale, a suburb of Minneapolis, was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss $120,000.

A passenger rate war among the trans-Missouri lines is regarded almost inevitable unless something is speedily done to improve the situation in that territory. Already Colorado rates are badly demoralized.

Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger association, has called a meeting for Tuesday, Feb. 14, to compile the summer tourist rate sheet for the season of 1893 and a separate all-the-year-around rate sheet.

The fact has been made public that Senator Guderian, of Minnesota, has resigned his position as vice president of the Anoka National bank at the request of Senator Washburn, the president. The difficulty arises from the fact that Senator Guderian did not vote for Senator Davis' re-election.

Monday, Feb. 6.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of General C. C. Andrews, of St. Paul, is dead.

Cornelius Herz, the Panama financier, is gradually growing weaker.

Anna Dickinson wants $125,000 damages for her incarceration in an insane asylum.

Mrs. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, died Sunday night of heart disease.

The French ministry at a council has approved the provision to lay a cable to the French colony of New Caledonia and to Australia.

Canadian engineers report that the scheme to construct a submarine tunnel in the Northumberland straits is entirely feasible, and the work will be undertaken.

Tuesday, Feb. 7

The coast defense vessel Monterey has been formally accepted by the government.

The elevator of Marston & Larson, at Lake Crystal, Minn., has burned. Loss about $10,000; insurance unknown.

An anti-crinoline bill has been introduced in the Kentucky legislature and referred to the committee on religion and morals.

A witness in the whisky trust investigation illustrated the manner in which liquors are adulterated. He made fine old whisky for the committee in the space of a few minutes.

The secretary of war has approved the Kessler site at Helena for the new Montana military fort. It is near the Broadwater hotel, and contains 1,040 acres—40 more than the law required.

The United States fish commissioners have selected the Davies site for a fish hatchery at Bozeman, Mon. It contains eighty acres and has the necessary water facilities.

A consignment of 100,000 souvenir 50-cent silver coins of the date of 1893 was received at the sub-treasury at Chicago, Monday. There is now a plentiful supply of the coins on hand, the total value being in the neighborhood of $400,000.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—The senate got down to work and transacted considerable business.

Senator Kiester's bill providing that religious corporations should dispose of their property after the rules of their denominations, by a vote of 34 to 11 passed.

The bill cutting the transcript fee for stenographic reports from 15 to 10 cents, was also favorably disposed of and then the world's fair appropriation was reached. An amendment providing that the commissioners be paid no compensation was adopted and the bill was then passed by a vote of 32 to 22

The senate then resolved itself into committee of the whole, with Senator Keller in the chair. Senator Sanborn's bill raising the disbursements in civil actions was the first considered. After a short discussion of the measure the committee rose without action, and the senate adjourned to 3 p. m.

The senate reconvened at 3 o'clock p. m., and went into committee of the whole, with Senator Craven in the chair. General Sanborn's bill was again considered. The bill was recommended to pass. Similar action was taken on several other bills.

In the house the contest cases of Simons vs. Walsh and Doran vs. Sullivan were considered. Neither contestant having appeared before the committee both cases were dismissed. This virtually settles all contests before the house

Mr. O'Neill's resolution calling on the warden of the state prison to make a report of the cost of binding twine, and Mr. Rodgers' resolution calling upon the attorney general for an opinion as to the authority of the legislature to classify cities according to their population and legislate for the different classes were passed.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 1.—About one hundred members of the house and perhaps a dozen members of the senate left St. Paul at 9:30 a. m. for a visit to the state university. All the different buildings were inspected by the lawmakers, and addresses to students and visitors were made by Governor Nelson, Speaker Lee, Senator McHale, Representative Young and others. After the addresses the members were served with a light lunch, coffee, rolls and doughnuts, in Professor Folwell's room. Following lunch, most of the visitors returned to St. Paul to attend committee meetings in the afternoon. No session was held in either house during the day.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 2.—Neither house had more than barely enough members present to transact business, a large number being absent visiting various state institutions.

In the senate the committee of the whole recommended Senator Leavitt's income tax bill to pass; also Mr. March's bill providing for payment of taxes in May, and Mr. Allen's bill requiring financial statements of villages to be published. Senator John Day Smith's bills relating to cruely to animals and children were also favorably acted upon.

Senator John Day Smith introduced his free text book bill and also a measure requiring that the seals of notaries public shall contain their names and residences.

In the house a number of petitions favoring the passage of certain bills were handed in.

The bill of Mr. Horton, relating to pool selling and book making, was reported by Mr. Ives from the sub-committee of the judiciary committee in accordance with the resolution of Tuesday. It was given a second reading and placed on general orders.

Friday, Feb. 3.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 3.—A large number of bills were introduced in the house at the morning session, making about 350 new measures now before that body. None of the new bills were of general importance, though one, prohibiting the wearing of hoop skirts by ladies in this state, caused considerable merriment. Several committee reports were read and some minor matters disposed of. The senate world's fair bill was then taken up and referred to the committee on appropriations. The house then took a recess to 3 p. m.

A new joint committee was created in the senate by a resolution of Senator Sanborn. It calls for a committee of five senators and nine represenatives to take into consideration all matters relating to the Itasca state park. The senate then went into committee of the whole, Senator Lineau in the chair.

Senator Canestorp's bill relating to the incorporation of villages, and Senator Divis' bill relating to limitations of actions, were recommended to pass. Senator Wood's bill, making the threshing bill a lien upon the grain threshed, created a lengthy debate, and was finally laid over.

The capitol commission made its report at the afternoon session of the senate. The majority report was signed by Senators Dean, La Due, Ayers and Keller. Senator McMillan, of Minneapolis, made a minority report.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—The senate and house adopted a concurrent resolution, declaring the Moccasin, or Wild Lady Slipper, to be the state flower. Senator Donnelly introduced a resolution asking the government to take control of telegraph lines. The following bills were passed:

S. F. 86, by Senator John Day Smith—Amending the penal code relating to cruelty to children.

S. F. 84, by Senator John Day Smith—Amending the penal code relating to cruelty to animals.

S. F. 115, by the Judiciary Committee—Providing for a revision of the statutes of the state.

The house devoted the greater part of the morning to discussing the appointment of a stenographer for the judiciary committee. The result was that a stenographer was appointed at a salary of $5 per day. Several bills were introduced, among them being one by Mr. Wilson, of Hennepin, repealing the tax on mortgages on Minnesota lands. Mr. Horton introduced a bill to provide for a new capitol site. Mr. Jacobson introduced a railroad bill which will, if passed, compel railroad companies to furnish ample facilities for transferring freight and passengers at all points where two lines intersect. The bill is based largely upon the Iowa state law.

Monday, Feb. 6.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6.—Barely a quorum was present in the house. The judiciary committee favorably recommended Mr. Ives' bill granting water power and other companies rights of eminent domain, with an amendment requiring such companies when they desire to enter upon streets with wires or pipes, to first obtain permission from the local authorities and then pay adequate compensation to property owners for damages. Adopted.

A resolution calling for a joint committee to investigate the reports that whipping and other cruelties are practiced at the St. Cloud reformatory was passed, and Fuller and Skinner were named as house members.

At the afternoon session Mr. Wyman's bill providing for incorporation of clearing houses, was in committee of the whole, recommended to pass.

Mr. Cairn's bill to abolish days of grace was recommended to pass.

H. F. No. 40, Mr. O'Neill's bill repuiring insurance companies to pay loss by fire whether notes issued in payment for the policies had been paid or not, was taken up. Mr. Wacek moved to amend by making the note a lein upon the land or property of the insured. It was recommended to pass.

The senate held no morning session but met at 3 p. m. Immediately after convening Senator Leavitt for the Democrats and Senator Donnelly for the Populists arose on a question of privilege to deny that any deal had been fixen up between Democratic and Alliance members of the senate to oppose Republican measures.

House resolution for investigating St. Cloud reformatory concurred in.

Senator Craig's bill regulating the selection of swamp lands was the only bill discussed in committee of the whole. It was recommended to pass.

INTERVIEWED FOSTER.

Hawaiian Commissioners Call Upon the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The first interview between Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian annexation commissioners was held in the diplomatic parlor of the state department between 10 and 11 a. m. and lasted half an hour. There were present Secretary Foster and Solicitor Partridge, representing the United States, and Messrs. Thurston, Wilder, Castle, Marsden and Carter, the Hawaiian commissioners. Mr. Kinney, of Salt Lake city, who is present with them as unofficial adviser, and Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister, the latter of whom made the introductions.

Presented Their Credentials.

Mr. Thurston, on behalf of his associates presented their credentials from President Dole of the provisional government and supplemented them with a brief statement of the events on the island which were the cause of their visit.

Secretary Foster responded in a few words of welcome, stating that the reason for the errand was well known to the people of the United States.

Arranged Another Interview.

After the exchange of more social greetings, the interview closed with an engagement to meet again at 3 o'clock p. m. The Hawaiian commissioners returned at once to their hotel, where they discussed the question of making a statement to the people of the United States upon the subject of their mission to this country. Mr. Thurston was asked whether the reception by Secretary Foster had been satisfactory and he replied that it had been quite so. Of the details, however, he could not speak, as he had been requested by Secretary Foster, pending negotians, to make no statements regarding the proceedings thereof. The members of the commission united with Mr. Thurston in

Expressing Much Satisfaction

at the manner of their reception. Mr. Castle said he anticipated very plersant relations between him and the commissioners during their stay. They have been cordially received by the representatives of the United States government, he said, and this beginning, he believed, augured a satisfactory completion of their mission.

After the interview Secretary Foster said he had nothing more to communicate and owing to the press of other business he was unable to see newspaper men.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6, 1893.

HOGS—No receipts and no trading.

CATTLE—Steady. Good demand for cattle all around. Prime steers, $3.75@4.50; good steers, $3.00@3.50; prime cows, $2.75@3.50; good cows, $2.25@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.75@2.35; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves, $2.25@3.25; stockers, $2.00@2.50; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.25.

SHEEP—No receipts and trading.

Receipts: Cattle, 150; calves, 5; sheep, 68.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 71⅝c; close, 71¾c. July opening, 73⅝c; close, 73⅝c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 71⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 67c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 78⅝c.
CORN—May, 47⅛c; July, 47⅝c.
OATS—May, 35c.
PORK—May, $19.52½.
LARD—May, $11.70.
SHORT RIBS—May, $10.12½.

Women Will Vote

as usual at the next school election—but for many candidates. They give a unanimous vote—every day in the week—in favor of

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

because they know it has no equal as a labor and temper saver on wash-day. The "White Russian" is a great soap to use in hard or alkali water. Does not roughen or injure the hands—is perfectly safe to use on the finest fabrics.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Makes the Skin Soft and Smooth.

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CROOKSTON, MINN'SOTA.

KILLED BY INDIANS

FOUR RANCHMEN FOUND DEAD NEAR PINE RIDGE.

The Murderers Chased by Indian Police and Shot in Attempting to Escape—Trouble Due to Threats of the Whites to Report Depredations to the Agent.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Feb. 5.—Four men named George Hadaway, Bennet, Rodney Royce and Ed Cochrane, herders belonging to the Stingers & Humphrey outfit, were found dead in their cabin near the mouth of White Clay creek Saturday, after having been murdered by the Indians. They caught the Indians the day before killing a steer belonging to the herd that is being held on the agency for delivery at Pine Ridge. They threatened to report the depredators to the agent and this so exasperated the Indians that they made threats at the time which it seems they carried into execution a few hours later. This particular locality on the agency is inhabited by a desperate gang of Indians, being the remnants of the Cheyenne-Sioux, the Brule-Sioux and what is left of Big Foot's band, as well as a portion of the Indians that at one time trained with Sitting Bull. Great excitement prevails at the agency. Troops have been ordered out from Fort Meade. It is hardly probable that any general uprising will occur, and the people surrounding the agency are in no way alarmed.

KILLED FOUR REDS.

The Murderers Shot by Indian Police in Attempting to Escape.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 6.—Late information goes to show that the murders at the Humphrey ranch were the work of a band of Indian cattle thieves and not the outcome of any rebellion or discontent among the redskins. Messages by telephone from Fort Meade state that the corps of Indian scouts did not leave White River and that no troops will be sent to the agency. Everything is quiet once more. Charles Ford, a cowboy employed on one of the White River cattle ranches, brought the news of the murder to Buffalo Gap. He found the cattlemen murdered and terribly mutilated. Ford was unarmed and did not dare to remain in the vicinity long, but at once mounted and rode to Buffalo Gap.

The murdered men were well known in this region. Their names were E. N. Calkins, foreman of the Humphrey ranch; Reminery Royce, cook, and two men named Hathaway and Bennett. It is now supposed that the Indians killed Calkins and his associates in revenge for their reporting to Agent Brown the theft of a steer from their herd early in the week. Sergeant Joe Bush and his men found the Indians who had killed the cowboys on White river in the vicinity of the beef camp, and, as they would not surrender all "took good aims." Their names were White Face Horse, Two Strikes and two of his sons.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

Recent Trouble at Pine Ridge Agency Has Good Effect.

CHADRON, Neb., Feb. 7.—Later reports of the killing of four cowboys at the beef camp at White Clay creek confirm previous accounts, the leader of the Indians, however, being Two Sticks instead of Two Strikes. There are about 6,200 Indians on Pine Ridge reservation and among these there were only about thirty who were inclined to be discontented, and the ones killed were the worst. The decisive action and the respect which the great body of Indians have for Acting Agent Brown are all that is needed to keep the relations between the Indians and whites pleasant and satisfactory.

STRUCK BY A SNOW PLOW.

One Man Killed and Two Fatally Injured On the Northern Pacific.

PERHAM, Minn., Feb. 5.—The Northern Pacific snow plow struck three men one mile east of this village, killing one instantly. The men were walking on the track and a blizzard was raging. They did not hear the snow plow, neither did the men running the snow plow see the men on the track. Michael Lapazaewski, a Polander, was killed instantly; Robert Burget, the Perham blacksmith, has since died, and Jacob Kamiski, a brewer, is not expected to live.

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In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
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OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

THE GOLDEN CAVES.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS. "M. QUAD."

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CHAPTER XXI.

And how fared the renegades?

The girl Lizzie had been cut loose from the tree to which she was bound within thirty feet of them so carefully that Harkins had her a quarter of a mile away before she was missed. A rush and a search was made, and no one questioned that she had got off alone. They consoled themselves with the thought that the wild beasts would have her life before morning, and when Bob strolled down the valley it was with the expectation of finding some evidence of her death.

Well it was for the girl and the wagonmen that Taylor had been kept in ignoronce of her rescue and arrival. Had the renegades known she was in camp they would have shed blood to recapture her. Having no suspicion that she had been seen or heard of, they had no particular animosity against the gold hunters. When Taylor, burning for revenge, wanted to head a raid to steal the horses or attack the camp, Bob met him with the reply:

"They drove you out, and I reckon they did right, but we don't propose to burn our fingers to help you git back at 'em. We cum yere fur that gold, and the fust hard work we do will be to look for it. If we don't trouble that gang they won't trouble us."

Taylor had to be satisfied with that. His standing among them was not pleasant. His excuses and explanations did not go down. He was looked upon as a traitor who had received his just deserts, and he very soon realized that he was being endured for the sake of what he might know about the cave of gold. This knowledge imbittered him, and the hour he rode by the camp hidden in the wagon he gritted his teeth and whispered to himself:

"These outlaws want me to help find the gold, but what will happen then? They won't stickle to shoot me down like a dog. They have no notion of dividing with me. They own the team and will have all to say."

And then he took an oath that if he saw the first sign of treachery in his new found friends every man of them should die by his hand. It was no idle oath. He had a terrible weapon in store for an emergency.

The outlaw party reached the canyon below the peak without incident and the wagon was pulled well out of sight of any one passing up and down the valley, and the camp was pitched with a view to defense. They were men who knew the perils of the Indian country and were both brave and cautious. On the morning after their arrival Bob and Taylor set off up the canyon on an exploring expedition, and within an hour they had discovered the cave. Indeed, Taylor scarcely hesitated in walking directly to the ledge and pulling himself up.

The opening to the cave was large enough to admit the body of an ox. To the left of it rested a large stone which had been cut to fit the opening, but which had never been placed in position. Saunders had said to the right of Custer's peak. He had been mistaken. Here was the cave to the left.

The men hesitated to enter the opening, although provided with torches to dispel something of the inky darkness. In spite of their wicked hearts, a feeling of awe and reverence held them spellbound for a time. By and by Bob shook it off sufficiently to say:

"This is the place. Thar can't be no doubt of it, for it's the location we both got from different men. I'm now a-wondering what's inside."

Taylor thought this a fitting opportunity to decide a matter which had worried him not a little, and he said:

"In case the gold is here do we five share and share alike?"

"Sartinly," was Bob's prompt reply.

"You go first and let's see if we hev cum on a wild goose chase."

Taylor knocked his torch against the rocks to make it burn up more brightly, and holding it ahead of him passed into the opening, slowly followed by Bob. They found themselves in a rock lined room about twelve by sixteen feet in width and length, while the incline was from six to eight feet in height. Nature had made the cave, but man had enlarged and improved it.

For a moment the men looked about them in wonder, and fearful that a grizzly or puma might be there to receive them. The place was untenanted, and Taylor moved to the right, thrust his torch into the darkness and hoarsely exclaimed:

"We've hit it—we've hit it! Here is the gold!"

Yes, the gold was there, and silver as well. It was in crude lumps and pigs, each a heavy weight for a man. And there were crosses and spearheads and anklets and bracelets, all rudely fashioned from the precious metals. Bob did not trust himself to say a word until he had lifted half a dozen of the pigs and cut away at some of the smaller articles with his knife. Then he said:

"Thar's no room fur doubt! It's treasure!"

"And it is share and share alike, remember!" cautioned Taylor.

"Of—of course," stammered Bob.

Avarice, doubt, selfishness, thoughts of murder were creeping in before the discovery was ten minutes old.

"The fool—to expect us to divide with him!" growled Bob to himself.

"Let 'em lookout! I may take all!" hissed Taylor as he held up a lump of gold.

Who had placed that treasure there! Men of the race who peopled the west before Columbus landed! The ores had been reduced and metal turned out in crude form, but the wealth was there. When assayed at the Denver mint later on its purity was a source of wonder. Why should the treasure have been left? may be asked. Who can tell when and why the Atzecs went? The ruins of their cities are found all over the west, but the race disappeared off the face of the earth before the Pilgrim fathers touched these shores.

"Bring along a chunk to show to the boys," said Bob, and each selected a specimen and made haste down the canyon.

The discovery was hailed with delight by the three outlaws left on guard, and plans were immediately made and discussed for loading up the stuff and getting out of the valley. In the making of these plans Taylor seemed to be entirely ignored, and when he put in his boast of finding the cave Bob took occasion to remark:

"We didn't need yer help in the least, 'cause we had the bearings all O. K., but it was white in you to offer yer services, an we hain't the men to forget it."

"But I'm to have my fifth of course!" hotly exclaimed Taylor.

The men looked at each other without replying, but presently he was ordered to stand guard at the wagon while they went up together to bring down the first load of treasure.

"They think they have caught a fool!" hissed Taylor as he looked after them, "but they are mistaken. They are playing with a tiger!"

CHAPTER XXII.

"Phew! But we have struck a cave of the dead!" exclaimed Joe, who was nearest the opening as the stone fell out.

A rank, musty odor issued from the cave and drove the three men down the canyon a distance of a hundred feet and kept them sneezing and coughing for a quarter of an hour. During this time the captain prepared a couple of torches, and by and by they advanced to find the odor no longer perceptible. The captain pushed his torch into the dark opening for a look at the interior of the cave, and after a moment he drew back and said:

"We have got a find here, but there will be some disagreeable work about it. The cave is heaped with bodies of the dead."

The others looked in to find that his words were true. It was a chamber sixteen or eighteen feet square and ten or twelve feet high, and it was solidly packed with a grayish mass. That mass was the shriveled and mummified bodies of the lost race—dead men, women and children who had been laid away for perhaps two or three centuries.

"Well, we have had our labor for our pains," said Harkins as he stepped back.

"And we don't want to discover any more caves," added Joe with a tinge of bitterness.

"If they followed the rule in burying these dead we shall find a fortune in here," said the captain as he braced his torch against a rock. "Let's see what I can discover."

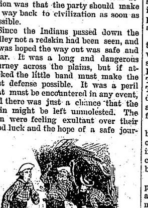
He entered the opening, thrust his hand into the mass of dust, worked it about for a moment, and then backed out holding in his fingers an anklet weighing at least four ounces. He rubbed the metal briskly on his sleeve, and lo! the shine of gold caught every eye!

"Worth at least seventy-five dollars," said the captain as he held it up, "and there ought to be bushels of them in there. Take it with you to camp and give 'em the news, and send up two of the men with shovels. Everything in there has got to be thrown out."

So will it be a century hence. The dust of those who live today will be treated as earthly clay in the search for wealth.

At the end of the third day there was a council of the wagonmen. The cave had yielded an amount beyond the wildest guess. It had been cleared of the last shovel of dust, and every ornament and relic had been carried to the camp. Each member of the party would have thousands of dollars, and the council was called to determine what next step should be taken. The unanimous decision was that the party should make its way back to civilization as soon as possible.

Since the Indians passed down the valley not a redskin had been seen, and it was hoped the way out was safe and clear. It was a long and dangerous journey across the plains, but if attacked the little band must make the best defense possible. It was a peril that must be encountered in any event, and there was just a chance that the train might be left unmolested. The men were feeling exultant over their good luck and the hope of a safe journey when the lookout at the mouth of the canyon, whose services had never for a moment been dispensed with, sent an alarm into camp that something was wrong.



"Worth at least seventy-five dollars."

In five minutes every man was at the barricade or wall. Opposite the mouth of the canyon, across the narrow valley, was a fine spring. A single Indian had come galloping up to dismount, but five minutes later a band of at least forty arrived and prepared to camp. The ponies were unsaddled, two or three fires kindled, and it was evident the redskins had gone into camp for the night. The captain, Joe and two or three other plainsmen drew aside for consultation; but it was a brief one.

"It's just one chance in a hundred that they may overlook us," said the captain. "The horses must be led as far up the canyon as we can get them, the fire put out and no man must close his eyes tonight."

The horses were at once led away, the fire smothered, and a quarter of an hour after the Indians arrived the canyon was plunged in midnight darkness and seemed to contain no living thing. The white covers had been removed from the wagons and carried up the rift, and one standing twenty feet away could not distinguish the vehicles. Joe and Harkins were ordered to remain with the wagons as protection to the girls, while the others took places along the embankment, and thus the night came on.

The Indians were on the warpath, but they seemed to have not the slightest suspicion of the presence of the train. They could plainly be heard singing, laughing and talking, and a few of them acted as if they were hilarious with whisky.

"All we've got to do is to keep quiet," whispered one of the men to the captain.

"I don't know. Those Indians are too much off their guard. They are acting a part. I think they have some plan in their heads. If some of them are not crawling this way before midnight I shall be greatly mistaken."

At ten o'clock the campfires of the Indians had burned low and all was quiet on that side of the valley. The men in the mouth of the canyon crouched behind rocks and logs, and the darkness was so dense that the keenest pair of eyes could not see a yard distant. One looking over the barrier into the valley could see a hundred feet quite distinctly, as the night was starlight and the trees cast no shadow there.

Eleven o'clock found everything quiet.

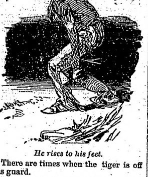
A quarter of an hour later, as the captain raised his head for a keen look around him, it seemed to him that the darkness of earth was blackened at a spot not over fifty feet away. A spot of black paint or an inkstand stands out in relief. A human figure dressed in black will stand out in relief against the gloom of midnight.

Was he mistaken? Did the object move? Was there an object to begin with? He touched the man nearest him on the shoulder and whispered his suspicions. After a steady look the man returned the whisper with:

"It's an infernal redskin creeping up to make sure that we are still here! It's a part of the same band we saw four days ago, and they suspect we are hidden away in some of the canyons!

"Pass the word to every man to lie low for his life and make no move until he gets the word! That fellow will come right in among us."

CHAPTER XXIII.



He rises to his feet.

There are times when the tiger is off his guard.

There is never an hour when the Indian of the plains is free from suspicion. In his waking hours each rock or tree or hillock may conceal an enemy. When he sleeps it is to waken at the croak of a frog or the chirp of a cricket, suspicious that the sounds were made by enemies closing in upon him.

The Indian is a hypocrite and a dissembler. If he suspects that an enemy is hidden in a strong position he will pass it carelessly by to return by stealth and wait and watch.

Three or four days had passed since the Indian band disappeared down the valley, and it had seemingly gone away satisfied that the train had escaped. But the warriors were not satisfied. They were mystified, but not satisfied. They had returned to play hypocrite and dissembler. They had gone into camp as part of the plan. They had waited for night—as another part of it.

White men would have advanced in a body toward the mouth of the canyon, or at least sent skirmishers forward to investigate. The Indian is a human cat. He creeps upon his prey—he wins by cunning and stealth.

"Tell Joe to come down here!" whispered the captain to the man at his side after watching the seeming figure a few minutes longer.

The man quietly disappeared, and Joe was at the captain's elbow.

"Do you see anything on the ground in line with my finger and perhaps two hundred feet away?" asked the captain.

"I do," replied Joe after a minute. "An Indian is creeping along to turn the end of the barricade and come into the canyon!"

"Sure?"

"I'll stake my life on it!"

Word was passed for every man to fall back to the wagon, and after a brief consultation between the captain and Joe one took position to the right and the other to the left of the entrance, but fifty feet back. If the Indian scout penetrated thus far he must pass between them, and his retreat would be cut off.

Now came a silence so profound that it was positively painful. The grimness of midnight in a city is broken by footsteps—the barking of dogs—the whistle of a locomotive. On the open plains the chirp of crickets never ceases while darkness lasts, and that very sound has kept lost men and women from going crazy under the great mental strain. The sound connected them with civilization and safety.

But in the grim and gloomy canyon there was no sound. The horses, which had been led to the extreme end, peered about them and shivered with fear. The men lying down about the wagon felt a weight upon them. If there were crickets in the grass they were silent.

If man wants to find a greater punishment for criminals than the dark cells of state prisons, let him turn to the canyon. No prisoner chained to a rock in the gloom and silence and darkness would keep his mind a week. The very silence would torture him until he would cry out to heaven for mercy, and the sound of his own voice would terrify him to insanity.

The captain and Joe had not been deceived. It was an Indian creeping toward the mouth of the canyon.

Creep! Creep! Creep!

So a tiger creeps up to within striking distance of a man. So a cat creeps to within striking distance of a bird. The sharpest ear could detect no sound. The shadows of evening could not have crept more noiselessly.

Now the human cat has reached the end of the barricade. Now he turns into the mouth of the canyon. Now he advances up the center. It is so dark in the rift that he cannot see his hand when held at arm's length. Instinct guides him. A rock lies in his path. He knows this before he sees it. He creeps up and carefully passes his hand over it. If the white men came in there with their wagons they might have moved the stone.

No, they did not. He creeps to another and another. They have not been disturbed. He sniffs at the air. If there was the least fire he would discover it. He lies with his ear to the ground. The stamp of a horse half a mile away would have been detected.

Creep! Creep! Creep!

Now he is within sixty feet of the wagons, now it is fifty, now forty. The slightest cough—a sleeper's change of position, a woman's sighing as she dreamed—would reach his ear. He heard nothing. Not a stone has been disturbed—not a wheel print can he find as he passes. For ten long minutes the red man listens with ears strained to catch the slightest sound.

Silence—nothing but silence.

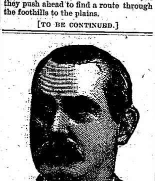
Now he is satisfied. He rises to his feet and walks back to the barricade, turns to the left and holds straight for the camp on the opposite side without a pause. He is satisfied at last. He finds every warrior awake and alert for an alarm. In a few words he makes his report to the chief, and in ten minutes more the band is flitting down the valley so quietly that their departure is not suspected.

Morning comes and the men in the canyon are filled with astonishment and satisfaction. They could not know what the scout would report, and not an eye had closed in sleep during the night.

"Now for breakfast and then we will be off," said the captain after satisfying himself that the enemy had departed.

An hour later every wagon was ready to move and the train passed down the valley a couple of miles, crossed over into the smaller valley in which Taylor had encamped the day he was driven out, and I leave them for a time, as they push ahead to find a route through the foothills to the plains.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



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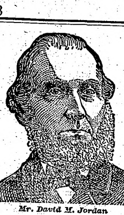

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All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required within thirty days from date hereof to settle their accounts, and all creditors having claims against said firm to file their duly verified accounts and releases thereof with the undersigned.

Dated Jan. 31st, 1893.

A. F. GEORGE, Receiver,
Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 16th. 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on March 2nd, 1892, viz: Hart S. Aspaas, Hd. 14,620 for the nw¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John P. Jones, Ole Torgenson, Ole Stokke, Leonard Paulson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

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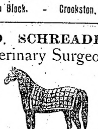

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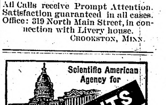

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2

AN IDEAL IDLENESS.

A SUMMER DAY IN MOSS GROWN WOODS BY A BABBLING BROOK.

Thoughts Suggested by an Afternoon in Midsummer Spent in the Shade of Growing Trees on a Couch of Nature's Down. Tireless Nature Never Rests.

It is a warm day in midsummer, and a fisherman is following along a trout brook. The stream runs through the forest—through hardwood groves, which, owing to their scant underbrush, look almost like English parks; through mossy evergreen glades, where every sound and color is subdued; through rocky ravines, down which the water hurries with fretful plaints against the bowlders in its path, till at last it finds an outlet in a mountain lake.

Today it is evident that all the wood life is prepared to be lazy—even the trout that are wont to rush so eagerly at worm or fly. Now the fisherman begins to feel the influence of this all pervading inertia, and finally he lays down his pole and stretches himself out on the brook's bank. Close to his side is a sound of rippling water, cool and soothing, while the spreading top of a maple keeps off the sun.

The bank here is covered with thick moss—a pleasant couch waiting for some one to come and use it. In the economy of the woods nothing is permitted to exist for itself only; the saplings have their own life, but must also furnish leaves and twigs to the deer, and bark to the nibbling hares. No plant or animal is entirely selfish, and so this humble moss, since it can do little else, is ready to serve as a resting place for the weary.

There is an old saying that goes, "Best ease is free ease"—or the ease bought with too much labor of preparation is hardly worth having. And this thought, though it may not be very profound, suggests one great delight of the woods, everything is free—is natural. No one but tireless nature has labored. No eyes have ached, no back has become bent, in the making of this couch of moss; no hands have toiled to rear the grateful shade of the maple. The refreshing splash and ripple of the brook is freely, unconsciously given.

The voluptuaries of the east were close students of the art of idleness. Lounging on their cushions, they listened to soft music and watched the movements of dancing slaves. Other slaves waved cooling fans, and, if their masters were exposed to the sun, held silken canopies above them. The eastern prince thought that the pleasures of idleness could be no further perfected.

But the dancers must often have grown weary; the slaves holding the canopies fainted in the sun; the fan bearers and the musicians doubtless wondered at the unjust fate which condemned them to labor in order that others might enjoy. No Indian rajah or Persian lord ever reclined upon an easier couch than this one on which the fisherman stretches himself. The brook makes the most delightful of music. Sunbeams dancing on leaf and moss and ripples are as pleasant to watch as the movement of weary slaves.

Nor do the sights and sounds of the woods lack variety. The music of the water is mingled with the twitter of forest birds—thrushes and wood sparrows; the songful enthusiasm of their annual youth is past, but the midsummer notes are full of happiness, and tell of nests well stocked with little ones. Squirrels chirp and chatter. The dead leaves strewing the ground are of every shade of brown and red and yellow, and the slender shafts of sunlight, which dart down through the breeze stirred foliage overhead, never fall twice upon colors that are exactly similar.

The trout fisherman, half dreamy, half observant, and wholly happy, has lain there till the long, warm summer afternoon is drawing to a close. The shy little wood creatures that love the dusk come out of their hiding places and run near him, quite fearless of his motionless figure. Delicate, mouselike creatures are here, the flying squirrels, in soft gray draperies. A mink trots over the wet bowlders in the brook's bed, and, conscious of its own importance, eyes the man suspiciously.

Darkness is coming on, and it is time for the trout fisherman to go home. He leaves the mossy bank regretfully, half persuaded that idleness, and not work, is man's chief blessing.—Francis S. Palmer in Christian Union.

A Bride of Two Years.

England can furnish instances of child marriages, not perhaps to any great extent, but as young as any to be found in eastern countries, where such marriages are almost of daily occurrence. The youngest English bride on record is, beyond all doubt, a daughter of Sir William Brereton, who in the Sixteenth century was united in bonds of holy matrimony, when only two years of age, to a bridegroom who was only her senior by one year. In this case the children were carried into the church, and their elders spoke for them. Subsequently, when the pair reach years of maturity, they ratified the strange tie. In this instance the object was to carry out a desire to unite property.—All the Year Round.

For Towing a Few Hundred Miles.

In April, 1888, the engines of the steamship California, from Hamburg for New York, broke down when the vessel was about fifty-six miles southeast of Nantucket shoals and 300 miles east of this city. She was towed to this port by the freighter Chateau Margaux, bound from New York to Bordeaux. The latter was awarded $15,000 salvage.—New York Evening Sun.

Indians and Japanese.

The Indians of the interior have nothing in common with those of the western coast. They lack the small feet, almond eyes, coarse, heavy black hair, short stature and timidity that mark the coast Indian as coming from Japan.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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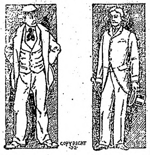

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MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
Moorhead, Minnesota.

ASTHMA CURED BY DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE

Instead of flying to the door gasping for breath, seeming as if each one would be your last, you have only to take a few doses Asthmalene when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy and you feel as if an angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of death. The happiest moment of your life will be when you have used a few bottles of Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE and it has cured you of Asthma. *We mail to any Asthma sufferer a trial bottle* **FREE** and prove that it does Cure Asthma.

Sold by druggists. Dr. Taft Bros. M. Co., Rochester, N.Y

McKINNON BROS.,

DEALERS IN

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,

Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

Crookston Business College

and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.

TEACHERS:—R. C. Holaday, Nellie B. Perry and L. E. Gossman.

Winter Term begins Monday, January 2d, 1893. Send for new catalogue.

CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.

BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.

You Can Buy Reliable

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

OF

SYLVESTER & FINSETH,

CHEAPER AND BETTER

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine**. Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn,

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:4p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:30 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:30 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago .... at 7:12 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon .... at 8:19 a. m.

1893			February.			1893
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Comrade A. H. Cleveland and wife returned from a visit to Michigan last week.

George Carpenter is suffering with the grip, or a bad cold, or something of that kind.

I. I. Hillestad was one of Fosston's prominent merchants in the city on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Roberts are rejoicing over the arrival of a little boy at their home, born Feb. 1st.

Minor Rood came in from Mentor on Saturday last and spent a few days in the full enjoyment of city life.

M. B. McClellan, Bishop's genial traveling man, was in the city on Friday and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Geo. McLean has accepted a situation as book-keeper in a job printing office in St. Paul, and has entered upon the discharge of his new duties.

The immense snow-fall augurs well for an abundant wheat crop next season. This sign is one of the infallible ones that never yet has been known to fail.

O. M. Omlie, of Grafton, was a passenger in the Northern Pacific train on Thursday on his way to Iowa, and stopped over visiting friends in the city until Friday evening. Mr. O. is a Crookston old-timer.

The Great Northern trains were very much mixed up by the storm of last week. Wednesday morning's train did not get in until evening and Friday's train was not much better. The trains from the west were very much more paralyzed.

The Great Northern company has put on daily trains, and now we can go to Thief River Falls and return every day if we wish, or we can go to Fosston and return every day if we prefer that. This move may truly be said to "fill a longfelt want."

Gardner Stevens, an old-time Crookston boy, was in the city a short time on Saturday, enroute for his home in Minneapolis. He has been out east with the Butler surveying party who have been running lines for the Great Northern railroad company.

It is indeed a cold day when Hawes, the milkman, gets left—but Tuesday week—the blizzard day, was too much for him. He couldn't make the riffle, for the first time since he has driven Childs & Co. milk route. But then he was not the only man who got left that day, in fact they were all off color and none showed up until next day.

On Friday the front door of the post-office got out of rig and Frank Creamer with a few others stood around in the cold waiting for it to be opened. After waiting in vain for ten minutes or so, Frank looked at the door in a vindictive tone of voice, and said to it: "Well, stay shut if you want to; but you just wait till the 4th of March and I'll bet you will open wide enough." With which remark Frank adjourned to find a warm corner somewhere.

The blizzard of last week reminded the oldest inhabitant of old times. Dan McDonald says it was not a patchin' to what was here in the spring of '75. "Why," said he," I came up from Glyndon that spring and the snow was drifted even full between the hills on the north and the hills on the south of Crookston. That would make this city buried in snow from 20 to 30 feet above the highest building. That was the time that Glyndon was from 12 to 15 days without a train."

Talking of the present price of hogs to a JOURNAL man Ole Omlie said: "I have never seen the day yet in this valley when hogs did not pay a a fair living profit. Why, I remember years ago when I was a boy at home my father used to sell lots of hogs at one and one-half cents per pound on foot. I never saw pork as low as that here. There is a way to feed hogs to make pork at a loss even at the present prices and there's a way to do it at a profit at one-half the present price—but it takes intelligence and care to do it. And the longer I live the more I realize that it requires, the highest kind of intelligence as well as pluck and muscle to make a financial success of farming."

Henry Peterson:—I have just returned from a three weeks trip to Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities. Talk about cold weather! You fellows don't know anything about it up here. May be you wont believe it but what I said about the weather, when I was on the streets of Milwaukee froze up so quick and solid that my companion did not hear it and it will take till next Fourth of July to thaw my words out and then somebody, whoever happens to be where I was when I spoke will hear my opinion of Milwaukee weather. I tell you I am glad to get back to Crookston where such things can't happen. Talk about dull times! We are not in it with those fellows. Times are so dull there that they use 'em to pound beefsteak with when they are lucky enough to get beefstead to pound. You fellows ought to go east once if you are not satisged with life in the Red River Valley!"

The farmer in Polk county who has steadily diversified his products is not doing so very much kicking, because, while his wheat crop last year did not make him rich—was raised in fact at a loss, he does not have to depend on wheat for a money crop. He is selling pork at a big profit; he is selling mutton at a big profit; he is selling beef at a fair profit and he is selling butter and eggs at a big profit. He is the man who, when hogs were low, when cattle were a drug in the market and butter could not be made at a profit, quietly planned for this day—and he is now all right. And that man has also been making big money on his potato crop—for he has had them in abundance to sell, he has not had an over-crop of wheat but he has had barley to fatten his hogs and plenty of oats to feed and to keep. The only difference between him and some of his neighbors is that he has used his brains in his business and he is making a success of it and demonstrating that the right kind of farming pays as well as any other kind of business.

By an advertisement that appears in Farm, Field and Stockman, it appears that one M. M. Brown has contracted with the Great Northern railroad company for 40,000 acres of land lying along the Sand Hill river, between Edna and the Red River in Polk County. He proposes the organization of a stock company to handle these lands and the first step to be taken is the drainage of this vast tract by opening the closed channel of the Sand Hill river and the making of lateral ditches. If this scheme is carried out it will demonstrate the feasibility of drainage that has been so longed talked of in the Valley, and will soon show by a practical test whether it will pay to do the same with the other water courses that are at present closed in like manner. The advertisement paints the scheme in glowing colors and some of its statements therein contained makes the old settlers in this Valley smile audibly. The JOURNAL however would like to see the plan successfully carried out, as it would benefit hundreds of acres besides the 40,000 contempleted. We hope the plan will be carried out.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

As pretty as a picture comes Vick's Floral Guide for 1893, showing that these enterprising seedsmen are in the lead as usual. In vegetables it is full and complete showing many new and valuable kinds as well as all the old well-known varieties. Among the new attractions in flowers we find the Alpine Aster, the Brazilian Wonder, Morning Glory, Vick's Caprice Rose, or the Dutchman's Pipe and many others too numerous to mention. You can see them all by sending 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., who will mail you a copy of the Floral Guide.

E. M. Walsh can write your insurance in several reliable companies.

Beecham's Pills will save doctor's bills.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

One pound first-class Japan tea in

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Going to move and in order to get rid of a large amount of our stock, we will sell for the next two weeks all kinds of goods at greatly reduced rates. A. STURE.

E. M. Walsh has money to loan on farm security, at a low rate of interest. Office in Fournet block

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fire and accident insurance written by E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Don't fail to call and secure some of the many bargains being offered. A. STURE.

If you have a farm or a town lot to sell, list it with E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

Remember after Feb. 14th, you will find us in Williams & Roberts old stand one door north of present quarters. A. STURE.

E. M. Walsh, has some desirable city lots for sale, which are "cheaper than dirt." See him about them.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Come one come all, both old and young
Whatever be your station
We'll sell you goods at actual cost,
And be polite and accommodating.
A. STURE.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the factory cost of freight added.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf]

We would cordially thank you for your patronage in the past, and invite all our old customers and as many new ones as read this, to come and trade with us we will do you justice. A. STURE.

A hale old man, Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Allens Springs, Ill., who is over 60 years of age, says: "I have in my time tried a great many medicines, some of excellent quality; but never before did I find any that would so completely do all that is claimed for it as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It is truly a wonderful medicine. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Will Encourage Stone Throwing.

Transparent glass bricks have on occasion been let into the walls of buildings to afford light at places where a window would interfere with the architectural plan. It is now proposed to cast glass, not necessarily transparent, into large blocks for buildings. This material is practically indestructible, perfectly nonabsorbent, and therefore dampproof in a manner which few bricks are, and in this way coarse glass of this kind could be made nearly as cheap as concrete, stone or baked clay.—Boston Globe.

TO SUCCEED LAMAR

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Howell E. Jackson Named—He Is a Democrat, and Hails from Tennessee—Some Question About His Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, has been nominated by the president to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, vice L. Q. C. Lamar, deceased.

The appointment of Judge Jackson was an agreeable surprise to the Democrats here who had expected President Harrison to name a Republican to succeed the late Justice Lamar. Nevertheless, the appointment is generally commended and the senate will promptly confirm it, Judge Jackson having formerly been a member of that body, and, accordingly, entitled to the senatorial courtesy which is always observed in such cases.

WILL HE BE CONFIRMED?

Considerable Objection to Judge Jackson Among Senators.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The comment upon the appointment by President Harrison of Judge Jackson to succeed the late Associate Justice Lamar upon the supreme bench, made by Mr. J. S. Clarkson, was the subject of considerable discussion among politicians during the day. The fact that Mr. Clarkson has requested Senator Cullom to protest against the confirmation of Judge Jackson's nomination adds interest to the affair. Senator Cullom was seen during the afternoon by a reporter and asked what action, if any, he had determined to take. He said that he had been so busy with other matters that he had been unable to consider the subject and had nothing to say as to his intention with the regard to the course of the nomination. He said Mr. Clarkson's message to him he considered to be personal in its nature and he did not expect to make public either it or his reply thereto, which had not yet been sent.

Defends the President.

It is not considered probable by many of the senators that Judge Jackson's nomination will be rejected, notwithstanding that there has arisen considerable objection to him among some members of the senate. One of the president's friends said, that before making the nomination the president was assured that the confirmation of a Republican would be extremely improbable, and that being the case he chose to promote a Democrat who had demonstrated by his decisions on the bench that he was a protectionist and a nationalist with a big "N." There had been, he said, more conviction for violations of the federal election laws in Judge Jackson's court than any other in the United States.

Suicide of a Millionaire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Edward M. Just, a millionaire real estate owner of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. No cause for the deed is known.

Believes in Wheat.

A Milbank, South Dakota farmer, writing to the Minneapolis Evening Journal under date of Jan. 23rd has strong faith in the future of wheat and gives the following very plausible reasons for the faith that is within him. He says:

A good deal has been written lately on the future of wheat, wheat supply, over production, etc. In 1880, 12 years ago, we had 37,986,000 acres, and 498,549,000 bushels of wheat. In 1892 we have 38,500,000 acres and 500,000,000 commercial bushels, but 514,000 acres and but 1,551,000 bushels more than in 1880, and our population increased 13,000,000, which would require 50,000,000 bushels more for consumption. Now, suppose the average yield per acre of 1890 and 1892 had been the same as the preceding 10 years, 12 bushels instead of 14 bushels, or 24 bushels for the two years instead of 28, with an average of 39,000,000 acres, we should have had 156,000,000 bushels less than we have, and instead of having 35,000,000 to export in the last two years we should have had but 294,000,000. Any one can see the low price of the present crop is caused by piling 500,000,000 on top of 612,000,000 bushels; but the crop of 612,000,000 bushels was a godsend to the northwest, for it added $800 to every wheat farm in the two Dakota's and Minnesota; and now let me predict the next two years will show an acreage of not over 38,000,000 acres, and say 12 bu average, the crop will be 456,000,000 bu or 912,000,000 bu for two years, and take out 370,000,000 bu a year or 740,000,000 bu for two years, that will give us 172,000,000 bu for export or 86,000,000 each year instead of 175,000,000 each, as for the last two. Now, mark again. You will see wheat $1.20 in Minneapolis inside of two years. To me, and I have grown wheat for 35 years the outlook is good for wheat. Dairying is good. Hogs are high. The winter is hard on wheat; wheat is low. European countries are buying liberally. Farmers should have some hogs, cattle, etc., to sell, but I think they will make a serious mistake if they let up on wheat.

H. W. BAILEY.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

The Review of Reviews for February appeals with uncommon force to men of action and men of affairs in the large and small cities of the United States. It is full of timely discussion upon such questions as the municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting works, the problems of city transit and administration, the gifts of millionaires for public purposes in their respective home cities, and such practical questions as the inheritance tax. The beauty of the treatment of these questions by the Review of Reviews lies in its freedom from mere theory and dissertation and its reliance upon plenty of solid and timely facts. One can always go to the Review of Reviews without disappointment. The feature of the February number that will perhaps attract most attention of all is Mr. W. T. Stead's great character sketch of the late Jay Gould, an English journalist dealing with as distinctive an American character as our new Western civilization has produced.

Grand Opera House.

L. J. COLUMBUS, Mgr.

WED., FEB. 22d, 1893

(WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.)

TROUBADOURS

—WILL GIVE A—

Minstrel Performance

Replete with Local Hits, Clean Jokes, Good Singing, Dancing, Etc., accompanied by

10 Queen City Orchestra, 10
PIECES

In a Benefit for L. J. Columbus.

General Admission, 50 Cents;
Children, 25 Cents; Dudes, $1.00;
Dolls, free.
Doors open 7:30. Curtain Rises 8:15.
Order Stretchers 10:30.
Reserve seats now at Tom Morris'.

6 MONTHS

Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,

Wednesday, December 28th,

The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the

REMNANTS MUST GO!

Fontaine & Anglim.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.

Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau." It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL.
N. T. HALL, Manager.

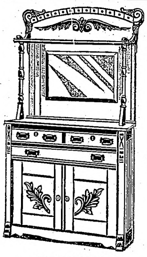
Partial List of References: HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.

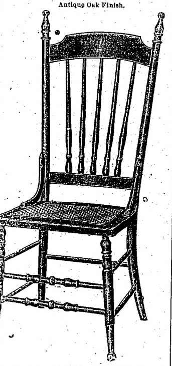
Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1893. NO. 44





Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.

Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.

Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor........................Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..............Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General..................H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..............E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District ....Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor..................................C. U. Webster
Treasurer................................J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....................John Amundson
Attorney.................................A. R. Holston
Sheriff...................................Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate.......................C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools........................A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.................................O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.............................W. H. Averill
Coroner...................................Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.......................John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....................Anton Linden
Third District........................M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.......................C. P. Demers
Fifth District.........................Robt. Anderson

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Augus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger,	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H &elgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K O Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhineliart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Dangers of the Season.

The sudden changes in weather in the latter part of the winter and early spring are a source of colds and coughs. This season is a particularly dangerous one for persons with weak lungs or a delicate constitution. A slight cold is likely to become a serious one, and the cough that follows is the one great cause of the many deaths from consumption in the early spring. Never neglect a cold or cough. Keep a reliable remedy on hand and check the first cough, that may lead to consumption. As such a remedy the medicine called Kemp's Balsam is strongly recommended. For every form of throat and lung disorder including the la grippe cough, croup and consumption in the first stages, it probably has no equal anywhere. Get a bottle today.

Light.

The grandest sentence in any book in the world is this, in Holy writ: "And God said, Let there be light; and there was light." Natural Science can tell you in detail how absolutely indispensable light is to the continuance of any form of life on our globe. It is not the purpose of this paragraph, however, to discourse upon the benefits of natural light, but to present some curious fact connected with it, and the numerous artificial means of illumination invented by the ingenuity of man. The ancients thought that objects were made visible by something projected from the eye, and it was not until about 350 years before the Christian Era that men began to ask—Why can we not see in darkness? It then dawned upon somebody that light falling upon an object was what made it visible, and that the eye was only a machine for receiving the rays of light, and transmitting to the brain the impressions they give as to the size, shape and color of external things. The first artificial light was probably a burning brand—then a reed saturated in oil, then the tallow dip, the candle, the oil lamp, the kerosene lamp, the gas, and last and greatest, the electric light. Intellectual light is another kind—the light needed to guide our actions, and that is furnished by the experience of ourselves or others. If you want light on the subject of travel, everybody's experience is clear as the sun that the Burlington Route is the best for all travelers. For information tickets, maps, etc., address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Plain Truth

Is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla—there is no need of embellishment or sensationalism. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. If you have never realized its benefits a single bottle will convince you it is a good medicine.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A Regular Meeting Held in City Hall on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14th.

A Number of Resolutions Passed in Regard to Finances, etc.

Purchasing Agent Instructed to Procure Plank for Crossings.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14th.

Roll call.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Childs, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Cromb.

Aldermen absent:—Marlette, Walker, Watts.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills.

A. H. Dunlap, medical attendance	$ 16 00
F. L. Durand, medicines	20 70
Euna Austin, boarding poor	27 25
Tweten Bros. boarding poor	16 00
Ed. Allard, boarding poor	31 00
D. F. McDonald, labor in First Ward	2 25
D. F. McDonald, labor in Second Ward	1 50
D. F. McDonald, labor in Fourth Ward	17 65

The finance committee reported that owing to the storm they had not been able to get together and audit a large portion of the bills and asked for further time in which to report; same was granted.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson:—Resolved, that the proper officers be authorized to borrow of the sinking fund commissioners the amount of $969.21 from the sinking fund and special sinking fund, and to issue a city due bill to said commissioners for the same. Aldermen voting in the affirmative:—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Cromb. Alderman voting in the negative, none. Resolution declared carried.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Monroe:—Resolved, that the proper officers be requested to transfer the amount now to the credit of the park fund, temporarily to the credit of the general fund. Aldermen voting in the affirmative:—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Cromb, Aldermen voting in the negative, none. Declared carried.

The following resolution was passed. Resolved, That the proper officers be instructed to replace the amount transferred from the park fund under the foregoing resolution back from the general fund when the real estate taxes are paid in July. Aldermen voting in the affirmative:—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Cromb. Negative none. Carried.

The liquor application of T. G. Thompson was read to the council.

The communication for the Great Northern railroad company accompanied by a contract relating to the sewer was read.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jerome:—Resolved, That the agreement with the Great Northern railway company relating to the sewer under its tracks at the west end of Third street be accepted and the proper officers be instructed to execute the same in behalf of the city. Carried.

The clerk was instructed to insert the contract in the minutes of the meeting.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 11th day of January, A. D. 1893, by O. K. Raw, and between the Great Northern Railroad company, party of the first part and the City of Crookston, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH:—That for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to it in hand paid by the City of Crookston, and the further considerations herein expressed, the party of the first part hereby licenses and permits the party of the second part to establish, construct and maintain a sewer under its road bed and tracks in its yard and depot grounds in said City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota; said sewer to be opposite the west end of Third street in said city, and to be made according to plans and dimensions approved by the Chief Engineer of the party of the first part.

And in consideration of this license and permission the party of the second part hereby agrees to establish, construct and maintain said sewer at its own cost and expense, and to do the work thereof in such a manner as not to interfere with the operation of the railway of the party of the first part, or with the support and maintenance of the road bed and tracks of said railway, and in case said sewer shall at any time become broken or out of repair so as to interfere with the maintenance and support of said road bed and tracts, the party of the second part will use due diligence in repairing the same.

And it is further agreed that the sewer shall be so constructed that any surface water that may accumulate on the east side of said road bed or banks in the vicinity of said sewer can be drained into said sewer.

And it is further provided that this contract shall become of full force and effect after its acceptance by the City Council of the said City of Crookston, and executed by its mayor, comptroller and clerk.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused these presents to be duly executed as of the day and year first above written.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.

The matter of piling on the river bank near the Jerome bridge was left in the hands of the city engineer.

The city attorney reported relating to the case of Mrs. Cox.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Monroe.

Whereas, the city has for some time been supporting a Mrs. Cox and whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the council that she holds in her own right in equity certain real estate in Polk county which she is willing to transfer to the city of Crookston in payment for such support. Now, therefore be it resolved that the president of the council and city attorney are hereby authorized to act as the agent of the city in securing title to said real estate, for the benefit of the city. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Monroe, That the poor commissioner be and is hereby instructed to furnish to the council at its next regular meeting a list of all persons now receiving assistance from the city or who have received assistance from the city within the last twelve months together with the amounts paid to each with the residence and description of such parties previous to their obtaining assistance, and with all such other particulars as it is in his power to give. Carried.

Alderman Cromb offered the following resolution seconded by Alderman Anderson. Resolved, That the city purchasing agent be instructed to procure a car load of oak lumber for crossings, provided it can be furnished on the cars at Crookston for $28.00 a thousand. Carried.

The matter of the bill of John R. McKinnon which had been laid over for some time relating to the dumping of earth on the Jerome bridge then came up.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Monroe, that the bill of John R. McKinnon for dumping earth at the Jerome bridge amounting to $18.00 be allowed. Aldermen voting in the affirmative Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Monroe, Cromb. Alderman Morrisey not voting. Negatives, none. Declared carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Early Hotels.

Our attention has been called to an error which crept into our write up of the Box hotel whereby we were made to say that Wm. Stuart built it "early in the seventies and for several years run it as a saloon." This is not quite in accordance with the facts and how it happened to appear in print that way we dinna ken. Mr. Stuart commenced his hotel life in this city early in the seventies by putting up a tent hotel which, soon proving inadequate he built a frame hotel hotel nearer to the depot by several blocks than was the tent hotel. Of course he had a bar in the new hotel—in those days it was not thought practical to keep hotel without one. About May 3rd, 1878 Wm. Box rented the hotel taking possession with his family the following week and Mr. Stuart built a large saloon building on the corner of the next block south (the building now occupied by Moeckel & Hoch as a restaurant.) Mr. Box soon found that his custom was greater than the hotel could accommodate and in April 1879 commenced the building of a large addition in the rear of the old hotel and running out to within 14 feet or so of Main street. We find in the JOURNAL of May 10th, '78 a notice of the arrival of the family of Mr. Box and the further information that they brought one of the first pianos to the city. We remember the hotel in the seventies when it was called the Stuart house that many a time there were so many guests "Billy" had to make up all the "shake downs" the house could muster then allow the balance to hang up on pegs around or sleep on the floor, the counter, or a chair as they preferred. Mr. Box did a flourishing business for several years but was at last forced to give up hotel life on account of sickness in his family. After he gave up the house the next occupant built the saloon annex facing on Main street. The next hotel to be built in Crookston after the Stuart house, was built by Robert Houston, on the corner of Main and Robert streets and is still in existance, known as the Sherman House. It was run by Mr. Houston in 1878 and called the Crookston house. In the fall it was rented by W. H. Jennings and Walter Higgins, and we believe that it was Mr. Jennings who named it the Sherman house. Later on he bought out Higgins' interest and run the hotel himself for several years making extensive additions. Then the Commercial began to loom up and the early hotels were forced to take second place, but no hotels in our city ever held a more important place in our history, around which more old time memories cluster than did the old Box hotel which is now practically a ruin.

STATE PORTFOLIO.

OFFERED TO AND ACCEPTED BY JUDGE GRESHAM.

The Fact Will, It Is Said, Be Made Public Soon by Cleveland Himself. Judge Gresham Preparing to Vacate His Seat and Remove to Washington—Considerations Which Induced Mr. Cleveland to Select the Indiana Jurist.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A special to The Herald from New York says:

Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Chicago, is to be secretary of state in the Cleveland administration. This fact has become known here during the day to a few persons. The offer of the post has been made to Judge Gresham and he has accepted. Mr. Cleveland himself will make the fact known in a day or two. This selection will be sure to create some surprise when it becomes known.

Gresham to Leave the Bench.

The rumor that Gresham was offered the place was circulated here some time ago, and was received with incredulity by many Democrats. They did not deem it possible that Mr. Clevelend would go outside the ranks of his party for a secretary of state and did not think that Judge Gresham would accept even if the tender was made him. But the unexpected has happened and Judge Gresham will in two weeks resign his seat on the bench and prepare to remove to Washington to take up his duties as secretary of state. Thus a man who four years ago was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination is to become premier under the incoming Democratic administration.

Gresham Not Talking.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Herald has the following: Judge Gresham refuses to discuss the dispatch from New York relative to his acceptance of a cabinet portfolio: This action on the part of the eminent jurist, when taken in conjunction with the questions put to him by The Herald reporter, is equivalent to an acknowlegment that he has accepted the premiership. It will be readily understood that Judge Gresham could not talk on the subject until Mr. Cleveland had announced his intentions.

Gresham's Appointment Cannot Be Questioned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—It is reported in this city on authority that cannot be questioned that Walter Q. Gresham has accepted the portfolio of state in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. It will be remembered that Don M. Dickinson made a flying trip to Chicago a week ago and reported results to Mr. Cleveland. It is now said that Mr. Dickinson ascertained Judge Gresham's views on some of the most important questions which will come before the next administration and expressed Mr. Cleveland's desire that Gresham should be his premier. After Mr. Dickinson's return a formal tender of the portfolio of state was made by letter and Judge Gresham, after careful consideration, accepted. It is practically settled that John G. Carlisle will be secretary of the treasury and Daniel Lamont secretary of war. It is also reported that Hoke Smith, the editor of the Atlanta Journal and the original Cleveland man in Georgia, will be secretary of agriculture. W.S. Bissell, of Buffalo, formerly law partner of Mr. Cleveland, is now slated for postmaster general instead of attorney general. Hilary A. Herbert, chairman of the naval committee of the house, is mentioned as possible secretary of the navy and there is talk of Congressman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, for secretary of the interior.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, Feb. 14, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington of Grand Forks, are visiting with friends here.

Mr. Partridge of the Fergus wagon company, was in town Monday.

The Euclid Clyde association held a meeting Monday evening.

We are informed that Robert Gaston, one of the foremen on the Keystone farm, will soon return from Canada accompanied by his bride. Here is ho, Bob.

N. J. Johnson, who represents the United States Chemical Co., of Chicago, was in the city on Wednesday.

Tom Brown left town one night last week with Dr. Chapin in the sleigh with him for a drive of five miles, and according to all accounts, experienced a pretty rough trip. But Tom says it was well worth the trouble, as when he left Euclid it was plain Tom Brown and upon his return it was Tom Brown and Son. Says the son is a good one and weighs eight pounds.

Mrs. Henry Biever returned from quite an extended visit in the southern part of the state Wednesday morning.

Henry C. Stuhr who is in the employ of E. Taylor & Co., took a vacation last week and went over to visit his sisters at Red Lake Falls.

Miss Ida Hancock, assistant superintendent of schools, came up to visit the old folks at home Friday.

Theodore Miers took a run down to the Queen City last week.

John Kreale who has been visiting in the family of Peter Becker, returned Wednesday.

Miss Mary Thedore of Hallock is visiting friends here.

Mick Hardil came up from Erskine last week.

Our Fair.

Grand Forks Herald:—Polk county, Minn., will hold a fair. Polk county is larger than Rhode Island and ought to get up a fine exhibit.

And this is what the Fisher Bulletin has to say of our fair:—"The Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association, elected its officers this week, and a strong effort will be made to hold a fair this summer, which will not only attract the attention of thousands of our farmers, but at the same time be of great benefit to Polk county. To this end, J. V. E Wyatt, secretary of the association, whose office is in Crookston, invites correspondence from our farmers, expressing their views as to the best month in which to hold the proposed fair, and such other suggestions as may be of interest to farmers. A county fair, properly managed is not only a source of instruction and pleasure, but it serves to make new acquaintances and present to the outside world the wonderful resources of Polk county."

Mr. Albert Favorite, of Arkansas City, Kan., wishes to give our readers the benefit of his experience with colds. He says: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs, and had hardly recovered from it when I caught another that hung on all summer and left me with a hacking cough which I thought I would never get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy some fourteen years ago with much success, and concluded to try it again. When I had got through with one bottle my cough had left me, and I have not suffered with a cough or a cold since. I have recommended it to others, and all speak well of it." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Feb. 11th, 1893.

Hall, Philip T
Olsen, Aug Vatues
Stuhr, Frank
Hanson, Emily J K
Pederson, Lina
Varden, Dollie Miss

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Hood's Cures.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact—Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

Cheap Fuel.

From a limited amount of wood, I will deliver to any part of the city four foot dry soft wood at $4.00, four foot dry hard wood at $5.50, sawed as you want it for 50 cents extra. W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.
Corner Main and Third streets.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Wilson & Thompson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. and Mr. Thompson retires from the business. Mr. Wilson will pay all bills against the firm and collect all debts.

W. O. WILSON,
T. G. THOMPSON.

Dated Feb., 10th, 1893. [44-46]

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me. W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

We would cordially thank you for your patronage in the past, and invite all our old customers and as many new ones as read this, to come and trade with us we will do you justice. A. STURE.

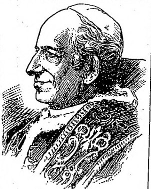
A hale old man, Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Allens Springs, Ill., who is over 60 years of age, says: "I have in my time tried a great many medicines, some of excellent quality; but never before did I find any that would so completely do all that is claimed for it as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It is truly a wonderful medicine. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

TO THE HOLY CITIES.

PILGRIMAGES TO ROME, JERUSALEM AND ELSEWHERE.

The Pilgrims Now on Their Journey Are Indeed Favored—Contrasts With the Olden Time—The Crusades—Protestant Pilgrims—Steel and Steam Devotion's Allies

The year of jubilee has come again, and already Catholics from all parts of the world are turning toward Rome or other places consecrated by their faith. No longer in peculiar dress and marked with a cross, no longer afoot and bearing a small bag to receive the contributions of the faithful, for in these days steel and steam are the allies of faith, and the pilgrims leaving New York harbor early this February expect to enjoy Palm Sunday in Rome and Easter in Jerusalem, visit many places of interest between times and be in New York again for the May festivals.

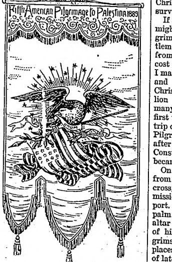

POPE LEO XIII.

As might have been expected, jubilee years have greatly multiplied. The first was proclaimed by Pope Boniface VIII in 1300, and the blessing was granted only to such as had made a pilgrimage to the shrine of the apostles at Rome. Once in a century was the time at first, but Popes Clement V, Urban VIII and Sixtus IV reduced the period successively to 50, 35 and 25 years. Now a jubilee is ordered even more frequently—that is, for any important event—and that of 1893 is proclaimed by Pope Leo XIII in honor of the 50th anniversary of his consecration as a bishop. And it is but justice to add that many Protestants will rejoice with the hundreds of millions of Catholics that in this era of doubt and unsettlement so wise a pontiff sits in the chair of St. Peter.

As the pilgrim no longer goes afoot and in a peculiar garb, so he no longer returns from Jerusalem with a palm in his hand. As the pilgrim no longer walks, so the crusader no longer fights, and the palmer, or returned pilgrim, is no longer a sole survivor out of many who started, for, though the Turk is still nominal ruler of Jerusalem, England rules the Turk, the Jaffa railroad is completed, and tickets are sold and baggage checked from London to Gethsemane. So it is rather matter of surprise that the first organized pilgrimage from the United States to the Holy Land was in February, 1889.

On the 21st of that month the steamer Wieland left the Hoboken dock with 101 Catholics bound for Jerusalem, and at least 15 times as many were there to see them start. In the pilgrim band were 35 priests, including 2 bishops, and 15 ladies, all under the direction of Father Charles Vissani, Franciscan, who organized the band. Just previous to their departure the pilgrims went in solemn procession to St. Patrick's cathedral, the noted and beautiful edifice on Fifth avenue, New York, where high mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger of Newark, and Archbishop Corrigan delivered an address to the pilgrims.

They carried with them a silken banner thought by many to be the finest ever manufactured in the United States, and religious and patriotic enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch when it was unfurled, for one side was devoted to the nation and the other to the faith. This banner was, or rather is, 8 feet high and 5 feet wide. The obverse side has a hand painted representation of the resurrection. The figure is shown on white damask silk surrounded by vines, with the passion flower intwined. The baldequin above bears as an inscription the 10th verse of the 11th chapter of Isaiah: "And his sepulcher shall be glorious." On the reverse side is a figure of an American eagle soaring aloft with the stars and stripes—in one set of talons bearing the emblems of war; in the other, the olive branch of peace. From his beak streams the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." These are only the principal figures. The golden fringe, tassels and general tracery are of the finest. It was laid as America's memento in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at the tomb of the Saviour, where it is now held among the most cherished treasures.

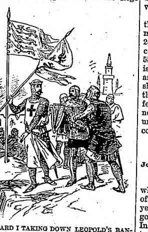

Fifth American Pilgrimage to Palestina 1889
E PLURIBUS UNUM
BANNER OF AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

These pilgrims took part in the magnificent ceremonies of the last week in Lent in Jerusalem, and 18 of them were selected for the annual ceremony of feet washing by the Latin patriarch at Jerusalem. On Good Friday they traversed the usual route of Calvary and held a prominent place in the ceremonies of Easter. They visited all the holy places, made the tour of the Holy Land and still reached home early in the season. It really dazzles the imagination to contrast their experience with that of the pilgrims of only a thousand years ago, and still more of those warriors who tried in their blind, brave way to improve the situation.

In all history there is no episode more wonderful and thrilling than that series of movements collectively known as the crusades. "All Europe rose as by one impulse and precipitated itself upon Asia," is the lively expression of one historian. "Robber kings and bandit barons," says another, "crowded to do battle for the tomb of the Prince of Peace, and defenseless captives were massacred by tens of thousands in honor of him who forbade his followers to shed human blood."

It is scarcely an exaggeration. At intervals for 175 years successive streams of knights and yeomen, kings, noblemen and peasants, even of women and children and singing priests, poured into Asia Minor, and of all these millions not 1 in 20 ever saw home again. Of the first throng some 200,000 perished in Hungary, Bulgaria and the Greek provinces by famine and the hostility of the natives. Of the first 300,000 who crossed into Asia, aided by the Greeks, who were anxious to be rid of them, not one lived to tell the tale. The Turks made a pyramid of their bones.

Yet the undaunted Christians pressed on, with regularly organized armies, after their first losses, and in the last year of the 11th century captured Jerusalem, which they held 87 years. Then came such "gentle pilgrims" as King Philip of France, King Richard I of England, Leopold of Austria and their kind, for it is to be remembered that all the crusaders were ranked as pilgrims and entitled to honors and indulgences as such. King Richard joined in prayer with his allies at the holy places, but he cursed Philip for refusing to work on the siege engines, and when Leopold hoisted the banner of Austria on the walls of Acre Richard threw it in the ditch and placed that of St. George in its stead. He would not get married in Lent or inaugurate a movement on Easter, but a few days later he had 5,000 Mohammedan captives massacred and wrote of it as "a service acceptable to heaven."


RICHARD I TAKING DOWN LEOPOLD'S BANNER.

All these were pilgrims and millions more like them. It is estimated that 6,000,000 Christians volunteered for the holy war, and that at least half of these went on till death stopped most of them and a truce the remainder. The net result was a treaty by Edward I of England of the eighth and last crusade which gave Christians the same rights at the holy sepulcher which they had enjoyed before the movements began. The last act in the bloody drama was the capture of Acre by assault, led by Sultan Kelaun, May 18, 1291. Sixty thousand Christians were massacred, and the few survivors sold into slavery.

If it were not so serious a subject, one might commend to the easy going pilgrims of this year the story of the gentleman who, being asked the best route from Washington to Richmond and the cost of the trip, replied, "The only time I made it I was three years on the way, and it cost me a leg." It cost the Christians of 1096 to 1291 about a million legs to get to Jerusalem and as many more trying to hold it, but for the first thousand years of Christianity the trip could be made in comparative peace. Pilgrimage thither began very early, and after the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, went thither it became the grand passion.

On setting out the pilgrim received from his priest a peculiar gown and cross, from his bishop a letter of commission and from his sovereign a passport. In the Holy Land he gathered a palm branch, which was laid upon the altar when he reached home as a proof of his journey, and so returning pilgrims were called palmers. Many other places are now points of pilgrimage, and of late years many companies of Protestants have gone from various parts of Europe to Palestine and a few from the United States. The journey is now, however, little more than a pleasure excursion.

J. H. BEADLE.

Manufacture of Textile Fabrics.

The manufacture of textile fabrics in the United States is not standing still by any means. The new mills erected last year afford employment to 31,500 persons.

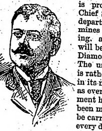
Mineral Specimens.

Mr. Arturo F. Wendt is engaged in mining in Chili, and is preparing a fine collection of mineral specimens which will be exhibited at the World's fair.

DIAMONDS ON EXHIBITION.

The Gems Will Be Mined and Cut at the World's Fair.

There will be no more interesting exhibit at the World's fair than one which is promised by Chief Skiff of the department of mines and mining, and which will be known as Diamond court. The undertaking is rather colossal in its nature, but as every arrangement has already been made it will be carried out in every detail. Ten thousand carats' weight of South African diamonds will be washed out of South African dirt by Kaffirs, who will appear in the dress worn by them in their native land.


CHIEF SKIFF.

Five large sailing ships will be required to transport the diamantiferous earth taken from the celebrated Kimberley mines to the United States. When this soil arrives in Chicago, it will be stored in the ore yards and thence carted as needed to Diamond court. Washing machines similar in every respect to those in use at the Cape will be erected in the space allotted to the diamond exhibit, and the eyes of Kaffirs and visitors alike will doubtless sparkle as the dull looking little pebbles, which have been called "concentrated value," fall from the dull blue earth.

Nearly all of the diamonds taken out of this dirt will be cut right on the spot. A large jewelry firm will erect a diamond cutting plant, perfect in every respect, and their best workmen will be employed, the company simply changing its base of operations temporarily to Chicago. The Jewish diamond merchants of Amsterdam will also have an important exhibit of the art of gem polishing.

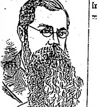
Since diamonds were discovered in Cape Colony, South Africa, in 1867, nine tons of the precious stones, representing when cut a money value of $500,000,000, have been taken from these mines. The business is now practically monopolized by a large company, which regulates the output by the demand, thus preventing an overstocking of the market and incidentally maintaining the high prices which have prevailed for several years.

It may interest the uninitiated to know that of the diamonds taken from the best mines only 8 per cent are of first water, 25 per cent are of second quality, 20 per cent of third quality, and the remaining 55 per cent is used for slitting and polishing stones of better quality as well as for incrusting cheap rings of the showy kind. Some of them also find their way into glass cutters, while not a few go into the cluster rings, the cheapness of which so often surprises persons unfamiliar with the true value of the commonest diamonds.

WISCONSIN'S NEW SENATOR.

John L. Mitchell, Democrat, Who Will Succeed Senator Sawyer, Republican.

John Lendrum Mitchell of Milwaukee, who has been elected by the Democrats of Wisconsin to succeed Philetus Sawyer in the United States senate, is as good a business man as he is a politician. In fact, he is said to be a millionaire. Mr. Mitchell's career has been one long series of triumphs. He is the son of Alexander Mitchell, who was at one time a well known railroad man. John Lendrum Mitchell was born in Milwaukee, Oct. 19, 1843. He received a good groundwork education at home and then went abroad, completing his studies in England, Switzerland and Germany. When the civil war broke out, shortly after his return from Europe, Mr. Mitchell joined the Union army as a second lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer infantry. He served with distinction and after the war devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he was eminently successful. He was a Democratic member of the Wisconsin state senate in 1872, 1873, 1875 and 1876. In 1885 he was president of the public school board of the city of Milwaukee.


JOHN L. MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell's debut in national politics was made in the Fifty-second congress, to which he was elected as a Democrat by a plurality of 7,000 over his Republican opponent, R. C. Spencer. In the general election last November he was re-elected, and his elevation to the senate will therefore necessitate a special election in the Fourth congressional district, which he represented.

Mr. Mitchell is a man of fine personal appearance. He is very popular with the Union veterans, owing to his policy while a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to which position he was appointed by President Cleveland. It is thought by many that this fact militated strongly in his favor during the late senatorial contest.

Mr. Mitchell is a connoisseur of fine paintings and aristocratic horseflesh. He has a large amount of money judiciously invested in each of his fads. He takes great interest in agricultural matters, in which he is a good deal of an expert, having been president of the state society for many years. Mr. Mitchell is also president of the Milwaukee Gaslight company and the Wisconsin Fire and Marine company's bank and is largely interested in other important enterprises in his native city.

A Notable Christian Art Exhibition.

Within two years a wonderfully rich collection of treasures will be brought together at an international exhibition of Christian art which will be held in London on the site of the proposed Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster.

HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Forty-four Lives Lost in an Insane Asylum Fire.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 10.—The county insane asylum, three miles from here, burned during the evening and forty-four lives were lost. When the watchman made his visit into the asylum at 11 o'clock he found fire coming out of a cell occupied by a woman, in the basement, and gave the alarm. William Driscoll, the keeper, with his family, lived in the building, and he at once broke the locks off the fifty-four cells and tried to get the inmates out, then he got his wife and two children, neither of whom were dressed. Of the forty-eight inmates

Only Four Escaped.

They are William Twombly, Ross Sanderson, William Davey and Frand Donshon. The latter walked two miles in the blinding snow storm with only his shirt on, to William Horne's house, where he was taken care of.

ON THE ROCKS.

Another Terrible Shipwreck Off the Coast of Gallicia.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Corunna states that the Anchor line steamer Trinacria, which was reported Wednesday as having been lost on Cape Villano, one of the northwesterly points of the province of Galicia, has completely broken up. Her crew numbered thirty-seven all told. Seven were saved, and nearly all of them had sustained more or less serious injuries. There were a number of passengers on the steamer, mostly members of the Mission of Gibralter and soldiers belonging to the garrison at that place.

The Beach Is Strewn with Bodies

washed from the steamer. Large quantities of cargo are also coming ashore. A tremendously heavy sea is running, which renders it impossible for small boats to approach the place where the Trinacria went down. The weeck, or what remains of it, is lying on a rock only a short distance from the shore.

A QUARRY DISASTER.

Seven Men Are Killed and a Large Number Injured.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 1.—One of the worst disasters in the history of marble-quarrying occurred at West Rutland during the afternoon in a quarry operated by the Vermont Marble company, with which Senator Proctor is connected. A great mass of stone fell into the quarry and seven men were instantly killed and a number of others injured. The victims were crushed so that some could not be recognized. The victims were at work channeling and taking away refuse. The killed are: William Lucas, Frank Sulig, Edward Powers, Alexander Blumquest and three unrecognized men.

MANY WORKMEN KILLED.

A Slide Occurs in the Wall of a Mine at Villa Grove, Colo.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 1.—A Republican special from Villa Grove, Colo., says: A slide occurred in the wall rock in one of the tunnels at the Orient mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. Six men were killed and six injured.

DR. L. L. CARMER.

Stricken Down with Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to publish, unsolicited, to the world the benefit received from DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE REMEDIES. I was stricken down with *Heart Disease* and its complications, a rapid pulse varying from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression in the chest, much pain in the region of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, weakness and general debility. The arteries in my neck would throb violently, the throbbing of my heart could be heard across a large room and would shake my whole body. I was so nervous that I could not hold my hand steady. *I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians, and have taken gallons of Patent Medicine without the least benefit.* A friend recommended your remedies. She was cured by Dr. Miles' remedies. I have taken three bottles of your New Heart Cure and two bottles Nervine. My pulse is normal, I have no more violent throbbing of the heart, I AM A WELL MAN. I sincerely recommend every one with symptoms of Heart Disease to *take Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies and be cured.*

THOUSANDS **CURED**

Gypsum City, Kans. L. L. CARMER.

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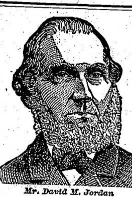
CALL IN.


Mr. David M. Jordan of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that **I could scarcely walk.** I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks **I ate nothing but gruel.** I was badly emaciated and had no more color than **a marble statue.** Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, **the inflammation of the bladder** had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and **I began to feel hungry.** After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

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OFFICE. IN McKINNON BLOCK.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 16th. 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on March 2nd, 1893, viz; Hart S. Aspaas, Hd. 14,620 for the nw¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John P. Jones, Ole Torgenson, Ole Stokke, Leonard Paulson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

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It will give you the doings of your own state legislature.
It will keep you informed upon the acts of the administration of President Cleveland, as well as the acts of the Republican state administration.
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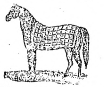
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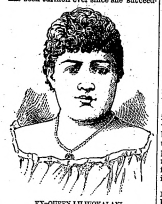
HAWAII MAY BE OURS

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ISLANDS THAT ARE SEEKING ANNEXATION.

Blessed by a Remarkably Equable Climate and Marvelously Fertile Soil—Decadence of the Native Race—Romantic History of the Little Monarchy.

The revolution in Hawaii was a perfect thing of its kind. It followed the precedents as closely as if some supreme power had arranged all the details. First there were threats and prophecies and premonitions of trouble, which came at regular intervals for years, exaggerated by one party and minimized by the other, till the outside world got tired and indifferent. At length the organs of public opinion began to declare that there was really nothing in it. Then the revolution came all at once and was successful before we heard it had begun.

The late queen, Liliuokalani, lacked the one supreme virtue of a female monarch—that of allowing men to govern. It appears also that she lacked the other great womanly quality, tact. So there has been turmoil ever since she succeeded David Kalakaua, who died Jan. 20, 1891. He became king in 1874, and soon after American influence became dominant in the islands. In 1876 a reciprocity treaty was arranged which gave the Hawaiians great advantages in the United States, and the exports of favored articles rose from 13,000 tons in 1876 to 130,000 tons in 1890.

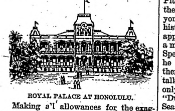


EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

In 1887 the reciprocity treaty was greatly enlarged, and Kalakaua thereupon ceded Pearl harbor, near Honolulu, to the United States for a naval station. Hawaiian sugar being thereafter admitted free of duty, American promoters rapidly spread over the islands, and as the average production there is at least 4,000 pounds per acre the islands took on a new life. The figures are startling. In 1890 the value of imports was nearly $7,000,000, while the exports for the same period were valued at $13,282,000, making a total foreign commerce of over $20,000,000, or $200 for each inhabitant—a larger per capita than that of any other country on earth. More than 92 per cent of this trade was done with the United States and 73 per cent of the carrying trade done by American ships, notably those of the Oceanic Steamship line, which sail from San Francisco.

Suddenly, as the Hawaiians claim, the United States changed its policy on sugar, admitting that of all countries free of duty and thus completely destroying the greatest advantage Hawaii had gained by reciprocity. Secretary Blaine frankly admitted the justice of Hawaiian complaints and suggested absolute free trade between the countries and an extension to Hawaii of the bounties paid to American producers of sugar. At this crisis Liliuokalani came to the throne and at once attempted a reactionary policy and a reversal of the movement toward affiliation with the United States. American residents, already heavy losers by the changes in sugar, grew discontented, and so on the first favorable opportunity the revolution came.

The islands are now offered to us as a free gift, but on such an occasion it is allowable to look a gift horse in the mouth and consider if they are worth the risk. Any cyclopedia gives the main facts about them, so it is only necessary to say here that Hawaii consists of 15 islands (only eight inhabited), lying about 2,100 miles southwest of San Francisco in latitude 18 to 22 degrees north and longitude 154 to 160 degrees west. The area of the habitable islands is a little less perhaps than 7,000 square miles, of which probably one-half is cultivable and doubtless as fertile as any equal area in the world. Indeed it is estimated that there are at least 1,500,000 acres of sugar lands capable of a certain crop of 4,000 pounds per acre every year, while the reports speak of 5,500 pounds as not uncommon.



ROYAL PALACE AT HONOLULU.

Making all allowances for the exaggeration of sanguine projectors, it may still be believed that the islands could produce 2,000,000 tons of sugar yearly. The climate is the most equable in the world—how equable may be judged from the fact that the native language has no word for "weather." For 12 years the mercury on the plains and in the port towns has never once risen above 90 degrees or sunk below 45 degrees. On the montains one may easily find it much colder, and there are ranges rising to a height of 13,000 feet and containing those wonderful volcanoes of which every schoolboy has read.

And in this wonderful region where, according to experts, the greatest fertility and the highest average of salubrity are found on the same soil (contrary to the usual rule) there are but 80,000 people. By the census of 1890 34,436 were natives, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 8,602 Portuguese, 1,928 Americans and 1,344 British. The exports consist mainly of sugar, rice, bananas and hides. Honolulu, the capital, on the island of Oahu, is lighted by electricity, and nearly every leading family in the town has its telephone. In 1890 295 vessels visited the islands. The naval and military forces of the islands consist of the household guards, fixed at 65 men.

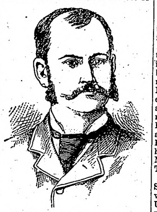
When Captain James Cook was in the islands (he was killed there Feb. 14, 1779), he reported the total population at 400,000, but this was certainly an error. It was probably about 200,000. It is the fashion to say that the natives have perished from intemperance and immorality, but this also is probably an error, for they were more immoral when discovered than now. Besides, this easy way of disposing of the problem of the decay of uncivilized races is no longer tenable. Like many other primitive races, the Hawaiians have died of a too rapid civilization.

Such is the nature of man that there must be a slow internal or organic change to correspond with the changes of condition; otherwise the too rapid inflow of impressions on unprepared nerve centers breaks them down. We killed 100,000 Indians with rash experiments before we found that out and would have killed 10 times as many negroes if they had not been too tough. At any rate the Hawaiians have died off very fast. The worst trouble on the islands is leprosy. The greatest drawback of the general situation is, or rather was, the earthquakes, but of late years they have been rare. The islands, by the way, are all of volcanic origin.

The history of the islands is a romance in itself. At the time of Captain Cook's visit each island had its own chief, but by 1800 or thereabouts Kamehameha had united them under his somewhat despotic rule. His successor of the same name abolished idolatry, and in 1820 the first American missionaries reached the island.

The subsequent monarchs have been Kamehameha II, III and IV, Lot, William Lunalilo, David Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, who married an American known there as Dominis. He died soon after Liliuokalani became queen. In less than a generation after the missionaries landed all Hawaii became nominally Christian, and the government rapidly progressed to a very limited monarchy, with foreigners in many of the principal offices.

The natives, commonly called Kanakas, are a branch of the Malayan race, greatly modified by climate and isolation. Captain Cook named the group the Sandwich Islands in honor of Lord Sandwich, then lord of the admiralty, but native names have prevailed both for the group and all localities, the language being singularly musical, copious and flexible. The missionaries in 1822 reduced it to writing on the principles of Leibnitz, which were then in high favor and are now employed in the Volapuk. Thus a is pronounced ah, u, oo, ai like i long, au as ow, e as a in fate, i as ee, and other letters as in English. So the principal names in this article are pronounced Hah-wi-ee, Kal-a-kow-ah, Lee-lee-oo-o-ka-lah-nee, Ka-may-a-may-a, etc. Some 300 books have been published in the Kanaka tongue.



COMMISSIONER LORRIN A. THURSTON.

Lorrin A. Thurston, chairman of the committee sent by the revolutionists to Washington, was premier to the first revolutionary cabinet of Hawaii in 1888 and is the leading lawyer in Honolulu. He was born in Hawaii, his parents being American missionaries. He has been connected with the government in some capacity for years.

Single Speech Men.

Once in awhile some hitherto unknown bard touches the harp with the fingers of a master and thereafter is secure of fame if not of fortune. English history tells of the oratory of Fox, of Chatham, of Pitt, of Gladstone and of Disraeli, but they were so diffuse that shining out beyond their efforts remains the memory—historic, of course—of the magnificent appeal made in the house of commons by a man who is called to this day "Single Speech Hamilton." The hour had come; he knew what to say; he said it, and thereafter he was silent. Proctor Knott talked much while in congress, but he only made one speech—that was about "Duluth, the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas." The address is still famous and a classic in American oratory.

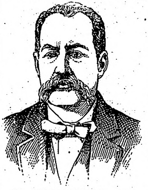
Decadence of the Black Dress Coat.

Tailors dislike the black dress coat which has so long held sway at evening entertainments. One of these garments lasts too long to suit the man who makes it, and every now and then the knights of the shears and goose get together for the purpose of driving their old and invulnerable enemy from the field. In London several swells have been induced to appear at evening entertainments in suits of dark gray, and one venturesome New York tailor is endeavoring to get some of the jeunesse doree of his city to follow suit. It is not intended to confine the fashion to one color, but simply to require that evening costumes for men shall be of cloth which contains no pattern.

PLUMB'S UNEXPIRED TERM.

The First Tangible Result of the Kansas Legislative Muddle.

Preston B. Plumb, United States senator from Kansas, died Dec. 20, 1891. Twelve days later the governor of the state appointed Bishop W. Perkins to the vacancy in compliance with the provision of the constitution, section 3, article 1, which says, "If vacancies" (in the United States senate) "happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."



HON. JOHN MARTIN.

Perkins' term, of course, expires as soon as the legislature chooses a successor to fill out Plumb's term. Plumb would have served until March 3, 1895, had he lived. When the Kansas legislature met recently, as all newspaper readers know, there was a dual organization of the house, the senate being undisputed. Neither Populists nor Republicans were able to get the necessary quorum to vote for some time at the joint sessions of house and senate which were held for the purpose of electing a United States senator. Finally the Populists indorsed the candidacy of the Democratic nominee, Judge John Martin of Topeka, and on the following day he was declared elected by the Populist lieutenant governor in his capacity as presiding officer of the joint session.

The Republicans dispute the legality of the election mainly on the ground that Judge Martin did not receive the votes of a majority of the members of both houses. The Populists and Democrats take the position that this was not necessary; that the votes which Judge Martin got from members whose right to sit was unquestioned, added to those which were cast against him, constituted a quorum of the legislature, which made it a legal body. Judge Martin, having received a majority of this majority, has been, they aver, elected according to law. These are the contentions of the two sides, and from whatever viewpoint it is regarded it presents a very interesting puzzle to the layman.

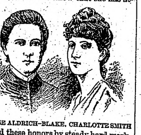
Judge John Martin's parents were natives of South Carolina who were living in Wilson county, Tenn., when the embryonic statesman first appeared on the mundane scene, the exact date being Nov. 12, 1833. Young Martin early evinced a liking for the law and as soon as his education was completed commenced the study of the profession in Lebanon, Tenn. When Rush Elmore as United States district judge went to Kansas in 1855, Mr. Martin accompanied him and has resided there ever since. Most of this time his home has been in Topeka, where he still lives.

When the territorial legislature met in Shawnee county in 1857, Mr. Martin was elected clerk. He became assistant United States attorney the following year and reporter of the supreme court in 1860. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature and in 1883 took his seat as judge of the district court of Shawnee county.

Judge Martin has always been an ardent Democrat and has been honored by his party in various ways. He ran for governor in 1876 and for congress in 1886 and 1888, but failed of election on each occasion. Judge Martin is a lawyer of acknowledged ability. His family consists of a wife and one daughter.

Young Women Achieve High Honors.

Two English young ladies have recently taken honors which add new and brilliant proofs to the oft repeated saying that woman is now coming to the front. One who has taken higher honors in medicine than any other woman so far is Miss Louise Aldrich-Blake, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. J. Aldrich-Blake of Welsh Bicknor, Herefordshire. She is a remarkably well educated young woman, and has been in the first division in every one of her examinations since the beginning of her career. It is instructive to know that she has attained these honors by steady hard work, accompanied with a gain in general physical condition, and that she can walk, ride, row and fish as well as most of her male competitors.



LOUISE ALDRICH-BLAKE. CHARLOTTE SMITH

The other lady is Miss Charlotte A. Smith, who has just been elected to the associateship of the British Institute of Public Health, King's college, London, and is the first woman on record to whom that honor has been accorded. The daughter of a distinguished Scotch clergyman, she was educated by private tuition and at University college, London. She also gained honor in physiology at Edinburgh university.

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BETWEEN

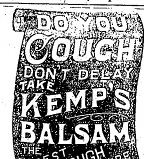
WHAT YOU MAY LOOK LIKE, WHAT YOU OUGHT TO LOOK LIKE,

when you make your appearance in a new suit. You ought to look as though you hadn't made your purchase with your eyes shut. The suit ought to look as though you had bought it with your eyes wide open. If it doesn't, even the old may be better than the new. You'd better part with neither your old suit nor your money, it all you succeed in getting is something that looks as if the wrong wearer had got into it, How are you going to avoid this experience? It's simple enough. We'll do it for you with our elegant line of

PERFECT
FITTING
CLOTHING

As to prices, come in and we will convince you that we sell cheaper than ever before.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House,
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

SAAKE

Is still doing business at the old stand and selling

WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY

CHEAPER
THAN EVER.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN, C. H. SAAKE.

Schmidt, the Painter,

CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

WALL PAPER.

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

If you want a

STOVE OR RANGE

FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the

FAMOUS
BRAND
STOVE

FAMOUS
Stoves and Ranges

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.

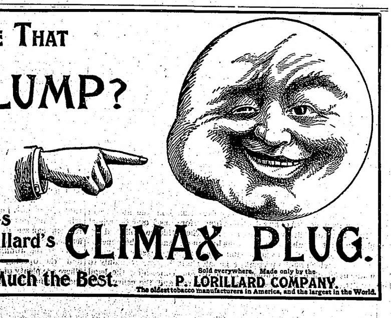
Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau." It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

SEE THAT

LUMP?



That's Lorillard's CLIMAX PLUG.

It's Much the Best.

Sold everywhere. Made only by the P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the World.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

P. H. Kelley's cigarette bill went up in smoke last week. This was looked upon as a high joke but such jokes are expensive to the average tax-payer and should not be indulged in.

THE pool bill was laid to rest in the House last week. This is as it should be. There is need enough for measures of greater importance without wasting so much time with tom-foolery.

THERE is no probability of the Sherman silver act being repealed by the present congress, and Cleveland is said to be in favor of calling an extra session to take action on this question and the tariff.

SENATOR DONNELLY admits that this is the most promising legislature he has attended for years, with reference to legislation in the interest of the people. This frankness on the part of the Sage is refreshing.

THE Panama trial has resulted in several prominent Frenchmen receiving severe punishment, which includes M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

THE French courts have pronounced South Dakota divorces no good. The case in question was that of Madam de Steurs who obtained a divorce in South Dakota, and after returning to France claimed to custody of her child. This decision will put a damper on the Sioux Falls industry—at least so far as foreigners are concerned.

LEAVITT'S income bill was killed in the senate last week and will no doubt be allowed to rest. The JOURNAL would like to see something of the kind pass and become a law, or to see some means adopted for a more equitable equalization of taxes than now prevails. We have no doubt that sooner or later something akin to this will obtain.

THE bill introduced by Senator Leavitt, making it an offense for a lawyer to take a personal injury case for a percentage of the judgment which might be recovered, is clearly in the interest of corporations, as about the only way a poor man has of recovering damages from a corporation is for some attorney to take the case for a percentage of the judgment which he may recover. Senator Donnelly opposed the measure and it was referred to the committee on drainage—where it will probably be downed.

SENATOR LOMMEN is certainly introducing plenty of bills. Among his latest is one "to appropriate $2,000 for a bridge across the Red Lake river;" another one is "to reimburse settlers in defending suits brought against them by railroad companies;" and a third one is a joint memorial to Congress relating to the opening of the Red Lake Indian reservation, and the improvement of Red Lake river." These bills are all good enough, but it's not the number of bills which a legislator introduces, but the amount of legislation which he gets enacted for the benefit of the people, that makes a good record to stand on. The passage of the drainage appropriation would make our delegation popular at home.

PETITIONS should be circulated throughout Wilkin, Norman, Polk, Marshall and Kittson counties, asking the legislature to pass the bill appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of opening the closed waterways in the aforesaid counties. It is a matter of vital importance to these northern counties to have this bill passed, and if the people will bestir themselves there is every reason to believe that the appropriation can be secured. The opening of these waterways would not only reclaim thousands of acres of waste land, but would enhance the value of hundreds of farms which can now be cultivated only during dry seasons. A delegate from each county interested should be sent to St. Paul to urge upon the legislature the importance of passing this measure.

AMONG the bills introduced in the senate to regulate the wheat traffic those introduced by Senator C. R. Davis seem the best calculated to fill the bill of any now before the legislature. These bills are in line with the recommendation of Governor Nelson, in his message and provide for no discrimination between shippers by affording any and all who desire it an opportunity to build and operate grain-houses of any description. Senator Brown's bill is faulty in that it abolishes the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, which at the present time would be injudicious. Although the committee has recommended the bill providing for terminal warehouses, built by the state the probability is that it will not pass but the legislature seems to be determined to pass some kind of an act upon the question and it looks as though the Davis bills might be the ones that will pass. We can see no reason why they are not all right and ought to pass.

THE FOSSTON SHORT LINE.

Speaking of the prospects for building the Great Northern line from Crookston to Duluth the coming summer the Duluth News Tribune says:

The telegraph brings the news that official announcement was made yesterday that the Great Northern would this year build its line from Fosston direct to this city. This is good news, but only the official announcement is new. On Jan. 1st, in an article on the Great Northern system, this paper stated that such would be done, and upon information that was the most reliable. This work means a great deal for the head of the lake, and everybody here has cause to rejoice. Undoubtedly the fact that the Duluth & Winnipeg has passed into the control of a syndicate which is financially strong has hastened the official announcement of the determination of Mr. Hill to make this very necessary connection.

There is a still greater reason why this connecting line should be built. It will reduce the haul on a very large portion of the wheat crop handled by the Great Northern and of the transcontinental business 120 miles or more, and more than ever put the Great Northern in a position to meet about any competition that may come up. Still another reason may be given why the building of this cut-off is hastened, and that is the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission, on the wheat rates from points west of Duluth and Minneapolis. Whatever the roads may do in regard to the changes that the commission favored, with this new line in operation, the Great Northern will be in a position to force acquiescence in its action.

From a great part of the wheat territory of the Northwest Duluth will be in a position to demand a differential, if her grain merchants and millers care to do so. Our people will also see, in all probability, first-class passenger service inaugurated between this city and the West, a consummation we have longed for.

A likely result of the building of this short line from the Red River Valley to Duluth by the Great Northern is the construction of a new and straight line by the Northern Pacific. It may not come this year, but it will come soon. The present line of the Northern Pacific deflects way out of an air line route between this city and Fargo and Grand Forks, and to complete with its strong rival that road must build a line to the head of the lake something like that which nature intended should be built.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES.

So much has been said upon the subject of mortgage foreclosures, as an evidence that the farmer of Polk county is in the last stages of financial ruin thereby, that the third biennial report of Labor Commissioners L. G. Powers, now before us becomes a study of more than ordinary interest and one of peculiar interest, for it shows, in spite of the fact that there were, in Polk county in 1891, a total of 245 mortgage foreclosure sales these sales occur simultaneously with a growing prosperity of the farming section as a whole, and how this is so and why the report fully demonstrates and the commissioner says: "The mortgage foreclosures on farm property have, in the past ten years, decreased relatively 35 per cent., and the general condition of the farmer as a whole has, to that same extent been improved since the year 1880." He says: "The foreclosures in Polk couny are largely massed in a few townships containing the poorer lands of the county." "These comparisons show that in many respects the burden of mortgage indebtedness rests more heavily upon the owners of speculative property than upon that devoted to any legitimate business, and that the farmer in suffering relatively the least of any calling. Legitimate business suffers in Minnesota but very little from the burden of mortgage indebtedness."

These statements are all clearly demonstrated by facts and figures gained by actual observation and upon reliable authority, and conclusively prove to the intelligent reader the truth of his statements. The year of 1891 is said to have been very exceptional in the number of mortgages foreclosed and the report says: "The evidence collected by this bureau all leads to the conclusion that the large excess of mortgage sales in 1891 was due mainly to the agitation concerning the legal rate of interest and the usury laws by the legislature. The money loaned in that section is mainly obtained from the eastern states. The investors became scared by the agitation and would not give the customary amount of accommodation to those defaulting on interest and other payments. The foreclosures in Polk county were nearly fifty per cent. greater than in the proceeding year, and more than three times as great as in 1892. This fifty per cent. measures the effect for evil of this interest and usury agitation upon the average farmer in debt in Polk county in the year of 1891." He goes on to show that while 1891 was a dark one for farmers in Polk county it was not the worst one in the state, and says: There is not an agricultural county in Minnesota that is not in a more prosperous condition than Mower county averaged from 1867 to 1887 and no county in 1891 presented as bad an exhibit as Mower from 1880 to 1884."

In his summary of causes for the extraordinary number of foreclosures he finds that intemperance is ascribed in nine cases; poor management in ten while in a great many cases it is very evident that the parties considered the loan a sale of the land and either left the country immediately after making the loan or worked the land until the time for redemption expired and then left and only in twenty cases is loss of crop given as the direct cause. To show that loans made in the valley, if properly done is money well invested, the commissioner states that one loan agency has negotiated 1500 loans and never made a single foreclosure. The conclusions that he draws is that the condition of our farmers is gradually improving from year to year and that the Red River Valley soil is pretty good property to tie to. The JOURNAL regrets its inability to lay before its readers in Polk county the entire subject matter of this report but this is impracticable. However anyone can procure the report for himself by requesting it of L. G. Powers, labor commissioner of the state, and they will find it not only interesting but highly instructive reading.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Feb. 14th, 1892.

EDITORS JOURNAL: If you will allow me I will say a few words through your valuable columns in regard to the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association of Polk county holding a fair the present year. I have considerable dealing with the farmers of Polk county and have spoken to a number of our first-class farmers in regard to the Association holding a fair, and they invariably say that the Association was owned by Crookstonites and that the farmer wasn't in it; but if they would have a fair they would put their shoulder to it and help to turn the wheel clear over. The farmers of Polk county have a number of valuable horses that have cost $1500 to $3000 and they say the Association should hold a fair and pay liberal premiums so that they could receive reasonable compensation for the trouble they have been at in purchasing a high grade of horses. There is in Polk county such as the Clydesdale, the Percherons, and others of the best breeding families of the draft horses.

In cattle there are a number of full blooded Jerseys, Holstiens, Ayrshires, Polled Angus and others. I also find in my travels some fine flocks of sheep and some of the farmers are sending for fine sheep such as the Cotswolds at a large expense, and hogs I could name a number but I fear they are too numerous to mention. In my opinion we could have as fine a showing of draft horses and blooded cattle and farm produce as in any county in the state. As regards the best time of year for holding the fair, the most that I have talked with think they would have the most time in July and that their stock would be in better condition at that time than any other time of the season. It is true that they could not show the grade of grain and some produce but could I think have enough to make a success of the fair by having fair and impartial judges which they will have as the association have the best of men for their directors with H. Thompson as president.

AN OASERVER.

EUCLID, Feb. 6th, 1893.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Your position as journalists gives you great advantage over an isolated farmer in such a discussion as ours, but if you misquote and misconstrue my letters, I shall have no show at all. You have recourse to libraries, exchanges etc., to cite "facts and data" that I have not, I can only speak in self-evident, general terms. Your readers can see at a glance the difference between the opening of my letter to the JOURNAL of last week, and the opening of your reply. There are plenty of evidences, in fact the air is full of them, that the common people would be benefited by organizing, consolidating and voting en masse for legislative reformation, such as the people's party contemplates. Therefore why should they not embrace the opportunity? They cannot help but see the gulf that is yawning to swallow up their liberties unless their political interests are better looked after than they have been for the last quarter of a century. Half of the people have been trusting to the republican party, and the other half to the democratic party for legislative reform. They have been mightily disappointed and will be as long as they trust them. We all know the condition of the masses in Europe. We know the recent ordeal in France and other countries. We can see the tendencies in this country are to bring about the same degrading conditions for us and our posterity.

The people can do nothing singly. They must organize and have capable and sympathetic leaders. Your "method" is to destroy their leaders and thus keep the "rank and file" scattered. That may be good generalship in you for the interest of the old parties, but the stratagem will soon be discovered and will re-act. You quote what Mrs. Lease, and Mrs. Diggs, say about the election of John Martin, in Kansas, to the United States senate, and you seem to catch at it, like a drowning man at a straw, hoping to prove by it that the people have lost their only hope, except in the old parties. But Mrs. Lease and others have changed their minds. They now think that "the very best possible results was accomplished and that no injury will result to the people's party either in Kansas or in the country at large." General Weaver says, "Martin is a man of splendid character and first-class abilities. He has for years been openly in accord with the doctrines of the people's party. He is really a populist, in fact, and a democrat only in name." George F. Washburn, chairman of the eastern division of the National committee of the people's party says, "The effect" of Martin's election "will be beneficial in creating such a strong sentiment in the people's party against fusion as to prevent a repitition of its occurrence." Senator Peffer and Senator Kyle say "it was the best that could have been done." But mistakes most naturally will occur, and be overcome, I do not expect victory for the people without some blunders, but they are too wise to sit down and cry everytime they stub their toe. The people's party is not a year old yet. They have made great strides for so short a time. I know that the people are a little slow to catch on, but they are learning the lesson of organization from the combines, trusts and monopolies, and they will eventually beat them at their own game. You ask again "what has Donnelly done for the farmers?" He has fought for years the two old parties in the legislature for the rights of farmers against corporations, monopolies, rings and briberies and that too almost single handed and alone. What has he accomplished? He has waked the common people up, set them to thinking, and set them to acting, organizing, growing. It will result in the greatest good to the farming class that could have been brought about. But I suppose you want to know where he has put any immediate dollars into the pockets of the farmers? If a rich man owes you five dollars, and offers you two, thinking it will cost you ten to get the other three, would you accept the two dollars? Oh shame, I never have "held Donnelly or any other man up as a paragon of perfection," and it is "unworthy" of you to insinuate that I have told you as much in one of my former letters after just such an insinuation. I hope you will not make the insinuation again, Donnelly may want, and be certainly deserves, his just share of honor for the great good he has done toward lifting up the masses toward a higher appreciation of their rights and dignities. I think it would be more worthy of you to give him a rest. We all know that the people as a whole are being contaminated by the exhibition of the power and luxuries of great wealth, which Christ says is barring souls from Heaven, and why the pulpit and press, and all good people do not denounce it more, is I fear because of contamination. There is more need for congress to quarantine against exorbitant greed than against cholera or any other contagious disease, but many otherwise good and influential people are unwilling because they are themselves contaminated, therefore every proposed remedy is "impractical." It is being urged against the passage of the Graduated Income Tax Law by the rich, that it is "impractical." But if a law was made to exempt all property, (church property and all) from protection that did not pay its just proportion for protection, I reason the tax could be easily collected. But it seems to them to be all right for a poor man to pay a tax on all he owes.

You say I ought to give "facts and data to prove that the people's party is right," I acknowledge that I ought. But I confess that I am unable to do the subject justice. And to illustrate my reason for closing the argument with this letter, I will relate a little story.

A farmer who lived in one of the eastern states, where (as the Irishman said) they have so much land that they have to stack it, and where they raise the nicest pumpkins. He was well known by everybody in town as the most inveterate swearer. He would make the atmosphere blue with the most terrible oaths upon every trifling occasion. One day he yoked his oxen and took a large wagon load of pumpkins to the market, which was located in the centre of a village situated upon a hill. But just as he arrived at the top, the tail-board of his wagon came loose and his pumpkins rolled out and he looked around just in time to see them all rolling to the bottom of the hill. The bystanders expected an unusual dose of profanity, but the farmer said not a word, and some of the most venturesome asked him why he did not swear? "Because" said he "I cannot do the subject justice."

AMERICAN FARMER.

If we grant for the sake of argument that the air is full of arguments, why the common people would be benefitted by writing and voting for legislature reformation we are confronted in the outset by the fact that that is the very thing that the people's party has not done, nor, so far as we are able to discover ever attempted to, and further, in the very nature of things, from the utter dissimilarity of the various individuals and needs composing it they never can. It is made up principally of farmers and laboring men. The things the farmers need the laboring men are indifferent about and some things that the laboring men need the farmer cannot entertain if he expects to make his business a success. But suppose we grant your premises correct, how have you gone about it to accomplish them? Do you mean to say that "the common people" have drafted your platform and directed the policy of your party so far? That is one point in which we take direct issue for we know that those who did that are played out old party hacks—the very men you are kicking so vigorously about—barnacles on the old parties who have been kicked out of the old parties and who organized the people's party in order to get a job. We do not deny the right of the people to rule in anyway they see fit, for, as we have continually said we believe in the majority rule. We recognize fully the fact that great evils have crept in and, we suppose this is inevitable with any form of human government, and will be as long as man is finite, but you betray one prevailing weakness, and admit what we have said before in this discussion when you say that people have been trusting to the old parties all their lives to do these things for them. That's it. There has been too much trusting to others the important things that it is our business to do for ourselves and that no other can do and you seem to still intimate that your leaders in the new party must do them for you. You will be bitterly disappointed as long as you continue in that rut and you will founder upon the very rock that you now so bitterly condemn. You must attend to your primaries and run your own business in whatever party you belong or schemers will wreck your hopes even as you now say they have done. Humanity cannot prevent the existence of these schemers but can control them. If the republican party has become corrupt the good men within it are as much to blame as the schemers because the good men should control it and if by their indifference and trust in leaders they fail to do it neither can they accomplish the good they seek in any party. True, singly they can accomplish nothing, but there is no necessity for losing all the time necessary to organize anew when all they have to do is to wake up and control the organizations that already exist—but we note that you say that you also must have capable and sympathetic leaders. (Still trusting all to leaders!) Well, if that be true, and our "method is to destroy your leaders then it is also true that the JOUNAL seeks your good for such "leaders" of yours as we have been criticising are everything but true to your best interests even though some of them do pretend a vast amount of overflowing sympathy. You complain that the JOURNAL misquotes you and yet you continually misinterpret our position. For instance you say that we are acting solely in the interest of old parties. That is where you are totally wrong and wilfully wrong for you know, or ought to, having read the JOURNAL for so long that we seek only to subserve the best interests of the people as a whole and that the only difference between us lies in the simple fact that we do not agree upon the proper methods for accomplishing that, unless, perhaps, you wish only to subserve the interests of a class without regard to the balance of mankind. We should differ their very materially. As to that Kansas affair you well know that your party had to put its principles in its pockets to elect a democrat and there is no chance for further argument on that point. Those leaders that you say you must have admit it and it would be in poor taste for you, after you have created them and endowed them with so many virtues, to pretend to deny it. In fact, while trying to gloss Martin over you admit it was a mistake and yet in the same breath try to prove it a brilliant victory. It is just such mistakes as will continue to occur under your present leadership for it is deliberately planned on their part and all they are after in the game, and after you have fooled away a great deal of time following your ignis fatuus you will some day awake to this fact. As regards Donnelly you seem to have got the cart before the horse. It was the common people that waked him up, after he had vainly sought office in the old parties, and suggested the idea that here was at last a chance for him and he has assiduously worked the mine ever since—but always insisted that he must have some office so that he could work better. Because he was not nominated, as he wanted to be two years ago, he put his sleuth hound on Owen's track and dogged him to death. Last fall he was nominated and was very pleasant all through the campaign but tried to betray your party into an alliance with democrats. After such object lessons we should think light would begin to dawn upon your inward consciousness. As to giving Donnelly a rest, he has been given a rest by every party in existance, but like the Paddy's flea he wont stay rested. Down him, and take your finger up just a little and lo, yonder he is basking serenely in the smiles of some other party—still hunting for office. We did not know that we accused you (personally,) of considering him a paragon, but now you speak of it, it does look as though your party was somewhat more stuck on him than anything he ever did for you would warrant. We are glad to know that you as an individual do not so regard him, but we fear that you have made too much of a personal application of what we have said about your party leaders when it was not so intended. You have made plain to us one fact, and that is that you as an individual are not in hearty sympathy with what your party leaders are attempting to carry out for you seem honest in your letters.

Fisher Bulletin:—Newspaper editing is a "queer" amusement. If you give a man a "puff," he never sees it; but let one line against him appear, and he sees it before the paper is off the press, and while he would not have time to stop on the street to "thank you" he has time to run all over town to denounce the editor who seeks to print all the news.

Northwest Magazine:—A gentleman from Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, stopped off at Crookston, on his way down to St. Paul. He found wheat selling for eight cents more a bushel in the Minnesota town than in his own place, and pursuing his inquiries he discovered that good coal oil could be bought for fifteen cents a gallon, while he was obliged to pay forty-five or fifty for a poor article at home. No wonder there is discontent in Canada over the present condition of affairs. The movement for Canadian independence, which to most of its advocates means the necessary first step towards union with the States, is growing every day.

This is Meant for You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly meant to include you.

A PROTECTORATE.

THE AMERICAN FLAG WAVES OVER HONOLULU.

At the Request of the Provisional Government Minister Stevens Declares the Hawaiian Islands Under the Protection of Uncle Sam Pending Further Negotiations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The most important news brought by the steamer Australia which arrived from Honolulu is that Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the islands. The act was acknowledged at 9 in the morning of the 1st inst., when the stars and stripes were raised over Alinolani hall and Minister Stevens issued the following proclamation:

To the Hawaiian People:

At the request of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian islands for the protection of life and property and public buildings on Hawaiian soil as far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional government. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington. JOHN L. STEVENS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

United States Legation, Feb. 1, 1893.

Approved and executed by C. C. Wilts, captain United States navy, commanding the United States steamship Boston.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The Hawaiian Advertiser Gives Details of the Event.

The Advertiser says, regarding the Stevens proclamation that the action was pricipally due to the incessant agitation on the part of certain whites, who have always been the curse of the country, coupled with English and native newspaper efforts to discredit and block the new government. These agencies spread through the town a feeling of uneasiness and distrust.

The provisional government concluded that some positive step was necessary and it would be wisest to call on the United States for direct assistance.

The Advertiser, continuing, says: At 8:30 a. m., on the first, the Boston's battallion was landed under Lieutenant Commander Swinburn, and sent up to the government building where detachments from the volunteer companies provisional government were drawn up. Lieutenant Rush read Mr. Stevens' proclamation and on the stroke of nine the star spangled banner fluttered up on the staff on the tower.

The flag was saluted by troops and marines, and the heavier guns of the Boston, and Hawaii was under Uncle Sam's wing for the time being at least.

Recognized by the British Consul.

In a communication to the executive council of the provisional government dated Jan. 19, British Minister Wodehouse recognized the provisional government, pending instructions from the home office. The provisional government's volunteer army is increasing visibly. Legislative hall and other rooms in the government building have been converted into barracks for the men. James B. Castle has been appointed secretary of the executive and advisory councils of the new regime.

Repealed the Lottery Act.

The government has repealed the lottery act and it is reported that the holders of the franchise will bring a suit for damages, claiming that a franchise for twenty-five years is a vested right which cannot be withdrawn. A law has been passed forbidding importation of arms and ammunition by any one except the government.

The eldest daughter of United States Minister Stevens was drowned at Kukaiau recently.

TO ANNEX HAWAII.

The New York Herald Says Harrison Will Do It.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: Annexation of Hawaii has been decided on. I am told that President Harrison has fully made up his mind as to the proper course to pursue. In fact, I am told he had already given the annexation commissioners assurances entirely satisfactory to them of the course to be adopted by the present administration.

The president has no intention of leaving this matter for the next administration to settle. His message to congress, now under preparation, is about completed, and by Wednesday will be before the house and senate.

I am informed that President Harrison is devoting much consideration to this message, intending to make it the strongest state paper of his term, and a fitting close to the administration he has given the country.

THE INDIAN MURDERERS.

Two of the Pine Ridge Reds Brought to Deadwood for Trial.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 11.—Marshal Frye and deputies arrived from Rushville during the morning having in charge Fights With and Too Too, the surviving Indians implicated in the recent trouble on White river, the latter being a son of Two Sticks. Accompanying them were six Indian police, including Captain Thunder Bear and Lieutenant Joe Bush.

Too Too made a desperate effort to strangle himself with a handkerchief at the agancy, but was discovered in time to save his life.

The Indians told a reporter that they killed the cowboys because the Messiah ordered them to. They are confined in the county jail, pending the action of the grand jury.

Woman Suffrage in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Feb. 10.—The senate has passed the resolution to submit the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution to a vote of the people by a vote of 82 to 5.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Feb. 7

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate in executive session confirmed the extradition treaty with Russia and then took up the automatic car coupler bill and discussed it without action.

The house discussed without final disposition the legislative appropriation bill.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The morning hour in the senate was spent for the most part in the consideration and passage of bills on the calendar. At 1 o'clock the senators proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives and there took part in the ceremony of counting the votes of presidential electors. Afterwards the railroad automatic car coupler bill was taden up and debated until the hour of adjournment without any definite action being taken.

The event in the house during the day was, of course, the counting of the electoral votes and this passed off without any incident of importance. Grover Cleveland was declared to be the national selection of the people for the office of president and Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The legislative bill consumed the remainder of the day, but no result was reached.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It was silver day in the house and the friends of silver were very numerous in the fight. By a majority of 9 they sustained the demand for the previous question on the resolutian setting apart two days for the consideration of the bill repealing the Sherman act. Had not the previous question been ordered a cloture amendment would have been sprung upon the house and the struggle would have been continued, but when it was ordered the advocates of the repeal bill gracefully passed under the yoke and allowed the resolution to be recommitted without making any strong objection. This action in the opinion of members sounds the death knell of any silver legislation in the present congress. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, which finally passed.

The senate spent the entire day discussing the automatic car coupler bill.

Friday, Feb. 10.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house spent the day in discussing the pension appropriation bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Mutchler, Grotu, Tarsney, McKinney and O'Neil. The bill carries an appropriation of $166,000,000.

The senate considered the car coupler bill, but did not reach a vote in the measure.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The bill to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railreads by compelling railway companies to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes, and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes, was finally disposed of in the senate. The substitute for the house bill in last session was agreed to and the bill was passed—yeas 39, nays 10. It now goes back to the house.

The house discussed the pensions appropriation bill without result. Republicans filibustered against an attempt by the Democrats to limit the debate and came out victorious. Eulogies were delivered in memory of the late Edward F. McDonald, of New Jersey, and adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 13.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The bill intended to secure the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal occupied the afternoon in the senate. It provides that 3 per cent. bonds of the company to the amount of $100,000,000 shall be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the government of the United States. These bonds to be issued according as money is actually paid out by the company in the construction of the canal. The government is then to own the capital steck of the company with the exception of 12,000,000 shares. The importance of this guarantee by the government was demonstrated in a speech by Mr. Fry, of Maine, who undertook to show that the work with the guarantee could be fully completed at a cost of $100,000,000 and the fixed charges would be only $5,000,000 a year outside of a sinking fund, whereas, without the guarantee, the cost would be not less than $200,000,000 and its fixed charges $14,000,000 a year. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, discussed the diplomatic features of the measure.

The house spent the day in discussing District of Columbia measures.

AUTHORITIES ALARMED.

The Delaware River at Trenton Higher Than Ever Before.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The authorities are alarmed over the condition of the river. No water for drinking purposes has been obtainable for four days, the pump house at the reservoir being disabled by the ice. All the bridges across the Delaware between Trenton and Lambertville are now in danger, as the ice is pressed against the abutments and is gradually undermining them. The flour mills of the city all came to a standstill during the day owing to the inundation of their lower floors and altogether there are now 6,000 handsout of employment. The Delaware is higher than ever before in its history, and the submerging of the business streets in the heart of the city is probable. An effort will be made to dislodge sufficient ice by the use of dynamite to break the gorge.

BLAINE'S WILL.

His Entire Estate Bequeathed to His Wife.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—The will of James G. Blaine was presented for probate Monday. It was executed in Washington, Jan. 7, twenty days before his death. He bequeaths to his son James and his daughters Margaret and Harriet each the sum of $50 and to his three grandchildren each the sum of $25, the residue of the estate going to his wife, Harriet S. Blaine.

Balloting Without Result.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 13.—Interest in the selection of a United States senator about died out during the day. Forty legislators were absent. In the sixty-first and sixty-second ballots there was no result.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 13, 1893.

HOGS—No receipts and no trading.

CATTLE—Steady and active; good demand. Prime steers, $3.75@4.50; good steers, $3.00@3.50; prime cows, $2.75@3.50; good cows, $2.25@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.75@2.35; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves, $2.50@3.25; stockers, $2.00@2.50; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.75.

SHEEP — Steady. Muttons, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50.

Receipts: Cattle, 150; calves, 10.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13, 1893.

WHEAT — May opening, 71c; highest, 71c, lowest, 70⅝c; close, 70⅞c. July opening, 73½c: highest, 73⅛c; lowest, 73c; close, 73⅛c; On Track—No. 1 hard, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 67c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Feb. 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Market weak, 10@15c lower.

HOGS—Market weak, 5@10c lower. Heavy, $8.40@8.60; mixed and medium, $8.25@8.60; light, $8.25@8.40.

SHEEP—Market weak.

Receipts: Cattle, 19,000; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 12,000.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 7.—Senator McMillan offered a concurrent resolution designed to cut the session short on March 22 by a sine die adjournment, and providing that no bills shall be introduced after March 1, except upon request of the governor. Committee on rules.

Senator Hompe opened out on the bill relating to disbursements in civil actions. It was defeated 18 to 26.

The inheritance tax bill was then taken up and passed without debate, only eight votes being cast in the negative.

A number of bills of minor importance also passed.

Almost the entire time of the house was occupied in the introduction of bills. Among the most important was one by Mr. Hinrichs, providing that the death penalty shall be inflicted in the state prison at Stillwater, and that a special room be fitted up within the prison walls for that purpose. The bill also provides for the repeal of the John Day Smith law.

H. F. 12, to tax railroad lands, Markham. Passed, with but one negative vote, that of Mr. Elliott, of Hennepin. Several other bills were passed, but none of importance.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 8.—In the house a joint resolution was passed recommending the election of United States senators by the people. Most of the morning session was taken up in discussion of the substitute for Jacobson's elevator site bill.

At the afternoon session of the house Representative Horton's pool room bill was taken up. The bill was introduced simply to close the pool rooms of St. Paul and Minneapolis and contained this clause: "Provided that this act shall not apply to the actual enclosure of any fair or race track association incorporated under the laws of this state during the actual time of the meetings of said associations." In committee of the whole the house struck out this saving clause and unanimously recommended the bill to pass as amended.

There were only two bills on the senate calendar. The first was Senator Davis' bill relating to limitations of actions. It created a long debate and was finally defeated. The other measure, Senator Craig's bill to compel the selection of swamp lands by railroads, was passed without a dissenting vote.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 9.—The opening business of the house was a protest from citizens of Brown county against the passage of the bill for a new capitol and urging the building of state elevators at Duluth, with a capacity of 20,000,000 bushels.

Majority and minority reports were handed in from the judiciary committee on the bill increasing liability for death by accident from $5,000 to $12,500, the majority favoring it.

At the afternoon session of the house the anti-pool room bill, unanimously recommended to pass at Wednesday's session in committee of the whole, after striking out the proviso permitting pool selling at race tracks, was taken up. The horsemen on the floor raised the cry that such a measure would kill every race and fair association in the state, and the measure was defeated by a vote of 45 to 39.

In the senate the first business was the calling up of Senator Donnelly's resolution for county elevators erected by the issuance of county bonds. It was unanimously adopted. It directs the committee on grain and warehouses to make an examination of the scheme.

After the passage of the "local improvement bill" the senate went into committee of the whole, with Senator Nelson in the chair. The free silver memorial was at the head of general orders, and the senate again proceeded to discuss the subject. Several amendments were offered, and several speeches made on the resolution. The amendments were all voted down and the original resolution was adopted 30 to 14.

Friday, Feb. 10.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 10.—There were introduced in both houses during the day a bill drawn by the Grain Growers' association, which combines all the principal points in all the bills of this kind previously introduced in both houses. It provides as follows:

The bill creates a board of seven citizens to be known as the grain board, to be appointed by the governor and removed for cause. Their terms of office are to be six years each at compensation of $5 per day each. They are to hold four meetings each year. This board is to select sites at Duluth for elevators to hold 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and at St. Paul near the Mississippi river for elevators to hold 5,000,000 bushels of wheat. The title to the sites are to be acquired only by condemnation proceedings. The bill provides that the elevators shall be erected after competitive bids for plans and for construction according to the plans that have been duly advertised for. Work is to be given to lowest bidder. The elevators are to be so constructed that wheat lots may be kept separate, even if not larger than car lots. Warehouses holding 1,000,000 bushels of wheat shall be erected at Duluth and St. Paul within six months after the first contracts are let. The bill appropriates $150,000 in 1893 and $100,000 semi-annually from the grain fund derived from the gross earnings of railroad companies until a sufficient amount has been set apart to complete all the elevators.

The senate discussed Leavitt's income tax bill and the bill to make insurance valid whether premium notes were paid or not.

The house passed a bill prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes in this state.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 11—The senate has defeated Leavitt's income tax bill. The measure was recommended to pass in committee of the whole, and as soon as the committee arose Senator Leavitt moved to adopt the report; Mr. Tawney moved to indefinitely postpone. The vote on Mr. Tawney's motion was 22 to 22, so it was lost. The vote on Mr. Leavitt's motion was 22 ayes to 23 noes, so the motion was lost. A motion to reconsider was lost by the same vote.

Senator Sanborn's free silver memorial was the only measure on the calendar, and was defeated by a vote of 20 to 23.

In the house Hiler Horton moved to reconsider the vote by which his bill to prohibit pool selling was defeated. Mr. Dunn moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr. Dunn's motion was carried by a vote of 48 to 21. F. M. Wilson's bill to increase the salary of the clerk of the supreme court was also defeated when taken up.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill making it bribery for a legislator to accept or a railroad to offer passes.

A resolution was also offered for printing 10,000 copies of the reports of the grain investigation committee two years ago.

Several bills from the calendar were passed, including the one prohibiting employers interfering with the rights of citizenship of their employes.

Monday, Feb. 13.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 13.—Short afternoon sessions were held by both the senate and the house Monday.

In the senate, after a large number of resolutions were handed in, the following bills were recommended to pass: S. F. 23, Senator Wood, making the threshing a first lien on the grain; S. F. 135, Senator Craven, repealing chapter 43, Laws of 1887, relating to cartways; S. F. 161, Senator Keller, to prevent the sale of adulterated coffee, unless the package containing the same be marked "Coffee Substitute." The senate then adjourned.

The house held a very brief session, and after the opening routine and reports of committees, adopted a patriotic resolution introduced by Hon. P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul, as a humble tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The house then adjourned in honor of the martyr president's natal day.

Governor Nelson has appointed Conde Hamlin assistant judge advocate general in Minnesota, with the rank of lieutenant colonel on his staff.

That Timber.

Speaking of the St. Paul Globe's the recent attack upon Gov. Nelson, Mississippi Valley Lumberman says: A writer in the Globe seeks to make polical capital out of the fact that the timber on the Indian reservations in Minnesota is about to be put on the market. The charge is made by the correspondent, writing from Washington, that Gov. Nelson is in league with Messrs. Walker and Pillsbury to secure the timber for much less than it is really worth, and rob the Indians of their wealth as represented in this timber. So far as Gov. Nelson is concerned, be it said, he secured the passage of the bill providing that the timber be sold in response to a very clamorous demand in the northern part of the state that the timber be thrown upon the market. In the legislation he was opposed by Mr. Walker who believed that the interests of the lumbermen could best be subserved by holding the timber as a forest reserve and until the demand for lumber could not be met from other sources of supply. Every possible safeguard was thrown about the method for the disposal of the timber. The plan finally provided for in the bill has not met with the approval of the lumbermen, because it named a minimum price greater than that which at that time had been paid for timber, and provided further that the land should be sold in forty acre tracts. The opposition of Mr. Walker and other lumbermen to the passage of the bill was so persistent that Mr. Nelson, then representative in congress, with characteristic pugnacity got into the bill pretty much everything that they did not want. As governor of Minnesota, Mr. Nelson now will have no more to do with the sale of the lands than any private citizen of Minnesota. The matter is entirely in the hands of the secretary of the interior. Unfortunately the work of appraisal and the sale will not be completed before the change of administration, and much of the work which has been done is likely to be undone. It can be safely promised, however, that no timber has ever been put upon the market which will be sold in so absolutely fair a manner as will the timber on these Minnesota reservations. The wards of the government, the Indians, are likely to profit by the sale as no other tribes, similarly possessed, have profited. The stuff from the Washington correspondent of the Globe is the worst lot of partisan rot that has appeared in print in many a day. The purpose of the publication seems to have been chiefly to besmerch the reputations of Governor Nelson and Senators Washburn and Davis and Messrs. Walker and Pillsbury, and defend one Wm. Bull, who was appointed and appraiser presumably discharged by Secretary Noble for cause. The correspondent says Mr. Bull was an expert timber estimator and a resident of Washington. Expert timber appraisers do not find Washington a profitable field for their operations and can uniformly command good positions in the timbered states. It is safe to assert that Mr. Bull sought the position for illegitimate purposes and that fact having been clearly disclosed, or his utter incompetency established, that he was promptly discharged. Meantime the Globe should bear in mind that if any scandal attaches to the sale of this Indian reservation timber, it would be credited to the incoming administration, for which it is the sponser. But The Lumberman believes that the timber will be sold in a manner entirely above criticism, and entirely in accord with the most carefully guarded law ever put on statute books. It is a pity that all the other timber lands recently thrown upon the market were not disposed of in as fair a manner as is proposed for the disposition of these lands.

The School of Agriculture.

ST. ANTHONY PARK, Feb. 13, 1893.

ED. JOURNAL:—The state school of agriculture is situated about half way between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and about one mile from the nearest station, St. Anthony Park. The street cars between the two cities pass near the school, which is very conveniently and centrally located on the most beautiful and commanding site to be found in this vicinity. The comforts and conveniences of the school can hardly be overrated. The rooms in which the boys live are light, cheerful and homelike; they are heated by steam and are well furnished.

The cost to each student for board, washing, heating and lighting has not exceeded twelve dollars per month.

All the buildings on the place are substantial, attractive and well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. Pendergast hall, a four story brick structure erected in 1890, is undoubtedly the finest building on the place. In the basement are the bath rooms, engine room and gymnasium; on the first floor are two recitation rooms and the assembly room; the other three floors are divided into thirty dormitories, accommodating eighty boys. The Home building is three stories high, containing kitchen, dining room, an excellent library, pleasant parlor and about a dozen dormitories. The farm house is a very fine building and some of the boys live there, since all the rooms intended for them are filled to overflowing. The dairy hall is a new structure; in it are located the offices of the different members of the experiment station corps The dairy rooms in which butter and cheese making are taught, are on the first floor. In the basement there is a large recitation room and an engine room. The labratory is a two-story building used for station work and for the benefit of the boys in physics and chemistry. In the veterinary hospital the best methods of treating animal diseases are taught objectively. In one wing of the large barn the boys receive instruction in manual training and geometrical drawing.

When this school opened it had but seventeen students. It now has one hundred and forty enrolled, which fact alone shows that the school is prospering. Its object is to give the student a good practical education, one that will fit them for the farm and which will be helpful to them as useful members of the communities in which they live and as good citizens of the state.

Hoping to see many new students from our county here next fall, I am

Yours respectfully,

A. M. CAMPION.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The annual Mardi Gras festival opened at New Orleans Monday.

The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parana, is announced officially.

August Johnson, aged 45, walked into an open shaft of the Winthrop mine, near Ishpeming, Mich., falling 200 feet, and was instantly killed.

Three unknown persons, supposed to be two young men and a boy, were drowned in the Mystic river near the foot of Baldwin street, Charleston, Mass., while skating.

An electric railway between New York and Philadelphia is contemplated. A newly invented motor and overhead track will be used, and the distance, it is claimed, will be made in half an hour.

The Unconditional club of Albany, N. Y., gave a Lincoln birthday dinner Monday night at the Delavan House. Three hundred Republicans from all over the country sat down to the banquet board. Chauncey M. Depew was the speaker of the evening.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the city council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on first day of March 1893 and terminating on 28th day of Feb. 1894, by the following persons, and at the following places, as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit:

On the first floor of the brick building on lot 2 block 4 Fletcher & Houston's addition to City of Crookston T. G. THOMPSON.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said city council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the city hall in said City of Crookston in Polk county, on Tuesday the 14th day of March A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 14th day of Feb. A. D. 1893.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

My Sweetheart's Face
—that's my wife's you know—wears a cheerful, life-is-worth-living expression, ever since I presented her a box of
KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP
She is always recommending *Kirk's* soaps to her friends—says she is through with experiments—has just what she needed to make labor easy, and ensure perfectly clean clothes. She knows what she's talking about—don't forget it.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
Dusky Diamond Tar Soap The Soap for Cuts Wounds and Bruises

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LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all the Towns of Polk County.
CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.
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A. G. GALLASCH. Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
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REDUCE
Our Stock
—OF—
Dry Goods
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ANY PRICE.
COME
IN
AND
SEE!
GERVAIS & GERVAIS.

THE GOLDEN CAVES.

BY
CHARLES B. LEWIS.
"M. QUAD."

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CHAPTER XXIV.

Three days after discovering the cave of gold the outlaw band was ready to break camp and head for civilization. The contents of the cave had been weighed and estimated, and the sum in dollars and cents was beyond their wildest expectations. The precious metal was stored in the bottom of the wagon and every one felt exultant and good natured.

Every man but Taylor. He could not fail to notice that he was regarded as an interloper. From the hour of finding the cave the renegades made every effort to render his position so disagreeable that he would take his departure, but he refused to go. He was a determined and persistent man, and had they known him better they would have held him in fear instead of contempt. He had smothered his anger and affected not to hear the remarks flung out for his benefit, and he had worked as hard as any one in bringing down and storing away the gold.

On the evening before they were to leave Taylor determined to settle matters one way or the other, and he took opportunity to ask:

"Has it been decided yet which route we are to take?"

"Certainly," replied Bob.

"Which is it?"

"Look yere, stranger," exclaimed Bob, as he fired up, "has any of this crowd axed fur your advice?"

"I haven't pretended to advise. As one of the party, and as having a fifth interest in the treasure, I am naturally interested in knowing which route we are to travel by."

"Whar did you git an interest in this gold?" demanded Bob.

"As one of the discoverers."

"Humph! Look yere, stranger, you want to go slow! You forced yourself into this crowd, and it's for us to say whether you stay or go. We don't want to turn a man out here to lose his ha'r, but if he talks too sassy he'll hev to go. When we get out o' this we may feel like remembering you fur the little you've done, and we may not. We make no promises. Understand, however, that you have no claims on the treasure—not the slightest."

Taylor ground his teeth in rage. He had staked all and was likely to lose all. The thought maddened him, and had he not been a cool and calculating villain he would have forced a climax then and there, which must have cost him his life. He maintained silence for a few minutes, and then said:

"Well, boys, I meant no harm, and I hope no one has any hard feelings. You'd have found the cave without me, of course, and you own the team. I'm satisfied you will do the fair thing by me when we get through, and so let's say no more about it."

"That's sensible," replied Bob, and the matter was dropped.

Taylor wandered away from the camp a short distance, apparently to gather firewood, but really to give vent to his feelings by communing with himself.

"The fools!" he hissed when a safe distance away. "Not one of them will ever leave the plains except that some one carries his dead body away! They don't know me. They think I'm a cur to be kicked or petted at pleasure, but they are trifling with a demon. They think to beat me out of my share, but I'll take all—every ounce!"

And as soon as he had left the fire the outlaws drew closer together and Bob said:

"We'd better shoot him tonight as he sleeps. He's bound to trouble us."

"No—wait," replied one of the others. "We've got a long pull before us, with plenty of redskins in the way. He's plucky and a good shot. When we don't need him any longer somebody's rifle can go off by accident and we'll leave his bones for the wolves to pick."

It was settled that way, and when Taylor returned each of the men had a word for him, as if to show they held no grudge.

The night passed without alarm, and at the first sign of day all were up and making ready for a start. When a hasty breakfast had been eaten and the team hitched up Taylor learned for the first time that the outlaws were going to attempt to push through to Fort Sully. They had canvassed the matter and concluded that this route would be safest. The inpour of gold seekers was more from the west, and the Indians would naturally gather on that frontier. And by following the Cheyenne river they would be sure of wood, water and grass the entire journey.

Once started, the outlaws were for pushing ahead at a rapid pace, and by noon they had cleared the foothills and were on the open plains. During the day each one of the four made a special effort to be pleasant to Taylor, but he was not to be hoodwinked by their hypocrisy. They had showed their hand in camp, and he was satisfied that he was to be counted out. He felt, too, that they were hatching some plan to get rid of him before the journey was ended, and his chuckle was fiendish as his fingers lovingly caressed the bottle of poison he carried in his pocket.

There was murder in every heart, but God's sun shone clear and bright over all as the party pressed forward to make the first day's distance as long as possible. Not an Indian was seen during the day, and the outlaws were in good spirits when night closed down and they went into camp on the banks of a rivulet carrying its waters toward the Cheyenne.

When it came time to post sentries Taylor volunteered to take the first watch. He wanted to be by himself, that he might think and plan, but his offer was brusquely refused and one of the outlaws posted. This was proof that they distrusted him, but he took no notice of the slight. When wrapped in his blanket he gritted his teeth with rage and whispered to himself:

"One insult more or less does not count. I'll stand by to mock them when they writhe and thirst and scream out in their agony, and before they are dead they shall see me drive off with the treasure."

There was no alarm during the night, and before sundown the next day the party reached the forks of the Cheyenne, where the soldiers were in camp. Before entering the camp Bob cautioned each man to preserve the strictest secresy regarding their adventures and the contents of the wagon, and camp was made about a quarter of a mile from the tents of the soldiers.

The outlaws kept a sharp outlook on Taylor for awhile, as if fearful that he meant to betray them, but their suspicions did him injustice. He had other plans, and they were plans to be carried out after the encampment had been left behind.

The outlaw leader was the only one who went into camp and reported, and when he returned he brought something with him which made Taylor's heart beat with delight. It was a two gallon jug of whisky which he had purchased from a gold seeker's outfit stopping on the other side of the encampment for the night.

"That perfects my plans!" he chuckled as Bob came in with the jug, "and they are doomed men!"

Each outlaw was told to help himself, but Taylor was not invited. This was another slight, deliberately intended, and was a further proof that the quartet considered him an interloper. It was a long distance yet to Fort Sully, with danger menacing every mile of it, and but for this fact Taylor would have been driven out of camp. Five rifles were better than four in a brush with the redskins.

The outlaw party moved on to the east at an early hour next morning, and as the traveling was good and nothing occurred to interrupt their progress a full thirty miles was covered before sundown came and they went into camp on the bank of the river.

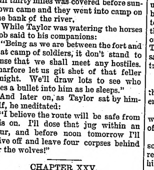
While Taylor was watering the horses Bob said to his companions:

"Being as we are between the fort and that camp of soldiers, it don't stand to sense that we shall meet any hostiles. Tharfore let us git shet of that feller tonight. We'll draw lots to see who fires a bullet into him as he sleeps."

And later on, as Taylor sat by himself, he meditated:

"I believe the route will be safe from this on. I'll dose that jug within an hour, and before noon tomorrow I'll drive off and leave four corpses behind for the wolves!"

CHAPTER XXV.



He did it quickly and deftly.

It was long past dark when supper had been eaten. That the outlaws meditated some evil was clear to Taylor from their demeanor. He had been repeatedly snubbed and insulted during the day, but now that they had arranged their plan to kill him they greeted him with a hearty good will.

"They mean murder!" he said to himself as he looked from one to another, and it occurred to him that they must have planned to kill him while he slept. He, however, returned joke for joke and laugh for laugh, and to have seen the five sitting about the campfire one would have thought them the truest friends.

"I don't calkerlate we shall even see an Injun on this trip," said the outlaw leader, as he finally knocked the ashes from his pipe, "but in course we can't be sure of it. We must tharfore post a sentry, as usual. Say, Taylor, I hope ye ar' feelin good natured?"

"Oh, yes."

"Didn't know but I riled ye back thar at the old camp. I wasn't feelin well when ye jumped on me about the gold. We sheer and sheer alike, in course. You get a fifth."

"But as you have the team, and as you are four to one in case we are attacked, I shall be satisfied with less than that," replied Taylor.

"Well, you jest sot your own figgers and it will be all right," continued Bob. "Now, then, let's get to sleep."

Taylor went to the wagon after his blankets. He had planned just what to do, and he did it quickly and deftly. Had the men been watching him he would not have been detected. He removed the cork from the jug, emptied the poison from his bottle therein, gave the jug a few shakes, and returned to the fire humming a jolly air and evidently in good spirits. The outlaw selected to stand the first watch took his station under the cottonwoods a hundred feet away, the blazing brands were scattered and in fifteen minutes the four men wrapped in their blankets appeared to be buried in slumber. Three of them perhaps were, but Taylor was never so wide awake in his life. His life never before depended on it. He noticed that the three outlaws lay down close together, leaving him alone and several feet away, and he figured it out:

"They have arranged to kill me, and it will be when the sentry is changed. When he comes in to wake the other man up he is to do the deed. I must be wide awake and prepared for him."

And now came night and solitude on the plain. Men who have not experienced it can have but a faint understanding of its weirdness—its awful solemnity—the fear that creeps into the heart of the wakeful listener and unnerves him.

Chee-wee! Chee-wee! Chee-wee!

It is only the voice of the tree toad, but it makes every nerve tingle and the breath come shorter. The notes broke in on a silence as profound as the grave; they cease and the silence which returns is appalling.

Step! Step! Step!

It is only the footfalls of a timid rabbit yards away, but they reach the strained ears with terrible distinctness and make the perspiration start from every pore.

Rustle! Rustle! Rustle!

The listener almost cries out as he starts up. It is a harmless snake making his way through the dry grass, but the sound might have signaled an Indian creeping into camp to do bloody work.

He-wich! He-wich! He-wich!

It is only the note of a queer, wee bird which flits at night over those vast solitudes, but it has made hundreds of brave men shiver with alarm.

An hour has gone by in the camp on the Big Cheyenne. The sentinel does not close his eyes, but feeling quite secure from danger he leans against a tree and gives himself up to his thoughts. Taylor has a thousand wild thoughts—a score of plans—a longing to have time hurry up and bring the worst.

A wolf comes skulking over the earth to sniff and smell and growl and wonder, but the sentinel neither sees nor hears.

The wee night bird ceases its notes and alights on a branch over the sentinel's head and looks down upon him with curious eyes.

A rattlesnake which has been in hiding under a brush heap on the bank of the stream now comes forth and races swiftly past the rear end of the wagon to another hiding place.

The awful solitude affects the horses as much as the men. They have laid themselves down to sleep, but they are uneasy and wakeful. Their ears work back and forth. Their eyes are strained to pierce the gloom, and nothing keeps them down but the fear of breaking in on the solitude if they should get up. They softly scent the air. One would say they had a feeling that some awful tragedy was at hand.

Two hours passed away.

"Time must be most up," whispered the outlaw sentinel as he finally straightened up and looked about him.

"The trial must be close at hand!" whispered Taylor as he noted the action of the sentinel.

Ten minutes later the outlaw walked softly back to the sleepers. When he reached the bodies of his friends he laid his rifle on the ground, drew his knife and had made two steps toward Taylor when the latter suddenly sat up, yawned, looked about him in a sleepy way and then discovered the sentinel and said:

"Oh, it's you, eh? I dreamed that one of the horses was walking over me. Everything quiet?"

"Yes!" stammered the would be murderer, who expected to strike his victim as he slept.

"Well, I think I'll turn out and have a smoke," said Taylor, and suiting the action to the words he flung off his blanket, arose and began to fill his pipe.

In retreating from him the outlaw kicked against Bob, who sprang up in alarm with a curse, and in a minute the two others were awake. The one who was to relieve the sentinel made ready to go out, but before he left, the outlaw leader said:

"Some one deserves a clubbing for turning us out in the middle of the night. One of you bring out that jug of whisky."

All knew that Taylor was to be killed as he slept. All saw that he was alive and unharmed, and that some blunder had occurred. But there was no opportunity for explanations. One of the men quickly brought the jug and a cup, and beginning with the leader each poured down a stiff drink.

Taylor had his pipe alight, and not one of the quartet addressed him nor offered him any of the liquor.

"Now, keep yer eyes open," said Bob to the sentinel, "and we'll turn in agin and go to sleep."

CHAPTER XXVI.

The ocean has its thrilling mysteries and awful tragedies, and the plains and prairies have theirs as well.

One of the outlaws walked off in the darkness to stand sentry for the next two hours, and the other four men laid down to sleep again, each taking his place as before. In two minutes the camp was as silent as the grave, and the specter of murder which came out of the gloom and hovered over the recumbent forms was seen by no mortal eye.

At the end of five minutes a wolf's long drawn, faraway howl was heard, and a shiver passed over the listening sentinel as the lonesome sounds reached his ears. There was a warning in that howl—a menace, a wail—which whispered of tragedy.

Taylor heard it as well, and he grew pale and held his breath. He had braced himself to carry out a part, but he was fearful that his nerve might give way before the end was reached.

Ten minutes passed—twelve—fifteen—twenty.

It was time the powerful poison should begin to act.

Taylor was watching and listening. One of the men moved and groaned.

"Say! Are any of you awake?" called Taylor as he sat up. "I've got terrible pains, and I can't keep still any longer."

"So have I," replied one of the men as he sat up.

Three minutes later the others were aroused, groaning and cursing, and the sentinel came staggering in to gasp out: "Do something for me or I'm a dead man!"

From the way he acted one would have thought Taylor the worst off of all. He groaned, gasped, writhed, twisted, but he had company. The outlaws rolled about on the earth like wounded dogs, and, curiously enough, none of them suspected the cause of their illness. The jug was brought and each drank again, hoping the fiery whisky would ease the pains of what they believed to be colic. It was only after one of the men had fallen in spasms, foaming at the mouth and tearing at the earth with his fingers, that Bob suddenly shouted:

"By heavens, men! but I believe we have all been poisoned."

"How—who by?" shrieked one of his companions.

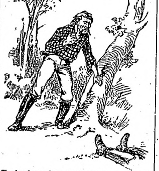
"By—by this infernal cur, if anybody, and I'll have his life!"

Bob pointed at Taylor, who was apparently in convulsions, and then stooped for one of the rifles. As he did so he fell forward upon the earth with a terrible curse, and Taylor sprang up and ran away into the darkness. He did not dare go far, and yet it was horrible for him to linger within hearing.

Strong men who die by poison die hard. It is an awful end. The crouching, hiding, trembling murderer heard them rise and stagger and fall; they raved and wept; they prayed and cursed; in their awful agonies they attacked each other and struggled in death. The night bird was driven away by the cries and shrieks, and the wolf who sat listening and wondering was finally forced to flight by the wails and curses.

* * * * * *

The Big Cheyenne, winding its way through prairie and plain, has seen the sun rise on many scenes of horror, but on none worse than that portrayed in the camp of the outlaws. Four men lay dead and stiff beside the little heap of ashes and blackened brands marking the site of the campfire. Some lay on their backs, their open eyes gazing into the blue vaults of heaven; others were face down, their limbs drawn up and their fingers dug into the soil.



Taylor leaned against a tree for support.

And as the first beam of the golden sun touched the dead, Taylor crept down to gaze upon his work. He came trembling and afraid. His face was ghastly pale, his teeth clicked together and his limbs could hardly support him as he walked. His own brother could not have identified him, so great was the facial change. He did not want to approach—he dreaded the sight which would meet his gaze, but some mysterious power forced him along.

"Revenge is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord."

The fate which the outlaws meted out to the poor gold seekers had recoiled on their own heads, but there was yet another to be punished. Taylor leaned against a tree for support and surveyed the bodies lying before him. He had planned this. There was the wagon—there was the gold—there the horses. He had but to drag the corpses to the bank of the stream and roll them in, and then harness up and move off. The Big Cheyenne would not yield up the corpses for days, and if found who could tell how they died or discover their identity? The route was clear of Indians, and he could tell a plausible story to account for his possession of so much treasure. He had invented a story and gone over it in detail fifty times.

Come! All are dead! Dispose of the corpses. The treasure is yours.

But the man clung to the tree in a dazed sort of a way. A look of terror crept into his eyes, never to leave them again, and he moaned in distress as he looked over the camp. The horses whinnied for water and a change to new feeding ground, but he heeded them not.

The sun climbed higher and higher, but he did not move. A full hour had passed when he suddenly broke forth in a mocking laugh, and this seemed to give him physical strength. He threw up his hands, shouted meaningless words, and turned and fled as if pursued by demons. Half a mile away he hid beneath the bushes, but not for long. Terror roused him up, and he faced the sun and dashed away over the earth as men fly for their lives.

* * * * * *

Night has come again on the great expanse. A dozen miles to the east of the spot where the dead still lie in their stiffness the figure of a man rises from the earth as the dews of heaven fall. It is hard to tell whether it is the face of a man or some wild beast. The eyes are sunken, the lips drawn, the cheeks like those of one who has hungered for a week. He peers this way and that—he skulks and crouches—he indulges in strange and mysterious gestures.

"All dead! All dead! The gold is mine—ha! ha! ha!"

"Revenge is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord."

It is Taylor, and he is a raving lunatic—a madman whose very soul is being shriveled by the awful fire within. Let us leave him to God, himself and the darkness. When the sun comes up again its rays will not soften the pallor of another dead face. There are gaunt, fierce wolves here—great wild eyed beasts who are following at his heels and urging each other to make the first attack.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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IN THE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Grandfather looks from the paneled wall
At grandmother hanging across the hall
In the ripened glow of her stately grace,
And a frown comes over her shadowed face
As he says: "The world has grown askew,
My dear, since we were young—we two.

"Nothing that was is the same today;
Old time fancies are cast away;
All our scruples are laughed to scorn;
All our customs are quite outworn;
Each is seeking for something new—
We were content with the old—we two."

Into the shade of the grim old room
Steal two forms through the twilight's gloom.
Grandfather's eyes are sharp to see,
And a deep voice utters tenderly
"For aye will I love, and love but you,
And we'll follow love to the end—we two."

Grandfather's face has lost its frown,
And his eyes grown softer gaze gently down
On the pair who naught of his watching know,
And grandmother smiles and whispers low,
"One thing goes on as it used to do
In the days when we were young—we two."
—May Lennox in Ladies' Home Journal.

Evidence in Two Murder Cases.

In a case of murder by strangulation the woman who perpetrated the crime had been a nurse in an infirmary and accustomed to lay out dead bodies. After the murder she carried out unthinkingly her professional practice by smoothing the clothes under the body of her victim, placing the legs at full length, the arms out straight by the side and the hands open. The doctor who was called in at once declared such a condition of the body was inexplicable on the supposition of suicide, considering the amount of violence that must have attended the strangulation.

In another case the criminal had attempted to make the death appear like the act of suicide by placing the lower end of the rope near the hand of the deceased, but he selected the left hand, whereas the deceased was right handed, and he did not leave enough rope for either hand to grasp in order to produce the very violent constriction of the neck which had been caused by the two coils on the rope. A surgeon pointed out these things. Both criminals confessed their crimes before execution.—Toronto Mail.

Whittier and Fields.

How the death of Fields affected Whittier may be seen from the following extract of a letter written by the poet to Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and published in The Century:

I miss Fields, it seems to me, more and more—a light too early quenched, a loss irreparable. I cannot tell thee how his death shocked me. Ah, me, if I had only known what was to be! He was my friend of nearly forty years; never a shadow rested for a moment on the sunshine of that friendship. It is a terrible loss. With him it must be well. He loved much, pitied much, but never hated. He was Christlike in kindness and sympathy, and in doing good. How strange that I outlive him! But my turn will soon come. God grant I may meet it with something of his simple trust and cheerfulness.

Western Repartee.

A man from the west was doing a bit of society in the effete east, and he was cornered by a New York woman.

"You western people are so original," she twittered.

"Yes, we say things sometimes," he replied.

"You are very good at repartee, I understand?"

"Come again, please," he said, putting his hand up over his ear.

"You are good at repartee; getting in on your adversary, as it were," she explained.

"Well, yes, we ain't slow," he admitted, "when our guns is in good working condition."—Detroit Free Press.

Another Snake Story.

A resident of St. Clairsville, Pa., vouches for the following snake story: "William Brown, a friend of his, found an artificial egg floating in the river, and it being a good imitation of a hen's egg he cut his initials on it and used it for a nest egg. Last June his mother went to the nest and found a blacksnake in possession. In a few days the egg was missing. One day last week Lou Augustine killed a large blacksnake, and noticing a lump on it stepped on it and out came the artificial egg with 'W' cut on it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

On the Subject of Dress.

"I have not much time to think of dress," said Mrs. Bentham Edwards in an interview, "and I was greatly amused by the remark of a former old landlady, who, anxious that I should look my best at some social gathering, remarked austerely to me, 'Really, madam, you do not dress according to your talents!' Upon which I replied, 'My good woman, if all folks dressed according to their talents, two-thirds, I fear, would go but scantily clothed.'"

Superstition of Two Men.

The late Lord Clifden was firmly persuaded that no luck would ever befall him on the race course unless he wore a particular necktie, and Mr. Frank Popham, the owner of Wild Dayrell, would run back at full speed to avoid meeting a hearse.—London Tit-Bits.

Cowley, who died in 1667, made a remark applicable to new as well as old England about his surprise "to see ladies wear such high shoes that they cannot walk in without one to lead them."

Books on love and the relation of the sexes, whether from the standpoint of a man or a woman, are generally excessively stupid and exasperating.

Simple diet is best, for many dishes bring many diseases, and rich sauces are worse than even heaping several meats upon each other.—Pliny.

There are said to be more ex-Union soldiers in Caldwell county, Mo., than in any other county in that state in proportion to population.

The word "cash" comes from the Chinese. It is the name of a small brass coin the Chinese use, with a square hole in the middle.

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BEDTIME
I TAKE
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PLEASANT
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DRINK

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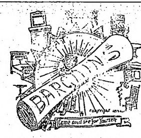
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Crookston, - - - Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank St Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 370.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
[41-47] Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine and twenty hundredths dollars, ($589.20) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary E. Smith, an unmarried woman, to George T. Ladd, bearing date the tenth day of August A. D., 1885, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in book W of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279 therein, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twelve in township 151, of range 47, containing 160 acres more or less in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of March A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 11th, A. D. 1893.

GEORGE T. LADD,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [41-47]

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

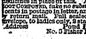
A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.

Address Pond Lily Company,
No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Remedy.



Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. J. Durand and druggists everywhere.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D.; C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Locken.

S. L. COLLINS,

Proprietor of Main Street

Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Valley Roller Mills.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty-seven hundredths dollars ($43.37) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgagee due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42,) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-47) Attorney for Mortgagee.

"In no way can Americans so effectively inform themselves on the subjects that claim public attention from one month to another as by reading the North American Review."

IN THE

North American Review

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

The Right Topics,
By the Right Men,
At the Right Time.

THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind—in morals, politics, science, literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

Subscription Price, $5.00 a year.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

A Dollar Saved IS A Dollar Earned.

DO YOU WANT TO EARN A FEW DOLLARS?

IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR everyone requires some Garden or Flower Seeds, and we have made arrangements with the Weekly Pioneer Press of St. Paul, whereby we are enabled to distribute

SEEDS FREE OF COST.

And we can also furnish THE WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS cheaper than it can be got any other way.

HERE IS THE OFFER we are prepared to make.

For $2.00 we will send

	Regular price.
The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
Polk County Journal 1 year	1 50
20 packages Garden Vegetable Seeds, retail price	1 25
	$3 75

THIS offer is good to New Subscribers, or to Old Ones paying all arrearages and one year in advance. Cash must accompany the order in every case.

Another Offer.

For $1.85 we will send you

	Regular price.
The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
The Polk County Journal 1 year	1 50
An "up to date" Pocket Map of any State in the Union	1 00
	$3 50

These maps are reliable and "up to date," and the map of Illinois includes a map of Chicago, which is valuable to any one contemplating a visit to the World's Fair.

Address

Polk County Journal,
Crookston, Minn.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:4 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago	at 7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon	at 8:19 a. m.

1893			February.			1893
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Mrs. Bert Duntley has been quite seriously sick this week.

F. G. Duffy, of the East Grand Forks Courier was doing business in the city Tuesday.

L. D. Marshall came up from Minneapolis this week looking after business matters.

Take a ticket for the minstrels on the evening of the 22nd and encourage home industry.

Will Peterson was hustling for trade in Fisher and outlying provinces last week. It is a cold day when Will gets left.

Sunday was one of those clear, bright, warm days that come to us occasionally during the winter months laden with bright promises of glad summer time by and by.

Tuesday morning dawned bright and beautiful and everybody found plenty of business shoveling snow for a few hours. But the wheather was quite moderate so it was not so bad.

The Presbyterian society announces a supper for Tuesday evening of next week—the supper is to be prepared and served entirely by gentlemen. Among those who are in it we note the names of Hugh Thompson, A. D. Stephens and others. The idea of those fellows slinging hash and wrestling with pots and kettles!

The social events that occur in the G. A. R. hall on the Friday evenings that the Post is not in session are not without their attractive features. On last Friday evening the ladies of the Relief Corps appeared with refreshments to cheer the hearts of the loyal old boys. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

About twenty Odd Fellows went to Warren on Friday last to attend the funeral of H. J. Bennewitz. The business houses in Warren closed during the ceremonies and it looked like everybody was at the funeral. Mr. B. was a man universally popular and the funeral procession is said to have been the largest ever seen in Marshall county.

We can now rejoice at the sure prospect of warm weather soon.

Max Ericsson came up from St. Paul this week on a business trip.

J. E. Harris, who broke his leg in a runaway scrape awhile ago is able to be out again.

Geo. R. Roberts was in the city on Wednesday of last week and gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Locken & Holmboe expect to remove their goods in the opera house block to their store on Robert street.

A. Sture is moving his store goods into the store in the McKinnon block formerly occupied by Williams & Roberts.

The heaviest snow-storm of the season set in on Monday afternoon preceeded by warm thawy weather during the forenoon.

A committee appointed by the board of county commissioners to examine the county bridges, completed its arduous labors last week.

Twenty-three horses and colts, six cows, and several sets of harness, belonging to Harry Wyand, were sold at auction last Monday, bringing fair prices.

The heavy snow-storm of Monday was followed by a high wind all night which piled "the beautiful" promiscuously and delayed all trains somewhat.

A. Chabot gave a pleasant dancing party at his beautiful residence on Broadway, Monday evening. A goodly number of young people enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent until an early morning hour.

A valentine, addressed to the name of the handsomest young lady in Crookston was put into the postoffice on Monday without a stamp. The young lady got it all right but had to put up for postage—which was hardly a fair deal.

News of the death of H. J. Bennewitz reached the city on Thursday. Mr. B. was one of the first settlers of Warren where he was engaged in the harness-making business and had many friends in this city. He was chief of the Warren fire department and a prominent citizen whose death is deeply deplored. He died very suddenly after an illness of only a few days.

A number of our subscribers took a notion to call in and liquidate last week for which act of thoughtfulness we feel duly grateful. Such little helps as this seems to relieve the monotony of winter life in a wonderful degree and made us feel as though we would like to see others on the same mission. We extend a hearty invitation to all who can to call.

It now seems to be an assured fact that the Great Northern road will be extended to Duluth before another fall and without a doubt the Duluth & Winnipeg road will also be built into the Red River Valley at some point giving us two direct competing lines to the head of the lakes. This may force the Northern Pacific road to also build direct from here to Duluth.

Will, Ed. and Frank Cleary, under the firm name of Cleary Bros. have commenced business in the Reckitt block on Second street. They expect to make a speciality of fine groceries, but at present have a stock of gent's furnishings, clothing, boots, shoes and dry goods, which they purchased at a sacrifice and will sell them at less than cost. The boys are popular and have the necessary amount of hustle to make them successful.

R. P. Roberts has bought a half interest in the steam laundry and will attend to the office work of that institution hereafter. Mr. Hertz will look after the interests of the laundry on the outside, and together they will push the business for all there is in it. The new firm will reach out for more new business from the surrounding towns and villages and Mr. Hertz will have more time to look after this part of the work than heretofore.

A small boy, an iron grey horse and a go-cart, caused some excitement on Main street, Friday evening all because the horse took a notion to run away. The boy hung on to the leathers pluckily, however, and some of the time the boy was on top of the sled but oftener under it, but managed to escape serious injury. The horse was stopped near the old store of Williams & Roberts on Main street, at which time the boy was acting as one runner for the sled but apparently none the worse for his experience.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The idea of a county fair held early seems to be quite popular.

The new elevator in the Fournet block is now making its regular daily trips up and down.

See notice elsewhere of bargain sales for New York Store. They mean business, and if you doubt it call and see.

Sheriff Grundysen went to St. Paul to spend the Sabbath with his wife, who is there sick. He found her improved and hopes to be able to bring her home soon.

The Minnesota State Editorial Association met in St. Paul yesterday for the annual business meeting. We go to press too early to give results this week. A big turnout was anticipated.

Mine host Miller gave a grand dance at the Germania hotel on Monday night. About forty couple participated and it was not until an early hour Tuesday morning that the party broke up.

Dr. Dampier was called to Fertile on Wednesday evening by a dispatch from Dr. Nelson, who wired him to come and assist in the amputation of the toes of a farmer named Furver, who was badly frozen.

Kitty Kursale, the dancing sunbeam of the "U and I" company, is said to have created a veritable furore with that organization. She is young, beautiful and an accomplished comedienne and danseuse.

Tom Erwin was up from Fisher on Monday. Talking of a county fair he said that he thought it would be an excellent idea to have one held early in the summer and he thinks it would be a popular idea.

A. B. Carlton met with an accident on the yard on Wednesday morning while coupling cars that may result in the loss of a finger or two on his left hand. Dr. Dampier dressed the wound and hopes to be able to save the fingers.

Harry Norrie has bought out Priester's interest in the wood yard and will hereafter run the business alone. This business has grown to such proportions as to demand and will receive his entire attention for the future.

News was received in this city that the office of the McIntosh Times was entirely destroyed by fire early this week. We have been unable to learn what Lanman intends to do about continuing, but suppose he will go ahead just the same.

T. G. Thompson has rented room, formerly occupied by Max Ericsson and as soon as he can fix up will open out, probably about March 1st. He will make a specialty of wines and will always carry the choicest brands for family use.

W. O. Wilson says he is going to try business alone for awhile and wishes to assure the public that he will try and keep things up to the usual style, at least, and his aim will always be to improve things to the best of his ability. Call and see him.

The first school examinations for certificates in the county this year will be held as follows: Crookston March 3 and 4; Red Lake Falls, March 10 and 11; McIntosh, March 14 and 15. Superintendent Lommen expects that there will be about 100 applications and the examinations will be held in the court house.

S. L. Collins: Warren people have a way of dealing with the snow on the sidewalks that I think might be adopted by Crookston to advantage. They use a snow plow drawn by six horses and while the expense is trifling the benefits are ample. You see no snow drifts on sidewalks and crosswalks in Warren.

It is becoming quite the fashion, with some newspaper men to shoot off great wads of advice to farmers as to what "would have been" the better course to pursue—and some of these same newspaper men couldn't tell a reaper from a Jersey cow. Now, if some of those fellows had only blown their bazoo last spring, perhaps it might have done some good. This from the Faribault Republican says:

"A Red Wing grain merchant has figured out the actual cost of raising a bushel of wheat in Goodhue county at not less than 65 cents a bushel. Of course, all the wheat marketed this winter has been at a loss. Less wheat and more corn, oats and potatoes must be the rule if farmers would prosper."

A number of beautiful girls is one of the many features of "U and I" company, which will be presented at the Opera house, Tuesday evening, February 21st. George P. Murphy is the bright, particular star, Mr. E. J. Heffernan playing the opposite part, "O'Donovan Innes." Miss Edith Newton, a first-prize graduate of the New York Conservatory of Music, and only 20 years of age, is the leading vocalist of the company. Harry McDowell, the funniest of all comedy policemen, is the wily copper, and Edward Lawrence, who is also well known, illustrates the trials and tribulations of a New York flat house janitor.

Wilson & Thompson have dissolved partnership, and Mr. Wilson will carry on the business hereafter. Mr. Thompson expects to remain in the city and go into business again, but hasn't decided just what he will do yet.

W. O. Wilson: Thompson and I have been in business together for about nine years, and never had a word of trouble. When we decided to dissolve partnership it took us about two minutes to close the deal. I wrote him out a check and he put on his cap and coat and walked out.

Mr. W. W. Fegan has been appointed voluntary observer at this point for the state weather bureau to succeed John Ross, resigned. Mr. Ross has been observer here for three years, and in a letter to the JOURNAL, observer Harmon of the central station says "he was one of the best and most accurate observers in the state, and we trust the people of Polk county will appreciate his services when they realize that all this work was done gratuitously. From the high recommendations that have been given Mr. Fegan we believe he will be a worthy successor of Mr. Ross." And the JOURNAL will add that if Mr. Fegan's genial disposition and equable temper have any influence with the weather-manager, we shall certainly have some pleasanter weather hereafter.

E. C. Davis has commenced suit through his attorney H. Steenerson, against W. J. Murphy, president of the Crookston, Waterworks, Power and Light company to recover the sum of $7,042.27 claimed to be due on a contract for the building of the power house at this point. The contract price was $14,104.54 and of this sum $7,052.27 has been paid, but the balance remains unpaid, the power company claiming that the contract was not finished in the stipulated time. Mr. Davis claims that it was finished, so far as it was in his power to do so, in the stipulated time, and that the delay was caused by the high water, for which he was not responsible. On February 4th he filed a mechanic's lien upon the power house, and now brings suit to get judgment upon said lien.

The grand clearance sale at the New York Store begins Monday—we need the money and goods must be sold.

E. M. Walsh can write your insurance in several reliable companies.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Cloaks, blankets and flannels will go with a rush. It will pay you to buy now and pack 'away for next fall. Come and see.

NEW YORK STORE.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Going to move and in order to get rid of a large amount of our stock, we will sell for the next two weeks all kinds of goods at greatly reduced rates.

A. STURE.

E. M. Walsh has money to loan on farm security, at a low rate of interest. Office in Fournet block

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Clothing, winter caps mitts fur caps at actual cost.

NEW YORK STORE.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fire and accident insurance written by E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Don't fail to call and secure some of the many bargains being offered.

A. STURE.

If you have a farm or a town lot to sell, list it with E. M. Walsh. Office in Fournet block.

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

Remember after Feb. 14th, you will find us in Williams & Roberts old stand one door north of present quarters.

A. STURE.

E. M. Walsh, has some desirable city lots for sale, which are "cheaper than dirt." See him about them.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Come one come all, both old and young
Whatever be your station
We'll sell you goods at actual cost,
And be polite and accommodating.

A. STURE.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the factory cost of freight added.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf]

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

"U and I."

Geo. P. Murphy in "U and I." The great laughing festival, "U and I", with the master of teutonicisms, George P. Murphy, and the acme of farce comedy organizations, will be at the opera house Tuesday evening Feb. 21st.

The comedy embraces an interesting plot, interpersed with extremely funny situations and a variety of new and catchy music. Mr. Murphy, the bright star of the organization, is probably the best in his line; his methods are peculiarly his own, and his humor is unctuous and natural. E. J. Hefferman assumes the opposite role and is more than funny as the Irish bricklayer; Miss Kitty Kursale, as Babette, is sure to create a veritable sensation with her singing and dancing; Miss Edith Newton is the principal vocalist, and should completely capture the audience with her beauty and sweet voice; Alex. Gourley, as the funny policeman; Harry McDowell as the dude; Ed Lawrence as the colored janitor, Miss Lora Thorne as "Mrs. Ungerblotz;" The first act is located in the parlor of "Mlle Vermicelli's" apartment. She is an actress at the Casino, in New York City. Act 11 passes in the dining room of "Professor Ungerblotz's" apartments. Act III is the grand fete given on the roof garden of the Sitting Bull Flats, which is a scene never before seen on the stage and embraces an entirely new idea. There are employed, in order to interpret the piece properly, four ladies who impersonate comic opera sylphs, erratic as persons in their sphere of life usually are a comic opera prima donna, who is worshipped by the Johnnies; a dude American by birth but English by adoption; a policeman, whose idea of keeping the peace is to keep at a distance from, all disturbances a janitor, who is the despotic ruler of Sitting Bull Flats; a confidential maid, who is called Babette because it is tonier than Bridget; a retired Irish bricklaying contrector, who visits the metropolis one night and sees enough to last him forever, and Mr. George P. Murphy as the German music teacher, a victim of circumstances and mixed drinks.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's Cures. Be sure to get Hood's.

Joseph V. Dory, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but says none of them seemed to do him any good, but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Iowa, Farmer, says; "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the best I have ever used for the purposes for which it is intended. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on "The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

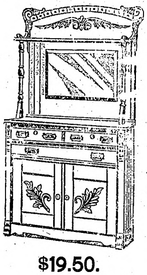
Grand Opera House.
L. J. COLUMBUS, Mgr.
WED., FEB. 22d, 1893
(WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.)
TROUBADOURS
—WILL GIVE A—
Minstrel Performance
Replete with Local Hits, Clean Jokes, Good Singing, Dancing, Etc., accompanied by
10 Queen City Orchestra, 10
—PIECES—
In a Benefit for L. J. Columbus.
General Admission, 50 Cents; Children, 25 Cents; Dudes, $1.00; Dolls, free.
Doors open 7:30. Curtain Rises 8:15.
Order Stretchers 10:30.
Reserve seats now at Tom Morris'.

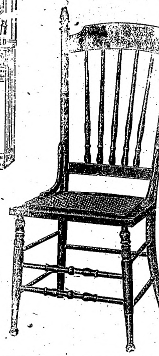
6 MONTHS
Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,
Wednesday, December 28th,
The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the
REMNANTS MUST GO!
Fontaine & Anglim.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1893. NO. 45





Crookston Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	Robt. Anderson

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Bristet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais.	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebean,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger.	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Dangers of the Season.

The sudden changes in weather in the latter part of the winter and early spring are a source of colds and coughs. This season is a particularly dangerous one for persons with weak lungs or a delicate constitution. A slight cold is likely to become a serious one, and the cough that follows is the one great cause of the many deaths from consumption in the early spring. Never neglect a cold or cough. Keep a reliable remedy on hand and check the first cough, that may lead to consumption. As such a remedy the medicine called Kemp's Balsam is strongly recommended. For every form of throat and lung disorder including the la grippe cough, croup and consumption in the first stages, it probably has no equal anywhere. Get a bottle today.

Of Interest to Tobacco Users.

Elsewhere in our columns appears the advertisement of the P. Lorillard Co., the well-known tobacco manufacturers. Although their goods are favorably know wherever tobacco is used, this is their first appearance in this locality as newspaper advertisers.

This firm is the oldest in America in its line, having been established in New York on "the Boston turnpike" (now Park Row), in 1760. When George Washington was inaugurated in that city in 1789, the Lorillards had been supplying its leading citizens with tobacco for 29 years.

Not only is the Lorillard Company the oldest, but it has been for years the largest manufacturer of tobacco in the world. The enterprise which was great enough to get on top, has been (as often it is not the case), sufficient to keep there. In the past 25 years it has paid to the U. S. Government for Internal Revenue over fifty millions dollars. It has about 4,000 employees, and their welfare is contributed to by a Library, a Dispensary, Sewing Schools, Night Schools, etc.

Of course in such an enormous output of tobacco there are numerous brands, adapted to every taste. The present advertising is designed to extend the sale of "Climax Plug," which to use their expression, is "much the best." It already sells largely in this locality, but will, doubtless, with the help of newspaper advertising, now become more popular than ever.

The Plain Truth

Is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla—there is no need of embellishment or sensationalism. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. If you have never realized its benefits a single bottle will convince you it is a good medicine.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

McIntosh.

From our regular correspondent.

McINTOSH, Feb. 13.

The town has been crowded with teams since good weather set in, and business is reviving a little.

A carload of cattle was shipped from here last Saturday, and four more will be shipped the 21st of this month. Ole Bjorgo and Simon Solberg are buying for Hans Breidal of Goodhue County.

Ole Narveson was up from Fertile on Monday, looking after his interests here. He will remove to McIntosh again in the spring.

The McIntosh fire department had another opportunity to show their ability as fire fighters last Tuesday night. The alarm was given at 11.45 and in ten minutes the boys were at their posts. The orders were given by Chief Thompson, and a rush was made to the Times office where the fire was located. In six minutes from the time the engineer started a fire in the engine, we had water, and in ten minutes more the fire was extinguished. Editor Lanman saved all his books and valuable papers, and the damages will amount to about $100. The fire caught from the stove.

M. W. Jenson, Alex. Thompson, A. Gilmour, Tom Rice, Hans Quam, Ole Larson and Owen Nelson took the train Wednesday for Crookston where they went to attend the meeting of the I. O. O. F.

School commenced last Monday with Professor Ryding of Minneapolis as principal, and Miss Smith of Mentor assistant.

We miss the familiar face of Conductor Norrie on the train lately. And it seems as if the train was run by a ghost when Norrie ain't at the helm. Mr. Norrie was well liked all along the line by all who knew him, and all regret his absence very much.

We understand that the spring teacher's examination will be held in the new school-house at McIntosh, March 13th and 14th.

Mentor News.

[Owing to the storm the following items, which should have appeared in our last issue, did not reach us until too late for publication.—ED. JOURNAL.]

MENTOR, Feb.. 15, 1893.

We have had another little blizzard again now, making the roads worse then ever.

The last storm checked the drawing of wood for a few days, but yesterday it was in full force again.

Mr. Fultou from Ada is visiting with D. E. Fulton his son for a few weeks.

There will be more wood at this station next spring then any season yet.

A party of eight persons went down to the lake to fish last Sunday being it was such a fine day. They were gone about 6 hours and returned with 10 small perch.

J. T. said he would wait about another year, until he went fishing again.

The boys of Mentor are getting up a masquerade ball to take place in the town hall on the 22nd it is the first masquerade ever talked of at this place and we hope they will make a success of it.

A lumber yard and hardware store is to be the next addition to our town in the spring. J. C. Larson from Hatton N. D. is the party who decided to locate here. It is a branch of business that has long been looked for by the patrons of Mentor and vicinity.

E. D. Childs has just finished cutting the wood on one timber claim, and has began on another with a full force of men.

A. D. Tice of this place is taking charge of the camp.

Ole Halgrimson from Fosston was down here this week he says that E. D. Childs just beats Walker all to sawdust to cut lumber. Seems that the little man is right in it in lumbering.

MENTOR FARMER.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, Feb. 21, 1892.

B. S. Chapin of Warren was in town Sunday and Monday.

Dr. Leguee of your city came up on Thursday's train to make a new horse of E. C. Murney's old Buck-skin.

Robert Casmey took a run over to the Forks, Thursday.

Mrs. E. J. Hazeltine started for Mazomanie, Wisconsin, Wednesday, where she will join her husband and they will make their future home. We are all sorry to see Jay go as he is one of the old "land marks."

We have just received a telegram, that Hattie Dahl is seriously ill at the hospital in Grand Forks.

There was a surprise party held at the Keystone house Wednesday evening which was highly enjoyed by those who attended.

Dr. McGillan of Warren was in town Monday.

It's Missionaries you Need.

East Grand Forks Courier:—Crookston, with a population of 6,000 people, employs four policemen, and an effort is being made to reduce the number to two. East Grand Forks, with a population of 1,500 to 2,000, employs six policemen, and the city is threatened with a civil suit in the sum of $400 by a discharged officer, who was known as the seventh man, all because his discharge was not according to the East Grand Forks code.

East Grand Forks Review:—On Monday the county commissioners let a contract to James McIlraith to drive and properly plank 30 piles as a water and ice guard to the abutments of the Mallory bridge, consideration a little over $400. Letting the contract to James, insures a good job.

Hood's Cures.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact—Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

Cheap Fuel.

From a limited amount of wood, I will deliver to any part of the city four foot dry soft wood at $4.00, four foot dry hard wood at $5.50, sawed as you want it for 50 cents extra.

W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.
Corner Main and Third streets.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Wilson & Thompson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Thompson retires from the business. Mr. Wilson will pay all bills against the firm and collect all debts.

W. O. WILSON,
T. G. THOMPSON.
Dated Feb., 10th, 1893. [44-46]

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

We would cordially thank you for your patronage in the past, and invite all our old customers and as many new ones as read this, to come and trade with us we will do you justice.

A. STURE.

A hale old man, Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Allens Springs, Ill., who is over 60 years of age, says: "I have in my time tried a great many medicines, some of excellent quality; but never before did I find any that would so completely do all that is claimed for it as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It is truly a wonderful medicine. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Joseph V. Dory, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but says none of them seemed to do him any good, but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

COUGHING LEADS TO C NSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Iowa, Farmer, says; "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the best I have ever used for the purposes for which it is intended. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

QUITE A BLAZE.

Three Buildings on Second Street Destroyed by Fire.

About 8 o'clock last Friday morning, the paint shop of A. C. Schmidt's on Second street was found to be on fire, and the department was soon on the ground, but owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, the fire swept through the store like a flash and was beyond control before the water could be turned on. The flames communicated to the adjoining building owned by H. F. Brown and occupied by Bert Duntley as a restaurant, and Mr. Brown as a cigar store, and although the firemen worked valiantly and prevented the fire from spreading further, the building was so badly damaged that it will be a total loss.

Nothing was saved out of Schmidt paint shop, and his loss will be $3,500 with an insurance of $2,200. The building was owned by Carl Reidesil and is insured sufficiently to cover the loss.

H. F. Brown's loss on building was $3,000; insurance $2000. On his stock and fixtures he had $2,700, which will probably cover his loss, as there was a quantity of his cigars and fixtures saved.

Bert Duntley saved his furniture and dishes, but as he carried no insurance he will sustain considerable damage.

The household goods of A. B. Carlton, who lived over Duntley's restaurant, were all saved except some carpets.

W. E. Walker lost about $300 on desk, papers, etc.

The stock of goods of A. C. Rauch, the furniture and fixtures of C. C. Ralston's barber shop, Dahle & Bergstrom's saloon and the Main street barber shop were all removed and of course more or less damaged.

H. F. Brown will start manufacturing cigars again as soon as he can find a suitable room. As yet he hasn't decided whether he will build in the spring or not, but the probabilities are that he will.

Artistic Photography.

Having secured the services of Miss Schroeder, a first class retoucher. I am now prepared to turn out fine work in from two to four days. Babies' photos a specialty. Fine work at reasonable rates is my motto.

P. M. DAUSER,
Corner Gallery,
[45-46] Crookston, Minn.

To Whom it may Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John N. Priester and Wm. H. Norrie under the firm name of Priester & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent; further, all bills due the firm to date of Feb. 11th, 1893, inclusive, will be collected by John N. Priester and all legal liabilities of the firm are assumed by W. H. Norrie with all accounts due after Feb. 11th, 1893, and the business will be carried on by W. H. Norrie.

W. H. NORRIE,
J. N. PRIESTER.

Rev. Sylvanus Lane

Of the Cincinnati M. E. Conference, makes a good point when he says: "We have for years used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family of five, and find it fully equal to all that is claimed for it. Some people are greatly prejudiced against patent medicines, but how the patient can hurt a medicine and not a machine is a mystery of mysteries to me."

Hood's Pills cure Limber Ills.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Feb. 11th, 1893.

Guttorsuson, Miss Caroline B. Vallee, Adelard
Swenby, Gina G. Johnson, Miss Jene
Johnson, Miss Augusta H.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

The Crookston Free Thought League

Meeting every Saturday night at 8 o'clock in Hatlestad's office. Subject for discussion next meeting, "Is Christ a reality or a myth?"

Died.

Friday evening February 17, 1893, Baby Ballou, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ballou. They have the sympathy of the entire community.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's Cures. Be sure to get Hood's.

ATTENTION, FARMERS.

The World's Fair Commissioners Want Samples of Your Grains.

G. Purvis, the official designer and decorator for the Minnesota World's Fair Commission, was in the city Tuesday. In conversation with a JOURNAL representative he said that what the commission lacked was an exhibit of threshed grains, and the farmers are urgently requested to send samples of wheat, oats, barley, flax, peas or anything they have got in the way of cereals to L. P. Hunt, St. Paul, and they will not only be paid for it if the wish—but will have a chance to compete for three prizes, the state prize, an international prize and the world's prize. Send not less than a sackful of any cereal. It will be properly numbered, and after the prizes have been awarded the names of the owners will be placed on the exhibits. Why cannot the famous Red River Valley—so justly famed for her wheat-raising—capture the world's prize for wheat? In 1880 a county away up on the northern boundary of North Dakota—Bottineau—secured first prize for wheat at the World's Fair at New Orleans. Other countries in that state produce just as good wheat as Bottineau, but it wasn't at the fair. Minnesota, has been awarded a splendid location in the agricultural building—alongside of Russia and France, and opposite the South American republics, and it behooves the commission to get a good agricultural exhibit, as this is largely a grain-producing state. Mr. Purvis can vouch for the decoration of the exhibit, but said he, if we do not get the exhibits, it will be like a frame without a picture." Let the farmers who have any grains which are in good condition send some of them to Mr. Hunt, and even if you don't get a prize you will have the honor of having had something at the greatest World's Fair that has ever been held. The commission would also like to get exhibits of Indian handiwork and curios and the JOURNAL would suggest that the exhibit of bead work which the White Earth Indians had at the Fosston fair last year be sent to the World's Fair.

Died.

Saturday morning, February 18, 1893, Carl Edward Misner, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Misner, of Euclid, aged five years and twenty-seven days. Carl was a bright, affectionate child and a favorite with all who knew him.

This morning while the aurora with unusual magnificence sent forth its beautiful dancing lights over the clear star-studded sky, God's messenger came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Misner and called Carl, the youngest of the little home circle below, to his own circle above. Seldom has a little one in five short years, become so universal a favorite as Carl. The dear little songs which won the hearts of all have been heard in the earthly home for the last time. The heavens themselves seemed one burst of rarest music as the little feet so soon grown weary passed over the river, there to mingle his sweet voice with the melodies of heaven. To know Carl was to love him. Bright, winning and affectionate, he entwined himself around the hearts of old and young: But God had need of this pure little earthly blossoms, and the Divine gardener transplanted it to the fields of light above to bloom on through eternity. God's will be done: comes from the depths of loving hearts through the wound the parting makes. Farewell dear little Carl, until in the brighter, better world, the loved ones shall all meet again.

"O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The reaper came that day:
'Twas an angel visited the green earth
And took this flower away.

Shall I have naught that is fair? saith he;
Have naught but the bearded grain?
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me
I will give them back again."

Boy Wanted

To learn the printing business—one who cannot learn the trade in a week preferred. Apply at Journal office

---

Attorney Bucklen is able to be out again, after a severe attack of quinsy.

Geo. Vine has received the plans for his new building on Broadway and expects to start the work as soon as spring opens. It will be a two-story brick.

To get at the Facts

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that Hood's cures.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

William Lindsay has been elected United States senator in Kentucky to succeed Mr. Carlisle.

Victor Gardner, the noted Hicksite Quaker preacher, died at his home in Farmington, N. Y., Tuesday, aged 91.

An attempt to arrest the clerk of the Populist house in Kansas resulted in a fight in which several countenances were damaged.

The state department has telegraphed Minister Stevens approval of his action in declaring a protectorate over Hawaii. An annexation treaty will probably be laid before the senate this week.

Charles W. Gardner, chief detective of Dr. Parkhurst's anti-vice society in New York, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for attempting to extort money from the keeper of a disorderly house.

Thursday, Feb. 16.

It is charged that bodies dissected in Denver medical colleges are thrown out to be the food of dogs.

Many people were killed and much property destroyed by a hurricane in Madagascar.

Thirty-nine Japanese fishing boats are thought to have been lost in a gale, with 490 men.

Three persons were killed and a dozen seriously hurt in an electric railway accident at Portland, Or.

Smallpox in China and Japan has assumed dangerous proportions. In Kobe during the fourteen days ending Jan. 8 there were 340 cases with 149 deaths.

It is said that a government official will try to prevent Charlie Mitchell, the pugilist, from landing from an English steamer at New York on the ground that he has been a convict.

Friday, Feb. 17.

O. L. Shepherd, traveling salesman for J. C. Flint, coffee and spices, of Milwaukee, committed suicide at the Reed House, Ludington, Mich.

The Deutsche Adelablatt says that Chancellor Von Caprivi is about to announce his engagement to the widow of Colonel Lehmann, of Tilsit.

W.D. Smith has sold his weekly paper, the Lamberton (Minn.) Leader, to C. K. Blandon, of Lyon county. Mr. Smith has purchased The Republican, of Antigo, Wis.

Samuel J. Inman, a police court clerk at Denver committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was harrassed by creditors and could not meet his obligations.

Signor Grimaldi, Italian minister of finance, says that the monetary conference will probably not reassemble next May, as European governments are convinced that nothing would come of it.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road has absorbed the Oshkosh and Mississippi line.

An earthquake shook up Montana Friday. It was most severe in the Yellowstone park region.

The interstate commerce commission has refused to modify its order in the Minneapolis grain rate cases.

President Harrison has authorized Secretary Foster to issue bonds if necessary. The secretary says the gold reserve will be kept intact at all hazards.

Governor Nelson has offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of Mamie Schwartz, the child kidnapped from her home in St. Paul several months ago.

Robert L. Walker, a prominent business man of Youngstown, O., has failed. Governor McKinley had endorsed his paper to the amount of $60,000, and it is said the settlement will leave him penniless.

Monday, Feb. 20.

Ex-Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is dead.

A. S. Berry, congressman-elect in Kentucky, has been indicted for bribery.

England is making it as uncomfortable for France as possible.

The Chicago and Northwestern road will elevate its tracks in Chicago at a cost of $24.000,000.

Dr. Briggs and Professor Smith, the "heretics," are likely to form a new church.

Judge Jackson's nomination as justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice Lamar was unanimously confirmed by the senate Saturday.

Charlie Mitchell has conceded the demands made by Corbett regarding the division of the stakes and a fight between the two men is now assured.

Joseph A. Taylor, of Duluth, president of the Lake Superior Jasper company, has been arrested and taken to Chicago on the charge of swindling.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Thomas S. King, a former prominent newspaper man of Minneapolis, died Monday in that city.

Great damage is being done by high water along the Ohio river. The gauge at Cincinnati marks over 54 feet.

John C. Eno, the absconding New York banker who has been in Canada nine years, returned to New York and surrendered.

A St. Louis man has invented a process by which, it is claimed, steel rails can be manufactured at one-half their present cost.

Natives of San Domingo may revolt because of the concessions granted the American syndicate which controls the finances of that country.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway will put on a cannon ball train between Galveston, Tex., and Chicago on Feb. 26. It will shorten the time between these cities by several hours.

A fishing boat went down with its nine occupants in a storm off Banff, on the Scotch coast. The fishing boats Charlotte and Jessie also foundered in a storm off Wick and the 19 men in the boats were drowned.

FALL OF THE READING.

The Great Pennsylvania Corporation in the Hands of Receivers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Philadelphia and Reading railroad is in the hands of receivers. Its credit and its power in the financial world are gone and the ownership of its panic-blown, widely scattered stock is unknown. It was just a year ago this month that the formation of the great Reading-Jersey Central-Lehigh Valley alliance was publicly announced. In mileage it was the largest railroad system in the East and its ownership of coal mines made it apparently the arbitrator of the coal markets of the country. The hand of J. Pierpont Morgan was frankly disclosed in the new combination, and the prestige of his name added much to the public confidence in the stability of the statement.

Cause of Dissolution.

The dissolution of the Reading combination was begun by the opposition of the New Jersey authorities and courts to the formation of a coal trust. Although Mr. McLeod and his associates pooh poohed that opposition for a while they finally had to give way to it and complete severance of the relations between the Reading and Jersey Central was announced. The facts relating to the Reading's incursion into New England, the series of brilliant moves which apparently placed the new Poughkeepsie bridge, the Boston and Maine railroad, the New York and New England railroad and the Connecticut River railroad in the control of

The Great Combination

are still familiar events in the public mind. By invading the territory of the consolidated system he antagonized a strong financial interest represented by Drexel, Morgan & Co., which at the outset had been a most powerful backer. The relations between Mr. Pierpont Morgan and the Reading management at once became strained and it was not long before McLeod found his feet slipping off his financial basis. The Philadelphia syndicate who were carrying the stock of the Reading company found themselves overweighted with the newly acquired subsidary properties in New England and elsewhere, and the need of more money was felt. Heavy obligations approached maturity and some quick turns had to be made to escape direct default. The sagacious and resourceful Morgan was no longer interested in protecting Reading's credit if the earnings failed to come up up to his expectation, and the prestige of the Reading combination began to fade.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—After a short conflict between the Democrats and Republicans in the house the Democrats were obliged to yield gracefully and agree to the terms which the Republicans presented. These were that general debate on the pension bill should be continued until the minority was accorded six hours debate. Then the debate continued, but it was without special interest.

The senate discussed the Nicaragua canal bill for two hours and then took up the sundry civil bill.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—All the amendments to the sundry civil bill reported by the committee on appropriations, including the world's fair items, were disposed of with the exception of the river and harbor items, and these were in the full tide of debate when the president's Hawaiian message was delivered, and then, without the delay of a minute, the senate on Mr. Sherman's motion went into executive session.

The invalid pension appropriation bill monopolized the attention of the house during day. Against the amendments changing the existing pension laws points of order were made, the determination of which was postponed.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The session of the house was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of the pension appropriation bill. The feature of the day was a personal collision between Turpin, of Alabama, and Waugh, of Indiana, which, but for the bodily intervention of friends, might have resulted seriously. As it turned out, any injuries sustained were received by the peacemakers.

The session of the senate was occupied in the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The various amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations to reduce the amounts inserted by the house of representatives for some of the great internal improvements were discussed and voted down.

Friday, Feb. 17.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The sundry civil bill occupied the exclusive attention of the senate during the day. The amendment which had been discussed on Wednesday and the effect of which is to continue in force the law for federal supervision of elections was carried by a party vote. All the committee amendments having been disposed of, and the bill being open to general amendment, the question as to the issue of 3 per cent. bonds to maintain the gold reserve was precipitated on the senate.

The merits of the amendment were discussed for the remainder of the day and the adjournment came about before the discussion closed.

There were no personal conflicts on the floor of the house during the day, although there was a strong under current of bad feeling. In four or five instances a passionate word would have worked trouble. But reason took the place of passion, and the pension appropriation bill was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered without final action.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate opened the day discussing the Sherman amendment to the silver law providing for issue of bonds. It was carried, 30 to 16.

The house proceedings were uninteresting. The postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion.

Monday, Feb. 20.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Morgan, to some remarks in opposition to appropriations for public buildings, spoke of the serious and alarming condition which confronted the country; expressed the belief that only the borders of trouble had been touched, and said that extraordinary action would have to be taken by the treasury department, or else congress would have to reassemble before July to meet the condition. His warning did not prevent the senate from agreeing to all the amendments that were offered making appropriations for or increasing the limit of cost of public buildings. The sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the attention of the senate throughout the day.

In the house, filibustering against the New York and New Jersey bridge bill proved ineffectual during the day. It was led by Messrs. Stone and Dalzell, both of Pennsylvania, but they were never able to muster more than seven men to their support, and the bill was passed practically without opposition. After the disposition of two private bills, the naval and agricultural appropriation bills were called up under suspension of rules and passed.

Interpreting the Scriptures.

"There is a queer old preacher down in my country," said a native born Marylander to a party of friends in the Manhattan club one evening last week. The man had just returned from a visit to his old home after a long absence and was amusing the company with anecdotes.

"He is about seventy years old," continued the speaker, "and he has had little or no education and is utterly incapable of preaching a sermon. He believes every word, letter and punctuation mark in the Bible is inspired, and his method of teaching his flock is to read from the Scripture and expound and explain his reading to the best of his ability.

"Of course the good old man quite frequently runs up against some passage most difficult to interpret. His method of extricating himself, as I have reason to know, is unique. I was listening to his exposition of Solomon and all his glory the other Sunday and wondered how he was going to do justice to the great king in the matter of his thousand odd wives. All of a sudden he came upon the passage, which he read through slowly. Then he paused, mopped his brow and said:

" 'Brethren, we have come across a difficult passage. Let us, however, not shirk our duty. We must look the difficulty firmly in the face and pass on to the next verse.' And he promptly proceeded to do so, to the evident satisfaction of his flock."—New York Herald.

A Typical Mississippi Steamboat.

The City of Providence was one of a long line of Mississippi boats edging the broad, clean, sloping levee that fronts busy St. Louis. She was by far the largest and handsomest of the packets, but all are of one type, and that is worth describing. They are, so far as I remember, all painted white, and are very broad and low. Each carries two tall black funnels, capped with a bulging ornamental top, and carrying on rods swung between the funnels the trade mark of the company cut out of sheet iron, an anchor or an initial letter, a fox or a swan, or whatever.

There are three or four stories to these boats—first the open main deck for freight and for the boilers and engines, then the walled in saloon deck, with a row of windows and doors cut alternately close beside one another and with profuse ornamentation by means of jig saw work wherever it can be put, and last of all the "Texas," or officers' quarters, and the "bureau," or negro passengers' cabin, forming the third story.

Most of the large boats have the big square pilot house on top of the "Texas," but others carry it as part of the third story in front of the "Texas." The pilot house is always made to look graceful by means of an upper fringe of jig saw ornament, and usually carries a deer's head or pair of antlers in front of it.—Julian Ralph in Harper's.

A Shocking Organization.

The Liars' club is all that its name implies. It is composed largely of wicked fishermen whose improbable stories have given a bad name to honest, truth telling worshipers at the shrine of old Izaak Walton who would not tell a lie about the number of fish they caught for the world. The biggest liar is chosen president, and several gentlemen of prominence in our community have held the office.—New York Times.

LOUIS D. VANDERVERE,
One of the best known business men in Chicago, representative of the great Bradstreet Co.

HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in informing you of the very beneficial results which have followed the use of DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE in the case of myself and wife. For a year I was subject to a distressing pain at the base of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord. I lost flesh and was greatly troubled with sleeplessness. Your Nervine was highly recommended to me. My case had been so obstinate that I had no confidence in the efficacy of any medicine. Yet as a last resort I consented to give it a trial. Much to my surprise, I experienced marked benefit; my sleeplessness disappeared; my headache was removed; my spirits and general health greatly improved. I SOON GAINED TWENTY POUNDS. ALL THIS OCCURRED AFTER LEARNED AND WELL KNOWN PHYSICIANS HAD FAILED. My wife is taking the Nervine with the best of results. LOUIS D. VANDERVERE.

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21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of HOOD'S.

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Duncanville, Ill.

"Few people have suffered as much as I have with sick headache. I have had it by spells for 21 years, sometimes as often as

Three Times a Week.

I would get up with it, suffer all day, **go to bed with it** and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when

My Mother-in-Law

persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and **I have not had sick headache** since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has increased my weight **from 129 to 147 pounds.** I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. ED. SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.

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OFFICE, IN McKINNON BLOCK.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 16th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on March 2nd, 1892, viz; Hart J. Aspaas, Hd. 14,620 for the nw¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John P. Jones, Ole Torgenson, Ole Stekke, Leonard Paulson, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

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HAVE YOU A FRIEND, near or remote, who has fallen a victim to the tyrannical appetite for liquor or morphine. Are you interested in having him released from the bondage—a bondage worse than death? What would you not give in time or money to enable him to break the galling chains of appetite and give him power to stand upon his feet in the dignity of his true manhood? Can this be done? you ask. Yes, induce him to take the Silver Ash Treatment at Moorhead, Minn., and the diseased condition will be cured, the appetite for drink will be destroyed and he will be a man again. We know it will cure him. The Institute is located on Front Street, over Mackall's drug store; H. D. Scott is manager and Dr. D. C. Darrow, an old and successful practitioner in Moorhead, is physician in charge. For particulars and terms of treatment, address

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THE WAR IS OVER.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN WARRING FACTIONS IN KANSAS

And Peace Now Reigns in the Capital City of the Grasshopper State—Imprisoned Republicans Celebrate Their Release by a Big Love Feast.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—Peace reigns supreme in the capital city of the Grasshopper state. The spectre of that worst of conflicts, a civil war, no longer stalks abroad. Hostilities have been averted without the shedding of blood. The taps of the drummer boys and the steady tramp of militiamen as they march down Kansas avenue is all that remains as a reminder of what might have been. Like the ruler of France in ancient history, Governor Lewelling has marched his men up the hill and marched them down again.

Republicans Claim a Victory.

The members of the "Legal house," as the Republicans call themselves, regard the outcome of the difficulty in the light of a signal victory. They have secured all that they were contending for—the right to meet and transact their business in the hall of the house of representatives, and the reference of the question at issue to the courts. Meanwhile the Populist house is outside, but its members do not by any means conclude that they are worsted. On the contrary they claim that the situation has returned to the original status, and this solely on account of their disinclination to

Mar the Good Name of the State

by insisting on a course that would inevitably involve the shedding of blood. Governor Lewelling himself asserts that to the magnanimity of the Populists in failing to insist upon their legal rights is due alone to the peacable turn of affairs. Thus both sides are vociferously declaring:

"The victory is ours."

Militia Disbanded.

A conference between Brigadier General Hettinger and Sheriff Wilkerson took place at 3 o'clock. It was agreed that the militia should at once be withdrawn from duty and that the sheriff should disband his deputies, save a squad of eighteen, twelve of whom were to keep the swarms of curiosity mongers out of the halls and corridors, the others to perform similar service in the state house grounds. This agreement was satisfactory all around. The Populist house remained in session throughout the day, at Trades Assembly hall. A resolution was adopted declaring an adjournment until April, but in this the senate will refuse to concur.

IN FAVOR OF REPUBLICANS.

The District Court at Topeka Decides One of the Legislative Cases.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—In the district court Judge Hazen rendered a decision in favor of the Republicans on the motion for an injunction to restrain the state treasurer from paying the legislature salary warrants.

LEFT TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Wyoming Legislature Adjourns Without Electing a Senator.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Feb. 18.—When the joint session of the state assembly met at noon to ballot for senator, a motion to adjourn sine die was carried by two votes. The Democrats were afraid that Warren would be elected and the Republicans that A. L. New would prove the winner. The governor will appoint a senator. The house then adjourned sine die without having the speaker sign the journal and leaving over one hundred bills pending.

ELECTED A DEMOCRAT.

The Senatorial Deadlock in North Dakota at Last Broken.

BISMARCK, Feb. 20.—W. N. Roach, Democrat, of Grand Forks, was elected United States senator on the 61st joint ballot, the vote resulting: Roach, 50; Casey, 23; Miller, 16; Wallen, 2; J. R. Smith, 1.

BEAUREGARD IS DEAD.

The Famous Confederate General Passes Away at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—General G. T. Beauregard died at 10 o'clock p. m. of heart failure. For some time past the general had been ailing with the grip, but he improved greatly and Sunday was up and about. He dined with his family at 6 o'clock and retired at 9 o'clock. At that time he was apparently all right. But before 10 o'clock the crisis came and he died before medical assistance could be summoned.

Sunday Opening Undoubtedly Shelved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The world's fair committee of the house met on the appearance of a quorum, further discussed the several propositions relative to the Sunday opening of the exposition. The discussion of the measures was general, but no conclusion was reached and the committee adjourned sine die.

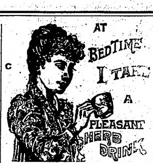
A member of the committee said after the meeting that he thought it safe to say that no action on the proposition would be taken at this session of congress.

Weissert Denies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A. G. Weissert, commander-in-chief of the G.A.R., says that there is no truth whatever in the report that he would be candidate for re-election to his present position, and that he never thought of such a thing.

Refuse to Cede.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Feb. 20.—The commissioners appointed to treat with the Shoshone Indians have so far failed to accomplish a treaty as the Indians absolutely refuse to cede any lands on the south side of the reservation.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THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

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Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	9:10 a.m.

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LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands alond the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

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Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

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A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
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GREAT BARGAINS
Come and see for Yourself.

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Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.
OPERA BLOCK,
Crookston, - - - Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank St Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 370.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
[41-47] Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine and twenty hundredths dollars, ($589.20) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary E. Smith, an unmarried woman, to George T. Ladd, bearing date the tenth day of August A. D., 1885, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in book W of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279 therein, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twelve in township 151, of range 47 containing 160 acres more or less in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of March A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 11th, A. D. 1893.

GEORGE T. LADD,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee [41-47]

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.

Address Pond Lily Company,
No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

Before and After.

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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty-seven hundredths dollars ($43.37) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgagee due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42.) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-47) Attorney for Mortgagee.

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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

THE clerk hire of the present legislature amounts to just $240 per week less than the clerk hire of the "reform" legislature of '91. This is another proof that reforms are expensive on the people.

A NEW paper has been started at Leech Lake by C. G. Fairbanks, called the Cass County Courier. Mr. Fairbanks evidently wants to be on the ground before the boom takes possession of the embryotic city.

HON. W. A. FLEMMING, of Brainerd, has introduced a bill providing for the final sale of all delinquent tax property at not less than 50 per cent. of the amount for which said property is delinquent. If the day of sale should be changed to the last of November or 1st of December it would be all right as this would allow farmers a chance to get in under the bill.

THE World's Fair commissioners extended an invitation to Gov. Nelson and staff and to the legislature to visit Chicago and look over the Minnesota building on Friday and Saturday next. The governor declined to go on account of the expense it would incur to the state and all the republicans in the house and senate are opposed to the expedition on the score of economy, but all of the democrats and the populist in both houses favor the idea and it may obtain as far as those branches are concerned. Governor Nelson believes in practical economy and, so far as he can will rigidly practice it.

THE North Dakota legislature, with a republican majority of thirteen, has elected a democratic United States senator—W. N. Roach, of Larimore, N. D. The struggle was continued for some forty-one days because of the inability of the republicans to agree on a man. There was no lack of good timber in the republican party, but a number of the republican members allowed themselves to be controlled by their personal jealousies rather than by a sense of duty to their party and their constituents. These few republicans have dealt the republican party in North Dakota a blow which it will take some time to recover from.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND has given out the names of six of the men chosen to fill positions in his cabinet. The selections do not seem to give general satisfaction to the faithful, and no wonder, when life-long democrats are rejected and white-washed republicans and luke-warm democrats get positions in the cabinet. It was this policy which Mr. Cleveland pursued when in office before which tended more than anything else to defeat him in 1888, and it was thought he would act differently this time. But as he cannot get another term he is just going to do as he pleases. The names of the men he has thus far selected are

Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois, secretary of state.

John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury.

Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, postmaster general.

Daniel S. Lamont of New York, secretary of war.

Sterling Morton of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture.

Hoke Smith of Georgia, secretary of the interior.

THE scenes recently enacted in Kansas are without a parallel in the history of this country and makes one stop to ask, whither are we drifting? It shows the autocratic methods to which the populists will resort in order to gain their ends. The story of the trouble is as follows: at the last election the republicans had a majority of one in the lower house of the Kansas legislature, but the populists elected the governor and had a majority in the senate, and were determined to control the entire legislature. So the populist in the house met and organized, and then declared enough seats vacant to give them a quorum when filled by populists, and proceeded to act as the legally constituted legislative body. Their party leaders told them they were justified in using any means to place themselves in power—even to precipitating a revolution, which they virtually did on a small scale. The republicans of the house refused to recognize the power of the populists, and the governor took it upon himself to order out the militia to eject the "obstinate" republicans from the hall of the house of representatives. But the arbitrary governor found that the people were not with him in such a revolutionary movement, and the first man to disobey his orders was the colonel commanding the militia forces of the state. This officer was deposed but no one was found who would do any better. The militiamen themselves refused to serve in any such cause, and when the sheriff of the county was appealed to he collected a posse to prevent any of the governor's men from breaking the law. The governor's scheme of revolution went to pieces because the people weren't with him. And without the people there could be no revolution. The governor finally made a compromise whereby the republicans were allowed to remain in the hall of the house until the matter is settled by the courts. The populists have rented a building in the city and will go ahead enacting laws, claiming that they are legally qualified to do so.

The theory upon which the populists work—that every one who is not with them is dishonest—can only bring the party to ruin. A despotic, tyrannical government, in the interest of one class as against another, can never prevail in this country. Our interests are so diversified that a government, in order to be enduring, must legislate for all.

CAPITAL LOCATION.

"Between two evils choose the least," seems to the JOURNAL to be a very good motto for the question of capital location now before the legislature. We have received a copy of the majority and minority report of the committee on capital location, also the bill, and one feature of the bill that we unanimously oppose is that limiting the choice to an area not exceeding three-quarters of a mile from the present site. The capital is to be built for the future. For the present the present site is good enough, but if St. Paul continues to grow as it has for the past few years that site will soon be in the very business center. The midway district can furnish a sufficiently large tract at a reasonable cost and we should be opposed to any plan that shut her out of a chance to bid. If the twin cities are considered two great evils why not choose a site between the two—Midway?

A FREE AND OPEN MARKET.

The JOURNAL has not ceased to demand for the people a free and open wheat market, a market uncontrolled by any one set or combination wherein any man can buy and sell as he sees fit, and the bill now before the legislature, H. F. No. 337, seems to us the best calculated to accomplish this important feature of any one we have seen.

It provides that all country elevators become public warehouses and be under the supervision and inspection of the grain and warehouse commission. The license fee is merely nominal, $1.00 being the amount. The party operating the elevator is required to keep an account in proper books of all grain received, stored or shipped by his house, stating the weight, grade, dockage for dirt and other causes, and upon the request of the person delivering the grain is to give him a receipt, stating the gross and net weight of the grain, the rate of dockage and the grade. The failure to specify the correct gross weight in the warehouse receipt is made a misdemeanor.

In case of a disagreement between the owners of the grain and the warehouseman as to the grade a sample of at least four quarts of the grain in dispute is to be placed in a sack provided especially for that purpose, under the inspection of the parties interested, and sent to the railroad and warehouse commission for grading. The decision of the commission is to be made as soon as possible and the sample returned at once. The judgments of the commission are to be made out in triplicate and a copy sent to each of the disputants. In case the commission decides in favor of the owner a new receipt is to be issued to him and he is given power to compel the issuance of the new receipt by either mandamus or mandatory injunction in the district court, if necessary. The costs, as in other actions of this kind, are to paid by the successful party. The railroad commission is to investigate all charges of unfair dockage, discrimination, etc., and to punish the guilty party if wrong has been done.

Last, bul not least, any agreement, pool or combination made between operators or owners of country elevators is declared a misdemeanor, and each day of its continuance is declared a separate offense. For the commission of any of the offenses named in the act the guilty party is to be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500.

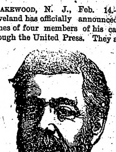
While this bill embodies the demands of the farmers almost universally, it is a matter of surprise that the populists in the legislature—those who pretend to represent the interests of the farmers, do not seem to be sincere in their professions. Now that the bill is drawn they refuse to support it. The JOURNAL has believed and insisted that the republican party has the highest good of the people at heart, and it is such measures as the above that prove our faith well founded.

THIS IS OFFICIAL.

MR. CLEVELAND GIVES OUT A PORTION OF HIS CABINET.

Judge Gresham for Premier and Carlisle for the Treasury—Lamont and Bissell as Secretary of War and Postmaster General.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 14.—Mr. Cleveland has officially announced the names of four members of his cabinet through the United Press. They are:



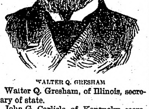
WALTER Q. GRESHAM

Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, secretary of state.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury.

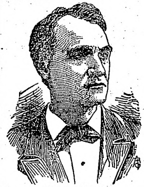
Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, secretary of war.

Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, postmaster general.



JOHN G. CARLISLE.

On making the announcement Mr. Cleveland said: "There is no need of any mystery in regard to the cabinet and it is useless to speculate and indulge in guess work. I shall make no secret of the matter but shall announce the names of the gentlemen selected to fill the positions as fast as I receive their acceptances and permission to make the matter public."

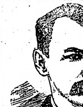


DANIEL S. LAMONT.

GETS UNCLE JERRY'S PLACE.

J. Sterling Morton Selected for Secretary of Agriculture.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 18.—Mr. Cleveland has announced that J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who visited him at his request during the day, was tendered the secretaryship of agriculture and accepted it. Mr. Morton is one of the most prominent Democrats in the State of Nebraska. He has been in the state legislature and was talked of for governor last fall. Very little is known of him in the East, but he has been a prominent figure in the West for a number of years. He owned a proprietary interest in an Omaha newspaper at one time. Mr. Morton's selection leave's only the navy and attorney generalship to be provided for.



J. STERLING MORTON.

SMITH GETS A PLACE.

The Georgia Man Chosen Secretary of the Interior.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 16.—Mr. Cleveland has announced the name of the fifth member of his cabinet. It is that of Hoke Smith, of Georgia, for secretary of the interior.

O'DONNELL ACQUITTED.

Charge of Murder Against the Homestead Leader Not Sustained.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—After having been out all night the jury in the murder case against Hugh O'Donnell brought in a verdict of not guilty. He was accused of being an active participant in the Homestead riot during which T. J. Connor, a Pinkerton detective received the wound which cost him his life. The Homesteaders present were all greatly pleased with the verdict and the attorneys for the commonwealth correspondingly depressed, for they had expected a manslaughter conviction.

Meeting His Ideal.

"It is always said," remarked Scott Hendee to the corridor man, "that a man's ideal does not exist on this terrestrial ball; that always it is ethereal, evanescent, and can never be described nor painted. I am a painter—not by trade, but by choice—and I really think that I have not only painted my ideal woman, but later still found her. For a long time I studied over what beauty is in woman and endeavored to visionize my ideal. I partly succeeded in this, for later I painted what I considered the most beautiful women, measured, of course, by the standard of my own inclinations and choice. Then I fell to admiring my work and dreamed of some day meeting my ideal. About five years ago I traveled in Switzerland, sketching the glorious Alpine scenery, the natives and the pretty women.

"One afternoon I journeyed, or rather pilgrimaged, to a rich old burgher's country seat, about seventeen leagues from Lucerne, to sketch and to visit the graves of some of Switzerland's fallen heroes. While there I met the owner, a stern old Roman Catholic, who could fluently speak french. He introduced me to his daughter, the fair Emily, in whom I found a majority of the characteristics of my ideal. I had almost painted her correctly. While there I studied her face closely, so as to be able to catch the fleeting expressions and the sentiment that I knew my picture lacked. Then I returned home and touched again the face with my brush. After making a very little change I found that the picture was a splendid likeness, and I accordingly presented it to the family."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Beauty and the Beasts.

Three Broadway cars, four trucks, a mail wagon and a light cart became entangled in a blockade near Prince street. It was bitter cold, and the drivers felt grieved that they had to stand still.

Then a handsome carriage with a spanking team and old driver in livery tried to worm its way through the blockade. There was a rattle and a bang, and the carriage wheels were caught by the wheels of a truck.

"Hah, ye swash faced, lunk headed baboon," a car driver yelled to the liveried driver, "whar' y' gaw'n?"

"Gabback out o' that!" cried another driver.

The air was blue with profanity, each driver vying to outswear the other. The driver of the carriage said never a word, but his face was a study. Rage, hostility and cuss words were struggling there with restraint and duty.

Just then the carriage door was opened from within, and a rosy face appeared, budding from a hazy mass of light furs.

It was a sweet, blue eyed, young and very pretty face, only the mouth was contracted as if in pain.

"What's the matter, John?" she asked plaintively. "Can't you drive on? I'm just freezing in here."

The swearing ceased at once, and no one looked John in the face, but the driver of the car backed his horses, the truck pulled up a little, the cart swung slightly around, and the carriage passed through and rolled on its way.—New York Sun.

In the Days of Forty-nine.

After the city and county of Sacramento were organized in 1850 the lawful authorities attempted to remove the squatters. Over 200 had organized, and when the sheriff attempted to remove a squatter he was met by an armed mob.

Mayor Biglow then called upon the citizens to aid the sheriff, and with a small body of citizens he halted the mob and ordered them to disperse. His commands were met by defiance, and the leader ordered his men to fire. The mayor and his horse were wounded, and his little band fled.

I was behind a tree. I heard a voice rising above the yell of the mob ordering them to surrender. Thinking that re-enforcements had arrived and looking from my shelter, I was surprised and fascinated to see only a solitary horseman facing the maddened mob and ordering them to surrender. His orders were met, as were the mayor's, by a volley of musketry. Instead of falling or retreating, the rider held his rearing horse in check, and as the horse came down on his feet Mr. McDonald cooly fired both his pistols, each wounding a man. This unequal contest continued until McDonald had emptied his weapons. His last shot brought down the leader. As the leader fell McDonald was aided by the sheriff and posse, when the rabble fled.—A Forty-niner in New York Press.

Altogether Too Much Pepper.

A man was appointed superintendent of a Sunday school much against his own desire. He had been a very profane, worldly man in his early life, but had experienced religion and had attempted to reform in every way. When the appointment of superintendent of the Sunday school was suggested he demurred. He was afraid he might lapse into profanity or into some of his old ways. But he was finally urged and persuaded to take the position. He held it very well until one night he was asked to pray for the poor of the parish. He said: "O Lord, help the poor. They need it. Help Jones. Jones and his family are hungry and they need help. Send them a barrel of flour. Send them a barrel of pepper. Blazes! that's too much pepper!"—New York World.

The Shape of the Shoe.

Our Puritan fathers wore shoes moderately peaked. About 1680 square toes made their appearance. In the reign of Mary, who died in 1658, there was a proclamation issued that no person should wear shoes over two inches wide at the toes. Square toes began to lose favor in 1757. In our newspapers from 1716 to 1735 round toes became more common, and peaked ones less, according to descriptions given of shoes on runaway slaves and servants. From 1787 shoe toes continued in a small proportion and became mostly pointed. This shape lasted nearly a hundred years. Square toes began again in 1825, and in 1836 were succeeded by round toes.—Boston Herald.

ANNEXATION MESSAGE.

A Communication from the President on the Hawaiian Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii was transmitted to the senate Wednesday, but not made public. The message of the president was brief. It states that it was deemed more desirable to fully annex the islands than to establish a protectorate. The president says the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government; that the restoration of Liliuokalani is undesirable, if not impossible, and that unless actively supported by the United States would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business in the islands. He says:

> It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not be consistent with our safety and with the peace of the world. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the senate, peace and good order will be secured to the islands under existing laws until such time as congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the native and all other residents and citizens of the island, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all the foreigners domiciled there.

In a letter to the president laying the treaty before him, Secretary of State Foster recapitulates the history of recent events in the islands leading up to the revolution; the establishment of the provisional government; the appearance of the commissioners in Washington; the negotiations that have taken place, resulting in the preparation of the treaty, and the establishment of the protectorate by Minister Stevens.

Secretary Foster confirms the president's statement that the revolution was entirely unexpected as far as this government was concerned.

Opposition to Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Hawaiian annexation is giving its promoters some trouble. It is doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds of the senate can be found to agree with the treaty. There is more talk against it than before, and it is the claim of the opposition that the more there is known the stronger the opposition grows.

POPE LEO'S JUBILEE.

Fiftieth Anniversary of His Consecration as Bishop Celebrated.

ROME, Feb. 20.—At daybreak the pealing of church bells announced the celebration of the pope's episcopal jubilee. By 4 o'clock thousands of pilgrims, priests and citizens were crowded before the doors of St. Peters. At 5 o'clock two battalions of infantry in full uniform were drawn up before the cathedral steps to be ready to help the 200 or more gend'armes in preserving order. The crowd swelled steadily, but remained quiet despite the tremendous pressure caused by some 5,000 ticket holders to get nearer the doors.

At 6 o'clock the cathedral doors were opened and the foremost of the crowd swept in. Within half an hour the great building was packed to the steps.

Thirty Thousand Pilgrims

and 25,000 or 30,000 Catholics from this city gained admission. Not fewer than 40,000 persons, many of them ticket holders, were turned away by the military, who cleared the space around the building so as to prevent disorder when the service closed. The pope entered the cathedral at 9:45, pale but smiling, and apparently in somewhat better health than usual. The cathedral rang with tumultuous cheering as the pope was borne toward the alter. His holiness officiated at the special jubilee mass, intoning the opening words of the Te Deum and giving his blessing in a clear, penetrating voice. The mass lasted until 10:45, but apparently did not fatigue his holiness. He remained in the cathedral forty-five minutes after the celebration and then proceeded to his apartments. The crowd dispersed slowly. At noon most of them had gone and a quarter of an hour later the military withdrew

STORY OF A FAITHFUL DOG.

He Was Sent After His Master's Coin and He Brought It Back Home.

One day when a Paris tradesman was walking on the Boulevard St. Antoine with a friend he offered to lay a wager with the latter that if he were to hide a 6-livre piece in the dust his dog would discover it and bring it to him.

The wager was accepted, and the coin secreted after being carefully marked.

When the two friends had proceeded some distance from the spot the tradesman called to his dog that he had lost something and ordered him to seek for it. Caniche immediately turned back, while his master and his companion pursued their walk to the Rue St. Denis. Meanwhile a traveler, who happened just then to be returning in a small chaise from Vincennes, perceived the piece of money, which his horse had kicked from its hiding place.

He alighted, took it up and drove to his inn in the Rue Pont-aux-Chaux.

Caniche had just reached the spot in quest of the piece when the stranger picked it up. He followed the chaise, went into the inn and stuck close to the traveler. Having scented out the coin which he had been ordered to bring back in the pocket of the latter he leaped up incessantly at and about him. The traveler, supposing him to be some dog that had been lost or left behind by his master, regarded his movement as marks of fondness, and as the animal was handsome he determined to keep him. He gave him a good supper, and on retiring to bed took him with him to his chamber.

No sooner had he pulled off his trousers than they were seized by the dog. The owner, thinking that the dog wanted to play with them, took them away again. The animal began to bark at the door, which the traveler opened. Caniche snatched up the trousers and off he flew. The traveler posted after him in his dressing gown. Anxiety for the fate of a purse full of gold napoleons, of forty francs each, which was in one of his pockets, gave double velocity to his steps. Caniche ran at full speed to his master's house, where the stranger arrived a few moments afterward breathless and enraged. He accused the dog of robbing him.

"Sir," said the master, "my dog is a faithful creature, and if he has run away with your trousers it is because you have in them money which does not belong to you." The traveler became still more exasperated. "Compose yourself, sir," rejoined the other smiling; "without doubt there is in your purse a 6-livre piece, with such and such marks, which you picked up on the Boulevard St. Antoine, and which I threw down there with the firm conviction that the dog would bring it back again. This is the cause of the robbery which he has committed upon you."

The stranger's rage now yielded to astonishment. He delivered the 6-livre piece which he had deposited in the purse and complimented the dog which had occasioned him so much uneasiness and such an unpleasant chase.—New York World.

Making Money Easily.

A story is of a certain Brooklyn woman who finds a peculiar significence now in the words of the psalmist, "Pride goeth before destruction and haughty spirit before a fall." Her husband is a man of prejudices, and one of them is against wearing an overcoat that costs more than fifteen dollars. This notion sorely tried his wife's artstocratic ideas, and when expostulation and entreaty availed nothing she resorted to strategy. Collusion with his tailor on the occasion of his recent need of an outdoor garment permitted his purchase of a sixty-five dollar coat for his usual price, fifteen dollars.

The wife duly paid the difference and was happy—for a few days.

Within a fortnight an old friend met her husband and at once noticed the unusual elegance of his new overcoat. "Why, how's this? You are wearing better clothes than you used to."

"Not at all," he replied. "This is one of my ordinary fifteen dollar overcoats."

"It is! Well, I'll give you twenty-five dollars for it."

"It's yours," was the prompt reply, and the bargain was completed on the spot.

When the husband reached home his wife was surprised at his appearance.

"Why, where's your coat?" she asked.

"Oh," was the complacent reply, "a fool down town offered me twenty-five dollars for it and I took it."—New York Times.

Virtue in a Hunchback.

Some two or three years ago a hunchback, well known as "Bosco," used to clean the boots and run errands for the habitues of the Maison d'Or and Cafe Riche, in Paris, many of whom, before making a bet or sitting down to play at cards, would touch his hump "for luck." One evening a celebrated actress, coming out of the Maison d'Or, sent a friend for two lottery tickets in a drawing that was to take place on the morrow. Many a time before she had tried her luck, but always without success, so this time she rubbed the two pieces of paper on Bosco's talismanic hump. Next day she found she had won £2,000.—London Tit-Bits.

Sharks Deteriorating.

The modern shark is deteriorating. In ages gone by there were ferocious sharks, such as would make a mouthful of you without blinking, seventy feet in length. Plenty of their teeth have been found which are five inches long, whereas the biggest of the teeth belonging to sharks that exist at the present day are 1½ inches long.—Exchange.

A Description of the Heart.

Here is a question and answer of a high school pupil:

Briefly describe the heart and its functions or work. The heart is a comical shaped bag. The heart is divided into several parts by a fleshy petition. These parts are called right artillery, left artillery, and so forth. The function of the heart is between the lungs. The work of the heart is to repair the different organs in about half a minute.—Miss A. C. Graham in University Correspond-

The Value of Thought.

It is hardly necessary to say that all men need to "swing" the moral compass from time to time and to take their bearings in the sea of life. The advice is as true as it is conventional. Upon the use of thinking for such purposes we shall not, then, dwell. We may, however, point out, as a means of strengthening and invigorating the mind in a secular and worldly sense, the habit of thinking is of the greatest possible value.

The minds of those who dread thinking, as if it were a penance, become like the bodies of those fed solely on spoon meat—soft and unable to stand the slightest strain. Reading, as one ordinarily reads, is like swallowing pap; thinking, like eating solid food. The man who trains his mental powers by meditation and by following outlines of thought obtains an intellectual instrument a hundred times more powerful than he who is content never to think seriously and consecutively.—London Spectator.

Not a Remedy.

Mother (returned from a call)—Why, you have taken cold. You are feverish. Don't you feel hot?

Little Ethel—Yes'm. I've been havin Johnnie tell me some ghost stories, so's to make cold chills run down my back, but it doesn't do a bit of good.—Good News.

He Was Willing.

"Do you think you can support me, George?" she asked an hour after he had proposed.

"Yes, if you'll get on the other knee," he said.—Exchange.

IVORY AND ITS USES.

WHY CARVED ORNAMENTS IN IVORY ARE VERY EXPENSIVE.

There Are Few Expert Workers in Ivory in This Country—The Price of Elephants' Tusks Has Not Greatly Changed in Recent Years—A Costly Luxury.

When Whitelaw Reid was in search of a workman to decorate apartments at Ophir Farm with rich and beautful antiques brought over from Europe he found that there was but one man in America who could do such work, and he lay sick. Had Mr. Reid been in search of skilled ivory carvers he would have found them almost as scarce. There are not above three or four ivory carvers of approved skill in New York, and hardly so many in all the rest of the country.

The men who do such work are paid high wages the year round, whether busy or idle. They are Frenchmen, Germans and Italians. Of the three the Italians are perhaps the most skillful, since ivory carving has been an art in a high degree of perfection among the Italians for centuries. The most famous ivory carver living, however, is a Frenchman, Moreau Vauthier. Few of his masterpieces have been seen in America, though two were sold at the famous Morgan art sale of a few years ago, and two more, held at a great price, are now in the possession of a noted American jeweler.

The ivory carvers of this country do little or nothing in the East Indian or Japanese manner, nor do they occupy themselves with figure work. Their chief employment is in producing decorative toilet and stationery articles. The rage for stained and carved ivory is of recent growth in the United States, and the demand for such articles is not large, as they are more costly than the same articles in silver would be. They were produced to tickle the jaded æsthetic palates of the rich and luxurious, and only those who may tride away what they will indulge themselves to any considerable degree in carved ivory.

In all such articles the cost of the raw material is small in comparison with that of the labor. Billiard balls are costly because they contain large quantities of the finest ivory cut from the best part of the tusk. The labor cost of billiard balls is trifling, as they are turned by machinery and rapidly. Thus it often happens that a single small article, richly stained and carved, will cost five times as much as a billiard ball containing ten times the weight of ivory. The carvers of ivory use much the same tools as the wood carvers, but of lighter and more delicate make. The work is extremely tedious and laborious.

The carving is usually done in low relief, and the subjects are such as are suitable to this treatment—Persian designs in delicate curves, the cactus, with some varieties of palm, and hints caught from those marvelously simple but artistic carvings of the Alaskan Indians. The ivory is stained slightly, so as to bring out the design, and is permitted to absorb moisture, which it readily does, in order to give it that fresh look common in newly manufactured articles of ivory. The art of staining ivory is a secret guarded well by the carvers.

Some notion of the cost of ivory carving may be had from the fact that, while a hand mirror framed in plain ivory may be had for ten or twelve dollars, a mirror in carved ivory may cost $100 or more. The small articles in carved ivory cost from five to twenty-five dollars, and a toilet set in that material may fetch as high as $500. The American climate, with its extremes of heat and cold, is very trying upon ivory, and ivory backed mirrors of European manufacture almost invariably crack across the back after a few months of use upon this side of the Atlantic. The American manufacturers have hit upon the expedient of leaving a space between glass and frame in order to allow for contraction and expansion.

Nearly all the ivory brought to the United States is bought in the great London market, where the price is knocked about by bulls and bears, who corner ivory as they corner wheat or corn. The African rather than the Asiatic ivory is brought to this country, though one of the largest tusks ever seen in this market—that of a sacred East Indian elephant—has just been mounted in oriental style as a trophy of the chase. The tusk measures more than six feet in length and retains the marks it bore when worn by the sacred beast to which it belonged. Thanks to the predatory and murderous industry of Tippu Tib and his black Zanzibaris the supply of ivory has kept pace with the increased demand resulting from its extended use in this country, and the price for the raw material has not permanently advanced.

Few tusks of more than five feet in length come to this country, and many are less than four feet long. Many of the tusks reach here after having been buried in Africa for years to save them from thievish enemies of the savage owners. Every tusk must go through a process of seasoning, long or short, according as the process is natural or artificial, before it is made up into articles of ornament or use. It is difficult to obtain a perfect slab of ivory more than six inches in diameter, as the upper end of the tusk, which is the thickest, is hollow and the material is coarser than that in the solid part of the tusk.

From the latter are made billiard balls and the most beautifully carved articles for the toilet and the writing desk. From the coarser parts are made poker chips, buttons and a hundred small articles. Every part of the tusk is put to use. Even the chips and sawdust are converted into ivory black by burning. —New York Sun.

When a Girl Has More Fun.

When a girl visits in a town she nearly always has a good time, but a young man seldom does. The men pay him but little attention and the young ladies hold him at a distance because it is not proper to become acquainted too rapidly. —Atchison Globe.

Speaking of the state elevator bill recommended to pass the Duluth News-Tribune says:—"The legislature has evidently made its mind up on the necessity of building a state elevator at the head of the lake. Of course that elevator will be in Duluth. So long as it is to be built, our people will be glad that it is to come to this city. It will give us additional elevator capacity, and from all the indications there will be plenty of business for much more capacity than there is now here, save in years of exceptionally short crops. The state will make no money by the enterprise; and it is hard to see how the farmers can have prices or grades or profits in any way increased by it. A state elevator must in nearly every way have just about the same regulations as private houses. The farmers, or at least the farmer politicians, will never be satisfied until the scheme is tried, and so it might as well be provided for now as at any future date."

This is Meant for You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly meant to include you.

A Horse and a Hobby.

"The difference between a horse and a hobby," said an old gentleman of much worldly experience, "is that you can get off a horse, but you cannot get off a hobby." It is said by some naturalists, we do not know with how much truth, that the horse was once a five-toed animal of great size and terrifying appearance. In the process of evolution the toes of each foot have disappeared, or rather been consolidated into one. But that was certainly a long time ago, as for some thousands of years the horse has been what he is now, the most useful and handsomest of man's animal servants. He has his place in art, song and his history, and the annals of war and the chase would be incomplete without him. The hobby is probably not so ancient as the horse in its origin and yet it is almost, if not quite, contemporary with the race of man. A distinguished alienist has said that there are no absolutely sane people—that every one is a little "off" in some respect. We would not slander our fellow-citizens by imputing insanity to them, but certainly every one has his hobby, delights to mount it The disagreeable feature of it is sometimes that the hobby and the rider are alike tireless, and you can't stop them. A partial remedy is to select a pleasing hobby, not a roaring, kicking, rampageous one. The Burlington Route has several hobbies, fast time, courteous employes, luxurious accommodations, and safety. A great many people like to ride these hobbies, and any who wish to try it can get tickets from almost any railroad agent, or by addressing W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

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Gen. Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

[32tf]

Sioux City, "The Corn Palace City of the world," is arranging to hold another of its unique and peculiar festivals this year. The date of opening is fixed for September 20th, continuing until October 18th, 1893, and the management promises attractions that shall far surpass anything heretofore presented. It is expected that many of the thousands who will attend the World's Fair can be induced to extend their visit to Sioux City and view the marvels in cereal decoration which will be so perfectly shown, and at the same time gain a correct idea of the greatest corn producing territory on the globe.

You will
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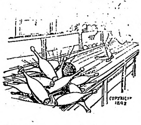

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Polk County Journal,
Crookston, Minn.

THE GOLDEN CAVES.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS, "M. QUAD."

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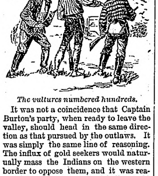
CHAPTER XXVII.



The vultures numbered hundreds.

It was not a coincidence that Captain Burton's party, when ready to leave the valley, should head in the same direction as that pursued by the outlaws. It was simply the same line of reasoning. The influx of gold seekers would naturally mass the Indians on the western border to oppose them, and it was reasoned that the route to Fort Sully would be unopposed. In going out of the valley, however, each party took a different route, and it was not until the gold seekers arrived at the forts of the Cheyenne and the soldiers' encampment that they knew the outlaws had passed on before and only two days ahead.

"I had rather have them ahead than behind," said the captain when he heard the news. "If they can get through we ought to be able to."

"I don't like it," answered Joe with a shake of the head. "They were a desperate lot before Taylor joined them, and you know how he feels toward us. I believe they have come this way to ambush us, and from this on we can't keep our eyes open too wide."

"That's true," added Harkins. "Taylor knew what we were after, and through him all the others know. I think they played spy on us and discovered that we had struck the treasure. They dared not attack us in the valley, as we would be on our guard, but I shall be greatly disappointed if they do not show their hands before our second day down the river is over."

The party remained in camp with the soldiers only one night, and as in the case of the outlaws the contents of the wagons were not suspected. They were looked upon as one of the hundred unsuccessful expeditions already returning disgusted from the diggings. They were given three cheers by the soldiers as they moved out, and camp had been placed only a few miles behind when a vigilant outlook was maintained for the outlaws. Three times during the day, when the party was obliged to pass locations where a foe could lie in ambush, scouts were sent ahead to make sure that no trap had been set for them. Their pace was not so rapid as that of the outlaws, and it was noon of the second day before they approached the scene of the tragedy brought about by Taylor.

While yet two or three miles away the scout, who was riding in advance, halted and waited for the others to come up.

"What is it?" asked the captain as all had closed up.

"Look!"

Hovering over the grove straight ahead was a cloud of buzzards. What their presence signified every man knew.

"They are low down," whispered the captain.

"Which means death," replied Joe. "While they are waiting for a wounded man or horse to die they sail high."

"The other party has been attacked and wiped out, I fear."

"Can't be otherwise. There's certain to be a sight there which the women should not be permitted to gaze upon. Some of us had best ride ahead and see what can be done."

Joe, Harkins and a third man were dispatched on the errand, and they found it one to try their nerves. When they had approached close enough to get a view of the camp they knew it to be the camp of the outlaws, for there were the horses and wagon. The vultures numbered hundreds, and while a part of them were running about on the ground, others sailed slowly about in short circles and hesitated to alight.

"Look at the horses!" exclaimed Joe.

The animals had been staked out on ground furnishing scant pasturage at best. For three days they had had neither food nor water, and as Joe spoke they were making tremendous efforts to break their lariats or pull the iron pins from the ground.

"There are dead men there!" whispered Harkins, with pale face, "but the buzzards are afraid of the horses."

The trio moved forward. They were greeted with whinnies of welcome from the suffering horses, but for two or three minutes they had eyes only for the bodies of the dead. But for the clothing on them it would have been hard to identify them as human beings.

"There are only four, and neither of them is Taylor," said Joe as he rode around the bodies. "There are no arrows here, no empty shells, no signs of a fight with the Indians. Let us ride through the grove and see if we can find the key to this mystery."

They scattered and hunted for further evidence, but they found none. Taylor, living or dead, could not be traced.

"Here's his rifle," said Harkins as he dismounted and picked up a gun lying by itself on the ground.

"And it has not been discharged," added Joe as he inspected it. "These dead men are his work, and the fact that he did not drive away with the team proves that something happened him. Let us relieve the horses and then get these horrible objects out of sight."

When the remainder of the party came up not an evidence of the tragedy existed, but the story told them by those who had drawn the corpses to the river and floated them off was shocking enough without the presence of the dead. The horses had been reduced to skeletons, and it was a full hour before their thirst was sufficiently satisfied to permit them to enjoy the fresh green grass at the other side of the grove.

The next surprise came when one of the men investigated the contents of the outlaws' wagon and found the treasure which had been responsible for so many crimes. While it was known that the men were hunting for the cave of gold, the idea that they had found it had not been entertained. Whom did it belong to? The wreckage of the sea belongs to the finder. So with the wreckage of the plains.

The wagons were moved to the other side of the grove and the gold hunters went into camp. If the newly added treasure was to be taken away it must be drawn by the horses which had hauled it thus far and were now hardly able to keep their feet. It would take a week to recruit them for the long pull to the fort. The camp was therefore made as comfortable as possible, the treasure examined piece by piece and its value estimated, and when this task had been accomplished even the sweet sad face of the orphaned Lizzie carried a smile.

* * * * * * *

I have written much of adventure and very little of love. Some of my readers may have been disappointed on that score. There is love among the castaways floating on a raft in midocean. There is love beneath the white topped wagon of the immigrant slowly trailing across plain and prairie—in the gold hunters' camp, surrounded by perils and alarms. But it is a silent love, born of heroism, self sacrifice and true merit, and it is not demonstrative. It waits for safety and civilization to betray itself.

A month after Joe and his companions rode into that death camp I met most of them in Denver. They had come safely through all perils, their treasure had reached the mint to be valued and paid for in coin gold, and there had been one marriage—Joe and Bess. A month later there was to be another equally satisfactory to all parties—Harkins and Lizzie. From their own lips I learned the story and have given it to you. If there was not enough love in it to satisfy the sentimentalists, blame them for concealing the fact from your most obedient servant.

THE END.

Browning's Memory.

Few people possessed the gift of memory in a higher degree than Mr. Browning. I am reminded of this by what I have been recently told by his friend and mine, Mrs. Le Poer Wynne. She tells me that in company with Mr. Browning and Mr. Cotter Morison they were one day discussing Byron, of whom Mr. Browning was an intense admirer. He spoke of Byron's extraordinary powers of satire, and repeated at considerable length a portion of the "Vision of Judgment," beginning with the words, "St. Peter stood at the celestial gate." When he finished, Mr. Browning said, "I have not repeated those lines for forty years, but they are graven on my memory." Then he burst out with the remark, "Byron was one of the most wonderful men ever created," and turning to Mrs. Wynne he said, pressing her arm in the way he had when much interested, "To think of all this coming to an end at thirty-seven!"

Mr. Cotter Morison agreed that as a satirist Byron was unrivaled, but threw out the query, "Is he a great poet?" Mr. Browning for answer recited with intense feeling those well known lines, "'Tis well that I should be unmoved," never faltering at a word. Mrs. Wynne tells me that he asked her if she remembered the dedication to "Don Juan," and proceeded to quote from it at some length.—Temple Bar.

Electric Lights and Plant Life.

The action exercised by the electric light on plants varies according to the species, and to solve the problem numerous researches are still necessary. The only points which seem to be decided are the following: The electric light accelerates assimilation, and often hastens growth and maturation; in some cases it intensifies the coloration of flowers, and sometimes increases the production. Nocturnal repose is not absolutely necessary for the growth and development of all the plants. The direct rays produced by the electric arc without globe have a very injurious effect on flowers too close to the lamp. The intervention between the arc and plants of a globe of ordinary glass arrests all hurtful effects which are exclusively attributable to violet and ultraviolet rays, and not, as was first supposed, to the production of nitrous acid.—Horticultural Times.

Life Saving Humor.

There is a priest at Saratoff who is a humorist, and it seems not improbable that his humor has saved his life. During the cholera riots his reverence was attacked by a mob, one of the leaders exclaiming, "That is the priest who buried me alive; I have just risen from the grave." Although the people were crying "Stone him," the priest kept his composure. "If you have just risen," he inquired of his assailant, "how is it that you are already drunk?" The answer is not recorded, but the priest survived to tell the tale.—London Globe.

Plenty of Bills.

Tom—Did you find it expensive camping out west?

Jack—Very. The mosquitoes presented their bills every night.—Kate Field's Washington.

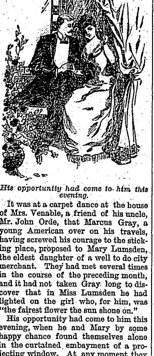
Had All She Needed.

He (after a long explanation as to why he loves her)—In view of all this, Miss Marlow—Estelle—I offer you my hand.

She—Thank you, Mr. Borely, but really the two I have are all I need.—Harper's Bazar.

BROUGHT TO BOOK.

CHAPTER I.



His opportunity had come to him this evening.

It was at a carpet dance at the house of Mrs. Venable, a friend of his uncle, Mr. John Orde, that Marcus Gray, a young American over on his travels, having screwed his courage to the sticking place, proposed to Mary Lumsden, the eldest daughter of a well to do city merchant. They had met several times in the course of the preceding month, and it had not taken Gray long to discover that in Miss Lumsden he had lighted on the girl who, for him, was "the fairest flower the sun shone on."

His opportunity had come to him this evening, when he and Mary by some happy chance found themselves alone in the curtained embayment of a projecting window. At any moment they might be disturbed by some other stray couple in search of a quiet nook, and what Gray had to say, if he did not wish the occasion to slip through his fingers, must be brief and to the point.

Presumably it was so, in view of the fact that not more than three minutes elapsed from the time of our people finding themselves alone in the alcove to that of their emergence. It may further be assumed that their conversation, brief as it was, had not proved unsatisfactory to either of them, seeing that, as Miss Lumsden's partner for the next dance came up to claim her, Gray contrived to whisper in her ear, "I will call upon your father in the course of tomorrow."

Mention has been made of Marcus Gray's uncle, Mr. Orde.

John Orde's dearest friend was Edward Lumsden, Mary's father. Their friendship dated back to their school days. They took to each other, as the saying is, from the first—so much so indeed that some portion of the holiday of each was generally spent at the home of the other. When the time came for them to push their fortunes in the world, the city of London acted as a loadstone to both; Lumsden found a stool in the office of a drysaltery firm in Upper Thames street, while Orde went under the tutelage of his father, whose business was that of a shipbroker. Years passed, bringing with them their inevitable changes and vicissitudes, but in no wise interrupting the current of their friendship. In the course of time Orde succeeded to his father's position, while Lumsden started in business on his own account, and to neither of them did fortune prove unkind.

We come now to a certain memorable ninth of June, the day immediately following that of Mrs. Venable's carpet dance. Both Lumsden and Orde had deemed it advisable a little while before to put themselves in telephonic connection with such of their customers and agents as preferred to specify their wants and wishes through that ready medium of communication, and accordingly a wire had been laid on the premises of each. Although Lumsden and Orde were in no way related in business affairs, they frequently used the telephone for messages about private matters, such as a little while before would have necessitated the writing of a note or the transmission of a telegram. For instance, Lumsden, having got himself "switched on" at the exchange, would telephone Orde an invitation to dinner or a request to join him at his club at a certain hour, while Orde, on his part, would inform Lumsden through the same medium that he had just had tickets sent him for a concert or the theater, and would specify when and where he would look to meet his friend and wife unless they happened to be otherwise engaged.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock on the afternoon of the aforesaid June ninth, the telephone bell in Mr. Orde's private office signaled that some one was desirous of speaking with him. Mr. Max, one of the staff, whose duty it was to attend to the instrument during his employer's absence, at once responded to the summons, which was followed up by the usual preliminary question, "Are you there?"

To this Max replied with the stereotyped, "Yes; who are you?"

"Lumsden," was the answer. Then, evidently recognizing that the voice was not his friend's, "Is not Mr. Orde there?" he queried.

"At present he is out, sir," replied Max; "but I am expecting him back every moment."

"In that case I will keep the connection open for a few minutes. Tell him to signal me immediately he returns."

"All right, sir," responded Max, and with that the conversation came to an end for the time being.

So far as could be ascertained afterward, it would seem to have been Lumsden's intention to ask Orde to meet him at his club and dine with him, his wife and daughter being under an engagement to accompany some friends that evening to a concert.

Four minutes later Mr. Orde pushed open the swing doors of the outer office, and was at once informed by Max of the conversation that had passed between himself and Mr. Lumsden. Going forward into his room he took up the telephone tube with the intention of signaling to his friend that he was there and at his service. The tube was in his hand, and he was on the point of putting it to his lips when a sound which reached him through it arrested his attention and caused him to clap it to his ear instead. What he heard sounded to him like an inarticulate cry, as it might be, of surprise or fear, followed, the moment the tube touched his ear, by the words, "Oh, Harry, Harry—this from you!" Close upon which came a groan, then a dull thud as of some heavy body falling, and last of all, after a brief silence, but very faintly, what seemed like the clashing of a door.

For a few moments longer Mr. Orde stood with the tube glued to his ear like a man stupefied, but no further sound of any kind reached him. Then his wits came back to him in some measure. He gave the signal he had been on the point of giving before and waited, with a sickening suspense impossible to describe, for a response. But none came. Again he signaled, and again he waited; but with a like result, or rather with no result at all. The tube dropped from his fingers and he sank into his chair utterly dazed and confounded.

What had happened to his friend? Had he been the unwitting auditor of a tragedy in which Lumsden had played the part of victim? If nothing had happened, why had the latter failed to respond to his summons? But the need for ascertaining, beyond the possibility of doubt, whether his fears had any foundation in fact was a spur to immediate action. He rang and ordered a hansom to be fetched with all speed. While waiting for it he signaled again through the instrument, hoping against hope to hear his friend's cheery "Halloo!" in return, but the silence that ensued was as the silence of the grave. It was with a heart replete with foreboding the most dire that, a few minutes later, he found himself on his way to Saint Augustine's alley, in which narrow but important thoroughfare Lumsden's offices were situated.

But quick as he had been in reaching the scene, the tragedy which had been enacted there—for nothing less did it prove to be—had already become public property. The premises were in charge of the police, while the alley itself was blocked by a surging crowd of men and youths, each and all anxious to glean the latest particulars of a crime so startling and mysterious, for it is not often that a merchant of the city of London is murdered in his own office in broad daylight.

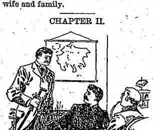
On the oblong mahogany table, at which he had sat for so many hours every week day, lay the dead body of Edward Lumsden, a terrible wound on his left temple, as if caused by some blunt instrument, revealing to all present the nature of the foul play to which he had fallen a victim.

The particulars of the affair, so far as they had yet been ascertained, were as follows:

It had been Mr. Lumsden's practice to charge himself with the care of the establishment during luncheon time, which was limited to half an hour, when, as a rule, he and an office boy were the sole occupants of the ground floor, which comprised a couple of rooms—Lumsden's own office and a much larger one for the use of the staff. On this ninth of June, about five minutes after the half dozen clerks had left in a body, the office boy, Houghton by name, was sent by his master with a note to the head of a firm some distance away, and, according to his own account, was gone just a quarter of an hour, during which time it must have been that Lumsden tried to open up a communication with his friend by telephone. On the lad's return he was horrified at finding his master's body stretched lifeless on the floor. It was evident that Lumsden had been struck down while seated close to the telephone waiting for the signal that Orde had returned. Appearances led to the conclusion that the safe had been hurriedly rifled of whatever notes and gold it might have contained, the door being open and the floor littered with documents of various kinds. So far all inquiries had failed to elicit the slightest evidence of any one, either a stranger or otherwise, having been seen to enter or leave the premises between the time of Houghton's quitting them and his return. And there, for the present, the affair rested.

As the dead man's oldest friend it now became James Orde's unenviable duty to break the terrible tidings to his wife and family.

CHAPTER II.



"Hello, Garry; you here?"

Marcus Gray had taken his ticket at Victoria Station and two more minutes would have seen him in the train on his way to Streatham, where the Lumsdens lived, when his attention was attracted by the placard of an evening newspaper. "Mysterious Murder This Day of a City Merchant" was the startling announcement which stared him in the face. Now, his uncle was a city merchant, one of thousands of others, and that of itself was enough to cause him to invest a penny in the purchase of a paper.

It is enough to say that Gray did not go to Streatham that day, nor for many weeks afterward.

Some days passed without any evidence on which the police could act being forthcoming, other than that which their first crude investigation had brought to light. That the safe had been rifled there was no longer any doubt, seeing that neither a note nor a coin of any kind was found in it; but in view of the fact that Mr. Lumsden had been in the habit of keeping all cash matters connected with the business in his own hands, it was difficult to ascertain with any degree of exactitude until certain books should have been gone through what moneys he had in hand at the time he came by his death. The chances, however, were that the sum was not a large one, the dead man having been in the habit of banking day by day. Mr. May, the managing clerk, had no knowledge of any cash having been paid to his employer on the morning of the ninth; but, on the other hand, Houghton averred that on taking some letters into his master's room about eleven o'clock he found there a gentleman dressed in deep mourning and an entire stranger to him, who, at the moment of his entering, was in the act of handing a number of bank notes across the table to Mr. Lumsden. The notes in question were not now to be found; no entry of them had been made in the cash book; neither could Mr. May throw any light on the personality of the man who had paid them over.

At the inquest, which was more than once adjourned in the hope that further evidence would presently be forthcoming, a verdict of "willful murder against some person or persons unknown" was eventually returned. The funeral had taken place some days before.

Mr. Orde did not fail to impart to Inspector Fountain, who had charge of the affair on the part of the police, the particulars of what he had so strangely heard through the medium of the telephone. The inspector appeared to be much struck thereby and made ample entries in his notebook. There was reason for believing that during the next few days he devoted a considerable portion of his time to endeavoring to ascertain whether the murdered man had been on intimate terms with any one, either a friend or a relative, whose baptismal name was Harry or Henry, but all such inquiries proved of no avail. To his initiative it was due that an advertisement was inserted in The Times and other newspapers requesting that should the same meet the eye of the person who on the morning of the ninth of June paid the late Mr. Edward Lumsden, of Saint Augustine's alley, a sum of money in bank notes he would at once communicate with the police; but time went on and the advertisement seemed likely to remain a dead letter. That the merchant had come by his death at the hands of some one who was aware that at that hour of the day he and the office boy had, as a rule, the premises to themselves, could scarcely be doubted. In all probability Houghton had been seen to leave the office, and advantage had been taken of his absence. But all such suppositions merely served to deepen the mystery which clung around the affair.

Mr. Charles Lumsden, Edward's younger brother, came up from the country to attend the funeral. He, the widow, Mr. Rice, the lawyer, and Mr Orde met in the drawing room after all was over for the reading of the will. James Orde was already aware that he was appointed sole executor.

As a matter of course the bulk of Mr. Lumsden's property devolved upon his wife and children. To his brothers was bequeathed a legacy of one thousand guineas, and to his cousin, Eustace Crake, one of five hundred guineas. There were minor legacies to Mr. May and others, while to Mr. Orde was devised a diamond breastpin and one or two other mementos.

"And, pray, where is Mr. Eustace Crake to be found?" asked Mr. Orde of Mr. Charles Lumsden, when the lawyer had brought his reading to an end. It was the first time he had heard of the existence of such a person, or if he had heard of it in years gone by he had forgotten.

"That is more than I can tell you," was the reply. "All his life Eustace Crake has been one of those rolling stones which are proverbially said to gather no moss. Indeed, if I were to term him the scapegrace of the family, I could hardly be indicted for libel. I am quite aware that my poor brother had always a sort of sneaking regard for him, but for my part any cousinly feeling I may once have had for him died out long ago."

"Then I suppose our only chance of finding him is to advertise for him?"

"That is what I should recommend. At the present moment he may be in Timbuctoo or Peking."

As it turned out, however, no advertisement was needed. On going through his friend's private papers a few days later Mr. Orde found among them a letter of recent date from Crake—an application, in point of fact, for what he termed "a further loan" of twenty pounds, attached to which was the tissue paper press copy of Mr. Lumsden's reply, in which occurred these words:

"I wholly decline to lend you any more money; why not say give, for that is what it really comes to? because I am convinced that the various sums you have already had from me have done you more harm than good. Should I, however, happen to predecease you, you will find that I have not forgotten you in my will."

Crake's latter was dated from some obscure street in Pentonville, to which address Mr. Orde at once wrote, asking the legatee to call upon him with as little delay as possible. Crake was shown into Mr. Orde's office next morning as the clock was striking eleven. He was a handsome but dissipated looking man, with sunken cheeks, a heavy mustache and red rimmed eyes; in age somewhere between thirty and forty. His clothes were of a fashionable if somewhat horsy cut, but worn to the verge of shabbiness. His demeanor was a curious compound of jauntiness and servility, but there was a veiled insolence in his eyes which proclaimed him for the bully he doubtless was at heart. A swarthy flush flowed through his sallow cheeks when told for what sum his name was down in his cousin's will.

"Poor Ted!" he murmured, half under his breath. "Who could have dreamed that he would come to so terrible an end?"

"It seems somewhat singular, Mr. Crake," said the merchant, "that you did not think fit, more especially in view of all he had done for you from time to time, to attend your cousin's funeral. You can scarcely plead ignorance of the fact of his death, or the mode of it, seeing that there was not a newspaper in the kingdom which did not publish ample details of the affair."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 14.—The senate routine only occupied a few moments, and at 10:20 that body resolved itself into committee of the whole.

Bill requiring railroads to give notice at all stations by blackboard when trains are late was recommended to pass. Bill requiring railroad companies to build platforms at stations for unloading machinery slightly amended and recommended to pass.

Senator Dean's anti-pool selling bill was then taken up. The sentiment appeared to be almost unanimous in favor of the bill, Senators O'Brien and Mayo alone speaking in opposition, while a dozen of the senate orators recorded themselves as in favor of the measure. The debate was chiefly on an amendment offered by Senator Tawney and which was not strongly opposed by Senator Dean, allowing pool selling within the actual enclosures of race tracks not more than twenty-four hours before a race and limited to thirty days in a year. The amendment was attached by a vote of 24 to 16, and the bill was recommended to pass by a practically unanimous vote. The senate then adjourned.

The house spent the morning in the introduction of bills, resolutions and reports. The total number of bills crept up past the 500 mark, and the aggregate of bridge appropriations asked now exceeds any possibilities of the internal improvement funds for years, by many thousands of dollars.

The introduction of bills was resumed after recess, and another batch of appropriation bills were handed in. The house then went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Gorman in the chair. The Union Pacific joint resolution was indefinitely postponed, and the world's fair bill and Mr. Bleecker's bill regulating the salaries of officers of building and loan associations were recommended to pass. The house then adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 15.—Senator Sanborn's resolution was indorsed in the senate by a vote of 23 to 10. The resolution, as adopted, provides for free coinage of silver without details as to the ratio.

Senator Wood's bill making the threshing bill a first lien on grain threshed; Senator Craven's bill relating to the law of cartways and Senator Keller's adulterated coffee bill passed.

In committee of the whole Senator Canestorp's bill providing for the election of railroad commissioners was recommended to pass as was Senator Sanborn's bill proposing a constitutional amendment exempting parsonages from taxation.

The house was busy with appropriation bills, it being the last day upon which they could be introduced. The bills introduced provide for the outlay of more than $200,000 in counties in all parts of the state, for the building of roads and bridges and for making similar improvements.

The only bills of importance passed were the world's fair appropriation and Mr. Bleecker's bill relating to building and loan associations.

Thursday, Feb. 16.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 16.—In the senate Glader's bill requiring railroads to provide suitable appliances for loading heavy machindry was passed almost unanimously. Senator Crandall's bill requiring railroad companies to post blackboard notice of late trains also met unanimous approval.

Senator Dean's anti-pool room bill was taken up and passed, 35 to 5.

Senator Eaton's measure proposing an amendment limiting regular sessions of the legislature to biennials of sixty days was discussed in committee of the whole, but no action was taken.

The business of the house opened with a bushel of petitions against a new capitol building, against religious legislation and for a law prohibing betting on horse races.

Mr. Greer's bill to provide for furnishing Minnesota reports to judges was passed, as was Mr. Koerner's bill relating to liquor licenses.

Mr. Ives' bill enabling water power companies to organize as electric light and power companies was passed with an amendment offered by Dr. Williams, of St. Paul, inserting the words "franchise" instead of "privileges," and a clause requiring city councils in issuing franchises to comply strictly with the terms of the charter.

Mr. Greer's bill regulating the receipt, shipment and storage of grain occupied nearly all the afternoon, and no action was taken on the measure before adjournment.

Friday, Feb. 17.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—The Minnesota legislature set apart Friday for its biennial visit to the state prison at Stillwater. The legislators and their families and friends to the number of about three hundred assembled at the Union depot at 10 o'clock, and were disposed of in six extra coaches attached to the regular train on the Duluth road. Upon arriving at Stillwater the train was stopped opposite the prison, and the party entered through the warden's office, where they were met by Warden Henry Wolfer and the members of the board of prison inspectors. The entire morning was spent in a tour of the buildings, and at noon the party was so disposed about the place as to have a view of the arrival of the convicts for dinner, the disposition of that meal and the return to work. After the convicts were back in their places, the visitors were seated to a splendid dinner served in the apartments adjoining the warden's office. In the afternoon the manufacturing departments were visited, including the new binding twine building. The party returned to St. Paul on the 4 o'clock train.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 18.—Following the introduction of the bills the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole and spent the rest of the day in work on general orders. Thirty-six bills were considered and all but two were recommended to pass. Among them were the following.

H. F. No. 40—O'Neill's bill to make insurance valid whether premium notes are paid or not; amend by making it apply only to "written" contracts and then pass.

S. F. No. 279—J. D. Smith's bill requiring the attorney general to set forth opinions of general interest rendered by him, in his annual report; to pass.

H. F. No. 401—Gutterson's joint resolution declaring in favor of the election of United States senators by the people; to pass.

S. F. No. 290—The grain and warehouse substitute for the state elevator bills, Keller's bill relating to banks and banking, J. D. Smith's bill to abolish days of grace, Lineau's election bill and Representative Maguire's bill relating to the construction of sidetracks and switches were passed over on account of the absence of their authors.

The house has put itself on record as opposed to its committees holding excluding members of the house and representatives of the press from any meeting. After some committee reports the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 20.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 20.—The house did considerable work at its session today. There were 74 bills on general orders and 10 of them were disposed of in two hours. Among those favorably acted upon was one for a monument to Minnesota soldiers at Chickamauga, the cost to be $15,000.

H. M. Richardson's bill amending the law of 1878 relating to usury and trusts, recommended to pass.

Mr. Baston's bill, relating to roads, cartways and bridges, recommended to be indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Fletcher of Hennepin, an invitation was extended to ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls of Kansas, to address a joint session of the senate and house at noon Thursday.

The senate had only one more than a quorum when it met in the morning, so adjournment was taken to 2:30 p. m.

The senate reassembled at 2:30 o'clock with a full attendance. The report of the committee of the whole on S. F. No. 28, O'Brien's bill making the face of an insurance policy the full measure of the loss sustained, was adopted. A few measures were considered in committee of the whole, but none of great importance.

A HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone Introduces the Much-Talked-of Measure.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The struggle among the members of the house of commons and others to obtain seats to listen to what was generally conceded would be a masterpiece of oratory when Mr. Gladstone made his speech giving the details of the Irish home rule bill produced the oddest mixture of members. The seating capacity of the house, as is well known, is entirely too small to accommodate even the members and the time honored custom of members who could get seats, sitting together according to their political predelictions, was honored. The rush to get into the galleries was equal to the struggle to enter the legislative chamber. All the galleries were packed to their

Fullest Capacity.

Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, who will shortly proceed to Paris to take part in the Behring sea arbitration, had a seat in the diplomatic gallery. He was accompanied by the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the United States minister. Scores of other noted strangers were in the galleries.

Spoke for Two Hours.

Mr. Gladstone spoke continuously for over two hours, concluding his speech at 6 o'clock, amid storms of applause. When the cheering had died out Sir Edward Clarke, who was attorney general in the Salisbury administration, congratulated Mr. Gladstone on the magnificent physical effort which he had just made, and then proceeded to enlarge on the proposals of the bill. Remarks were also made by other members of the house before adjournment.

The Parnellites express hesitant approval of the bill, though they are dissatisfied with the proposal to retain the land under English jurisdiction for three years.

AGAIN RISING.

The Ohio River Continues to Cause Alarm.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The fickle Ohio river has again frightened people along its banks. Sunday it was falling at all points above, and now Charleston, Point Pleasant, Catlettsburg and Portsmouth report the water rising. In this city there has been no check in the present rise. At 6 o'clock a. m. the stage was 48.6 feet. At 6 p. m. it was 49 feet and rising slowly. At Catlettsburg there was rain and snow during the day, which may cause a continued rise here. Good judges do not expect more than fifty feet if there is no rain, but rain is predicted, and if it is extensive the apprehension will increase.

PANAMA SENTENCES.

De Lesseps and His Son Get Five Years Each—Other Sentences.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Panama sentences have just been delivered. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. M. Charles de Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. M. Marius Fontane and M. Cottu are each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each. M. Eiffel is sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 20,000 francs. The sentences have caused a profound sensation, especially that of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. The judgment finds the defendants guilty of swindling and breach of trust.

CONDEMN THE VERDICT.

Frenchmen Call the Sentence of De Lesseps Unnecessarily Severe.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Public opinion is substantially unanimous to the effect that the ignominous judgment passed upon Count Ferdinand de Lesseps went beyond the requirements of justice. The newepapers considered the sentence very severe, and especially that of Ferdinand de Lesseps, and several of them demand the pardon of the man who has been one of the glories of France.

Say Smith Has Accepted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Press correspondent at Lakewood, N. J., says that Hoke Smith, of the Atlanta, Ga., Journal, has been offered the portfolio of secretary of the interior and that his letter of acceptance has been received by President-elect Cleveland.

Typhus Fever Record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The official record of the typhus fever visitation since the 30th of last November is 271 cases, 98 deaths, 81 discharges, 73 patients on North Brother's island and 63 "suspects" in quarantine and 3 patients quarantined in their homes in this city.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Grimaldi, Italian minister of finance, will resign.

The total militia force of the United States is 112,426.

A telephone line between Chicago and Boston has been satisfactorily tested.

Serious floods are threatened along the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

The Canadian Pacific is said to have secured possession of the Duluth and Winnipeg road.

A meeting of the millers of Northern Wisconsin was held at Oshkosh and a combine was formed for the purpose of raising prices.

The Russian extradition treaty has been ratified by the senate. By its terms attempts to kill the czar or any member of the royal family are non-political offenses and are extraditable.

Thurdsay, Feb. 9.

The street car strike at Wheeling, W. Va., is becoming serious. Riots are of daily occurrence and a number of strikers have been arrested.

The Howe-Manhattan and Lehi groups of mines in Owyhee county, Idaho, have been sold to a Milwaukee syndicate headed by Henry J. Millan. The consideration is said to exceed $850,000.

The New York and New England Railroad company proposes soon to reduce fares between New York and Boston to $2.50 by boat and $4 by the cars, as against the present rates of $3 and $5 respectively.

The treasury department has reduced its estimate of the probable amount required for the payment of sugar bounties from the original estimate $10,000,000 to $3,000,000. Bounties on this year's crop to the amount of $3,500,600 have been paid.

Friday, Feb. 10.

Fire damaged Clarksville, Tex., to the extent of $150,000.

Four persons were cremated in a hotel fire at Cincinnati.

Miss Mittens Willett, the actress, died at New York Thursday night.

A company to furnish Duluth and Superior a new terminal and transfer system is to be incorporated.

Asa F. Potter, president of the bankrupt Maverick bank, Boston, has been convicted of false certification of checks.

Minister Egan is making an effort to obtain from the Chilian government the privilege of running express cars on the state railroads.

Senator Pettigrew has introduced a bill to ratify the agreement between the Rosebud and Lower Brule Indians in South Dakota, which, if passed, will have the effect of making the Brules a part of the Rosebud agency.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

H. C, DeMille, the noted playwright, is dead.

The total number of deaths from the Wann, Ills., railroad accident is thirty.

Yellow fever is on the increase at Santos, eighty-eignt deaths being reported Friday.

A United States senate committee in a report condemns the employment of Pinkertons at Homestead.

A snow plow and engine were overturned by a snowslide at Breckenridge, Colo., and the engineer and fireman killed.

The acting governor of Illinois has ordered the prosecution of all state auditors and treasurers since 1870 for pocketing interest on public bonds.

The engagement is announced of Miss May McClellan, daughter of the late General George B. McClellan, to Paul Desprez, of the French legation at Washington. The marriage will take place early in March at the Church of St. Joseph in Paris.

Monday, Feb. 13.

Six men were killed and as many hurt by a snow slide in Colorado, Saturday.

St. Paul amateurs will have a 100-mile skaking race on Washington's birthday.

Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the Homestead strike, has been placed on trial for murder.

The report of a triple allliance between the United States, France and Russia was unfounded.

Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, died Sunday at Louisville.

The island of Zante has been shaken by several more earthquakes and the panic among the inhabitants is increasing.

Peter Jackson has accepted Corbett's challenge to fight any pugilist in the world and has deposited $2,500 forfeit with a New York sporting paper, the battle to take place inside of ten months.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 20, 1893.

HOGS—10c lower. Range of prices, $7.85@8.05.

CATTLE—Steady and active; good demand. Prime steers, $4.00@4.50; good steers, $3.25@3.75; prime cows, $3.50@4.00; good cows, $2.50@3.25; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.50; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.50; stockers, $2.50@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.75@2.75.

SHEEP — Slow. Muttons, $3.75@4.75; lambs, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00.

Receipts: Cattle, 300; hogs, 200; calves, 5; sheep, 20.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20, 1893.

WHEAT — May opening, 68⅛c; highest, 68¼c, lowest, 67¾c; close, 68c. July opening, 70⅝c; highest, 70½c; lowest, 70c; close, 70¼c; On Track—No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 62@63c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Feb. 20, 1893.

CATTLE—Easier.

HOGS—Market weak and 10c lower. Heavy, $8.15@$8.50; mixed and medium, $8.07½@8.47½; light, $7.95@8.17½.

SHEEP—Market strong.

Receipts: Cattle, 21,000; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 9,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 76½c; July, 75¼c.

CORN—May, 44⅝c; July, 44⅝c.

OATS—May, 44¾c.

PORK—May, $19.30.

LARD—July, $12.40.

SHORT RIBS—May, $10.25.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—February, 73c; May, 76¾c; July, 75⅝c.

CORN—February, 40¾c; May, 43⅞c; July, 44¼c.

OATS—February, 30¼c; May, 33¼c.

PORK—February, $19.95; May, $19.30; July, $19.30.

Common Hypocrisy.

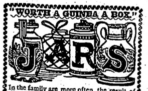
Miss Willard says that few forms of hypocrisy are more common on the lips of women than this, "I would on no account have my name in the newspaper." If a woman has accomplished something helpful to humanity it is just as desirable to have it known as if a man had accomplished the same.

America Good Enough.

Father (looking up from his paper)—In the public schools of Austria they now teach chess.

Boy—I'd rather stay here and study football.—Good News.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



In the family are more often the result of *disordered digestion* than most people know.

BEECHAM'S PILLS *will keep peace in a family*, by curing Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, Constipation and all Bilious and Nervous Disorders arising from these causes. Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

A Mania for Decorations.

There are Frenchmen, according to M. Simon, who collect decorations just as others collect postage stamps. In certain official positions it appears the one thing is hardly more difficult than the other. "I knew," he says, "two public officials who had this inoffensive mania. One was fat. The chain on which he hung his medals spread across his ample chest and struck downward and was lost to view in his waistcoat pocket, in the interior of which the imagination pictured further honorary insignia. The other was thin, to his great disgust, and he could only exhibit some thirty decorations in a row. Some one advised him to wear a double line, just as unruly convicts wear a double chain. He did so, and he was quite right. His breast was a collection of all the animals of creation in gold, silver and enamel. It amused people to look at all this while he was speaking, and they were very glad of this little distraction, for he was an ass."—London News.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss. City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the city council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on first day of March 1893 and terminating on 28th day of Feb. 1894, by the following persons, and at the following places, as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit:

On the first floor of the brick building on lot 2 block 4 Fletcher & Houston's addition to City of Crookston. T. G. THOMPSON.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said city council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the city hall in said City of Crookston in Polk county, on Tuesday the 14th day of March A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 14th day of Feb. A. D. 1893.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

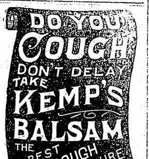
First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. R. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer W. H. Crosby



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

SAAKE

Is still doing business at the old stand and selling

WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN,

C. H. SAAKE.

Schmidt, the Painter,

CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.

ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

WALL PAPER.

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the

BRAND'S
FAMOUS
Stoves and Ranges
BEST ON EARTH

FAMOUS
BRAND
STOVE

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.

Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau."

It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn.,* and many other equally well known names.

Every Body Who Chews, Should

Chew Climax Plug

For it is so Much the Best

Sold everywhere.
Made only by The P. Lorillard Co., The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the World.

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7 :4p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth and Chicago..................	at 7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Brandon..................	at 8:19 a. m.

1893 February. 1893

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Maj. Mix is visiting in St. Paul for a few days.

C. T. Lanman of the McIntosh Times, spent Sunday in the city.

Rev. R. H. Battey went up to Stephen to preach on Sunday last.

A. C. Schmidt and Will Walker went up to Thief River Falls last week

Terry Shelly of Fosston passed through the city Monday on his way home from Grand Forks.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke, who since Jan. 1st, has been suffering from a severe attack of La Grippe is convalescent.

W. A. White was up from Fisher on Monday to purchase tickets for Passadena, Cal., which place he will soon leave.

W. O. Wilson extends a cordial invitation to his friends to call and see him at the old stand in McKinnon's block, Main street. Everything to taste.

W. E. McKenzie, of the Times, went down to St. Paul last week to attend the meeting of the, State Editorial Association, returning on Saturday morning.

Charlie Thomas came up from St. Paul last week for a few days visit with the old folks at home and friends in the city. Charlie says he enjoys metropolitan life hugely.

J. P. Johnson, of McIntosh, went down to St. Paul last week to see what could be done in relation to county division. J. P. did not seem to be well satisfied with the result.

Chet Ralston, the barber, got fast in a partition in some way at the fire last Friday and was with difficulty rescued. For a time it looked like it might be a serious matter.

Jas. Greenhalgh Sr., returned from St. Paul this week where he has been looking up a matter in which some old settlers are interested as being entitled to recover certain monies from the state.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. are sending out stacks of pamphlets and advertising matter to the farmers to remind them of the different kinds of farm machinery which they will handle during the coming spring and summer.

E. M. Hitchcock and Geo. W. Bennett, of Minneapolis were in the city Tuesday adjusting the recent fire losses.

United States District Attorney Eugene Hay was in the city Tuesday in connection with the timber-stealing case.

A. C. Rhinehart was in the city last week, well pleased at the result of his contest with Anderson for county commissioner.

Tom. Bjoin arrived on Sunday evening with a carload of horses and started with them on Monday for Fosston—just in time to be caught in the snow blockade.

A number of the McIntosh boys were down last week to attend the Odd Fellows Lodge. A lodge is to be organized at McIntosh soon as they now have enough members to warrant such a step.

Dr. A. Gilmour and wife came down from McIntosh last Wednesday. Mrs. Gilmour went down to Fertile to visit friends while the genial doctor remained to enjoy city life pending her visit.

Herb Mason has decided not to go to Battle Creek, Mich., as he had intended and at present is undecided what he shall do. He is at present visiting relatives at Prescott while considering several business propositions.

M. E. Kirsch was in St. Paul last week to see about getting an appropriation to cover expenses incurred by the grasshopper campaign last year. After getting a bill introduced he discovered that the case was covered by an old appropriation and all we had to do was to get the governor to certify to the losses to get his money. He got something over $400.

George McLean who left for St. Paul a few weeks since to accept a position as book-keeper in a large job printing house, in forwarding his order for the JOURNAL to be sent him, reports that he is well pleased with his new situation and thinks he will do well there. He is at present located at the Clifton hotel and invites his Crookston friends, when in St. Paul, to call upon him. Ed Moechel and he room together when Ed is at that end of his run.

Ole Lindquist and Jonas Hanson were brought in from the northeast part of the county Tuesday charged with stealing timber from government land. They were taken before Conrt Commissioner Christianson and bound over to await the action of the United States grand jury and in default of bonds were committed to the Polk county jail. There is said to have been a good deal of timber taken off government land along the Red river this winter, and more arrests are likely to be made.

At the jobbers banquet held at Duluth on Wednesday evening of last week President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern road, assured the people of Duluth that his road would be continued from the Red River Valley at an early date. Among other things Mr. Hill said: "Having built our railroad to the coast I find that I must have something to do to occupy my time. We have started two lines to your city from the Red River. We have reached the top of the hill and the question is how to get down. We hope to find a way to get down to Duluth and we will have a line direct from the Red River Valley to the head of Lake Superior."

On Friday morning A. B. Carlton started for his father's home at Angus to relieve the anxiety of his mother in relation to the wound he had received on Wednesday, and when he arrived at Euclid heard that his house in Crookston was burning. It was a long and anxious day for him until he could get back at night to learn the full extent of the damage and when he at last arrived and found his wife safe and sound and learned how nobly the boys had worked to save his household goods his feelings of relief can better be imagined than described. He says he never can half express his gratitude to the boys for their noble work in his behalf. Some carpets and a fine bird dog was the extent of his losses. The boys tried hard to persuade the dog to go out of the burning building but the dog resisted every effort to get him out threatening to bite everybody who came near him, and was burned up in the building.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

O. H. Lucken went down to St. Paul on Tuesday evening to attend the G. A. R. meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ray, of Belmont, N. D., are in the city visiting friends and relatives.

Another snow-storm on Monday.

H. W. Donaldson was registered at the Palace last Saturday.

Engineer Russell and wife of Grand Forks were in the city Sunday and stopped at the Palace.

The genial Tom Adams has met with deserved promotion. He will go to Barnesville as master mechanic.

Engineer Jack Bunnell has the north run to St. Vincent, which arrangement gives Jack the privilege of being at home oftener than before.

W. E. Haynes was up from Fisher on Monday. Says he will not venture up again until next 4th of July as he always brings a snow storm with him. So mote it be.

Levi Myers was in from the west-side this week. Says if snow is any sign we ought to have a thundering big wheat crop next season as he never saw so much in the country before.

Mayor Anglim returned on Friday morning from a few days rusticating in the Twin Cities. In St. Paul he went to see the world's champion, Jim Corbet, at the Grand.

Miss Emma Veronneau returned on Thursday evening from a fortnight's visit with her sister and friends in Grand Forks. She thinks Grand Forks a very good place—to visit.

John O. Buhn the popular Mentor merchant, made our sanctum a visit of pleasure and profit on Monday. Mr. Buhn says there will be hundreds of cords of wood at the Mentor station this spring—very much more than ever before.

Jim Cunningham returned from a week's visit to Bagley's lumber-camp, fat, healthy and lively—yea, exceedingly lively! He says the boys are doing big work this winter and will bank a much larger cut than ever.

Conductor W. D. Scott has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent on the Great Northern road and will have headquarters at Grand Forks. Superintendent Jenks will be promoted and C. C. Ponsonby, train dispatcher will be superintendent.

The supper given by the gentlemen of the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening in the opera block was well patronized and much enjoyed by those present. The gentlemen were voted to be good caterers and these unique affairs are likely to become popular in the city.

John Gilbert was up from Fisher on Monday and, while the storm was raging he was looking anxiously for a break so that he could start for home. Said he did not relish the idea of having an experience like that of Mr. Gordon, of Neilsville, who left Crookston last Monday in the storm, got lost and was obliged to remain out all night.

A good audience greeted the "U and I" company at the Grand Tuesday evening and all seemed to enjoy themselves. The play is a light farce-comedy, with plenty of songs, dances, jokes, etc. There are twelve people in the company and they are about the average, while the two leading characters are well taken and exceedingly funny.

Dr. Dampier returned from Fertile on Thuasday morning where he went to attend to Mr. John Farrier, who had frozen his feet so badly in the storm of Monday the 13th. He found that amputation of both feet was necessary and took them off above the ankle. He left the patient doing nicely, not having suffered seriously from the shock and at last accounts Mr. Farrier was doing well with bright prospects of recovery.

A. C. Schmidt: No, I do not think the fire will clean me out entirely; and I hope to be able to start in again at an early day but it must necessarily be on a smaller scale as I had a very extensive and expensive stock that I will not be able to replace on the insurance carried. Shall open out at the old stand on Broadway for awhile as soon as possible.

The case of Beauchaine vs. McKinnon et al, which has been in the district court here since 1890, was argued Tuesday in St. Paul before Judge Powers he having been the judge before who tried the case last time. Twice a verdict has been rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant now moves for a new trial on the ground that there was prejudice on the part of the jury in awarding a verdict of $650 damages, which is claimed to be excessive. The case was argued Tuesday before Judge Powers in chambers in St. Paul, he having been the Judge who tried the case last time. A. A. Miller appeared for the defendant and Ed. George for the plaintiff.

J. A. Dainard was married last Tuesday at St. Hilaire to Miss Josie Harris of that village. Mr. Dainard expects to remove to Fisher where he will go into business. Jim's many friends here extend congratulations.

Engineer Jack Bunnell and his wife returned from a sad visit to St. Paul last week. They were summoned there to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bunnell's brother and while there a niece of Mrs. Bunnell's died and was buried. The young lady was visiting the Bunnells in this city awhile last year.

A. B. Carlton who was burned out at the fire last Friday, has rented of I. U. Jennings the house on Main street vacated last week by W. A. Hammond, owned by W. H. Jennings, of Tacoma, and took possession on Monday.

The grand clearance sale at the New York Store begins Monday—we need the money and goods must be sold.

Deputy United States Marshals W. H. Hilligoss, T. S. Sheehan, G. M. Carrick and H. S. Tallman were in the city Monday in connection with the timber-stealing case.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

W. G. Fuller has purchased Gay Halvorson's restaurant business, and Gay has taken Walter Bivins' place in the opera house.

Comrades Gonyea and Cooke went to St. Paul Tuesday evening as delegates to the G. A. R. encampment in that city.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Cloaks, blankets and flannels will go with a rush. It will pay you to buy now and pack away for next fall. Come and see.

NEW YORK STORE.

Tom Bjoin returned from Iowa Monday, bringing with him a carload of horses, which he will dispose of around the county.

The Fosston train started out Monday but got stuck in a snow drift before reaching McIntosh and an engine and snow plow was sent out from here Tuesday morning and succeeded in reaching Fosston about 5 o'clock in the evening returning reached Crookston about 9 o'clock.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Lewis Lohn and S. S. Stadsvold, of Fosston, passed through the city Wednesday en route to St. Paul.

Halvor Steenerson, who was over to Grand Forks Monday, reports the people over there as well pleased with the election of Roach as senator.

Clothing, winter caps mitts fur caps at actual cost.

NEW YORK STORE.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

Ed George left for St. Paul on Sunday evening and A. A. Miller on Monday evening to argue the case of Beauchaine vs. McKinnon.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, the Commercial hotel prepared an elegant dinner for its guests. The bills of fare were the handsomest ones ever used in Crookston, and were all carried away as mementoes. Landlord Stoeser believes in getting the best of everything.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Chas. S. Vine went down to St. Paul last week to consult a specialist in catarrh cases. He failed to find his man, who was away on a visit east, and returned on Sunday morning.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the factory cost of freight added.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf]

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

The following clipping from the Detroit Record will be of interest to the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Norcross, who were former residents of this city:—"Marion B. Norcross, aged twelve years, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Norcross, died yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock, of consumption. Marion was a bright, winsome child, loved by all who knew her, and the idol of her parents to whom is extended the heartfelt sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place this afternoon, the remains being interred in Oak Grove Cemetery."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Fertile Journal finds the following item, relating to our tourists abroad, in the Astoria (Oregon) Budget:—Last evening there arrived in this city, direct from Crookston and Fertile, Minnesota, by way of the Northern Pacific railroad and Portland, a notable party of German-Americans. They are four in number to-wit: Joseph Hoch, August Wentzel, Otto Kankel and Geo. Kronschnabel—all of them prominent citizens of Minnesota and substantial men of affairs. They switched off to Astoria from the general line of their route for the sole purpose of renewing their long-subsisting and most happy friendship with Mr. A. W. Utzinger and his equally well-known brothers, with whom they came to that portion of Minnesota in which they are now located as prosperous business men, over sixteen years ago. You may be sure that the meeting of these old-time comrades was a joyous occasion and that the travelers were most happily and handsomely entertained. Mr. Utzinzer remarked, when he called at the Budget office with his solid friends from Minnesota today, that he was really ashamed of Oregon for the first and only time since his arrival in the state. He has been wielding a flowery pen in his communications to these very men in describing the climatic advantages of Oregon, fairly wreathing her with chaplets of tropical bloom and all that, and here they have had to fight their way to him through the streets of Astoria in a hideous, howling and blinding blizzard that would have been a credit to the Godless plains of Kansas.

It is really too bad, for these visitors are men of sense as well as substance, and it is unfortunate that they could not see Oregon under more favorable aspects, as they are really looking for a new location in a milder climate than that of Minnesota in which to invest abundant means and enjoy the rewards of their early labors. One of them remarked that today was the first time that they had seen the sun since starting from Minnesota, a week ago last night. In the morning they will return to Portland and proceed thence, over the Southern Pacific to the Golden State, where they stay will be more prolonged and, we trust, favored by a kindlier disposition of the elements than that with which they were unhappily greeted in Oregon.

The editorial meeting at St. Paul on Wednesday and Thursday of last week was fairly well attended but not as well as it should be, considering the importance of such occasions. This feature was discussed and the fact that the publication day of so many of the weeklies occurring on one of those two days was urged as a reason why many could not come, so the days for the annual business meetings for the future were changed to Thursday and Friday. The Press club of St. Paul invited the boys to partake of an elegant spread on Wednesday evening and kept open house for the association while it stayed in St. Paul and on Thursday evening the boys were all invited to attend the governor's reception at the Ryan which was one of the grandest of the kind ever held in the state. It was enough to cramp a kitten to see some of the boys in swallow-tail rigs, doing the agreeable to the fair ones of St. Paul but they all stood up to the rack like little men. We came extremely near losing one of our most brilliant and bright lights—Irving Todd, of the Hastings Gazette, who stepped up in front of Jim Corbett, who was engaged in playing a game of pool at the Ryan billiard rooms, and Corbett, thinking Todd a new aspirant for championship was just about to square himself when Bro. E. P. Barnum, of the Sauk Centre Avalanche, seeing Todd's danger rushed in and seizing him by the collar was enabled to make Todd "break away" just in time to save his life. Todd, after he fully realized his danger rewarded Barnum with one of his sweetest smiles and the remark: "What shall it be?" which latter remark was heartily responded to by all of the boys in chorus, "a little of the same!" A resolution defining what a legal paper should be was adopted and the proper committee was authorized to lay the matter before the legislature to establish such a paper as the basis for the future. Bro. Johnson, of the St. Peter Herald, was elected president for the ensuing year and Bro. F. E. Barnum, of the Sauk Centre Avalanche, secretary with Bro. Koercher, of the Big Stone County Herald, corresponding secretary. The vote on president stood pretty close between Johnson and Ed. A. Paradis, of the Midway News, Johnson beating him by only five votes. The association decided to take its usual summer outing in May by a visit to the World's fair at Chicago. Every member will be notified in time to make all necessary arrangements. The next business meeting will be held in Minneapolis on the second Thursday and Friday in February.

Ed. Moeckel was one of the victims of the wrecked train at Bartlett, N. D., last week fortunately escaping with a few severe bruises and cuts. He received a bad looking cut on the top of his forehead which is healing nicely. From his account of the affair, one is led to wonder how anyone escaped alive as the coaches some of them were reduced to kindling wood. Some were badly wounded and two deaths have resulted.

The Columbia club rooms on the second floor of the new portion of the Reckitt block are about completed, and the members will soon be able to enjoy the luxury of social club life. Some of the furniture, including a handsome billiard table, has already arrived. Crookston will soon be in line with Grand Forks and other northwestern cities which have hitherto put on metropolitan airs with their social clubs.

What folly! To be without Beecham's Pills.

After the grip, when you are weak and "played out," Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

6 MONTHS
Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,
Wednesday, December 28th,
The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the
REMNANTS MUST GO!
Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society

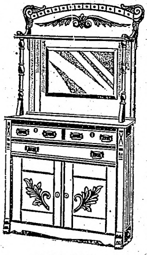
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH. 2, 1893. NO. 46

Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.



$19.50.

Solid Oak,

Large Glass,

Plush-lined Drawers.

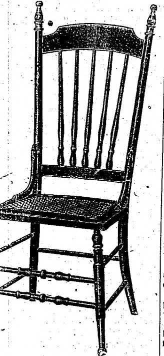
8-ft. Oak Table,

42x42, only

$7.90.

$1.35.

Antique Oak Finish.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor..........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..........Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General..........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District..........Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor..........C. U. Webster
Treasurer..........J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..........John Amundson
Attorney..........A. R. Holston
Sheriff..........Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate..........C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..........A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..........O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r..........W. H. Averill
Coroner..........Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..........John E. Oppegaard
Second District..........Anton Linden
Third District..........M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District..........C. P. Demers
Fifth District..........Robt. Anderson

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus.	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North.	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filbau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Handkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Dangers of the Season.

The sudden changes in weather in the latter part of the winter and early spring are a source of colds and coughs. This season is a particularly dangerous one for persons with weak lungs or a delicate constitution. A slight cold is likely to become a serious one, and the cough that follows is the one great cause of the many deaths from consumption in the early spring. Never neglect a cold or cough. Keep a reliable remedy on hand and check the first cough, that may lead to consumption. As such a remedy the medicine called Kemp's Balsam is strongly recommended. For every form of throat and lung disorder including the la grippe cough, croup and consumption in the first stages, it probably has no equal anywhere. Get a bottle today.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Feb. 25th, 1893.

Bouley, Joseph
Kimerling, Miss Mari
Snyder, M. C.
Kjosva, J. S.
McDonald John

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

For Rent.

The Schraeder livery barn on Main street. Apply to Mrs. E. D. Schraeder at the store on Main street. [46-47]

Cholerine in Pennsylvania:

Swickley Penn.: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhœa for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine.

P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Cloaks, blankets and flannels will go with a rush. It will pay you to buy now and pack away for next fall. Come and see.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Mentor News.

From our special correspondent.

MENTOR, Feb. 23, 1893.

Mr. Fulton from Ada, who has been visiting with D. E. Fulton of this place, returned home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Collar from Fargo, N. D., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith. Mr. Collar is connected the M. & N. Elevator Co He arrived just in time to show some of his musical talent at the masquerade ball on the 22d.

Owing to frequent storms of late, the masquerade ball was not as well attended as was expected. The condition of the roads rendered it impossible for any one from a distance to get here, although many had made preparations to come. But after all the young folks enjoyed themselves very much, and if prizes had been offered Morris would have taken home one as a darkey.

The fair sex say that J. Tagley is not in it with a mask. His nose is too visible.

Wheat buyers are having a snap now—same salary, no work, 28 days to the month.

W. Marston is reported as having an heir arrived at his place. We congratulate with a smoke, W. M.

Moe & Buhn have rented their place at the lake to H. W. Cleveland, who is already piling up the ice.

E. D. Childs has broke camp here, his crew of men and teams starting for home on Saturday, Feb. 25th.

We learn that John F. Smith is going to build a hotel in our village in the near future. He has purchased a lot and will begin work in the spring. We expect to see quite a change in our village before next fall.

McIntosh.

From our regular correspondent

MCINTOSH, Minn., Feb. 27, 1893.

The weather is still very cold, with now and then more snow, which makes country roads almost impassable.

Mr. Weitzel, the hustling clothier for Ernst Bros. of Milwaukee was in the city from Friday to Saturday of last week.

Mrs. Smith of St. Paul is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Drew.

Frank Gravel was in the village on Saturday taking orders for more groceries as usual.

Mr. Hunt, the cigar salesman for Kuhles & Stock, has been stopping in the village for a few days. He says that when he wants a little fun and recreation McIntosh is the place to get it.

Everybody is talking of going to the World's Fair.

Ole Bjorgö left for St. Paul last Thursday with two carloads of fine cattle. He will return as soon as possible after two more. McIntosh is fast becoming a cattle market, as no less than twelve carloads have been shipped from here during the past two weeks.

Miss Katie Nowlan arrived in McIntosh Monday, and is now teaching in district No. 120, where she closed a very successful winter term of school about six weeks ago. Miss Nowlan is well-liked, and we hope to be able to keep her as teacher in our schools for some time.

Rev. S. Stone preached a very able and interesting sermon at the Congregational church last Sunday, to a very large audience. All present acknowledged it to be one of the best they ever listened to, and the reverend gentleman deserves the hearty support of all his congregation.

The first masquerade ball of the season was given at Johnson's hall on the 22d, and a good time was had. Supper was served at the hotel Duluth. The prize for the most ludicrously costumed couple was given to Dr. McEachran and Mrs. S. Drew, and for the handsomest costumed couple to Hans Hanson and Miss Scotland.

Mr. Norrie came up from Crookston last Tuesday and staid till Wednesday visiting with his numerous friends, who showed their appreciation of his presence by giving a party at Quam's hall in the evening in his honor. There was no dancing, but a very social time was had, however, by telling stories, reciting Shakespeare and Napoleon Bonaparte, interspersed with numerous songs and ballads, concluding with the song of the McIntosh Golden Circle. Come again, Harry.

The McIntosh K. of H. lodge held their regular weekly meeting last Saturday night with 26 members present. An I. O. O. F. lodge will also be started here in the near future.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, Feb. 28, 1893.

M. M. Davis came up to look after matters on the farm Saturday.

George Murray, an old-time Euclid boy, now residing in Marshall county, spent several days at the Kilreany farm last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Useldinger went down to the Queen City to visit with their daughter, Wednesday.

Charlie Bronson, the genial knight of the grip, was with us Thursday.

Herman Wallis returned from the lumbering camp, Friday.

A number of young folks tumbled themselves into a sleigh and went out to Charlie Teal's to hold a surprise party. A good time is reported.

D. Farrell, Stewart Chapin and Mr. Robertson were among the Argyleites that were visiting in our city last week.

The petition that was sent up here by Senator Lommen relating to the drainage of the Red River valley, was very liberally signed.

Harvey and Florence Misner and Rena Ballou, who have been seriously ill, are now convalescent.

A. A. Chapin of Coldwater, Michigan, has established a barber shop over Taylor & Co's store.

C. L. Troohy of Duluth, was doing business in our village on Saturday.

Mrs. M. A. Amsden, of Bolton, Texas, is visiting in the family of G. H. Fargo.

Rev. S. Currie took the train for Grand Forks Monday.

M. E. Kirsch, chairman of the county supervisors, spent Monday with us.

The Angel of Death visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cottet and took from its earthly home their baby boy, which was about two months old. The little one had not seen a well day. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Mrs. Myers who has been visiting in the family of Tom Brown for several weeks, returned to her home in Crookston Monday.

The dance which was held at the Keystone farm in honor of the return of Robert Gaston and bride, was highly enjoyed by all who attended. There was about one hundred and twenty-five couple, including parties from Crookston, Grand Forks, Euclid and Fisher.

Miss Hattie Davidson, who has been visiting with her parents for a few days, has returned to take up her studies in the high school of your city.

The G. A. R. Encampment.

The annual encampment of the G. A. R., held at Market Hall in St. Paul on Wednesday and Thursday of this week was one of the biggest events of the kind in point of attendance and interest ever held in Minnesota. Addresses were given given by Commander Lange, Commander-in-Chief Weissert, Adjutant General Smith, John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, Governor Nelson and others. The following officers were elected:

Department commander, John Day Smith, of Minneapolis; senior vice-commander, S. R. Van Sant, of Winona; junior vice-commander, George N. Lavaque of Duluth; chaplain, H. G. Bilbie of Duluth; medial director, J. M. Tucker of Hastings. The adjutant general will be a Minneapolis man, and E. N. Leavens of Faribault, department quartermaster.

The following five members of the council of administration were re-elected: Thomas Montgomery, St. Peter; R. C. Livingston, Spring Valley; J. M. D. Craft, Farmington; Perry Starkweather, Minneapolis; L. W. Collins, St. Cloud.

The following delegates and alternates were selected to attend the national encampment at Indianapolis: Delegates—J. M. D. Craft, Farmington, and I. C. Seeley, Minneapolis, at large; First district, Charles Stauff, Wabasha; Second, R. M. Anderson, Marshall; Third, Aug. T. Koerner Litchfield; Fourth, C. W. Fisher, St. Paul; Fifth, F. C. Hartson, Minneapolis: Sixth, John Schaffer, St. Cloud; Seventh, H. E. Cooke, Crookston. Alternates, W. Potter, Aitkin, and Samuel Bloomer, Stillwater, at large; First district, T. J. Hunt, Dodge Center; Second, David Secor, Winnebago City; Third, F. E. Ford, Glencoe; Fourth, Chas. Stees, St. Paul; Fifth, Mathias Kees, Minneapolis; Sixth, H. B. Hoffman, Pine City; Seventh, A. E. Rice, Willmar.

A resolution was adopted pledging the department to urge the senators and congressmen from this state to oppose all efforts to repeal the pension law of June 27, 1890, known as the disability pension law. The resolution, passed unanimously.

Gov. Nelson and Senator Ingalls were enthusiastically received on their entrance to the hall. Brief and appropriate addresses were made by both.

Resolutions of respect for the late Generals Hayes, Butler, Doubleday and Bartlette were adopted, and the council of administration made its report. The salaries of the A. A. G. and A. Q. M. G. were placed at the old figure, $800 and $400 respectively. A committee of three was authorized to be appointed by the coming department commander on testimonial to the retiring department commander. Memorial pages in the Journal of the encampment were authorized for Comrades James Cannon, of Mankato, and William McCrory, of Minneapolis.

Comrade Wheelock, chairman of the department soldier's home committee, made a report, commending the present board of trustees, commandant and officials and saying that they had no suggestions to offer, so far as the management was concerned, but suggested that the home would be a good place for a grand reunion every year. He thought the near-by posts should make arrangements for such a reunion and invite all the comrades in the state.

Resolutions of thanks for the attentions shown the members of the encampment; for the reduced rates on the railroads; for the reports in the public press, and mostly for Commander-in-Chief Weissert's genial presence and his many words of counsel.

Adjt.-Gen. Gray entered and was presented to the encampment and Commander Lange closed the encampment with an address of thanks to his subordinates. Comrade Roberts moved a vote of thanks of the encampment to the retiring commander for the good sense and good nature he has exercised in trying to keep the encampment in order. Commander Lange turned over the gavel to the commander-in-chief for the purpose of installing the new officers. He performed this duty and the encampment adjourned sine die.

Department Commander John Day Smith was born in Litchfield, Me., in 1845. He served in the 19th regiment Maine volunteer infantry, which was with the 2nd army corps, under General Hancock, and was in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Fredricksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Mine Run,, Bristow Station, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania. Cold Harbor, Tolodotomy, Petersburgh and Weldon railroad. He was slightly wounded at Gettysburg and severely wounded and left for dead on the field south of Petersburgh. At this time he was one of the six color guards, two of whom were killed, two wounded and two taken prisoners. He has been commander of Bryant Post, Minneapolis. Two years ago he was elected junior vice department commander, one year ago senior vice department commander. Senator Smith graduated from Brown university in 1872 and from Columbia Law school in 1879. For some time he was law lecturer in Harwood law school and to-day holds a similar position in the University of Minnesota. In 1889 he was elected to the house of representatives, and in 1891 to the state senate. He has a wife and four children.

S. R. Van Sant, senior vice commander, was born in Rock Island, Ill. In 1861 he enlisted in the 9th cavalry and served for three years, being, during a greater part of his service, a member of Grierson's famous raiders. Being only 20 years of age when mustered out, he entered the New York Business college from which he graduated and went to Knox college, where he studied two years. In 1886 he came west again settled in Iowa, where he engaged in the boat building and repairing business, constructing one of the first raft boats on the river. Since that time he has actively followed the business of raft towing. Mr. Van Sant removed to Winona in 1883, where he has served several terms as alderman from his ward and from which city he was sent to the legislature.

The camp-fire in the evening was a grand affair, the hall being packed to its utmost capacity while many went away being unable to find standing room. Among the attractions was Comrade Henderschott. "the drummer boy of the Rappahannock," with the historic drum that was given him by Horace Greely. Addresses were made by prominent men and women in G. A. R. and W. R. C. circles and the camp-fire broke up at a late hour, the boys voting it a grand success in every particular.

The Nationality Issue.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Allow me to say a few words through your paper in regard to the slur upon the Scandinavians in the Daily Times of last Monday. Mr. McKenzie never loses an opportunity to belittle the Scandinavians and is constantly bringing up the race issue and trying to make the people believe that the Scandinavians are the most clannish people on earth. Now I claim that they are not more clannish than any other nationality, and after they learn the English language they affiliate readily with the American people and make just as good citizens as the people of any other nationality. I don't suppose the Times has any particular grievance against the Scandinavians, but as the mouthpiece of the democrats of this city, it must be contiually trying to "down the Scandinavians." This policy has been strictly adhered to by the democratic party here, and as they have been running city affairs for many years, is it any wonder that the Scandinavians feel that they shouldn't be constantly sat down on simply because of their nationality. They only want to be treated as other citizens are treated, and care nothing about the nationality of the people who control city affairs.

At the election in the city last fall the votes of dozens of Scandinavians were challenged on the presumption that all the Scandinavians would vote for Knute Nelson. On the contrary the Scandinavians of the seventh district were Mr. Nelson's bitterest enemies and he didn't receive one-tenth of the votes of his own countrymen. And by the way some of our people havn't forgotten the scurrilous, contemptible manner in which the Times treated our governor when on his trip through the county.

Who is it that is keeping the race question alive here—is it the Scandinavians or the Crookston Times? Does anyone ever see or hear anything of it except in the Crookston Times? I believe not, and it is done for the purpose of antagonizing the balance of the population against the Scandinavians. Is that a good way to build up a city? Does the Times think that by continually ghosting the people with this lie upon the Scandinavians that the welfare of the city will be subserved? But these things are of no moment to the Times. Of the three political parties in Crookston the democrats are the strongest and it behooves them to create discord and jealousy among the balance of the people. Hence it is that the Times is always trying to place the Scandinavians in a ridiculous light before the Americans.

Trusting you will excuse me for trespassing so much upon your generosity, I remain,

A SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN.

The Hoosiers Want the Best.

"The people in this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Indiana. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and as a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist upon having it? 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Cheap Fuel.

From a limited amount of wood, I will deliver to any part of the city four foot dry soft wood at $4.00, four foot dry hard wood at $5.50, sawed as you want it for 50 cents extra.

W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.
Corner Main and Third streets.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Wilson & Thompson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Thompson retires from the business. Mr. Wilson will pay all bills against the firm and collect all debts.

W. O. WILSON,
T. G. THOMPSON.
Dated Feb., 10th, 1893. [44-46]

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

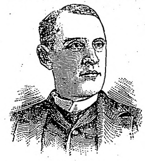
A POET AND HIS WIFE

HOW EUGENE FIELD COURTED A "PRETTY COMSTOCK GIRL."

Inks of Diverse Colors Indicate This Versifier's Moods and Intentions—His Progress Up the Ladder of Fame—Example of His More Serious Verse.

They say of Eugene Field, the Chicago poet, that he changes his ink with his varying moods and intentions. If he is blue, the story goes, and does not intend to labor long when he seats himself at his desk, he uses writing fluid of a deep azure hue; if he is in fine fettle and purposes doing a quantity of his best work, he dips his magic pen into ink of a midnight shade; if he has it in his mind to write a love song, a delicate mauve is chosen; if sarcasm and ridicule are to flow from his pen's tip, the color selected is a most sanguinary carmine. The present writer cannot vouch for the truth of this story, but there is no doubt that Mr. Field is a man of many conceits and unusual ways—ways that may almost be termed eccentricities.

Eugene Field's life has not been a monotonous one. He is a native of St. Louis and was born Sept. 3, 1850, but he passed most of his boyhood days at the home of his cousin, Miss Mary Field French, in Amherst, Mass. Of the details of his youth there is not much recorded. He was a student at the University of Missouri at Columbia, that state, and there met a young man named Comstock. They became "chums" and decided to travel together for a year in Europe. Before the journey was begun young Field accepted an invitation to make a few weeks' visit at the Comstock home in St. Joseph. His friend had five sisters of such surpassing fairness that they were known and are remembered as "the pretty Comstock girls."

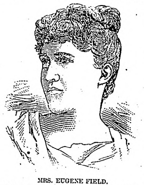


EUGENE FIELD.

The second of these young ladies, Julia Sutherland Comstock, was then only 16 years of age, but Eugene fell in love with her at once and in earnest, and before he started for Europe with her brother had proposed and was accepted. Before the two had reached the Atlantic coast young Comstock missed his traveling companion. Investigation showed that he had returned to St. Joseph to bid his sweetheart another and a longer farewell. The European tour was finally undertaken six months afterward, but was cut short because of the late start. Upon his return from his foreign trip Mr. Field insisted on an immediate marriage and carried his point.

At the time of his marriage he was a young man of considerable wealth, which had been left to him by his father, and he lived without an occupation. That happened which was to be expected—the money wasted away, and he was presently "broke." It was not until about this time that he began to climb the ladder to literary fame. The first rung was a reporter's position on an insolvent journal, and the struggle for a time was a hard and well nigh discouraging one.

Later came employment on a newspaper in whose office salaries were paid with that regularity that cheers the getter up of copy, and from that time to the present Eugene Field's literary progress has been steadily upward. Several years were passed in Denver, and there he met Bill Nye, then of Laramie, and, I think, Mark Twain. It was while Field was a member of the staff of The Rocky Mountain News that his verses began to attract notice. Though his work was from the first such as to command attention, they were then far from being such finished literary gems as he now produces. They were mostly humorous, and in fact it is as a humorist that he is better known to this day, though much of his later literary work is instinct with a true and delicate sentiment, such as is expressed in the poem entitled "Yearning For Home," from which two stanzas are here reproduced:



MRS. EUGENE FIELD.

It comes to me often in silence,
When the firelight sputters low—
When the black, uncertain shadows
Seem wraiths of the long ago.
Always with a throb of heartache
That thrills each pulsive vein
Comes the old, unquiet longing
For the peace of home again.

Outside of my darkening window
Is the great world's crash and din,
And slowly the autumn shadows
Come drifting, drifting in:
Sobbing, the night wind murmurs
To the splash of the autumn rain,
But I dream of the glorious greeting
When I go home again.

Mr. Field has for several years now been identified with the "Sharps and Flats" column of the Chicago News, and prosperity is his, but his wife is the financier, as she was in the early days of his journalistic life. I. D. MARSHALL.

SHE TURNED THE TABLES.

How a Little Homely Knowledge Saved a Young Lady Much Discomfort.

A young lady through her knowledge of housewifery rather turned the tables upon a would be jester one day and let that individual, who was of the male persuasion, into a little secret of considerable importance to those who have occasion to work in the kitchen as amateurs.

The two were members of a party visiting an Adirondack camp in the Saranac lake region. Every one was well acquainted, and the days passed merrily away until a heavy rainstorm drove the ladies and the less enthusiastic fishermen indoors and compelled them to seek other forms of amusement. The rain continued to fall almost without intermission for several days, and as a means to relieve the monotony the gentleman already referred to proposed that the various members of the party try their hand at cooking the next meal.

Permission was obtained from the host, the members of the party laughingly agreed to the proposition, and the guide, whose duty it was to act as cook, was for the time sent about other business. The gentleman acted as chef, and with a knowledge obtained from serving on the house committee of a prominent New York club proceeded to assign various work to his aids and appointed the young lady first vegetable cook for the express purpose of making her peel onions, the odor of which she loathed.

When the party adjourned to the kitchen to begin preparations, a large supply of strong odored red onions was brought to the lady, and she was requested to remove the outer cuticle. The acting chef and the others who had been let into the secret made merry over the supposed discomfiture of the first vegetable cook, but the latter smiled sweetly and uttered no protest.

"Bring me a deep pan," she said to her helper, and when this was produced she filled it to the brim with water. Then she tucked up her sleeves to the elbow, showing just the prettiest pair of arms in the world, and removing her rings set to work peeling the onions under water with a deftness that showed how familiar she was with the work and depriving it of all its offensiveness.

It was a revelation to the man, who had looked either for a vigorous protest, or had expected to see the eyes of the vegetable cook water from the effects of the onion juice. The amateur dinner was in every way a success, but none of the cooks achieved a greater triumph than the one whose practical experience showed to the others the common sense method of peeling onions.—New York Herald.

A Life Work.

Mr. Sutherland got hold of a prodigious Clarendon and Burnet and made it the richest and most extensive pictorial history in existence or ever likely to be in existence. He found nearly 19,000 prints and drawings for it and no less than 731 portraits of Charles I, 518 of Charles II, 352 of Cromwell, 273 of James II and 420 of William III. If, remarks Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, we only think how few are the portaits of Charles I, and these mostly copies after Vandyke, we shall have an idea of the labor and exploration necessary to gather up the 731. Think also of the pains and cost in cleaning, "laying down," "insetting," and "inlaying" these portraits, the binding, arranging, etc., and we shall not be surprised to learn that this folly occupied the fanatical Sutherland such a lengthy portion of his life.

When finished, it filled 67 huge volumes and had cost £12,000! We may conceive all the visitings of print shops, the turning over boxes of prints, the groveling among winds and lanes, the correspondence and the endless paying of money! To give a finish to his labors a catalogue was prepared of all the engravings. This filled two great quartos. At Sutherland's death the work was carried on by his widow, who is reported to have given as much as £80 for a single plate!—Temple Bar.

Peculiarities About Tramps.

"A fact about your professional vagrant or tramp is that they never want to go back to the place from where they were sent," says a penitentiary superintendent. "For instance, if one is sent in from along the Susquehanna road, on his discharge he usually requests to be sent north, east or south, or any direction that will take him away from that in which he was apprehended.

"Only the other day a tramp sent from Otsego begged to be sent to Hudson. He begged so hard that I gave him a ticket to Hudson. The next day he was back again. 'They pulled me as soon as I stepped from the train,' he said. County officers, you see, are always on the lookout for tramps because of the mileage received for bringing them here. Work? No, they wouldn't show any inclination or desire for work if they had to lay in the penitentiary for months. But we compel them to earn their keep, very much to their disgust. Usually I set them to work cane seating chairs."—Albany Journal.

Mrs. Mossman Was Petrified.

In June, 1884, Mrs. Abigail Mossman was interred at the Hazelwood cemetery in Poweshiek county, Ia. Not long since relatives determined to remove the remains to another cemetery. The workmen engaged to perform the job found the coffin filled to overflowing with red colored mineral water. This was drained off, whereupon it was found that the corpse, with the exception of the fingers and toes, was perfectly petrified. The hair was perfectly natural, as was also a bouquet of roses that lay on her breast. After a thorough examination by relatives and friends the coffin was again closed and covered in.—St. Louis Republic.

A Kind Mistress.

It was raining in torrents.

"Julie!" said madam to her maid, "be quick and run across to the milliners and tell her not to forget my hat."

"Can I take Azor out with me, madam?"

"Are you mad, Julie? Can't you see for yourself that the weather is not fit to turn a dog out of doors?"—Evenement.

A PRISON AND PALACE.

Behold the tall and lambent spire
Irradiate with sunset fire,
Those windows smit with twilight beams,
With evening's iridescent gleams;
How they reflect the early night,
Its mingling gold and lazulite,
And how those tall transfigured towers
Bloom 'gainst the night like granite flowers;
How grandly lifts yon burnished dome
A skyey shape of fire and foam!
"What are the buildings, friend?" said I,
"That loom against the eastern sky,
And dashed with many a sunset gleam
Look like the palace of a dream?"

"Them buildings, boss," the man replied—
A sly smile in his features pale—
"You just lookout you keep outside,
Them buildings is the county jail."

Pained at this ending of my dream,
This anticlimax to my theme,
I found a poultice for my pain
In this wise moralizing strain

We all live in a county jail
Whose towering walls we cannot scale,
Though firmly, all in vain, we press
Against its granite stubbornness,
Dull, cold as fate, its walls arise
And shut our vision from the skies.
But when hope's sunlight falls upon
Its thick and heavy walls of stone,
They loom against the coming night,
Transfigured in a mystic light,
And, bathed in gold and amethyst,
The granite grows as soft as mist—
Transformed becomes the culprit's jail,
And from its towers cloud banners fling
Their gorgeous windings to the gale—
It is a palace of a king!

S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

THOUSANDS

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

CURED

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

AT
BEDTI
I TA
A
PLEASA
HERB
DRIN

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS B

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

NEW CIGAR STORE

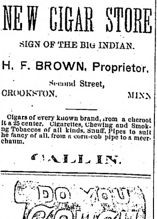
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,

Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

CALL IN.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartfelt thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 25 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good, in fact I grew worse all the time until for three years

I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are sufferers. I would not be without it in my house." JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

THE DUAL

MEAT MARKET.

CHARLEY VINE

Is Headquarters for all kinds of

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.

SHOPS

Corner Broadway and Robert street,
and on Second street, in Reckitt block,
Crookston, - - - Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 16th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on March 2nd, 1892 viz; Lart J. Aspaas, Hd. 14,620 for the nw¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John P. Jones, Ole Torgenson, Ole Stokke, Leonard Paulsen, all of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

[40-45] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

The St. Paul Globe
And Cleveland.

Now that the Democratic party, by the vote of a large majority of the American people, has been placed in possession of all branches of the national government,

YOU WILL WANT
THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

As a regular visitor in your home.

It will give you the news of the world.

It will give you the markets of the world.

It will give you the doings of congress.

It will give you the doings of your own state legislature.

It will keep you informed upon the acts of the administration of President Cleveland, as well as the acts of the Republican state administration.

It will discuss, intelligently and impartially, questions of legislation and administration in both state and nation—giving especial attention to questions of taxation, finance, free wheat markets and those things in which you are most deeply interested.

You also want the GLOBE's great Geographical and Political Map, to hang up in your house or office. No intelligent family will want to be without the GLOBE or its Map.

Price of either the WEEKLY GLOBE one year or the Map, $1. Both taken together, $1.50.

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Club of three Weeklies $2.70
Club of 5 Weeklies, and 1 to agent free, 1 yr, $5.00

☞ All subscriptions payable in advance.

Address, ST. PAUL GLOBE,
St. Paul, Minn.

YOU

Will want a Drill, and of course want nothing but the best. The best is always the cheapest in the end. The

Dowagiac Shoe Drill

Leads them all in Lightness of draft, has the most perfect spring pressure, is the most easily handled, in fact

IT CAN'T BE BEATEN.

We can furnish them either 5 or 6 inch, and in all sizes from 13 to 26 shoe, with or without press wheels, and all we ask is a chance to demonstrate their merits. We have also a

Full Line of Harrows,

Including the Steel Lever Harrow, the finest thing out. To see it is to buy it. We have them in all sizes.

We keep a complete line of Farm Implements and sell them at prices to correspond with the times. Don't forget that we carry a full line of Harness of all styles, and especially the celebrated Cork Faced Collars, warranted not to gall a horse's shoulders if properly fitted.

Remember also that MERIT WINS and that cheap goods are dear at any price.

Cor. Robert St. and
Broadway, Crookston.
Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

THE LIQUOR HABIT CURED!

HAVE YOU A FRIEND, near or remote, who has fallen a victim to the tyrannical appetite for liquor or morphine. Are you interested in having him released from the bondage—a bondage worse than death? What would you not give in time or money to enable him to break the galling chains of appetite and give him power to stand upon his feet in the dignity of his true manhood? Can this be done? you ask. Yes, induce him to take the Silver Ash Treatment at Moorhead, Minn., and the diseased condition will be cured, the appetite for drink will be destroyed and he will be a man again. We know it will cure him. The Institute is located on Front Street, over Mackall's drug store; H. D. Scott is manager and Dr. D. C. Darrow, an old and successful practitioner in Moorhead, is physician in charge. For particulars and terms of treatment, address

AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

MOORHEAD INSTITUTE,
Moorhead, Minnesota.

ASTHMA CURED BY DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE

Instead of flying to the door gasping for breath, seeming as if each one would be your last, you have only to take a few doses Asthmalene when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy and you feel as if an angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of death. The happiest moment of your life will be when you have used a few bottles of Dr Taft's ASTHMALENE and it has cured you of Asthma. *We mail to any Asthma sufferer a trial bottle* FREE and prove that it does Cure Asthma. Sold by druggists, Dr. Taft Bros. M. Co., Rochester, N.Y.

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance:

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

Crookston Business College

and INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND.

DEPARTMENTS:—Commercial Shorthand, Typewriting and English.

TEACHERS:—R. C. Holaday, Nellie B. Perry and L. E. Gossman.

Winter Term begins Monday, January 2d, 1893. Send for new catalogue.

CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.
BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.

You Can Buy Reliable

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

—OF—

SYLVESTER & FINSETH,

—CHEAPER AND BETTER—

Than anywhere. We handle Buckeye and Osborne Binders with all extras for same, and Twine. Buckeye and Imperial Mowers with extras. Buckeye and Monitor Rakes, Eli, Oliver and Bradley Gang Plows, Stubble and Breaking Plows, the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, Nichols & Shepard New Vibrator **Threshing Machine**. Also the Jackson, Mitchell and Favorite Wagons, the Enterprise Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts on all of which we can undersell Grand Forks and other places. We also carry everything that can be had in any first class Hardware Store and invite everybody to call and see us at the corner of Broadway and Fletcher Sts.

SYLVESTER & FINSETH, Crookston, Minn.

SUGAR AND ITS KING.

HOW SPRECKELS OBTAINED HIS MASTERY OF THE MARKET.

Hawaiian Planters Just Dawdled Along Until He Taught Them Better—How It Was Done and How Sugar Is Made—Sitting on Inverted Bottles.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

IT WAS after 1875, when the reciprocity treaty with the United States first went into force, that the Hawaiian Islands attained their great prosperity. Access to the markets of the United States made the sugar planters wealthy. Since we have had free sugar and other countries have been able to send their sugar into our markets, things have not been so bright for the Hawaiian planter. That is partly what brought on the discontent leading to the revolution last month, which resulted in deposing the queen and a petition from the new government to the United States to annex the islands.

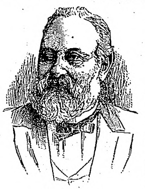
Sugar planting was practiced in the islands on a small scale before the reciprocity treaty with the United States, but it was after that event that it took on the large proportions and improved methods which characterize it today. No small part of the improvement in methods and enlarged scope of the business is due to an American citizen of German birth, of whom the American people have heard a good deal in one way and another. This is Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, who is drawing dividends on millions of sugar stock.

Spreckels' work as a financial artist is drawn with a bold, free hand which produces striking effects. He got his first foothold in the business world by land speculations in California. Having achieved in this way the wherewithal to pursue further operations he got control of the California sugar refinery. This opened up an occupation most congenial to his mind in the shutting off of competition in the refining industry. He paid a rival refinery a comfortable income for many years to stand idle and made it well worth his own while by the increased price he charged for the refined sugar.

He succeeded in cornering the Hawaiian sugar crop year after year and enjoyed a monopoly of the refined sugar supply on the whole Pacific coast. The Hawaiian sugar supply was ample for the demands of the Pacific coast, even with only the most favored spots brought under cultivation. The easy going Hawaiian planters were long content to work these rich lands until Spreckels went into the planting business himself, reclaiming vast areas of what had been considered waste lands.

Previous to that time sugar planting had been confined to areas within reach of existing water courses. The cane requires a great deal of water, and the rainfall is not to be depended on to supply its needs. The resource is irrigation. There is a vast amount of land in the Sandwich Islands which could be made productive by a water supply, either by digging wells or by lengthy conduits. Before Claus Spreckels' time the planters huddled about the mouths of the valleys and along the streams, from which they brought water for short distances in rickety wooden flumes.

Hawaiian sugar planters are the embodiment of hospitality. They are much isolated from one another, and for long periods their only intercourse with the outside world is through the occasional travelers who stop with them for shelter and food. So they welcome all comers. There is in this region a plantation and sugar mill run wholly by Chinamen. It is owned by Afong, the wealthy Chinese merchant in Honolulu, whose son is a graduate of Yale college. The overseer is a Chinaman. The mill hands are Chinamen, and the field hands also. The mill machinery was all made in Honolulu.



CLAUS SPRECKELS.

The cane requires 13 months to mature. After the first crop is taken off, a second and sometimes a third, called the first or second ratoon crop, is raised from the same seed, each time with a diminishing quantity and quality of sugar. Then the cane is good for nothing further but to use as seed in replanting. As this cane is cut in the fields and stripped, it is in most cases pitched into one of the rickety flumes used to carry the water for irrigation and floated down to the mill, which is often run by the same water.

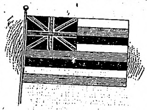
In other cases the cane is carried to the mill in ox carts. It is then run between heavy rollers and the juice pressed out. The juice is run first into clarifying tanks with copper steam pipes in the bottom. Upon being boiled the dirt and foreign substances rise to the surface and are skimmed off. The evaporating pans are very similar, but shallower, and are used to clear the water from the juice. The pure juice is then sucked up into the vacuum pan—a gigantic inclosed tank, from which the air can be exhausted in order to save time in boiling the juice. After being boiled down to a thick, granular substance, it is turned into the centrifugal circular iron jars, which are set to whirling at the rate of 1,800 revolutions a minute and so separate the sparkling sugar crystals from the fluid. The sugar is then dumped, still hot, on a clean floor and from there shoveled into sacks. Then it used to be stowed away until Claus Spreckels came along and offered his price for it.

This was the tranquil and easy going way of doing things which it struck Claus Spreckels 10 years ago could be improved upon to his own advantage. The island of Maui, next north of Hawaii in the group, is made up of two separate clusters of mountain peaks 20 or 30 miles apart and joined together by a low lying strip of land—so low lying that it looks as though Maui had once been two islands, with the sea flowing over this strip. There are several hundred square miles of this lowland, and there are no natural water courses flowing through it.

The planters on Maui had consequently never attempted to plant sugar in it, and had confined themselves to the mouths of the valleys on either side of it. But Spreckels thought it was good land and that water could be brought to it. So he set to work to build an enormous waterway or ditch from the southern cluster of mountains. There were several formidable gulches to be crossed on the way. Through these he laid gigantic iron pipes and proceeded on his way to the plain, while the Hawaiian planters looked on at what seemed to them the scheme of a madman. It took $1,000,000 to finish that ditch, but it was finished.

Then Spreckels proceeded to plant seed cane over this seemingly desert land and to turn his water supply upon it, and it was not long until his faith was justified. Several sugar mills, made with American machinery and on a scale never before attempted on the islands, were erected, turning out in the aggregate several hundred tons a day. Steam plows were introduced and patent devices of various sorts. In 1881 there was a unique railway running from one of these mills to the shipping place, the motive power of which was the trade wind, utilized by sails. Now there are locomotives to pull trains of cars along temporary tracks to various parts of the plantations and bring in the cane.

It had always been the custom in the islands to take the sugar up to Honolulu and reship it from there to San Francisco, owing to the lack of landing facilities on the other islands. But Spreckels built himself wharves and had vessels come to his plantation. This offended the Pacific Mail Steamship company, and their vessels stopped touching at the islands, whereupon Spreckels built steamers and put on a line of his own to run twice a month between Honolulu and San Francisco instead of once a month, as formerly. He lent King Kalakaua money and was made Sir Claus Spreckels and had a voice in all the affairs of the kingdom.



THE HAWAIIAN FLAG.

There are plantations in these islands which yield as high as eight tons of sugar to an acre of cane. Compare this with the yield of Louisiana plantations, which is from 1¼ to 1½ tons of sugar to the acre, and it will be perceived that Spreckels had in his island possessions a formidable instrument with which to rule the world's price of sugar.

Spreckels is a rubicund German of no very great education. He speaks broken English. I remember him presiding over the dinner table in the cabin of a Pacific steamer, sending his champagne around the whole length of all the tables and then, after the meal, leading the way on deck to see who could sit on an inverted champagne bottle on the deck of the rolling steamer. His wife is a hearty looking, kind hearted German woman, and he has several blond children to succeed to his wealth.

GUY S. COMLY.

Scarcity of Field Labor In Mexico.

The scarcity of field labor is interfering seriously with agriculture in Mexico, and the government has taken hold of the matter with a view of ascertaining to what extent this condition prevails. A circular was recently sent out to each of the municipalities of the republic by the secretary of promotion for the purpose of getting statistics on this important subject. In answer to this more than 300 of the municipalities stated in substance that there were not enough field laborers to meet the present ordinary demand, and that the planters and farmers had to limit the cultivation of their lands to the number of laborers. On most of the large haciendas the planting is done on shares. The proprietor gives the land and the seed, and the laborer his time and work. When the crop is gathered a division is made of the produce.

Proud of Her Wrinkles.

Recently up in central Maine a lady who had lived over 100 years was photographed. She was very much wrinkled, of course, and the artist thought to improve the picture by taking the creases out of the negative, but the old woman protested strongly against the change. She hadn't "lived 100 years for nothing," she sensibly said, and she wanted to be represented "just as she was," so the wrinkles were all put back to please her.

Cotton Growing In Russia Asia.

The Russians believe that cotton growing will rapidly develop in their possessions in central Asia. A cargo of the fleecy staple was recently shipped from Odessa to various German ports. The quality, however, was very inferior.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands alond the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetes Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raizers' paradise. — Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank St Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 370.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[41-47]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine and twenty hundredths dollars, ($589.20) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary E. Smith, an unmarried woman, to George T. Ladd, bearing date the tenth day of August A. D., 1885, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in book W of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279 therein, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twelve in township 151, of range 47, containing 160 acres more or less in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of March A. D. 1893 at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 11th, A. D. 1893.

GEORGE T. LADD,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [41-47]

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE
The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.

Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

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Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty-seven hunnredths dollars ($43.37) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgagee due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereof

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42,) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-47) Attorney for Mortgagee.

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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR everyone requires some Garden or Flower Seeds, and we have made arrangements with the Weekly Pioneer Press of St. Paul, whereby we are enabled to distribute

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

SENATOR GLADER has a scheme to remove the capital of Minnesota to Kandiyohi county. He will be Glader when he makes it win.

BOB DUNN is after Auditor Bierman with a sharp stick alleging that Bierman sold pine lands at $2 that were worth $5 per thousand, and that, too, before the aforesaid lands were appraised. Bob calls for an investigation and will follow up the clue until he gets at the whole truth in the matter.

IT is now almost practically settled that the World's Fair will be closed on Sundays, the house fair committee having refused to report favorably even a bill for the opening of the fair on Sunday afternoons. The church brought so much influence to bear upon the congressmen who had hopes of re-election that they feared the consequences of opposing her wishes.

THE supreme court of Kansas has decided that the republican house of representatives of the Kansas legislature is legally organized, and that the populist house is not, and—therefore the bills passed by the populist house are illegal. The populist members—like the prodigal son—have returned to the capitol and been forgiven by the republicans.

THE financial statement of the county shows that Commissioner DeMers received for his services last year $791.90. Commissioner Kirsch comes next, with $655.00. Rhinehart $336.34, Johnson $115.50, Erwin $68.00, Stortroen $48.00. The last named gentleman only served a short time on the board, and his term was finished by Erwin. Commissioner Johnson only attended about half the meetings of the board.

JERRY RUSK says that the present high price for hogs is likely to keep up for two years owing to the fact that the farmers have been tempted by the high prices to sell their breeders, and also to the fact that the meat inspection carried on by the agricultural department opened the markets of Europe, and packers thus got rid of their surplus, and this foreign market is likely to prevent another surplus of pork in this country for several years, even should the hog-raising industry be crowded to the limit.

THE drainage committee met in St. Paul last to consider action upon the bill now pending in the legislature and adjourned until Tuesday Feb. 28 when they were to appear before the committee having the bill in charge to present their claims. If they can show that the needs are imperative and that the people unite in demanding it the chances for the passage of the bill are excellent. Meantime our members ought to be deluged with letters and petitions from their constituents asking for this important measure.

OUR legislature from this district seem confident that the bill for an appropriation for drainage will pass. While this is true they ought to be backed up by letters from their constituents asking for this appropriation, also by petitions in the same line and every paper in the district affected should constantly urge, through their columns the immense benefits to be derived. While our legislators can do much they can not do it alone and their efforts would be far more effective if they could show that their constituents are solidly behind them in this matter.

JOHN DAY SMITH's bill to prevent docking of horses shows how easily our legislators can conscientiously waste the people's time. While the bill has its origin in a laudable desire to subserve the cause of humanity it is only one of the kind that opens the door to hundreds—nay thousands of kindred subjects, that to cure by act of legislature would keep our solons busy from one end of the session to the other to the exclusion of more important subjects. After a long and heated debate the bill was passed in the senate—but will no doubt be killed in the House.

CLEVELAND's cabinet as now completed is as follows:

Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois, secretary of state.

John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury.

Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, postmaster general.

Daniel S. Lamont of New York, secretary of war.

Sterling Morton of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture.

Hoke Smith of Georgia, secretary of the interior.

Hilliary A. Herbert, of Alabama, secretary of the navy.

Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, attorney general.

THE following from the Grand Forks Herald echoes the sentiments of everybody except the republican floppers:

We hope it will not be as a life long democrat said last evening: "There will be so many new recruits at the crib that they will get the corn and we old standbys will have to put up with the husks." That wouldn't be right. The old guard, the men who stood almost alone for years, now that the democratic party is in power, should have the honors, not the men who have been holding office for years as republicans. Of course The Herald, a republican paper, has no advice to give, but we do hope the old corporal's guard who have been fighting, making the best fight they could these dozen years, will have the choicest places at the feast of patronage.

THE JOURNAL gives place this week to a communication in which the writer pays his compliments to Editor McKenzie, who is accused of trying to create a feeling between the Americans and Scandinavians. And the JOURNAL wants to remark also that this practice should be discontinued. The existence of factions here has been the curse of the city for years, but with the advent of new people last summer, this spirit has been dying out, and it would be better for the city if the Times would try to lessen instead of trying to create factions. There is nothing to be gained by it unless, as our correspondent says, it be for the purpose of helping the democrats retain control of the city government. The club referred to is not wholly composed of poor, unlettered Scandinavians, as the Times alleges, but numbers among its members not only many of the best educated Scandinavians, but also men of other nationalities. The object of the club is said to be in the interests of good government, and the JOURNAL is requested to invite all who believe in an economical administration, all who beleive in a progressive administration in accordance with the true American spirit, to join the club, without regard to nationality, and aid in attaining their object. A public meeting will be called for the evening of March 10th for the furtherance of their object.

A BILL has been introduced in the house by Representative Dunn defining what shall constitute a newspaper for the publication of legal notices. It provides that in addition to the requirements already prescribed by law, the paper must have an established office or known place of business, equipped with the necessary materials and skilled workmen for preparing and printing the same, in whole or in part, in the village, city or county where it is dated, and be generally circulated where the office is located. No paper is to be considered a newspaper of general circulation until it shall have been published at least one year in the county and shall consist of not less than four pages of five columns or more to each page each column not less than 17¾ inches long, or its equivalent in space and the publisher must issue and deliver at each regular issue not less than 350 complete copies to paying subscribers. Publications that are practically duplicates or are made up wholly of patents or plates and patents and advertisements, are not to be recognized as newspapers of general circulation. The publisher desiring to publish legal notices or the state laws must file an affidavit with the county auditor describing the paper in which he desires to publish the laws or notices, giving the circulation and other facts required in the bill.

Should this measure become a law—and it probably will—it will only be an act of justice to the publisher who owns and operates a printing outfit in the state, as against the man who hasn't a dollar invested in printing material but gets his paper printed elsewhere. It is on the same principle that a merchant should be protected against the peddler who has no money invested in the city and bears none of its burdens.

THE QUEEN OF THE VALLEY.

The following from the St. Vincent New Era shows how the people of Kittson county feel toward Crookston, and the proposed Polk county fair, and the New Era, on behalf of the people of St. Vincent, offers to help the fair by sending an exhibit. This is the proper spirit, and there is no doubt that Marshall and Norman counties will also join in making the first fair of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association a success. Here is the kind words expressed by the New Era:

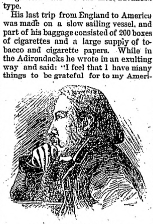
By reading next column something can be learned of the enterprise of the Crookston Agricultural society, and of the sort of campaign Secretary Wyatt proposes for this year. A great deal depends upon the secretary in such societies and the Crookston people, in Secretary Wyatt, have got the right man in the right place. We expect to help him out. Crookston should be the capital of the Red River Valley counties. It rests with herself whether she shall be Queen of the valley, or merely the county town of Polk county. Secretary Brackett, of the Minneapolis exposition, proposes to offer three sweepstakes of $500, $300 and $200, for the best county or agricultural society exhibit. Three years ago Kittson county took third prize on county exhibits and this year we shall, undoubtedly take first prize at Minneapolis. Kittson county will send down one or two carloads of exhibits and will beat the state. If Secretary Wyatt shall date his fair so that our county exhibits could be shown on the return trip, we promise him that Kittson county display shall be a circus in itself. Hallock Fair can be taken in two days afterward, and the triumphal procession will close up, in a blaze of glory, at St. Vincent. St. Vincent shows in the opinion of independent judges, beat the North Dakota state fair, and some of last year's exhibits are secured for the World's Fair, at Chicago. Mr. Charles Clow is now in Minneapolis, confering with Secretary Brackett and Capt. Donaldson, manager of President Hill's great farm, will visit him next week. Hallock will be expected to join in, an invitation will be extended to Bro. Clark's parishioners to send in garden truck and wild animals. What has Secretary Wyatt and the Crookston people to say to this program?

NOVELIST STEVENSON'S WORK.

He Has Mapped Out a Considerable Programme For a Dying Man.

The painful news that Robert Louis Stevenson is very low with lung disease in his Samoan home, and that he will probably not live to finish the work on which he is now engaged, has caused many who knew him to exclaim: "Ah! Another victim of the cigarette habit!" There is some room for doubt, as the novelist's lungs have been weak from boyhood. But he certainly has been a "cigarette fiend" of the most advanced type.

His last trip from England to America was made on a slow sailing vessel, and part of his baggage consisted of 200 boxes of cigarettes and a large supply of tobacco and cigarette papers. While in the Adirondacks he wrote in an exulting way and said: "I feel that I have many things to be grateful for to my American residence. Not only has this brisk and invigorating air almost completely restored my health, but I have practically overcome the cigarette habit. I find myself now reduced to five boxes of cigarettes a day."


ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

The habits of a man who could exult over a "reform" like that must have been wearing indeed. One who knew him well says: "He practically smoked all day and was rarely without a cigarette in his mouth. When he was, he felt miserable. Often when he waked during the night while he lived in New York he would light a match and smoke a half dozen cigarettes in bed while wooing renewed sleep. The result was that when he left for Samoa one of his lungs was beyond medical remedy." Conceding that he was doomed to die of consumption at any rate, it is still true that he has shortened his life greatly.

Mr. Stevenson's new volume of Polynesian tales will, The Athenæum says, be published about Easter, probably under the general title of "Island Nights Entertainment," and will consist of three stories, "The Beach of Falesa," "The Bottle Imp" and "The Isle of Voices." "The Adventures of David Balfour" will be produced in book form in October, and in the meantime Mr. Stevenson reports himself well advanced with another Scottish novel, of which the scene is laid near Edinburgh about the close of the last century, and one of the principal personages is the famous, or infamous, Lord Braxfield.

Amelie Rives' Newsboy.

"There is a young man in Mobile," said Colonel Robert McEachin of Winchester, Va., "who has cause to remember Amelie Rives twice a year. When the now distinguished lady was a little girl and lived in that city, she became fondly attached to a newsboy who cried out his papers every morning in the neighborhood in which she lived. She met him one day and a friendship sprang up between them that has lasted to the present time. After the boy's stock of papers were sold in the morning he would call for the pretty little blue eyed miss, and they would take long strolls down Froscute road, plucking the orange blossoms and the magnolia blooms. They soon got to be familiar figures on Government street, as they would walk along that busy thoroughfare with the young girl's head garlanded with wreaths of beautiful flowers and the little boy's arms filled with vines and evergreens. Then Miss Rives moved far away into Virginia, but she never forgot her newsboy friend, for it was her custom almost daily to write him. The boy met with a misfortune some years ago which crippled him for life. He is poor, but his purse is twice a year replenished by a postoffice order from Mrs. Chanler. One of these arrives in Mobile on his birthday, which is in June, and the other on Christmas day."—St. Louis Republic.

CABINET COMPLETE

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND FILLS THE REMAINING CHAIRS.

Congressman Herbert of Alabama Chosen for the Navy Portfolio, and Richard Olney of Massachusetts, for Attorney General.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 23.—Mr. Cleveland announces that he has completed his cabinet by the selection of Richard Olney of Boston, for attorney general, and Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, for secretary of the navy. The complete cabinet is as follows:

Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana, secretary of state.

John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury.

Daniel S. Lamont of New York, secretary of war.

Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, secretary of the navy.

Hoke Smith of Georgia, secretary of the interior.

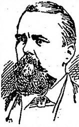
J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture.

Wilson S. Bissell of New York, postmaster general.

Richard Olney of Massachusetts, attorney general.

The Last Appointments.

The selection of Hilary A. Herbert for the navy has been expected for several days, but Mr. Olney's name had not been mentioned in the new cabinet and his selection is a surprise to everybody, particularly to the friends of George A. Jenks. Hilary A. Herbert has been in congress for many years and has acted as chairman of the naval committee of the house. He is thoroughly familiar with the work that has been done toward placing the United States navy on a proper footing, and his knowledge of the present condition of vessels under construction and which have been plannd make him a most desirable man for the head of the department.


HILARY A. HERBERT.

Richard Olney is one of the leading practitioners of the Massachusetts bar. He has not held any political position or been prominent in political matters, but is known as one of the leading lawyers and substantial business men of Boston. His selection gives New England a representative in the cabinet, and that of Herbert gives the South three positions.

LEAVES THE CABINET.

Secretary of State Foster Will Sail for Paris Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary J. W. Foster today retired from President Harrison's cabinet and from the administration of our foreign affairs, for the purpose of assuming the active directorship and management of the case of the United States before the international tribunal which is to assemble in Paris March 23 for the arbitration of questions in controversy between the United States and Great Britain in regard to sealing industries in Behring sea. Secretary Foster will sail Saturday on the American steamship New York for Southampton, proceeding thence to Paris.

MINNESOTA VETERANS.

Annual G. A. R. Encampment Opens in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 22.—The Minnesota department of the Grand Army of the Republic opened at 10 a. m. at Market hall, and at the same hour the Woman's Relief corps met in the First Baptist church.

The opening session of the G. A. R. gathering was called to order by Department Commander L. M. Lange of Marshall, and prayer was offered by the department chaplain. At 11 o'clock, when the roll was called, there were 500 delegates in attendance, representing 182 posts.

In the afternoon the veterans attended the exercises at the capitol given by the Sons of the American Revolution and in the evening a reception was given by the Woman's Relief Corps to the members of the G. A. R. at Acker Post hall.

John Day Smith Elected Commander.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 24.—There was a full attendance at the second day's session of the state G. A. R. encampment. Grand Commander Weissert, Senator John J. Ingalls and Governer Nelson were among those who addressed the veterans. All were enthusiastically received.

The thanks of the department were tendered to the Minnesotans residing in Washington for their hospitality to the Minnesota comrades at the Washington encampment.

Officers Elected.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of John Day Smith for department commander and R. S. Van Sant, senior vice commaneer.

The junior vice department commander is George N. La Vaque of Duluth.

Head quarters will be established in Minneapolis and the adjutant general will be a Minneapolis man. The department quartermaster general will be E. N. Leavens of Faribault, the present incumbent.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Senate to Convene March 4 to Act on Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The president has issued a proclamation convening the senate in extra session on March 4. The session of the senate is called for the purpose of acting on Cleveland's appointments.

Over Wertz' Head.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The legislature has passed the race bill over Governor Wertz' head.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the house the hours were mostly employed in filibustering against the car coupler bill. Some time was devoted to the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, the debate on which was confined to the special service provision, but the car coupler bill was the one which met with determined opposition. Mr. Richardson led the opposing parties and by parliamentary maneuvers prevented any action being taken on it.

The house was in session all night, adjourning at 6:30 a. m., after a private agreement that Representative Wise should be recognized on Monday to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The senate spent most of the day discussing the site for a new government printing office and for the new custom house at New York. Mr. Carlisle's successor, William Lindsay of Kentucky, was sworn in and took his seat.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The senate, in honor of the day listened to the reading of George Washington's farewell address by Mr. Manderson, and then proceed to other business.

There was a little time wasted in finishing up the sundry civil appropriation bill, after which the conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed upon, and the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was brought before the senate. Before any progress was made on this bill the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors were reopened the senate adjourned.

The first of what it is said will be a daily series of conflicts between the appropriation bills and the anti-options bill until the latter is acted on, was the feature of today's session of the house. Mr. Hatch had grown tired of the delay to which the anti-options bill is being subjected, and when it was moved to take up the postoffice appropriation bill he antagonized the motion with the measure of which he is champion. Being defeated he made the same fight also unsuccessfully, when the postoffice bill was passed, and the Indian appropriation bill was called up.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the senate within less than an hour, two of the general appropriation bills—the diplomatic and consular and the military academy—were read, considered and passed, and then the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which appropriates about $22,000,000, was taken up and considered until the time of adjournment. There was no discussion at all on either of the first two bills.

The house gave an ovation to Mr. Herbert, the newly appointed secretary of the navy. Then the Indian appropriation bill was taken up, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr Hatch of Missouri, who desired to call up the anti-option bill. Without disposing of the bill the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 24.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The debate in the senate today was not of an exciting or enlivening character. It was over the question printed in the legislative appropriation bill, whether the Utah commission, which has been in existence for the last 10 years, should be abolished, as proposed by the house, or continued in office, as recommended by the senate committee on appropriations. The question was decided in favor of continuing the commission. No further progress was made on the bill before adjournment.

In the house the anti-option bill met with another defeat. It failed to prevent the Indian appropriation bill from being taken up, and that measure was further considered, but without final disposition. Before the house took up the Indian bill there was a brief flurry over the sundry civil appropriation bill, which Mr. Bland declared must be considered in committee of the whole, and was so referred.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the house today the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up. There are in all 207 amendments to the bill. Mr. Holman desired that all except the Sherman amendment, upon which there was to be debate, be non-concurred in. Mr. Bland objected, unless it was agreed that that amendment should be, after debate, non-concurred in. This suggestion raised the antagonism of Mr. Cockran, and no agreement was arrived at. The silver men then resorted to filibustering tactics, which were effectual, and after a speech by Mr. Bland the bill went over without action.

After four hours in discussing various amendments (of little importance) to the legislative appropriation bill, the senate passed the bill today, insisted on its amendments, and requested a conference with the house on the disagreeing votes. After paying tribute to the memory of Representative Spinola of New York, the senate adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 27.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The pension appropriation bill was passed by the senate today without any amendments. It appropriates for army and navy pensions (including widows and minor children) $165,000,000, and about $1,500,000 in addition for fees of examining surgeons, clerk hire at pension agencies and some small items. The conference report on the military academy bill was agreed to.

A conference was ordered on the civil appropriation bill, and Messrs. Allison, Hale and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. Public business was then suspended in order that fitting tributes might be paid to the memory of the late Senator Kenna.

In the house the Indian appropriation bill was called up and passed without objection. Mr. Peel's motion having been agreed to a discussion of the Sherman bond amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill was indulged in with some warmth, but finally all the senate amendments to the measure were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference. The car coupler bill then came up and after a great deal of filibustering the senate amendments to the measure were concurred in.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27, 1893.

HOGS—Steady, but lower. Range of prices, $7.55@7.60.

CATTLE—Steady and active; good demand. Prime steers, $3.90@4.25; good steers, $3.50@4.00; prime cows, $3.50@3.75; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.50; stockers, $1.75@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

SHEEP — Slow. Muttons, $3.75@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25.

Receipts: Cattle, 200; hogs, 200; calves, 5; sheep, 10, horses, 2.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 67⅞c; highest, 68⅜c, lowest, 67¾c; close, 67c. July opening 69⅞c; highest, 70½c; lowest, 69⅜c; close, 69¾c; On Track—No. 1 hard, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Feb. 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Strong, 10@20c higher.

HOGS—Strong, 10@15c higher. Heavy, $7.90@8.25; mixed and medium, $7.70@8.15; light, $7.60@7.85.

SHEEP—Firm. 12,000.

Receipts: Cattle, 13,000; hogs, 14,000; sheep, 12,600.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 76¼c; July, 75c.
CORN—May, 4¼c.
OATS—May, 33¼c.
PORK—May, $18.85; July, $18.30.
LARD—May, $12.60; July, $11.70.
SHORT RIBS—May, $10.00.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—February, 72½c; May, 75¾c; July, 74⅝c.
CORN—February, 40½c; May, 42⅞c; July, 43⅛@43⅜c.
OATS—February, 29¾c; May, 32¼@32¼c; July, 31¼c.
PORK—February, $17.95; May, $18.25; July, $18.80.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 21.—The house was busy all day and transacted considerable business.

Mr. Horton's bill for a monument to the Minnesota troops at the battlefield of Chickamauga passed by an almost unanimous vote, only five members voting against it.

Mr. Kremer's bill authorizing counties to return liquor licenses paid twice, Mr. Wilson's bill reducing the number of voters necessary for the incorporation of a village to 175, and Mr. Cotton's bill for the punishment of persons meddling with steam boilers were passed, as was also Mr. Fleming's bill relating to practice of veterinary surgery.

At the beginning of the afternoon session the inheritance tax bill came up as a special order and was referred to the judiciary committee.

The balance of the afternoon session was spent discussing Mr. Horton's bill to amend the military code and place the national guard on the same footing as the United States army. The bill was finally recommended for indefinite postponement by a vote of 49 to 41. The house then adjourned till Thursday.

The senate did very little work. Senator Canestorp's bill calling for the election of railroad and warehouse commissioners created a great deal of debate and was finally made a special order for Thursday, at 2 o'clock. The senate adjourned till 10 o'clock Thursday.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 23.—The most important bill introduced in the house for the day was Mr. Dunn's, defining what shall constitute a newspaper for the publication of legal notices in this state. No paper is to be considered a newspaper of general circulation until it shall have been published at least one year in the county and shall consist of not less than four pages, of five columns or more to each page, each column not less than 17¾ inches long, or its equivalent in space, and the publisher must issue and deliver at each regular issue not less than 350 complete copies to paying subscribers. Publications that are practically duplicates or are made up wholly of patents or plates and patents and advertisements shall not be recognized as newspapers of general circulation.

A communication was received from Governor Nelson urging the passage of a law authorizing the sentencing of a certain class of prisoners to the state prison instead of the state reformatory, and providing for a system of parole. The measure is proposed to relieve the reformatory of its present overcrowded condition.

Senator Ingalls addressed a joint gathering of the house and senate after recess. No bills of importance were passed.

In the senate the Markham railroad tax bill was made a special order for Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock.

Senator Sanborn's constitutional amendment proposing to exempt parsonages from taxation passed.

The bill abolishing the railway and warehouse commission was debated and indefinitely postponed. The bill to elect the railway commission by popular vote was then taken up, but was not disposed of when the senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 24.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—The senate met at 10 a. m. A number of petitions were presented and Senator Leavitt then rose to a question of privilege and denied statements made in a St. Paul paper regarding the coal trust investigation. The senate spent most of the day considering bills on the calendar, passing 21. Among them were John Day Smith's bill prohibiting docking of horses' tails, Phillips' bill to bring employes and officers of cities under the garnishment law, O'Brien's bill to make insurance companies responsible for the full face of the policy in case of total loss, Dedon's bill fixing the legal weight of farm products, and Dean's bill increasing the penalty for the publication and distribution of obscene literature.

In addition to the presentation of the usual number of petitions and remonstrances the house reconsidered the vote by which Anderson's bill requiring trains to stop at county seats was passed, and relegated the measure to general orders. The bill relating to savings banks, lost yesterday, was also reconsidered and placed on general orders. The house also voted down the resolution to visit the world's fair on the day set by the senate—at the close of the session—and will either go earlier or not at all. Mr. Walsh's personal liability bill was discussed and will be further considered on Monday afternoon.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 25.—The house did most of its work in committee of the whole, when it recommended for passage Mr. Sullivan's bill prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, and also Mr. Ives' bill making indemnity insurance companies parties to actions for damages for personal injuries. Strong opposition was manifested to the passage of both measures. When the calendar was reached Mr. A. B. Kelly's bill authorizing villages to maintain public libraries was passed under suspension of rules. Mr. Cotton's bill providing for an additional judge in the Eleventh district, and Mr. Nelson's bill, H. F. 541, to legalize village ordinances for the construction of works, were also passed under suspension of the rules. Mr. Underlake's bill to change the method of doing work on public highways and bridges in townships passed by a vote of 65 to 21.

In the senate the Davis bill striking out certain conditions of the standard fire insurance policy was defeated. John Day Smith's bill to declare certain marriages void and incestuous was twice defeated, the first time by a tie vote —20 to 20—and upon a reconsideration of the vote by 26 to 19. Several unimportant bills were passed.

Monday, Feb. 27.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—The house met at 10 a. m. with Speaker Pro Tem Turrell in the chair. In committee of the whole it was decided to recommend for indefinite postponement H. F. 22, and the proposed amendments to it, by Mr. Walsh of Ramsey. The existing law fixes the limit of liability for death at $5,000. Mr. Walsh in his original bill proposed to increase the limit to $12,000, but acting on the suggestion of friends, he introduced amendments wiping out the limit entirely. There was a hot debate on the amendments and the bill was finally recommended to be indefinitely postponed. H. F. 262, a bill favored by labor unions, relating to labels, trade marks, etc., was recommended to pass.

The senate met at 3 o'clock with a slim attendance and went through the regular order of business.

Senator Glader introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission to locate and plat a new city on the state capitol lands in Kandiyohi county.

The bill for an extra judge for the Duluth district was passed to general orders.

TEACHERS IN QUARANTINE.

Serious Epidemic of Measles Prevailing at Ishpeming.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 28.—A dangerous form of measles is epidemic here and the physicians are not complying with the law requiring notification of the health officer. The latter has found it necessary, in order to check the rapid spread of the disease, to take the matter vigorously in hand without waiting for the physicians. He has quarantined five public school teachers and many other persons who were found to have been exposed. No deaths have occurred yet, but several cases are in a critical state.

Still No Result.

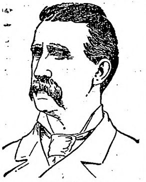
OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 28.—The 83d ballot for United States senater was taken during the afternoon without result.

JOHN MACKEY SHOT

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE NOTED MILLIONAIRE.

While Passing Through an Alley He Receives a Bullet in the Back—The Would-Be Murderer Then Endeavors to Take His Own Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—John W. Mackey, the famous bonanza mining man and financier, was shot through the back shortly after noon by a man giving the name of W. H. Rippey, and narrowly escaped death. Rippey, after firing one shot at Mackey, shot himself through the left breast and will die. Owing to the great excitement it was some time after the shooting occurred that the shooter's name was ascertained. So far Mackey's wound is not considered serious, and there is no danger of a fatal termination. The shooting occurred in the paved court back of the Lick House, which runs from Sutter to Post street, between Montgomery and Kearney. A white haired man was noticed walking around Sutter street,



JOHN W MACKEY.

Acting Very Nervously

during the early portion of the morning, thro g his hand back toward his hip pocket. It is the custom of John W. Mackey to come about noon time every day to the jewelry store at the corner of Sutter street and Lick alley to compare the time of day, and he is always very prompt. As Mackey reached the end of the alley nearest Sutter street and a few feet away from where the old man was standing, the latter pulled out his revolver and fired one shot. The bullet struck Mackey in the middle of the back. After firing the shot the would-be murderer then supplemented his crime by turning the pistol on himself and firing a shot

Into His Own Body.

The self-inflicted wound was serious, but as long as he could walk he followed Mackey up, trying to fire at him again, but he was so weak that he could not pull the trigger. An immense crowd at once assembled and the police soon arrived. A patrol wagon was called and the wounded man was hurried to the receiving hospital. There the doctors found that the suicidal bullet had penetrated above the heart and had passed through the back, from under the skin of which it was extracted. At the time of the operation the man was unconscious and pulseless, and the wound was pronounced fatal. There was little on the dying man's person to indicate who he was. He had in his pocket a letter addressed to a morning paper in which the writer stated he was 73 years of age. It was signed W. C. Rippey, and there was also upon him an envelope bearing the name of Dr. L. L. Lincoln. On the back of the envelope there were the words: "The end is not yet." Upon a sheet of paper under the heading

"Food for Reflection,"

were the words: "Paid $150,000 for one sapphire to place on the forehead of his wife—a sufficient amount to have saved at least 500 of his victims from suicidal graves. Just think of it. Inscribe it upon his tomb."

When Mr. Mackey was asked if he knew the man who had shot him he said: "I never knew of a man named Rippey. I had a good look at the old man who shot me, and I am certain I do not know him. I cannot give any reason for the assault."

At a late hour Mr. Mackey's condition is unchanged and his physicians think he will recover. Rippey is still alive but unconscious.

GHOULS IN HOCK.

Grave Robbers Arrested at Woodlawn Cemetery, Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Feb. 24.—Five men, two of whom are Dr. John Overton and John W. Schaeffer, of the United States signal service here, were arrested for body snatching. They were taken in the act of carrying a corpse from the graveyard. Police officers at the point of revolvers made the five men get into one hack with the corpse, and all were then taken to the police headquarters, a squad of police walking behind the hack with cocked revolvers. All but two have since been let out on bail.

Refuses to Resign.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Ralph Davis, speaker of the Tennessee house of representatives, who has been debarred by the action of Judge Esten of the Shelby county circuit court, announces that he will not resign his position as speaker, but will fight the case to the end. He has appealed the case to the supreme court. The legislature meets again on March 8, and unless Davis reconsiders his determination not to resign impeachment proceedings will be commenced.

Closed Their Factories.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Several mill owners in Heywood have closed their factories so as to assist in bringing about the desired reduction of wages. Thousands of looms are idle.

MARKS A NEW EPOCH.

The United States Flag Now Floats Over an Ocean Greyhound.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The ceremony of raising the American flag on the New York (formerly the City of New York), which was arranged for noon, was marred by the inclement weather, but, according to the determination of the company, there was to be no postponement of the exercises till another day. The beginning of the ceremonies was made late by the delay of the presidential party. The first section of the party, without the president, arrived in Jersey City at 1:35.

The President's Train

arrived at 2 o'clock and the party proceeded to the boat. The presidential salute was fired by the City of Chicago and a few moments later a similar salute was given in honor of Secretary Tracy.

The president proceeded to raise the American flag and then declared the New York in commission. The whole affair was very informal.

The Chicago saluted the flag as it was run up and an answering salute was fired from the navy yard. A banquet was served on board the New York after the ceremonies.

CANAL TOLLS REVOKED.

The Canadian Government Revokes Its Present System of Rebates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—As the result of correspondence between Secretary of State Foster and Sir Julian Pauncefote, a new "order in council" has been issued by the Canadian government regulating the tolls of the Dominion canals for the season of 1893. The effect of this new order is to abolish the rebate on tolls and the regulation against trans-shipped goods, thereby removing all the discrimination of which the government of the United States has so long complained. In accordance with this diplomatic arrangement the president has issued a proclamation revoking the tolls levied on Canadian vessels and cargoes in the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

ALLAN MANVEL DEAD.

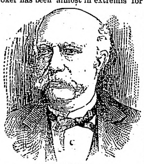
The Noted Railroad Man Passes Away at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 24.—Allan Manvel, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, died at the Hotel Del Coronado at an early hour of the morning. Mr. Manvel arrived here with his wife about three weeks ago. He had been in poor health for some time, and his death was not entirely unexpected. It is believed that his principal malady was Bright's disease. During the day Mr. Manvel complained of severe pains in his back and abdominal regions. He retired early, and shortly afterwards the hotel physician was summoned. At midnight it was apparent that the end was near. The doctor informed the wife of the dying man that he could not survive until morning. Mrs. Manvel carried herself with composure, and did everything possible to console her husband in his last moments. Mr. Manvel died peacefully and without apparent pain, at about 4 o'clock a. m.

RUFUS HATCH DEAD.

The Well Known Wall Street Broker Passes Away.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Rufus Hatch died at 3.25 p. m. The well known broker has been almost in extremis for several days, and, though his death had been expected, the news came with something of a shock to "the street," which had known him so well. He died at his home in Spuyten Duyvil.



RUFUS HATCH.

WILL RECEIVE CONTRIBUTIONS

McKinley's Trustees Will No Longer Oppose the Wishes of His Friends.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Trustee H. H. Koolsaat has practically decided to stop opposing the wishes of Major McKinley's friends, and to receive whatever funds they may decide to send toward paying the $9,500,000 worth of liability of the unfortunate and deceived governor of Ohio. The $1 contribution scheme met with almost uproarious approval in the major's own state. The trustees received dollars by mail, and at first being opposed to the plan he sent the first lot of contributions back, whereupon the pertinent question was asked Mr. Kohlsaat for authority to reject the token of esteem. Further objection will probably be waived.

Nebraska Bribery Investigation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27.—The senatorial bribery investigating committee held a session during the day and examined one witness, who testified that he had knowledge of money used, but would not answer questions put to him and the committee put in the balance of the time discussing the advisability of placing him under arrest, but reached no conclusion.

To Succeed Judge Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The president has nominated Benton Hanchett of Michigan, to succeed Judge Jackson in the Sixth judicial district. Mr. Hanchett lives in Saginaw and has long been recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the state.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Six persons were drowned by the flooding of the Rudolf mine at Carlsbad, Bohemia.

President Harrison and the cabinet have decided there shall be no issue of bonds at present.

Three persons were killed and several injured in a wreck on the West Shore road at Palmyra, N. Y.

The congressional committee investigating Panama canal matters exonerates ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson.

A party of 50 Chileans passed through St. Paul Tuesday on the way to Chicago. They will represent their country at the world's fair.

Bank of England stock has fallen nine points since the introduction of the home rule bill.

In the new Franco-Canadian treaty of commerce Canada engages to subsidise a direct line of French packet boats.

Queen Victoria has sent the pope the following telegram: "I congratulate you upon completing the 50 years of your episcopate and sincerely wish you health and happiness."

Thurdsay, Feb. 23.

A terrible blizzard raged in the New England states Tuesday and Wednesday.

Pope Leo is unable to receive visitors, having contracted a severe cold.

Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii, has started for America and will lay her case before Mr. Cleveland after his inauguration.

Secretary of State Foster has retired from the cabinet to assume the management of the Behring sea case for the United States government.

Two disastrous railroad wrecks occurred Wednesday, one at Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania road, in which four were killed and a dozen injured, and one at Columbia City, Ind., in which five were killed and fifteen injured.

Friday, Feb. 23.

Fire at St. Paul destroyed the Styce library, valued at $20,000.

The Beaupre Mercantile company of St. Paul, has made an assignment.

Senator John Day Smith of Minneapolis, has been elected commander of the Minnesota G. A. R.

The New York and New England railway has been absorbed by the Reading.

The Behring sea arbitration commission met in Paris Thursday and adjourned till March 23.

Forged paper to the extent of $200,000 has been found in connection with the Capital National bank failure at Lincoln, Neb.

Jim Whalen of Chicago, and Billy Armstrong of San Francisco, fought to a finish at Tacoma. Armstrong was knocked out in the fourth round.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

Jules Ferry has been elected president of the French senate by a majority of 148 votes.

Thirty persons were injured by the floor giving way at a Masonic social at Weston, Ont.

Henry F. Thurber, of Detroit, has been offered the position of private secretary to President-Elect Cleveland.

The Liberals have recaptured Cirencester, Harry L. W. Lawson, the Liberal candidate being elected by a vote of 4,684 to 4,445 for Colchester Master, Conservative.

Redwine, the defaulting cashier of the Gate City National bank of Atlanta, Ga., who absconded recently with $60,000, was captured Friday in the suburbs of that city. He had no money on his person.

Monday, Feb. 27.

The pope is recovering from his serious cold.

King George Tuboux of the Tonga islands is dead.

A great fair and bazaar is to be given by the New Press club during the month of May.

Chicago tyographical union has indorsed M. B. McAbee of that city for the position of public printer.

Eugene Blood, a well known young man of Northfield, Minn., suicided Sunday by shooting himself. Unrequited love.

Miss Julia Force, a leading society lady of Atlanta, Ga., shot and killed her two sisters Saturday. The shooting was a result of a quarrel.

Fire at St. Paul Sunday almost entirely destroyed the factory of the Minnesota Shoe company, causing a loss of $100,000. Four firemen were seriously injured by falling cornice.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Archbishop Kenrick is reported as very feeble.

A dangerous form of measles is epidemic at Ishpeming, Mich.

A new hospital to cost $1,000,000 is to be erected in New York city.

Vice President Morton was banqueted by the members of the senate Monday evening

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Thief River Falls Press:—One of the happiest events of the season in this city was the wedding of Mr. Goodwin A. Leppert and Miss Lena Olson which occurred at the home of the bride yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in the presence of a host of relatives and friends. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Aug. Rudesen who tied the knot in a very impressive manner. After the solemn part of the program the young people received congratulations of the company who soon after took their departure. In the evening a reception was given the newly wedded pair which was attended by nearly a hundred friends and associates. The evening was spent in dancing and social intercourse until about midnight when it was announced that supper was ready which invitation everyone accepted. The table was luxuriantly spread and its contents were enjoyably discussed, after which the merry gathering dispersed. The bride is the daughter of Mr. John Olson, one of the pioneers of this city, and is a favorite among her acquaintances.

The groom is a popular young man and is doing a profitable business in the dray and transfer line. They will at once begin housekeeping and their many friends including the the Press offer congratulations hearty and sincere.

Warren Sheaf:—We believe the present legislature will sit down right hard on the proposed new capitol scheme. In the first place a new building is not needed yet, and in the second place the state cannot afford to build at the present time. If the twin city politicians must have a new capitol let them build it themselves.

True, but under the plans proposed it would take ten years at least to build by which time the needs for a good building would be sufficiently large. All we object to in the plan is limiting it to within three-fourths of a mile of the present site. This cuts out all of the cheapest property from a chance to compete and this is wrong. We wish to see a plan adopted that will admit of bids from the Midway district.

This is Meant for You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rhuem and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly meant to include you.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

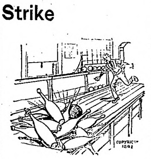
For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

World's Fairs.

Now that the great Columbian Exposition at Chicago is close at hand, some information about previous similar exhibitions may be of interest. There having been twelve of them. Note that in the following statistics the number of acres refers to space occupied by buildings. London, 1851, acres 21, exhibitors 14,000, admissions 6,000,000, days open 144, receipts $1,780,000; Dublin, 1853, acres 1, admissions 1,150,000, days open 170; New York, 1853, acres 6, exhibitors 4,000, receipts $340,000; Paris, 1855, acres 24½, exhibitors 24,000, admissions 5,000,000, days opens 200, receipts $644,000; London, 1862, 23¼, exhibitors 29,000, admissions 6,200,000, days opens 171, receipts $1,644,000; Paris, 1867, acres 37, exhibitors 50,000, admissions 10,200,000, days open 117, receipts $2,100,000; Vienna, 1873, acres, 40, exhibitors 70,000, admissions 3,500,000, days open 186, receipts not stated; Philadelphia, 1876, (Centential), acres 60, exhibitors 31,000, admissions 9,900,000 days open 150, receipts $3,800,000; Paris, 1878, acres 100, exhibitors 40,000, admissions 16,000,000, days open 194, receipts $2,500,000: Sydney, 1879, acres 15, exhibitors 9,000, admissions 1,100,000, days open 216, receipts $200,000; Melbourne, 1880, exhibitors 13,000, admission 1,300,000 no other data; Paris, 1889, acres 75½, exhibitors 60,000, admissions 28,000,000, days open 183, receipts $8,300,000. The buildings of the Columbian Exposition, exclusive of the Electrical, Administration, and Live Stock structures, will cover about eighty-three acres. To reach the great show swiftly, surely and comfortably, ask your agent for tickets via the Burlington Route or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

You will
Make a
Strike



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YOUR CLOTHING
of Us!

You need them; we don't. They were bought for you!

Our peculiarity is three sights——

CLEAR SIGHT,
LONG SIGHT
and FORESIGHT.

We don't have to wait until the first of the month before knowing what you will want at that time.

WE ARE
ALWAYS
PREPARED
to supply your wants beforehand at moderate prices, and are never caught napping.

The stock is full of what you want and you want to see it immediately, or you may not see something that'll cost you money to to miss. Don't by any means miss this striking opportunity that we are now offering.

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ALL OVER
THE HOUSE.

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ONE PRICE
Clothing House,
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

If Your Cistern
Is Out of Order
or Soft Water is scarce,
don't worry yourself for a moment—go right ahead and use hard water with
KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP
and you'll never know the difference.
The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Best Soap for the Hands.

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LOAN AND
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FARMS AND LANDS
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J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
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A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
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We Must
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Our Stock
—OF—
Dry Goods
—AT—
ANY PRICE.
COME
IN
AND
SEE!
GERVAIS & GERVAIS.

BROUGHT TO BOOK.

(CONTINUED.)

"I was in Paris at the time, and while there I never saw an English paper. It has been a source of regret to me ever since that I was unable to pay a last tribute of affection and regard to one to whom I owe so much."

The words themselves showed no lack of good feeling, yet there was something in the way they were spoken that grated on Mr. Orde's ears. Before more could be said the door opened and in came Charles Lumsden. It was his last day in London, and he had come to bid Mr. Orde goodby. He started as his eyes fell on Crake.

"Hello, Garry! you here? Where on earth have you sprung from?" he exclaimed.

It was Orde's turn to start when the word "Garry" fell from Charles Lumsden's lips. For the next minute or more he was as one in a dream, heeding nothing of what the two were saying to each other.

Again he seemed to hear the last words of his poor murdered friend, "Oh, Harry, Harry, this from you!" Next moment, however, he asked himself whether the name which had thus reached his ears might not have been Garry and not Harry, as he had not unnaturally assumed it to be, in which case there could be but little doubt that the assassin of Edward Lumsden was at that moment sitting within half a dozen yards of him. It was a possibility which sent a chill shudder through him from crown to toe. He sat for several seconds, staring dumbly at Crake, and it was as well perhaps that just then all the latter's attention was given to Charles Lumsden. Presently he rose to take his leave.

"Then I may look to hear from you, Mr. Orde, at the earliest possible moment," he said as he turned to the merchant.

"As soon as ever the estate has been wound up, Mr. Crake, and probate granted, you may rely on my communicating with you."

Hardly was the door shut behind him before Orde said to Mr. Lumsden:

"Why did you just now address that man by the name of Garry?"

"The explanation is very simple. When he and I and my brother were lads together, each of us was known to the others by a nickname. Mine was Dixie, Crake's was Garry; what poor Ted's was I have now forgotten."

Thereupon the subject dropped, and presently Mr. Charles bade the other goodby and went his way. The following day Orde made it his business to call on Inspector Fountain.

Despite his professional phlegm it was evident that that official was considerably impressed by the further information now brought him, and as a matter of course the inevitable notebook was again brought into requisition.

"I will at once cause certain inquiries to be made respecting Mr. Eustace Crake," he said, "and will let you know the result with as little delay as may be."

Five days later it was Fountain's turn to seek Mr. Orde. Crake, it appeared, was a member of a low gang of betting men who made a point of attending every race meeting within a radius of fifty miles around London. As a rule his evenings were devoted to billiards. Further, Fountain had satisfied himself that during the five days which elapsed between the murder of Mr. Lumsden and his funeral Crake was not in Paris, as he had averred, but on each of the days in question had been seen at one or another of his usual haunts. So far, however, no information had been obtainable as to where he was or how he spent his time between the hours of twelve and three on the ninth of June, and in the inspector's opinion it seemed doubtful whether there ever would be.

A week later he called on Mr. Orde again, but without having anything fresh to communicate. He went so far, however, as to hint in pretty plain terms that there was little doubt in his mind as to the identity of the murderer.

"You may rely on it, sir," he said significantly, "that 'Garry,' and not 'Harry,' was the name you heard through the telephone; only I am quite sure that on such a piece of evidence, unless it was backed up by something much more positive, no magistrate would take upon himself to issue a warrant."

A despondent man was Inspector Fountain when he went his way that afternoon.

Some time before this a reward of five hundred pounds had been offered by the widow for the detection of her husband's murderer; but days merged into weeks and no one came forward to claim it.

A month passed without bringing the least change in the situation. Lumsden's business affairs had taken a longer time to wind up than his executor had anticipated, and although Crake had written to him, pressing for an early payment of his legacy, Mr. Orde was not yet in a position to write him a check for the amount. It was while affairs were in this position that one forenoon the merchant was waited upon by a person who sent in his name as "Mr. William Parkinson." It was a name he had no knowledge of, and when the bearer of it was shown into the office he proved to be an utter stranger.

"I have but just landed from New York," he began, "or I should have called on you before. I am here in response to an advertisement requesting that the person who paid a sum in bank notes to the late Mr. Edward Lumsden on the ninth of June last would make himself known. Sir, on the morning of the day in question I paid Mr. Lumsden, in liquidation of a debt which had nothing to do with the ordinary routine of his business, ten Bank of England notes of five pounds each. An hour later I had started for Liverpool on my way to the States, so that, as it happened, I knew nothing whatever of the sad fate which overtook Mr. Lumsden so soon after my interview with him till some days subsequent to my arrival in New York."

"May I ask, Mr. Parkinson, whether you have any record of the numbers of the notes paid by you to Mr. Lumsden?"

"No record whatever, I am sorry to say."

"Is it not possible," suggested Mr. Orde, "that the person out of whose hands they passed into yours may have kept a list of their numbers?"

Mr. Parkinson shook his head.

"Those notes, Mr. Orde, came into my possession in rather a singular way. They were found at the bottom of an old tea caddy which had belonged to my late Aunt Deborah and were handed over to me as her heir-at-law. How long they had been in her keeping and whence she had obtained them was known to herself alone."

The information imparted by Mr. Parkinson, while elucidatory of one hitherto obscure feature, failed to advance the case a single step beyond the point at which it stood already. In all probability the stolen notes had been put into circulation weeks ago. But whether they had or not, there seemed no likelihood of any link being forthcoming by the aid of which it would be possible to trace them. Such was the opinion of Inspector Fountain, and such was Mr. Orde's opinion, but fate willed otherwise.

CHAPTER III.

She was pacing the room slowly.

Two months had gone by since Marcus Gray had intimated to Mary Lumsden his intention of seeking an interview with her father on the morrow, and our two young people had seen nothing of each other in the interim.

The tragic circumstances connected with Mr. Lumsden's death had put an end to all lovemaking for the time being, and now the period Gray had allotted to himself for the English portion of his tour was nearly at an end. A week hence, if he carried out the arrangement agreed upon with his father before leaving home, he would be due in Paris. But his love for Mary had in nowise cooled for lack of fuel to feed itself on, and he was determined on no account to quit London till he should come to an understanding of some sort with her mother. In this contingency he decided to take his Uncle Orde into his confidence and claim the benefit of his advice in the affair. It was the wisest conclusion he could have come to.

Mr. Orde listened with lifted eyebrows to his nephew's recital. It was all news to him. Nothing had he seen or suspected.

"I congratulate you, my dear boy, on having made such an excellent choice," he said heartily when Gray had come to an end. "Mary Lumsden is a girl in a thousand. But tell me exactly what it is that you wish me to do."

Then Gray explained that, before seeking an interview with Mrs. Lumsden, he was desirous of arranging for a meeting between Mary and himself. He had not seen her since the night before her father's death, and he was wishful to ascertain whether she still looked to him to carry out the promise he had then made her, and, in short, to satisfy himself—not that for one moment he doubted her constancy—that she remained as unchanged to him as he did to her.

Mr. Orde readily undertook his nephew's commission—a week never passed without finding him at Oakdene once, if not oftener—with the result that Mary sent word she would meet him next afternoon at three o'clock, on the road leading from Oakdene in the direction of Tooting Common.

Well, they met, and Mary proved to her lover's satisfaction that she was in nowise changed. "I don't know how my mother will receive you," remarked the girl. "There has been a great change in her since poor papa's death. It is a dreadful thing to say, but there are times when I fear for her reason."

"I must appeal to my uncle for the second time. If any one can induce Mrs. Lumsden to grant me an interview, he can."

"Mrs. Lumsden has consented to see you at two o'clock tomorrow," said Mr. Orde to his nephew three days later, "although what kind of a reception she will accord to your suit it would be futile to prophesy. I must confess that in some of her moods I altogether fail to understand her."

Marcus Gray lacked nothing of that easy self possession which seems to be the birthright of so many of his countrymen, but it must be confessed that when, on being ushered into the drawing room at Oakdene, he found himself confronted by a tall, white faced woman, with hollow cheeks and hair which a few short weeks had abundantly streaked with gray, and with a strange steely glitter in her deep set eyes he felt for once that his tongue refused to do his bidding.

"Pray be seated, Mr. Gray," said the widow. "I have consented to see you in deference to the wish of your uncle, who was my dead husband's dearest friend, as he is now mine. He tells me that you have conceived an affection for my daughter, and that you wish me to sanction an engagement between yourself and her."

"That is the dearest wish of my life, Mrs. Lumsden."

"And do you consider, Mr. Gray, that this is a fit time to dream of lovemaking and giving in marriage, while the blood of my poor murdered husband cries out from the grave for vengeance on his assassin? If you think so, I certainly do not."

Gray knew not what to reply. Never in his life had he felt so nonplussed.

"Yes, the murderer is still at large," she resumed, speaking with slow, quiet intensity; "as innocent seeming as you or I, mixing with his fellow men, no one knowing or suspecting him for the vile wretch that he is. Every day that passes lessens the chances of his detection. Already at Scotland Yard my husband's death is looked upon as merely adding another item to the long catalogue of mysterious crimes which have never been brought home to their perpetrators. The task has been given up as hopeless, other interests have come to the front, the reward remains unclaimed and soon the name of Edward Lumsden will have faded from the minds of all, save a few who were nearest and dearest to him."

She had risen, and was pacing the room slowly, with something of the air of a caged animal, her clinched hands pressed tightly to her bosom, as if to crush down the surging emotions at work below. Gray had no words at command.

For a little while the silence remained unbroken; then Mrs. Lumsden stopped abruptly in her walk, and fixing her large, dark eyes, luminous with a somber fire, full on the American, she said:

"You ask me, Mr. Gray, to give you my daughter's hand. My answer to you is, first do something to prove yourself worthy of the gift. You are here in London, idling away your time, with no object beyond the amusement of the hour, and yet the assassin of the father of her you would make your wife is still untraced, his crime goes still unpunished and you have never so much as lifted your little finger in the effort to track him down. Oh, that I were a man instead of the weak, helpless creature I am. Oh, that I had a son who"——

But at this juncture the door was opened.

"Dr. Hynton, ma'am," said the parlor maid.

Gray rose as the doctor entered. The widow gave him her hand, and with a smile that had in it much of her old sweetness, said:

"You will excuse me now, will you not, Mr. Gray? You must come and see me again a few days hence. It may be that I have talked a little at random today, but if you could only partially realize what I have gone through, you would know how to make allowance for me."

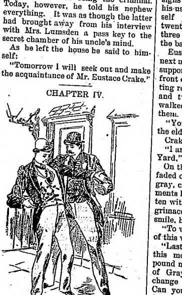
Gray bent and touched her fingers with his lips and withdrew. He had scarcely been ten minutes in the house and had not spoken more than a dozen words.

Without professing to be actuated by any other motive than one of simple curiosity, when Gray related to his uncle the result of the interview he drew him on to talk about the crime with a frankness he had never exhibited before. Mr. Orde was by nature a man of caution and reserve, and not even to his nephew had he heretofore confided the particulars in connection with Eustace Crake, nor how his suspicions, unsupported though they were by any direct evidence, pointed unequivocally to him as being the criminal. Today, however, he told his nephew everything. It was as though the latter had brought away from his interview with Mrs. Lumsden a pass key to the secret chamber of his uncle's mind.

As he left the house he said to himself:

"Tomorrow I will seek out and make the acquaintance of Mr. Eustace Crake."

CHAPTER IV.



"Yesh, but you won't see me tomorrow."

It was three weeks later. Marcus Gray had been as good as his word. Not only had he made Crake's acquaintance in the interim, but by this time the two, to employ an expressive locution, had become as "thick as thieves." He had sought out Crake at the billiard room of the Flagon and Cask, the tavern which Inspector Fountain's report to Mr. Orde had mentioned as being his favorite house of call. Gray's role had been that of a simple young American over in London for a holiday, with no lack of money to fling away, and not caring much how he got rid of it so long as he saw plenty of "life" in return. It was a part he played to perfection, and Crake clung to him like a leech from the moment he found that the supply of sovereigns to be squeezed out of him in one way or another had no apparent limit. They got into the way of meeting regularly about two o'clock in the afternoon, when Crake, who was really a crack player, would for the next two hours give lessons to his new found friend in the art and mystery of billiards, always of course for a consideration. Later on they would dine and spend the evening together, equally of course at the American's expense.

For the present there was only one thing that Gray stuck out against. He would have nothing to do with the betting on the turf, but Crake by no means despaired of being able by and by to overcome a prejudice so puritanical and absurd and one at the same time so inimical to his own interests.

On the night to which we have now come Gray and Crake left the Flagon and Cask together, as they had done several times before. It was half past twelve and closing time, and no sooner had they crossed the threshold than the door was shut and bolted behind them. They had been playing billiards together since eight o'clock, Crake of course giving his opponent a certain number of points, notwithstanding which the American had lost every game but two. Tonight, too, he had insisted on backing his play for half a sovereign a game, and as by some mischance—it was a thing which had never happened before—he had fallen short of ready money, the result had been that by the time they left off play Crake held his I O U for three pounds fifteen borrowed cash, as to which he was not at all uneasy, feeling sure he would be recouped on the morrow. It was evident that Gray, who was ordinarily most abstemious, had been drinking more than was good for him. He staggered slightly as he came out into the cool night air and clutched at the lapel of his companion's coat.

Crake drew the other's arm within his own, and as they strolled up the street together he said:

"I suppose I had better hail the first hansom we come across?"

To which Gray, who had left his uncle's house some time before and was now in lodgings at the west end, replied:

"Right you are, dear boy; only I haven't got a blessed sou to pay the cabby with." Here he gave a lurch which carried Crake and himself half across the pavement.

"My dear fellow, as if my purse wasn't at your service!" exclaimed Crake reproachfully.

A second or two later Gray came to an unsteady halt.

"Crake," he said with tipsy gravity, "I've made a dashed idjit of m'shelf t'night."

"Can't see it, my boy. What is it that you have done?"

"I've given you I O U for the money I owe you, while all the time I've a twenty pound note in my pocketbook."

"That's no good tonight, old man. There's no place open where you could get it changed. But what does it matter? You can redeem your bit of paper when I see you tomorrow."

"Yesh, but you won't see me tomorrow," answered Gray with another lurch and a hiccough. "Going to Paris by morning train. Telegram. Forgot all about it till now. Mush go. Be back in a fortnight or three weeks. If you can't change note, I O U mush stand over till I come back."

For a full minute or more Crake stood in silent thought. The chances were, he argued, that if the American once got as far as Paris nothing more would be seen of him in London, in which case his I O U would be so much waste paper. The sum was not a large one, but Crake was by no means minded to lose it.

He set his teeth hard for a moment or two and then he said:

"If you like to come with me as far as my lodgings, I think I can perhaps manage to change your note."

Half an hour later Marcus Gray was on his way home in a hansom. All signs of inebriety had vanished. He was his usual self—keen, alert and quietly self possessed. In exchange for his twenty pound note Crake had given him three five pound notes, his I O U and the balance in cash.

Eustace Crake was seated at breakfast next morning, with a sporting newspaper supported against the hot water jug in front of him when the door of his sitting room was unceremoniously opened and two men, entire strangers to him, walked in and shut the door behind them.

"You are Mr. Eustace Crake?" said the elder of the two interrogatively.

Crake nodded.

"I am Inspector Fountain, of Scotland Yard," added the officer.

On the instant every vestige of color faded out of Crake's face, leaving it of a gray, corpselike, pallor. For a few moments he was like a man suddenly smitten with the loss of speech; then, with a grimace which he evidently meant for a smile, he said:

"To what may I attribute the honor of this visit, Mr. Inspector?"

"Last night, or rather at an early hour this morning, you changed a twenty pound note for a gentleman of the name of Gray, giving him as part of the change three notes of five pounds each. Can you oblige me, Mr. Crake, by informing me when and from whom the notes in question came into your possession?"

Crake bit his lip hard for a moment or two, as if the pain might help him to keep down the nervous trembling that was beginning to overmaster him. Then he said:

"Really, you ask me more than I am in a position to tell you. In my profession, which is that of a betting man, such a number of notes pass through my hands in the course of a month that it is out of the question for me to keep any record of their numbers or to remember from whom I may have received this one or the other."

"I can quite understand that," replied Fountain. "May I ask whether you are acquainted with any one of the name of Parkinson—Mr. William Parkinson?"

Crake considered awhile and then shook his head.

"I have no recollection of having been introduced to or done business with any one of that name. But what is the object of all this catechising, if I may be allowed a question in my turn?"

"That you will presently learn. In the first place, I may inform you that it was a Mr. Parkinson who paid the late Mr. Lumsden a certain sum in bank notes on the morning of that gentleman's death, which notes were undoubtedly stolen by the person or persons who were guilty of the murder."

"Ah!" was all that Crake could find to say for a moment. Then, after moistening his lips with his tongue, he added: "You will pardon me if I fail to see in what way that fact connects itself with the notes paid over by me to Mr. Gray. My cousin, Mr. Charles Lumsden, in a talk I had with him a little while ago, distinctly assured me that the number of the missing notes were not known. Now, if that be the case how"— His eyes finished the question.

"It is quite true, Mr. Crake, that the number of the stolen notes are not known," said the inspector gravely "but that does not imply that there may not be other means of identification."

"Not one of the notes paid by me to Gray bore an indorsement of any kind. On that point I can speak most positively," was Crake's reply.

"In any case I must ask you to accompany me to Scotland Yard," said Fountain. "I have a cab waiting at the corner of the street."

On their arrival at Scotland Yard Inspector Fountain ushered his charge into a room where two officials in uniform were busy writing, with one of whom he held a brief colloquy in a low voice. In another room, although Crake did not know it, Marcus Gray and Mr. Parkinson were in waiting, in case any further evidence beyond that which they had already tendered should be required.

Their colloquy at an end, one of the officials produced from a drawer the three notes given by Crake to Gray a few hours before and handed them to Fountain, who proceeded to straighten them out on the smooth surface of the desk. They were old and crumpled and frayed at the edges: they had seen much service and were grimy with the contact of many fingers. As they lay there, face downward, no sign of an indorsement or memorandum of any so was visible on the back of any of them Fountain had beckoned to Crake, who with gray, set face and straining eyes, was now peering over his shoulder, and it was not till the former with his forefinger had drawn attention to what even when closely examined looked like nothing more than a few meaningless dots and scratches in faded ink on the soiled paper that Crake, sharpsighted as he was, as much as noticed their existence. Then, producing a small magnifying glass and offering it to the other Fountain said:

"And now, sir, if you will look through this you will see that on each of the notes is plainly to be read in phonographic characters—that is to say, in shorthand—the indorsement, 'William Parkinson,' together with the date of June the eighth, the very day, in point of fact, before the murder of Mr. Lumsden."

Scarcely had the last words left the officer's lips before Crake fell backward in a swoon. A careful search of his lodgings brought to light two more notes bearing a similar phonographic indorsement. The remaining five had probably been passed away by him in the ordinary course of his business. He was committed for trial in due course, but before that event took place he contrived to commit suicide in his cell. In a paper which he left behind him occurred the following passage:

"It is true that I killed my cousin, but I asseverate most solemnly that the act was wholly unpremeditated and was the result of a moment of ungovernable passion."

Some three months later one of the quietest of quiet weddings was celebrated in a certain suburban church. To the reader who has seen fit thus far to follow the fortunes of the personages concerned in this narrative it would be superfluous to mention the name of either the bride or bridegroom.—All the Year Round.

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MOUNTAIN MISSIONS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE "POOR WHITES" OF THE HILL COUNTRY.

A Southern Clergyman Refutes the Charge That Ignorance and Squalor Are Prevalent to Any Remarkable Degree In the Mountain Districts.

Sectionalists who desire to create for themselves a field of operations and an income in a charming and healthful southern climate not infrequently write very touching articles for the northern press on the deplorable condition of the "mountain whites" of the south and the need of "mission work" among them. Such persons, in descriptions of life among the mountains of western North Carolina and east Tennessee, "pile on the agony" in a marvelous manner. Sometimes they do it with an utter disregard for the truth. They represent the exception to be the rule, and picture scenes and conditions common enough in parts of the north and west perhaps, large cities as well as country places, but very rare among the people of the Appalachian region of the south. One would think from their accounts that the southern mountains were swarming with cave dwellers. The aim seems to be to perpetuate the ideas of that class of philanthropists who find a peculiar pleasure in contemplating poverty, ignorance and degradation in the south since the civil war.

Not long since The Sun noticed an appeal of this sort for aid to "mission work for mountain whites," showing that it was in effect a libel upon the people it professed to describe. Any person familiar with the Appalachian region of the south would see at a glance how absurd the whole thing was. The Christian Union for Dec. 31, 1892, contains a letter from Rev. D. Atkins, a Methodist minister of Hendersonville, N. C., which completely demolishes the "mountain white" myth. Mr. Atkins will be conceded to know what he is writing about. He was born and reared in the alleged God forsaken region of poverty, ignorance, vice and degradation. He entered college there, entered the ministry there and spent 17 years there as minister and teacher.

"As a Methodist minister," he says, "I have gone into the most out of the way places and mingled freely with all sorts of people in 20 counties of North Carolina and Virginia and in nearly all the worst parts of east Tennessee. I have visited these people at their homes, have eaten with them, slept in their houses and seen them in every condition." Yet Mr. Atkins has not once beheld the slum scenes Mrs. Paddock described in a recent number of The Christian Union. "Your correspondent," he says, "must have found some secluded spot I never saw, for in all my travels I never saw the things she writes of, and it seems strange that I should not even have heard of such things in all these years. There is poverty here and ignorance, too, but neither is in that prevalent form you would suppose from the article of Mrs. Paddock. You might live here an age and never hear of such savage and weird funeral customs as Professor Bemis, another correspondent writing from the south, told your readers about."

The situation is not such as was described by The Union's correspondents. Putting it in a nutshell, Mr. Atkins says of Mrs. Paddock's picture: "She has presented the very worst possible case that could be found in the remotest part and made it a sample of all the 2,000,000 here, so that if any one should receive an impression from such writing he would suppose no other kind of people could be found here."

As a matter of fact, the "mountain whites" are not a distinct class. Their ancestors, says Mr. Atkins, were not outlaws, but pioneers from the coast country. They generally own their farms and make a comfortable living. To say they hunt for a living is absurd. There is little wealth and not as much luxury as might be, but the people live decently. There are some log houses, three-fourths of which have windows. None are plastered with mud, as alleged, or without wooden floors. But few have only one room. Generally the houses are quite comfortable. All have good open fire places. Fuel is abundant and costs nothing, so that the correspondent's story of children "covering their limbs with warm ashes to keep from freezing" is specially absurd. The people, Mr. Atkins affirms, are already religious and moral. They observe Sunday and attend Sunday school. There is scarcely a district where there is not a school for at least three months in the year. Few persons are unable to read and write, and such cases are so rare as to excite surprise among the neighbors.

As respects the girls who were described as overworked and vicious, Mr. Atkins says not one in a hundred would know herself by that description. "The common virtues," he says—"chastity, honesty, truthfulness, etc.—are rather more prevalent than in other sections I have seen. The girls are healthy, strong and full of spirit. They marry at a good age, make excellent wives and mothers, and do much less hard work than their sisters of the north and west," and Mr. Atkins spent four years in the west. They do not work in the field. "It is by no means," says the writer, "the custom of the country. Home life is as pure as it is anywhere I have been." In a word, the "mountain white," with his abysmal degradation, is a myth and needs no "mission."—Baltimore Sun.

In Memory of Columbus.

A public library has been founded in Panama in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Three hundred volumes were provided to start the library, and 800 more were donated by the Society Progresso del Istmo.—New York Evening Sun.

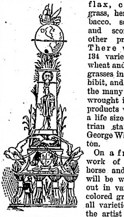
Might Try It.

Mrs. Binks—Do you believe that story about a young woman swallowing a razor?

Mr. Binks—Well, I dunno. Perhaps some one told her that razors were good for the complexion.—New York Weekly.

A NOVEL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

Missouri Will Display at Chicago a Pagoda Made of Grain.



THE PAGODA.

Missouri, as becomes the great central state of the Mississippi valley, is making great exertions to have a complete exhibit at the Chicago World's fair, and so much has already been done that the state's section in the agricultural building is a maze of designs in corn, wheat, flax, cotton, grass, hemp, tobacco, sorghum and scores of other products. There will be 134 varieties of wheat and 100 of grasses in the exhibit, and among the many figures wrought in farm products will be a life size equestrian statue of George Washington.

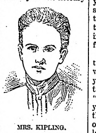
On a framework of wire horse and rider will be wrought out in variously colored grains of all varieties, and the artist promises a work so perfect that the features of the hero will be clearly recognizable. This will stand on a pedestal 12 feet long and 8 feet high and terraced so as to afford space for exhibiting grains of all kinds in sample jars. In the center of the east side of the 3,240 square feet assigned to Missouri in that building is a large stairway, and this, which would ordinarily be accounted a great hindrance, has been utilized in a beautiful manner.

A corn palace is so constructed as to conceal the entire framework of the stairway, and in this are corn in the ear and shelled corn, cornstalks, cobs, silks and tassels. In this corn palace will be the office of the exhibit's custodian, where visitors will be entertained and printed matter distributed to such as desire it. Missouri has in this building the largest area granted to any state in the Union, situated near the eastern entrance and to be traversed by all who go by that entrance to the forestry, live stock and agricultural exhibits. The space is surrounded by a handsome railing and is laid off with aisles convenient for visitors.

Another beautiful piece of work will be an agricultural pagoda, the base composed of a wooden framework arranged in circular form and surmounted by a triangular structure. In the sides of this triangle will be worked in grains and grasses the Missouri coat of arms, the seal of the United States and a Columbian medallion. From this will arise a shaft of grain, which in turn is to be surmounted by a silken globe with a map of the world, on which the state of Missouri is conspicuously exaggerated. The pagoda will contain a miniature lake, in which will be the native fish of Missouri and around it a diversified border of her native flowers.

MRS. RUDYARD KIPLING.

Something About the American Wife of the Anglo-Indian Romancer.



MRS. KIPLING.

Rudyard Kipling is a most peculiar man and has had a most peculiar career. He blazed out suddenly in the literary world as the Anglo-Indian infant phenomenon. He then tried, and very suddenly, to do some literary work in the staid old English style and produced results which were, English critics said, neither fish nor flesh nor passable red herring. He came to the United States and abused everything, and wound up by marrying an American lady and settling in Vermont.

His marriage was as romantic as any part of his career, and the most creditable thing about him is that he is devoted to his wife. In his first wild flight he fell in with Wolcott Balestier, the writer whose premature death saddened so many, and who from the start exercised an extraordinary influence over him. If Mr. Balestier disapproved of anything he wrote, Mr. Kipling suppressed it at once without other reasons, and they wrote in partnership with a harmony unusual among literary men.

Mr. Balestier was in London on some business connected with publishing when he died, and it was in London that Mr. Kipling met, wooed and won Miss Carolyn Balestier, sister of the author. They came to America and went soon to India, but left there when the cholera broke out, and are now settled permanently, they both say, on the old Balestier country place near Brattleboro, Vt.

Mrs. Kipling is a little under medium height, slender and petite, and has dark brown eyes and brown hair. She is a young woman of fine mind, but makes no pretense of literary attainments. Her admiration for her husband's genius is intense. They have a daughter but a few months old.

Mrs. Kipling's father was an eminent lawyer in New York and then in Chicago, went to Brattleboro for his health and died there, but the location was so attractive that the family remained. It is perhaps the most romantic spot in the Connecticut valley, and Mr. Kipling is building a residence which will be 80 feet long and 16 wide, and every room will reach across it, so at least says one of the builders. He calls it "Crow's Nest."

How the Pope Hears the News.

Some late gossip about the pope says that he takes a keen interest in mundane affairs. In the evening his favorite secretary, Mgr. Angeli, goes to his bedroom with the day's newspapers and reads aloud, sometimes late into the night, while the pope sits on the bed enveloped in woolen wraps and follows the reader attentively.

The Memory of Villains.

Although the world is said to know nothing of its greatest men, it has always had an unaccountable and it would seem invincible propensity for retaining remembrance of the very worst specimens of humanity, and it is really questionable whether the laurel of the conqueror and the bays of the poet are, in the long run, quite so certain of enduring fame as the halters which have strangled the most notorious of scoundrels. The French have not forgotten those old time villains Cartouche and Mandrin, while in England Dick Turpin and his apocryphal ride to York have not passed from the public memory.

The exploits of Jack Sheppard as a burglar and prison breaker turn up from time to time in the public prints, and it is an almost scandalous fact that quite modern fashionable dressmakers have devised a costume named after Claude Duval, a rascal in whose career there is not one single picturesque or romantic feature beyond the dubious story that he once refrained from stealing the jewels of a lady whose coach he had stopped on condition that she would alight from her equipage and dance a coranto with him. The varlet was a discharged footman of the Duchess of Portsmouth, and, taking the highway, was in due course of time caught, convicted and hanged at Tyburn. Yet somehow or another it seems next to the impossible to bury the memory of these and similar malefactors in oblivion.—Boston Herald.

Left In One Car In One Month.

A brown paper parcel of goodly proportions was turned in at the lost article bureau of the Wagner Palace Car company a few days ago, the contents of which give a fair idea of the kind of articles that the travelers on the rail leave behind them in their forgetfulness. The bundle aforesaid contained the collection of lost articles made by the conductor of one sleeping car for a month. The variety of articles thus accumulated was amusing as well as interesting. When the bundle was untied on the broad table in the lost article bureau, the first thing that rolled out was a silver handled shaving brush. There was no accompanying razor, the owner probably having remembered to put that useful instrument back in his satchel. A full set of false teeth nestled cosily in a cluster of false hair and a small copy of the Episcopal prayer book was jammed against a neat leather covered pocket flask. Of toothbrushes and hairbrushes and combs there were half a dozen each.

Other things in this odd collection included a baby's milk bottle, a pair of ladies' slippers, one patent leather shoe once worn by a man, a woolen undershirt, manicure set in Russia morocco case, two or three empty portmonnaies, and, most singular of all, a dainty little bonnet so attractive in form and color that it is a wonder how any woman could have forgotten it.—New York Times.

Hunting For an Old Man.

In the biography of Dr. Norman MacLeod there is an amusing account given of a visit he paid to one of the Western islands to see a man who was celebrated in the district for his great age. The doctor found an old man (we can only quote from memory) sitting on a bench outside the house and gave him the usual greeting, "I heard that you were a very wonderful old man, and I've come to see you." "It'll be my father you want to see," said the old man of the bench. So the visitor went inside, and there, sitting over the peats, was a very old man indeed, bent and doubled up, but still, for all that, with all his wits about him.

"Good day to you," said the good doctor. "I have heard about you, a very wonderful old man, and I've come to see you." Then he, too, declined the imputation and pointed with his stick to the "ben" of the house. "It'll be my faither you want to see," said this old man of the fireside. So there in the "ben" the original Simon Pure was discovered at last, a very, very ancient old man indeed, as may well be imagined.—Macmillan's Magazine.

A Scene In a Maine Town.

One of Caribou's popular young business men was in Buckfield recently with his bride, and when about leaving town, just before the train started, the bride discovered that she had left one of her wraps behind. A messenger was dispatched in haste to bring the garment, and the conductor very kindly held the train. The messenger arrived, and the conductor, impatiently waiting for the couple to enter the car, saw them start on a mission among their many relatives, and then remarked that unless his train started at once he would be obliged to claim a kiss from the bride. The happy young married married man heard the remark and hustled his bride on the car, while his relatives and many friends shook their handkerchiefs and hands as the door closed and the train pulled out from the station.—Aroostook (Me.) Republican.

Crow Quills Make the Best Pens.

A quill penmaker says that no pen will do as fine writing as the crow quill. It requires the assistance of a microscope to make a proper pen out of such a quill, but when made it is of wonderful delicacy. The microscopic writing told of in books of literary curiosities was all done with a crow quill. The steel pens of the present have very fine points, but somehow a finer point can be given to a quill than has ever been put on a steel pen, and for delicacy nothing can equal it.—New York Tribune.

An Instinctive Choice.

Uncle (to little Moses, aged 8)—Moses, as a reward for your diligence at school I will buy you a new book. What kind would you like?

Moses—Well, if I may choose, get me a savings bank book.—Exchange.

Its Usefulness Gone.

Mamma—Why don't you play with that clockwork elephant Santa Claus brought you?

Little Dick—It doesn't scare the cat any more.—Good News.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
SPECIAL NOTICE
Complying with general request,
BEECHAM'S PILLS
will in future for the United States be covered with
A Tasteless and Soluble Coating,
completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.
Price 25 cents a Box.
New York Depot 365 Canal Street. 114

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the city council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on first day of March 1893 and terminating on 28th day of Feb. 1894, by the following persons, and at the following places, as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit:

On the first floor of the brick building on lot 2 block 4 Fletcher & Houston's addition to City of Crookston. T. G. THOMPSON.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said city council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the city hall in said City of Crookston in Polk county, on Tuesday the 14th day of March A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 14th day of Feb. A. D. 1893.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON
PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $14,200
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. E. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. E. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer W. H. Crosby

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
BETWEEN
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis
AND
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.
THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.
THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.
THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.
THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Oreille Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.
DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.
THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.
TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Crookston Daily — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:12 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:10 a.m.
For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

SAAKE
Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN. C. H. SAAKE.

Schmidt, the Painter,
CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
WALL PAPER.
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the
FAMOUS BRAND STOVE
BRAND'S FAMOUS Stoves and Ranges
AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.
They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at
REASONABLE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.
Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau."
It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the
Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL.
N. T. HALL, Manager.
Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

The P. Lorillard Company
has been for many years the largest manufacturer of tobacco in the World—why?
Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug
CHEW CLIMAX PLUG and the reason why will be as clear to you as the noonday sun.
IT'S MUCH THE BEST.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:4p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:00 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago and for all points South, East and West.........at 7:12 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 8:19 a. m.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Ole Bjorgo passed through the city last Thursday with two carloads of fat cattle for the St. Paul market.

W. H. Averill and Sam Sutor came down from Fosston last Thursday to inhale a little of the metropolitan air.

O. H. Lucken returned on Saturday morning from St. Paul where he went to attend the State Encampment G. A. R.

Joe Smith, T. A. Dunlava and V. D. Carruth are the only pilgrims for Washington from Polk County, that we have heard definitely.

The Duluth papers last week stated that K. D. Chase had been suddenly called to Faribault owing to the severe illness of his wife.

H. F. Brown has rented the rooms over the Merchants bank, formerly occupied by the Red River Dalen, and will use them as a cigar factory.

The Red River Dalen outfit has been removed to the M. R. Brown building, three doors north of the Merchants National bank, on Main street.

Major Mix returned from St. Paul on Saturday morning. He has been visiting in the Twin cities for a fortnight and was a delegate to the State Encampment G. A. R.

Engineer Tom Hunt was pulling the train that was stalled in the snow last week on the Fosston branch. He said the boys had a jolly time eating crackers and cheese and waiting for relief.

Rev. Battey was prevented from meeting his appointment at Stephen last Sunday, owing to the extreme illness of his wife, but expects to be there on the coming Sabbath if no similar event occurs to prevent.

Attorney Wm. Watts went down to Fergus Falls last week returning on Saturday morning on the Northern Pacific road. This was his first visit to Fergus and the impressions he received were very favorable.

A. C. Schmidt: "I do not know where the Times man got his information about that insurance business. I am perfectly sure that I got all I was entitled to and am perfectly satisfied with the deal and I wish you to say that they had no authority from me to make the assertion that they did.

The Literary Northwest, published at St. Paul by D. D. Merrill & Co., is fast taking rank as one of the leading magazines of the country though only in its second year. It is a magazine that is worthy a place at every fireside in the Northwest, not only because it is a home production but also because it is an excellent magazine. Every family should have it.

District court meets next Monday, March 6th.

Erwin and Nesbit were in from Fisher on Monday.

Look out for the new ad of L. I. Benoit which will appear soon.

Lots of hay on the market on Monday. Selling from $4 to $6 per ton.

T. Weis came up from Fisher on Monday and sold a fine team to Al. Vine.

Locken & Holmboe finished moving their goods into their new quarters on Robert Street this week.

S. L. Collins is fixing up the roof to his stables to withstand the pressure of the snow. Collins says it's no joke.

M. R. Brown left for Iowa last week where he went to purchase a carload of work horses. Look out for his announcement later.

In the plan for re-apportionment now being considered Polk County gets one senator and three representatives—but the bill has not passed yet.

Teams are beginning to arrive from Bagley's camp this week. It is expected that the work will all be done and the camp broke up for the season by the last of this week or first of next.

Our streets presented an unusually lively appearance on Saturday, being the first day in several weeks that the farmers could get to town handily. They were here in force on Saturday, however.

Engineer Fred Chapin, with his wife and baby are expected in the city this evening on a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt. Fred has a passenger run between Devils Lake and Minot.

Henry Steege: "Everything looks favorable for a big wheat crop next season. I never yet saw a wheat failure in this country after such deep snows as we have this winter. I am looking for the biggest crop we ever saw for this is the deepest snow we ever saw in Polk county."

While driving upon the foundry yard with a load one day last week, one of Deb. Lytle's dray horses was badly cut by a cylinder that was partly buried in the snow. The animal bled so copiously that Deb. got alarmed and took him over to Dr. M. Leguee who dressed the wound and put it in shape for recovery. At last accounts the horse was doing nicely.

Senator Burkhardt was suffering from a severe cold last week and was obliged to go home. The Senator intends to engage in brickmaking next spring and has engaged Adolph Bruner of this city to superintend the yards. He has found a bed of clay suitable to the manufacture of pottery and will probably add that industry in the near future.

Monday and Tuesday were extremely busy days at the treasurer's office, caused by the rush of dilatory personal tax-payers to get in before the 1st of March—the day when the ten per cent. penalty attaches. The prompt business man—he who had attended to the matter in the proper season, was not lost in the shuffle because he had attended to this duty when it should be done and did not wait until the very last minute.

Through the courtesy of our former fellow-townsman, W. H. Box, the JOURNAL is in receipt of the January issue of the Puget Sound Lumberman, published at Tacoma in the interest of the lumber trade in Washington. It is a paper that would be creditable to a much older city than Tacoma and shows that the lumber business is a very important industry to the new state and annually increasing. Many of those whom we knew in the early days at Crookston are there engaged in lumbering and from what we see in the Lumberman we should judge that they ought to be doing well.

The grocery firm of Barnes & Slocum assigned on Saturday to J. P. Foote. This firm started in business on Second street several years ago, buying out W. E. Hartshorn, and later on moved into the McKinnon block where they dissolved, Mr. Barnes succeeding to the business and Mr. Slocum opening out for himself on Broadway, continuing thus about a year when they again went into partnership. Last summer they bought out Geo. Vine's meat market and added that line. They have done a large business and made many friends who unite in the hope that they may come out all right yet.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Marsh Barber returned last week from a few days outing at the Twin cities. He returned via Wahpeton.

D. McMillan was up from Edna on Monday. While here he purchased a fine Jersey heifer calf from Dr. M. Leguee.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Cunningham rejoice in the arrival of a little 13 pound Miss at their residence on Sunday.

Nick Erschfield has rented his farm to the Welter brothers and will sell off his stock and farming implements. He has not fully decided yet what he shall do in the future.

In adjusting the loss on the Box hotel property the agent preferred to fix it up again so a new shingle roof has been put on the old part and the work of fixing up the balance is going on.

P. J. Russel went over to Grand Forks last Saturday evening to attend the senatorial banquet at the Hotel Dakotah, held in honor of the election of Roach to the United States senate.

Mrs. R. H. Battey suffered a severe attack of neuralgia of the heart last week and her case was at one time extremely critical. We are pleased however to note that her condition is very much improved this week.

Chief Gohyea returned on Tuesday morning from the twin cities. The train encountered a big snow storm a few miles out of Minneapolis which so interfered with its progress as to delay it five hours. It reached this city at one o'clock.

Judge F. Ives returned on Sunday morning from a visit to the southern part of the state and will open the March term of court on Monday. Notice has been given to the petit jurors not to appear before Wednesday morning as it will require two days for preliminary work and the Judge don't believe in having the county pay for services it does not get.

While a comrade of Col. Cobham Post was en route for home on Tuesday, he overtook a man who was lying in the bottom of his sleigh dead drunk and his team marching at will. In the army, if a soldier found a sentry sleeping on his post it was his duty to arrest him and old habits being strong within him the comrade at once took command of the craft, drove back to town with the victim of alcohol and surrendered him to the police who put him in the ice box to keep until he was sufficiently sober to be able to drive home.

Ever since the government issued the new Columbian half-dollar, and it has been on the market for from $1 to $2 we have been trying to nail enough of the coin of the realm to purchase one of the aforesaid Columbian half-dollars. Failing in that laudable effort we have been longing for the appearance of a Vanderbilt or some other railway magnate who should present us with one of those little souvenirs. We haven't seen him yet but on Tuesday morning engineer Jack Bunnell came within range of our vision and made us a present of one of 'em, and now we are happy.

The adjutant general's report at the encampment last week showed that there are very many old soldiers in Minnesota, who are not members of the G. A. R. Considering the many advantages to be derived from the organization for old soldiers it is singular that any old soldier should neglect to join, and calls up the question as to whether our organized posts are doing their full duty by these old soldiers. The officers of every post should do their best to enlist all who are eligible and each member of a post who knows of some one eligible to membership should do his best to enlist him. Every old soldier should belong to the Grand Army.

Will Walker is at work fixing up the old Box hotel. The adjuster sent over to fix up the matter failed to offer a satisfactory settlement and finally Dr. Thomas insisted on a board of arbitration. This was conceded and the board made an award within two dollars of the figures the doctor had offered to accept The building will be put in thorough repair and Fred Reyer has rented it for a hotel for five years. Next spring the doctor intends to put in some extensive improvements. Had not the adjuster insisted upon fixing up the building, the old part would have been torn down next spring, the other part moved away, and a fine brick building put up.

Go to Gervais & Gervais and secure some of the bargains that are offered at their great clearing sale.

Mothers' Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children.—Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

The Columbia club rooms will be opened this evening.

Ed. George returned on Saturday morning from a flying visit to St. Paul.

Sheriff Grundysen went to St. Paul last week returning on Saturday morning.

The voters of Fisher will elect their village officers for the ensuing year, on the 14th inst.

Thos. R. Johnstone, of Fisher, attended the meeting of the board of directors of the N. M. A. and D. association.

The McLean-Prescott dramatic company passed through the city in a private coach on the N. P. road from Fargo to Winnipeg on Saturday morning. They played to a full house in Grand Forks on Saturday evening.

The ladies of Hauges Minde church will hold a festival with supper Saturday evening, March 4th. The proceeds will go to a church organ. Rev. B. B. Haugan, from Fergus Falls, will give a lecture to the young people during the evening. Singing rendered by an excellent chorus, traveling with Rev. Haugan.

The question of the Chicago excursion came before the senate last week and the invitation was accepted provided that the trip be made after the adjournment of the legislature. This view did not meet the approval of the farmers in the house who say that it will then be so late in the spring that they will have to go home to attend to spring's work. They favor an immediate trip or none.

Senator John J. Ingalls addressed the members of the legislature Thursday of last week in the house. While the Senator was defeated last fall he don't seem to be cast down—evidently expecting a new lease of life later on. Donnelly made a few remarks, in which he said that the people of Kansas had made a great error when they defeated Ingalls—and yet it was the work of the populists of whom Donnelly is the head on front.

Geo. Lipscombe has rented a farm in the town of Excel, four miles from Thief River Falls, and went up with his wife this week. George has a very excellent idea of where the money will be next fall and in addition to putting in 150 acres of wheat he will have 100 acres or so in oats about half as much in barley and from 10 to 12 acres of potatoes. He intends also to have from 50 to 75 fat hogs for next fall's market and if he don't come back to the city a millionaire next fall he will come as near it as a farmer ever gets in one season. He intends to purchase several good cows for summer dairying and intends to make the cows come pretty near furnishing running expenses during the summer. The JOURNAL wishes him abundant success and sees no reason why he should not achieve it if he carries out his ideas to the letter.

Died.

At his residence in this city on Friday, Feb. 25th at 6 p. m., of consumption, Andy H. Locken, aged 28 years. Mr. Locken was born in Sundalen, Norway, May 16th, 1865, and came to America in early youth. A number of years since he came to this city when he engaged in the mercantile business with his brothers J. H. and A. Locken, later he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Solberg under the firm name of Locken & Solberg. Ill-health caused him to withdraw from active business and for nearly a year he has been awaiting the summons to come up higher. Mr. Locken was married a few years since and leaves a wife and child to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an indulgent father. He was a member of the police force at one time, discharging its onerous duties promptly and well. Mr. Locken was a member of the Lutheran church at which place the funeral obsequies occurred on Tuesday conducted by its pastor, Rev. C. Saugstad. His remains were laid to rest in the town of Roome followed by a large concourse of friends and relatives. Always genial, lively and cheerful, Mr. Locken had made many friends to whom this sad news will come with feelings akin to a personal bereavement and in whose memory he will long survive.

To Whom it may Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John N. Priester and Wm. H. Norrie under the firm name of Priester & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent; further, all bills due the firm to date of Feb. 11th, 1893, inclusive, will be collected by John N. Priester and all legal liabilities of the firm are assumed by W. H. Norrie with all accounts due after Feb. 11th, 1893, and the business will be carried on by W. H. Norrie.

W. H. NORRIE,
[45-47] J. N. PRIESTER.

Have Beecham's Pills ready for the household.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Ole P. Renne returned on Saturday from a two months siege of jury duty in St. Paul.

A good chance for some one desiring to engage in the livery business is presensed in Mrs. E. D. Schraeder's ad elsewhere in this issue. This stable is eligibly located for the business being one of the best in the city. It is a snap for a live, enterprising man.

A good-sized audience attended the minstrel performance given by home talent at the opera house Tuesday night. Sixteen numbers were rendered, and the boys acquitted themselves creditably considering the small amount of practice which they had.

Allen Manvel, president of the Atchison & Santa Fe railroad company, died in California on Friday morning of Bright's disease after a brief illness. Mr. Manvel was formerly connected with the St. Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad (now the Great Northern) and was one of the hardest workers on the line. He had worked himself up to the responsible position of vice-president on the road, resigning it to accept the presidency of the Atchison, which road he took when it was in hardtimes and he placed it upon a paying basis in a very short time. He understood thoroughly every detail of his work and was considered one of the brightest railroad men in the northwest.

Allen Manvel was born in Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., Sept. 26th, 1837. He entered the railway service March, 1859, in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and was successively clerk in the purchasing agent's office, paymaster for the purchasing agent, assistant superintendent, and assistant general superintendent. May 3d, 1881, he came to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road as assistant general superintendent, and was made vice president and general manager Nov. 1st, 1881, which position he held till recently, when he was offered and accepted the office of president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road.

Two Good Men.

St. Vincent New Era:—Capt. Donaldson, who represents Kittson county on the Red River drainage commission, says that the president of the commission, Hon. Ezra G. Valentine of Breckenridge and the secretary, Hon. E. D. Childs of Crookston, are two of the most indefatigable workers he ever acted with on any committee.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all others fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine.

The grand clearance sale at the New York Store begins Monday—we need the money and goods must be sold.

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—Hood's cures.

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

Artistic Photography.

Having secured the services of Miss Schroeder, a first class retoucher. I am now prepared to turn out fine work in from two to four days. Babies' photos a specialty. Fine work at reasonable rates is my motto.

P. M. DAUSER,
Corner Gallery,
[45-46] Crookston, Minn.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

We would cordially thank you for your patronage in the past, and invite all our old customers and as many new ones as read this, to come and trade with us we will do you justice. A. STURE.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

NEW YORK STORE.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Clothing, winter caps mitts fur caps at actual cost.

NEW YORK STORE.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Great clearing sale of all winter goods at Gervais & Gervais.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in dress goods, cloaks and shawls during the clearing sale of Gervais & Gervais.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the factory cost of freight added.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf]

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

IN PROBATE COURT.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk:—ss.
In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 23d, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Stener Knutson deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Elias Steenerson of the County of Polk representing, among other things, that Stener Knutson, late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1891, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Elias Steenerson granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday the 25th day of March A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 23rd day of February A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[46-48] Judge of Probate.

6 MONTHS
Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,
Wednesday, December 28th,
The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the
REMNANTS MUST GO!
Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH. 9, 1893. NO. 47

Crookston Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor……Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor……David M. Clough.
Secretary of State……Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General……H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.…Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist……E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.…John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.…Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District……Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor……C. U. Webster
Treasurer……J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds……John Amundson
Attorney……A. R. Holston
Sheriff……Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate……C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools……A. A. Lommen
Surveyor……O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r……W. H. Averill
Coroner……Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District……John E. Oppegaard
Second District……Anton Linden
Third District……M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District……C. P. Demers
Fifth District……Robt. Anderson

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Caaruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emaid
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skelo	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher.	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Oyetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S TJohnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair.
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Holvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J, Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me. W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

For Rent.

The Schraeder livery barn on Main street. Apply to Mrs. E. D. Schraeder at the store on Main street. [46-47]

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Swickley Penn.: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhœa for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine.
P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.
25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Cheap Fuel.

From a limited amount of wood, I will deliver to any part of the city four foot dry soft wood at $4.00, four foot dry hard wood at $5.50, sawed as you want it for 50 cents extra. W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.
Corner Main and Third streets.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the fact-ry cost of freight added.

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DISTRICT COURT.

The Adjourned Term of Court Opened Last Monday, will be of Short Duration.

Most of the Cases Go Over to the Regular May Term of Court

As But Few of the Attorneys had Their Cases Ready for Trial.

Court convened at 10 a. m. Upon a preliminary call of the calendar of the December general term, it was noticed that several of the cases had been settled since adjournment.

The first case for trial was the J. I. Case Implement Co. vs John Geason. An action to recover the price of some second-hand sulky plows which Geason took from the company to sell, and which he afterwards returned to their agent. A verdict for the defendant was rendered. A. A. Miller appeared for plaintiff and Montague & Bucklen for defendant.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The first case on the list was Sandwich Mfg. Co. vs Rose Clement and Andre Clement. This was an action to recover on two promissory notes amounting to $216.45 given to the Sandwich Manufacturing Co. by R. and A. Clement, amounting, with interest to date to $309.26 which amount the jury found for the plaintiff, A. A. Miller appeared for plaintiff and P. G. Falardeau counsel for defendant failing to show up.

The case of the state vs Ole Bjorgo and "Doc" Gilmour of McIntosh for selling liquor without a license was continued to the next term of court, on account of the inability of the state to produce its witnesses.

Syver Nordrum alias Syver Haugstad vs Paul Slovarp was laid in in Ringebo, Norway. The defendant borrowed money, (650 crowns) from Ringebo Savings Bank, Norway, and the plaintiff signed his paper as an accommodation. The defendant, after making a written agreement with the plaintiff to repay him the amount as soon as he was able, came to America. The plaintiff had to pay the money for the defendant and he has never been repaid by defendant. The defendant pleaded statue of limitation as it has been over ten years now, but the plaintiff possessed letters from the defendant which took the matter out of that difficulty. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $230. A. A. Miller for plaintiff and Mr. Vaule of Brattland & Vaule for defendant.

Chas. T. Vine vs Mrs. Emma Austin. This action was brought by plaintiff to recover $114.87 balance due on meat bill. The jury brought in a verdict awarding the plaintiff half the amount claimed.

The court will adjourn Saturday.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

A Large Attendance of Teacher's From all Over the Country.

The teachers' institute that has just closed its labors in this city, was a very successful event. By the kindness of Superintendent Lommen we are enabled to give the names of those in attendance:

FROM CROOKSTON.

Julia Johnson.
Inga Dahl.
Rose Godbout.
Cora Leguee.
Lettie Warninger.
Nellie Thebarge.
Lydia Barb.
Mabel E. Kelley.
Nora C. Walstad.
Olga B. Sampson.
Isabella Reed.
Minnie Wilson.
Julia Thebarge.
Leonora Hamery.
Martha Munch.
Constance Johnson
T. J. Tousley.
Nora Scotland.
May Grimshaw.
Lena Bakken.
Winifred Sampson
Julia Anderson.
Louisa Mossefin.
Emma Peltier.
Belle Kyle.
Peter S. Finseth.
Burrell Bullan.
O. K. Berget.
John Kennelly.
Andrew Finseth.
N. J. McAualty.
Ethel Dennison..
Agnes Godbout.
Sarah Cruikshanks
Olive B. Snedeker.
Josephene Kirsch.
Julia Bloom.
Clara E Mageau.
Sarah Cornelius.
Julia Mossefin.
Cora Couvrette.
Emily S. Brunner.
Mamie A. Bullan.
Gertie Barb.
Laura Walstad.
Mamie Sargeant.
Maud Sargeant.
Nellie McGuire.
Mamie Swanson.
Clara E. Bullan.

FISHER.

Letitia Moran.
Sophie Grundeson
Miss E.M.Brewster
Jennie Morrison.
S. Thompson.
Sigri Aanenson.
Mamie Welsh
Ida Saterno.
Annie S. Johnson.
May Swan.
Nellie Brewster.
Abby Brewster.
Mary Thompson.
Adolph Orvik.
Emma Grundesen
Lizzie Hanson,
Carrie Osmundson

EUCLID.

Jas. Crookshanks.
Lillie Losey.
Della Hancock.

MAPLE BAY.

Carrie Moen.
Carrie Hunter.

ERSKINE.

Lena Bakken.
Vinnie Narveson.

EDNA.

Katie McMilan.
Tina Johnson.
W. D. McMillan.
Stella Johnson.

FERTILE.

Thos. H. Rude.
Herman Anderson

MENTOR.

Callie Abbott.
Helen E. Stoddard.
Ida G. Berg.

WOODSIDE.

Effie C. Grimshaw.

GENTILLY.

Florida Brule.

Death of Col. H. Mattson.

Col. Hans Mattson died at his residence in Minneapolis, after a short illness, on Sunday. He was well known throughout the northwest and was at one time the owner of a farm in Kittson County. Col. Mattson was a member of the Loyal Legion and Rawlins Post, G. A. R., and a prominent Mason. He was one of the Scandinavian pioneers of this state and had done a great deal during the 30 year of his residence here for the development of the northwest. Col. Mattson was twice auditor of Goodhue county, commander of the 3d regiment of volunteers for four years, three times secretary of state and consul-general of the United States at Calcutta during the Garfield-Arthur administration.

Col. Mattson was born near Kristianstad, Sweden, in 1832, and was the son of a farmer. At the age of 17 he enlisted in the Swedish army, serving two years as an artillery cadet. In 1851 he came to America, going first to Boston. He was joined by his father later in Buffalo and the two came to Goodhue county, where they took up claims, and founded the now flourishing community of Vasa. On the second call for troops in 1861, Col. Mattson organized a troop of cavalry and went to the front as its captain. This was company D. of the 3d regiment. He received his title after the disastrous engagement at Murfreesboro. In July, 1881, he was appointed consul general to India by President Garfield. The commission was one of four documents signed by Garfield the day after he was shot. Col. Mattson remained in India two years, with headquarters at Calcutta. He was elected secretary of state of Minnesota in 1869, 1886 and 1888.

At the time of his death Col. Mattson was editor-in-chief of the North, the well-known weekly. He had been prominent, too, in a literary way, and had contributed much to the Scandinavian periodicals as well as writing for the daily press. His book, "The Story of an Emigrant,', an autobiography, was completed some time ago, and it has proved an interesting contribution to the literature of the day.

We've Got the Boy Already.

Princeton Union:—THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL wants a boy to learn the printing business. The qualification especially required is that the boy taken must be one who will not learn the trade in a week. The JOURNAL is too exacting, and will have to come off the perch a little before help can be obtained.

People wonder how I can sell goods so cheap. I can't and make any profit. But I must; my stock is too large. A. CHABOT,
New York Store.

Photographs.

Having secured the best of help, prepared to do first-class work, in a week from time of sitting. Something new. Call up and see it.
P. M. DAUSER,
Corner Gallery.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

Now your blood should be purified. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

"The Blood is the Life,"

Runs the old saying, and everything that ever makes part of any organ of the body must reach its place therein through the blood. Therefore, if the blood is purified and kept in good condition by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, it necessarily follows that the benefit of the medicine is imparted to every organ of the body. Can anything be simpler than the method by which this exellent medicine gives good health to all who will try it fairly and patiently?

THE FAIR.

The Directors fix a Date for a Fair and Race Meeting—July 26, 27 and 28.

The board of directors of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association met at the office of E. M. Walsh last Thursday to fix a date for holding an agricultural fair this year, and make other necessary arrangements.

The secretary reports that he had received about 200 letters from Polk county farmers in answer to the circulars which he had sent out, and that the majority of them favored holding a fair in the summer, and the directors, in accordance with this sentiment, selected July 26th, 27th and 28th as the dates for holding the fair and race meeting.

Secretary Wyatt made an exhaustive report to the directors, and gave his views upon the fair question. Among his suggestions was one that a man should be engaged to go through the county and get the farmers interested in the fair and get them to prepare their stock for exhibition. He also touched upon the question of whether it would be advisable to hold a county fair or take in all the counties of the Red River Valley. From what he had heard from the people in the surrounding counties he believed that they would co-operate with the directors of this association.

Thos. R. Johnstone of Fisher will probably be engaged to travel through the county in the interest of the fair and get the farmers interested in it. He will also be authorized to sell stock in the association. No better qualified person than Mr. Johnstone can be selected for the position, and if any person can stir up the farmers and get them enthused over this matter he is the man to do it.

The following committees were appointed.

Fair arrangements and premium list:—Hugh Thompson, E. M. Walsh and E. M. Lancaster.

Race meeting program—Hugh Thompson, R. B. Vining and S. L. Collins.

Building and repairing—J. E. O'Brien, E. M. Lancaster and Archie McKinnon.

Every county fair receives an annual appropriation of $250 from the state, and the Polk county fair will undoubtedly secure this aid. Besides this, the county and the city will be asked to contribute to this enterprise, and there is no reason why each shouldn,t give a liberal donation. With sufficient aid from these sources the fair cannot help being a success, as the letters already sent in by farmers show that they are taking a keen interest in it.

INDIANS MAY FILE.

The General Land Office Decides That Indians May Enter Land on Indian Reservations.

A peculiar land case has just been decided by the general land office, which establishes a precedent allowing Indians to enter land upon Indian reservations. The facts are as follows:

In 1890 a white man and his squaw wife settled upon a piece of land in the Red Lake Indian reservation, built a house and improved the land. The squaw—who bears the euphonious name of Onab Agomaybeck—then made application to the local land office to enter the land, which request was denied. She then laid the matter before the commissioner of the general land office, who on February 28th notified the land office here that the application should be received on the ground "that where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of congress or executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her and to his or her children in quantities and manner as provided in this act (act of February 8, 1887 and February 28, 1891) for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grants to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto.

John N. Barnes and his associates have been authorized to organize the First National bank of Wadena, Minn.

The Topeka Capital charges that the Populist Governor Lewelling and other Populists have accepted large bribes to kill certain legislation.

IN THREE ROUNDS.

Miss Amelia Menzel Secures a Piece of Land After a Hard Contest.

The land contest case of Menzel vs. Valear has been finally settled by the secretary of the interior deciding in favor of the contestant Menzel. The land involved is 160 acres in Fanny township, this county, and in 1881 Tobias Valear filed a timber culture entry on it. In 1890 Miss Amelia Menzel filed a contest on the land, claiming that Valear had failed to comply with the requirements of the law. The local land office decided that Valear's entry should be cancelled, and Miss Amelia allowed to file on the land. On an appeal being taken to the commissioner of the general land office, he reversed the decision, but Amelia wasn't satisfied with this and took the case to the secretary of the interior who reversed the commissioner's decision, thus sustaining the decision of the local land office and placing Amelia in possession of the land.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Wednesday, March 1.

The Wisconsin State conference of charities and reforms is in session at Madison.

A wonderful gold and silver strike is reported from the mining district of Babopilas, Mexico.

The Ryan and Dawson fight at New Orleans has been postponed to March 9 on account of Ryan's sprained ankle.

The remnants of the once celebrated trotting stock of the late J. I. Case have been sold at auction at Racine, Wis.

Michael D. Harter, congressman from Ohio, has written a letter in which he declines the Democratic nomination for governor of that state.

Thursday, March 2.

Secretary Noble has asked that a military force be sent to prevent the threatened invasion of the Cherokee strip.

The conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill have resolved to report a disagreement on the Sherman amendment.

A reception was tendered Vice President-elect and Mrs. Stevenson Wednesday evening by Vice President and Mrs. Morton.

Frank Lesnett, receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Roswell, N. M., has been mysteriously missing since Feb. 18. Foul play is suspected.

The boiler in the Mohammed baths at Bakku, Russia, exploded Wednesday while the establishment was crowded. More than 100 women and children fled into the streets naked. Several persons were scalded to death.

Friday, March 3.

President Harrison has accepted a professorship in Leland Stanford University.

Secretary Noble will return to his home in St. Louis as soon as possible after being relieved by the in-coming

Russell Sage has purchased the New York and Massachusetts railroad at auction for $50,000. Its original cost was $1,500,000.

The McMillan-Hines fight at New Orleans was won by the former, and the wrestling match between Evans and Rosber won by Evans.

George Kennan, the well known Siberian traveler, who has been ill for three weeks at his home in Washington of typhoid malarial fever, is now convalescent.

Saturday, March 4.

Five children were suffocated in a New York tenement house fire Friday.

Joe Goddard was knocked out by Ed Smith of Denver, at New Orleans in the eighteenth round.

The J. H. Mahler Carriage company of St. Paul, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

Signor Agazzi, cashier of the Bank of Rome, has been arrested for having embezzled 100,000 francs two years ago.

The suit praying for the appointment of a receiver for the Economite society at Beaver, Pa., has been decided against the plaintiffs, the court deciding that no such step is necessary.

George C. Gilfillan, formerly assistant general passenger agent of the St. Paul and Duluth, has been appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern.

Taine, the celebrated French author, is dead.

Colonel Hans Mattson, formerly secretary of state of Minnesota, died in Minneapolis Sunday.

Switchmen of the Michigan Central in Chicago are likely to strike, and other roads may be involved.

John Glaspie, a prominent Stillwater lumberman, was killed and several Minneapolis people badly injured in a railroad accident at Baraboo, Wis.

Property worth nearly half a million dollars was destroyed by fire at Covington, Ky., Sunday.

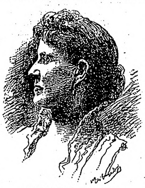
The steamer Naronic of the White Star line is now nearly two weeks overdue at New York.

THE CABINET CIRCLE.

LADIES WHO WILL ADORN THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Personal Characteristics of the Wives of Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont, Smith, Olney, Bissell and Gresham—They Are All Typical American Women.

The wives of the members of President Cleveland's cabinet are more interesting, and, in many respects, as important national figures as their distinguished husbands, for while the latter will for four years steer the ship of state carefully through any shoals that may be encountered the ladies will be intrusted with a task equally difficult if less fraught with importance to the general welfare of the country.

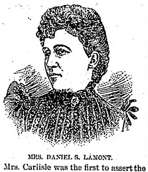


MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE.

The lady who is better known in Washington society than any other of the wives of the members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is Mrs. John G. Carlisle. Mrs. Carlisle comes from an old and noted Kentucky family. Her father, John A. Goodson, was Covington's first mayor, and also held important state offices. Miss Goodson was the undisputed belle of Covington when, at the age of 21, she married a teacher in the city public schools named John Griffin Carlisle.

Two years later Mr. Carlisle was admitted to the bar, and within a year was elected to the legislature. During that time the sterling qualities of the woman shone forth, and it is no secret that the present secretary of the treasury owes his political success as much to the encouragement and advice of his wife as to his own undoubted ability.

Mrs. Carlisle's social duties in a national way may be said to have really begun when her husband became speaker of the national house of representatives. That she was a charming hostess, with the rare faculty of making everybody feel perfectly at home without any apparent effort to do so, any person who has ever partaken of her hospitality will cheerfully testify.

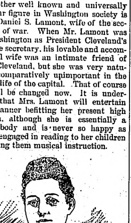


MRS. DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Mrs. Carlisle was the first to assert the claims of the speaker to official dignities, and she boldly selected Wednesday, or cabinet ladies' day, for her receptions. During the administration of President Arthur she claimed precedence upon ceremonial occasions, and until the marriage of President Cleveland asserted the same right by virtue of the constitutional rank and title of the speaker.

Mrs. Carlisle is a woman who would command respectful attention anywhere. She is handsome, tall and well made, with a walk and carriage noticeable for their dignity. The home of the Carlisles is at 1426 K street, which will doubtless be the scene of many brilliant and thoroughly enjoyable entertainments between now and March 4, 1897.

Another well known and universally popular figure in Washington society is Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, wife of the secretary of war. When Mr. Lamont was in Washington as President Cleveland's private secretary, his lovable and accomplished wife was an intimate friend of Mrs. Cleveland, but she was very naturally comparatively unimportant in the social life of the capital. That of course will all be changed now. It is understood that Mrs. Lamont will entertain in a manner befitting her present high station, although she is essentially a home body and is never so happy as when engaged in reading to her children or giving them musical instruction.

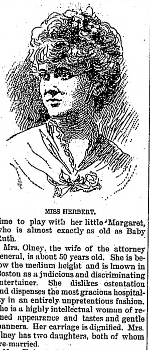


MRS. WILSON S. BISSELL.

Time has strewn some gray hairs upon Mrs. Lamont's head, but these inexorable reminders serve to heighten rather than to lessen the attractiveness of her face, which literally beams with intelligence and good nature. Mrs. Lamont has a soft, sweet voice, which never becomes harsh under any circumstances, and which is an index of the gentleness for which she is noted. She is 35 years old, was born near Cortland, N. Y., and married Mr. Lamont in 1876, when they were both college students. She is the mother of three girls. Mrs. Lamont is a woman of fine appearance, and is a loving wife, a devoted mother and a sensible woman.

Many persons predict that the lady who will be most intimate with Mrs. Cleveland during her reign at the White House is the vivacious wife of Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell. There are several facts which lend probability to this prophecy. The ladies are of about the same age; they come from the same locality; they are both young mothers; their tastes are similar, and their husbands are intimate friends and ex-law partners. It is at any rate a foregone conclusion that Mrs. Bissell will be one of the most important social figures in Washington. She is 27 years old, decidedly handsome, although perhaps not pretty, and an ideal hostess. She is a musician of great ability. Her voice was cultivated in Europe, and everybody supposed that the concert platform would claim Louise Fowler Sturges. It did really look so until she met Mr. Bissell while she was on a visit to Buffalo, was beloved by him, reciprocated the tender feeling and was married to him.

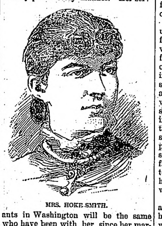
Mrs. Bissell has since lived in a magnificent mansion in Buffalo, and her entertainments have been the talk of society in the Bison City. She is a charming conversationist and observant hostess and a particularly attractive woman. Devoted as Mrs. Bissell is to the pleasures and amenities of society, she is nevertheless a thorough housewife and is never so busy that she cannot find time to play with her little Margaret, who is almost exactly as old as Baby Ruth.



MISS HERBERT.

Mrs. Olney, the wife of the attorney general, is about 50 years old. She is below the medium height and is known in Boston as a judicious and discriminating entertainer. She dislikes ostentation and dispenses the most gracious hospitality in an entirely unpretentious fashion. She is a highly intellectual woman of refined appearance and tastes and gentle manners. Her carriage is dignified. Mrs. Olney has two daughters, both of whom are married.

Mrs. Hoke Smith, the wife of the secretary of the interior, is a representative of the far south, and she is a decidedly creditable one. Miss Bertie Cobb was one of the prettiest girls in Athens, Ga., when she met Hoke Smith while visiting her married sister in Atlanta. She was then but 15 years old, but love recognizes no age, and she and the brilliant young lawyer, after an engagement of five years, were married. Mrs. Smith, although the mother of several children, is still a very young woman. She will entertain a great deal, but not in a merely perfunctory manner. Her servants in Washington will be the same who have been with her since her marriage.



MRS. HOKE SMITH.

Mrs. Smith will have as guests next winter several Georgia belles, and it is therefore safe to assume that her residence will be one of the most popular in the national capital. The wife of the new secretary is what would be called a fine looking woman, and her good breeding is manifest at a glance. She is very charitable, as many a poor person in Atlanta knows.

Secretary Herbert has been a widower since 1886, but his household and entertainments will be presided over by his young and beautiful daughter. It is said that Miss Herbert, previous to her father's elevation to his present position, had attained a greater popularity than any other young lady in the congressional circle. In manner she is quiet and dignified, but she knows how to entertain and will probably be one of the most popular of the cabinet hostesses. There was an elder Miss Herbert, but she is now married.

Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham was born Matilda McGrair. She was married to the present secretary of state in 1858, when he was a struggling young lawyer. Her father was a farmer near Corydon, Ind. Mrs. Gresham was never noted as an elaborate entertainer, her tastes having always run toward quiet comfort in the home life. She is the mother of two grownup sons.

LUCY LAWN.

WALKING IS FASHION

HOW HEAVY NEW YORKERS TRY TO REDUCE THEIR WEIGHT.

Central Park a Favorite Place For Wealth and Beauty to Walk as Well as to Ride. Good Natured Comments on the Daily Procession as It Passes By.

Pedestrianism is quite the proper thing nowadays. Even when the streets are in a filthy condition, the daily constitutional is quite as necessary to the average man as his daily bath or his evening of recreation. He takes a stroll on the avenue perhaps to limber up his joints and meet his friends. Perhaps, if he is inclined to rotundity, he does it to reduce his weight.

Of late Central park has been growing in popularity among the portly class. If you will take a trip up to the big reservoir at almost any time of the day, you may see any number of people of all ages, conditions and degrees of prosperity plodding about the 1½-mile track which surrounds it.

The reservoir is the highest portion of Manhattan Island. The view from all sides is picturesque. On the south the city lies stretched out in a magnificant panorama as far as the eye can reach. It is a spot particularly adopted for the purpose for which it was intended—the pleasure of the people.

Some of the pedestrians there are sprinters, and do their work without regard to dignity. Others strut around with all the dignity of a game cock. It is not an uncommon sight to see a woman weighing from 200 to 300 pounds puffing along like a slow going locomotive with a heavy train attached, her arms swinging at her sides like the driving rods of an engine. She is out for what there is in it. She cares nothing for the questioning looks of the spectators nor for their unkind remarks. She has just so many pounds to remove per the doctor's orders, and she is trying to do it.

So regularly do these open air fiends make their appearance on the track that the men employed at the gatehouse on the south side in the capacity of watchmen, gatekeepers and helpers can spot one half a mile away.

"There comes Aunty So-and-so," they comment. "What a gait she has got on this morning! See that stride! She's trying to break the record."

"And there is Popper So-and-so. He's making good time too. Wonder if he'll overtake her before she reaches the turn? Whew, but he's making the gravel fly! Five pounds off this morning sure," and as the reducers of flesh go flying past the gatehouse the nod familiarly to the men who happen to be in sight.

"Who is this coming?" asked a reporter of the men at the gatehouse a few days ago as he saw a young woman approaching.

"Why, we call her Beauty," one of the men replied. She was a tall young woman, fair, and with the form of a Juno. She was striding along on the other side of the lake. As she passed the men she nodded good morning and strode away, her head in the air, her shoulders back, chest thrown forward and with a 3-foot stride. She was out for oxygen. Her cheeks glowed with the rosy hue of perfect health, and her eyes sparkled like diamonds.

"She lives on Fifth avenue," continued one of the helpers. "Every morning at 9 o'clock, if the weather is anyway pleasant, she is here walking for dear life. But ain't she a 'beaut?' And she's not stuck up a bit. She has a nod and a smile for all of the boys, just as you saw her then. I'll wager every dollar I have that there isn't a man on this road that can overtake her if she is in the mood for sprinting. Look at that stride of hers. She covers three feet two, I'll bet," and taking a tape measure from his pocket he measured the marks of her feet after she had passed.

"I told you so," he exclaimed, holding up the tape so it could be seen. "Three feet two and one-half," and he grinned with delight. "Yes, I've measured it before," he acknowledged, when accused of it. "You see, I take a great interest in the girl, because two years ago when she first began coming here she looked as if she could not live a month. She was as pale as a ghost. Her chest was sunken in, and I thought she was going into consumption. You would never think it to see her now, bub. Winter or summer she seldom misses a day except perhaps during the extreme heat of the summer and rainy or wet weather. Her father is a commission merchant down town, and very often he accompanies her in her walks. Everybody likes to watch her, she is so graceful and strong."

Then came a man of about 50, short and very obese. He had a very large head, short gray whiskers and legs that were no larger than baseball bats. "Morning," he said, with a nod of recognition. "Fine air—lots of it. Three pounds off this morning or die. Lots of people out. Goodby," and as his spindle shanks, working at the rate of 100 times a minute, carried him out of range of hearing he was still talking. He was a Wall street broker. He has been trying to reduce his flesh for a year, but he is as fat now as ever.

"But here comes the hummer."

"Morning, boys, morning. Can't stop talk. In hurry. Make circuit 20 minutes or bust. By by." And he was out of hearing.

He was a short man, thin and about 55. He had a smooth face and was wiry of limb.

In a few minutes a bevy of pretty girls—seminary girls—came along with their chaperon, a young woman who looked as if she had but just graduated herself. She eyed the men suspiciously as much as to say: "Don't you dare flirt with these girls. They are out under my care, and I will protect them."—New York World.

A City In a Mountain.

The city of Banian, in Bokhara, is cut in the side of a mountain. There are 12,000 artificial caves, some very large, and two statues—one 90, the other 20 feet high—each hewn from a single stone.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SHE DROPPED HER MITTEN.

And She Was Angry Because the Deaf Old Man Misunderstood Her.

It was just 6 o'clock, and the car was packed with people going home.

She carried some bundles, and in her efforts to handle them and save them from crushing she dropped her mitten. She saw it go, but was powerless to stay its descent, and it went down in successive stages in a triangular space between herself, a man who looked over her head, and an individual who was deaf.

"There goes my mitten!"

The deaf man leaned over and said, "Eh?"

"My mitten—mitten—it fell down."

"Well, ye can't git it, mum. Y'll have to wait till the car gits to the end of the line, so the conductor kin pull up the floor."

"I'll do nothing of the kind. Besides I ain't goin to have all these people walkin on it for half an hour."

"Haven't ye got another one?" said the deaf man.

"Course I've got another one," and she wiggled the hand incased in her other mitten.

The deaf man saw the movement, and knowing that women often carry car fare inside their hand coverings reached over and pulled her mitten off for her.

Then she screamed.

The conductor was the only man who could edge his way to the scene of trouble.

"What's the matter here?"

"Lady dropped her nickel and can't pick it up," said the deaf man.

"Didn't drop my nickel—dropped my mitten," said the lady with the packages.

"Said she had another one," pursued the deaf man, "but she lied."

"You're an old doorpost," said the woman with one mitten.

"Queer how folks go travelin about town with only one nickel," said the deaf man.

"They get along better'n people with no cars," said the woman who didn't drop her nickel.

"Was that all the money yer husband give ye?" asked the deaf man in a tone of sympathy. "He must be a regla'r brute."

"If he was here now, he'd eat you up."

"I s'pose them's collars and cuffs she's been doin up and is goin to deliver 'em," said the deaf man to the passengers.

Then the conductor said, "Fare, please," and the woman gave up a nickel that she had been carrying in her mouth.

"Thought it was in yer mitten," said the deaf man.

"You don't know how to think," said the woman.

"Wonder why she didn't carry 'em both in her mouth?" said the deaf man.

"You ought to stuff both your own mittens in yer mouth," said the woman.

"Ain't ye afraid ye'll swaller yer nickel that way some time?" asked the deaf man.

"If I do, I reckon it won't injure my hearin," said the woman.

Then the conductor got down on the floor and recovered the woman's mitten, and she got off at the next crossing wondering why some people didn't carry ear trumpets.

The deaf man said, by way of enlightening the other passengers, "I guess it was her mitten instead of her nickel that she dropped."—Chicago News-Record.

Woman to Woman.

The attitude women assume toward strange women was amusingly brought out in a New York court a few days ago. A female witness in a case where a young man was accused of slashing a young woman's dress while riding in the elevated was asked by one of the lawyers, "Do you mean to say, madam, that you saw all those tears or cuts, whichever you please, in a lady's skirt and yet hadn't the politeness to tell her of it?" "I do," said the witness. "I have often told women when their dress was out of order in the street, but I always got snubbed for my pains, and I made up my mind not to do it any more. If a man should tell a woman that her dress was out of order, she would be very apt to thank him, but she never thanks a woman."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Trees Require Good Soil.

Southern soil seems to possess the necessary substances for the growth of all species of trees and plants natural to warm climates. Substances that contribute to the nutrition of plants will act as food for trees, and, as we see the physical properties of the trees themselves, leaves and other matter, have a direct share in their nutrition. There are some soils so hard and clayey that the roots of trees cannot spread, and thus they fail to reach the substances which they require for food. Hence the tree becomes stunted in growth and is soon dead, falling to the ground to become, through its ashes, nutrition for some other frailer plant which can subsist in such soil.—Boston Transcript.

A Good Dressing For Shoes.

When meditating a trip on a rainy day, it is a wise plan to rub the shoes with a waterproof mixture, which will make them soft, pliable and hardy. A very good recipe for this is an ounce of beeswax, an ounce of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted over a slow fire with a half pint of oil. Be cautious with the turpentine. This mixture may be applied often and will be found really excellent.—New York World.

Did You Ever?

Did you ever expect a letter from a dear friend and get instead a cross grained note of complaint? Or confidently expect a check in the morning mail and get an invoice of bills? Did you ever rush with beating heart to get your mail and receive nothing but an advertising circular?—Boston Commonwealth.

"Shop" Expressions.

The curiosities of talking "shop" were never better exemplified than in the case reported by an unloving woman. In a country trip she occupied in a short transit the seat beside the driver. "He told me," she said, "that he had been 'bus-ing it' this winter; had 'hack-ed it' all last summer."—New York Times.

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THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL

MONEY AND THE VARIOUS TERMS USED TO DESIGNATE IT.

Mediums of Exchange Among Many Nations—Rude Articles That Were of Stable Value—The Names of the Various Coins of the Great World.

In Great Britain at the time of the Norman conquest were two kinds of money—"living money," i. e., slaves and cattle, and "dead money," that of metal. In the 13th century Nicolo and Matteo Polo found a money in use in China which was made of the inner bark of the mulberry tree, and which it was death by torture to counterfeit or to refuse to take in any part of the country. Among the South Sea islanders iron was so valued that it became money, and axes a standard of payment, the value of other articles being stated at so many axes. Cowrie shells are used as small coins in India, the East Indian islands and Africa, more than 1,000 tons being brought to Liverpool in 1851 from India to be exported to the African coast in exchange for palm oil. In America wampum was used by the Indians and was even counterfeited in 1635 by the colonists of Massachusetts.

In India cakes of tea and in China pieces of silk pass as money, while at the great annual fair at Nizhnee-Novgorod in Russia the price of tea has to be known before the prices of other commodities are fixed, it being the standard by which all exchange of merchandise is regulated. In 1574 quantities of pasteboard were coined in Holland, and in 1770 in Scotland workmen carried nails as money to bake shops and alehouses. Notched wood was used at one time in England, and in central parts of South America soap, chocolate, cocoanuts, eggs, etc., pass as money. In British West Indies until of late years pins, a slice of bread, a pinch of snuff or a dram of whisky served the same purpose. In America at various times raccoon, deer and bearskins, corn, beef, tobacco and codfish have been legal tender.

The Jews, in addition to their ordinary money of shekels, talents and drams of silver, had "jewel money." To this people we are also indebted to the use of paper money in lieu of that of metal. And among the curious facts in connection with this subject may be noted that the sum paid Judas for the betrayal of his master would be, according to the relative value of money in our day, a little more than 40 cents, a small price with which to purchase eternal infamy. The first mention of money in any of the ancient records speaks of it as being weighed and not counted, and no mutilated piece was ever rejected. Under the Norman kings silver was coined with deep crosses, so that smaller bits could be obtained by simply breaking off what was required, something as we tear off postage stamps today.

An interesting study is found in tracing out the origin of the names of coins familiar to us now. The American dollar has quite a little history of its own. In northern Bohemia is a little valley called Joachimstal, or Joachim's valley, and in the 16th century the reigning duke of this region authorized this little mining city or district to coin a silver piece, which was called Joachimstaller. But the Joachim part of the name proving too much for everyday use, it was dropped and that of thaler deemed sufficient. The piece being of convenient size and well molded passed into general use in Germany and Denmark, and again underwent a change in orthography, finally turning up as the "daler," whence it came into English as the dollar, and was adopted as such by the Americans.

In France the Mexican dollar is generally called the "piastre," and the name is also applied to the American coin, but in either case the appellation is incorrect, for the name piastre, or piaster, has for the past 50 years been applied correctly only to a small silver coin used in Turkey and Egypt, and which is worth from about 5 to 8 cents in American coinage. The word cent comes of course from centum, being a hundredth part of the American dollar, the dime also meaning a tenth.

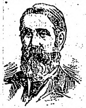
The word shilling is of Saxon origin and was introduced into England by that people. Penny, formerly "pfennig," was also brought into England by the Saxons and was first coined in silver and originally derived from the word "pand," to pawn, with the diminutive suffix "ing." The cognomen, "crown," of the English piece, worth about $1.20 in American coinage, was first issued by Edward III and named in consequence of the image placed upon it. The groat was first coined by the same monarch and is a corruption of the word "grosses," in contradistinction to the small coins or pennies. Its value was equal to about four of the latter coins.

The Russian "ruble" comes from the verb "to cut" and was so called from the ornamental edge the piece formerly had. The kopeck is equal in value to twopence, as is also the kreutzer in Austria, cent in Holland, Italy, France and Spain. In the last country the 5-pseta piece, called the escude, corresponds to the American dollar, the pseta being the small coin representing the monetary standard and meaning simply "little piece." For several hundred years and until a recent date money was coined in from 20 to 30 places in France, but all is now issued from the mint at Paris.

Few French gold coins are now in circulation, except those stamped with the head of Napoleon III, and silver pieces of the same issue are almost as common. French silver coins were the best in the world, and coins are often met with bearing the stamp of Charles X, Louis XVIII and Napoleon I. The franc, in value in American money of 20 cents, was so designated by King John, who first coined these pieces in 1360. They bore the motto "Le Roi Frank" (King of the Franks, the ancient name of the French), and were of two kinds, one representing the king on horseback and the other on foot. It was formerly called the "livre" (pound) as well, though the connection with any specified weight is not evident.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A BURNS BIBLIOPHILE.

Captain Smith and His Rare Collection of a Poet's Works.



WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Captain William R. Smith, who for 40 years past has been the efficient superintendent of the National Botanic gardens at Washington and is president of the Society of American Florists, can repeat from memory every word and line of Burns' poems, from beginning to end. His love and reverence for the Scotch poet began when he was a lad of 10 in Athelstoneford, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, when with the first 2 shillings he ever earned—won as a prize at school for reciting Gray's "Elegy" without a flaw—he purchased a copy of Burns' poems. His appreciation of the bard's Scottish declaration of independence, "A man's a man for a' that," brought him to the United States and caused him to become a thoroughly ingrained American. Since then, by patient rummaging of old book stores, by purchase, correspondence and exchange, Captain Smith has gradually assembled his wonderful collection. As his first 2 shillings were spent for a copy of Burns, he says, so will his last half dollar be.

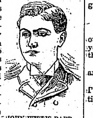
In Captain Smith's collection the American and British editions of Burns are grouped separately. Among the 150 different editions is a beautiful facsimile of the first edition published, that of 1786, printed at Kilmarnock, 8vo. Then there is a well preserved copy of the first Edinburgh edition, 1787, printed for the author and sold by William Creech, with Bengo's famous engraving of Nasmyth's portrait, 8vo., and an equally well preserved copy of the second Edinburgh, 8vo., with portrait and typographical error which escaped the eagle eye of Burns and has been repeated in many editions, down to some of the very latest, notably in Alexander Smith's Globe edition. In addition to these he has copies of all the early British and American editions, making 650 volumes in all.

The superb and almost priceless collection is the labor of Mr. Smith's life, and in size and quality it is inferior only to the famous Burnsiana at Glasgow. Besides old books there are in the collection valuable Burns manuscripts, prints, short songs, portraits, autographs, curios, relics and mementos gathered by years of fervent enthusiasm.

The place where these literary treasures are kept is the 1½-story lodge which Captain Smith occupies in the Botanic gardens. In this lowly dwelling Captain Smith has resided through the varied mutations of politics at the capital for a longer period than any other official there, save in the case of the venerable Captain Bassett of the senate. There, with his dogs and his books, Captain Smith finds the most congenial companionship for his declining years.

AN ACTIVE WORKER.

John Willis Baer, General Secretary of the Society of Christian Endeavor.



JOHN WILLIS BAER.

The United Society of Christian Endeavor is now considered one of the great institutions of the country, and its growth is so rapid that any statistics would be obsolete soon after publication. The truly catholic spirit in which it works, the liberal conditions on which members are received and the methods employed to give effect to all deep religious feeling are of course the main causes of its rapid growth, but much is also due to the high character and efficiency of its officers.

None of these has made a better record than its present secretary, John Willis Baer. To his shrewd business management is largely due that the United society has been able to pay its way by the sale of supplies, with but little demand upon individual members. Mr. Baer was born in Rochester, Minn., March 2, 1861, and is therefore but 32 years old. He was partially reared in Cleveland, but at 18 went back to his native state and was for some years in the business office of an elevator company, after which he did newspaper work for two years in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

He was among the first in the Christian Endeavor movement, was president of the Rochester local union and served also on the state board of officers. In the spring of 1890 he was called to succeed Mr. George M. Ward as general secretary and has been constantly busy in that capacity ever since, excepting a short trip abroad for a necessary rest. He has spoken in almost every important city in the country, always speaks without notes and is quick at repartee, keen at illustration and full of an earnestness that carries conviction.

Two Novel Timepieces.

The newest wrinkles in timepieces are a watch that talks and a clock that marks the time by the consumption of a candle that illuminates its translucent dial. The watch, which is ingenious, but intricate, announces the hours and quarters in a voice given it by a phonographic attachment. It is the invention of a Swiss named Casimir Livau. The clock is for night use. The dial can be turned by hand, and before going to bed the hand is placed opposite the hour of retiring. As the candle burns lower and lower it pulls the hand on the dial mechanically, which, illuminated in the rear by the burning light, shows the hour until daybreak.

Large Price For a Picture.

Painting pictures pays handsomely if a fellow only has enough reputation. Millet's painting "La Bergere" has been sold to M. Chauchard, a wealthy Parisian, for $240,000. M. Chauchard also owns "The Angelus."

A SUN WORSHIPER.

Since no song bird's lyric gush
Breaks the gray and [illegible] hush,
Since the meadows are in bond,
And white fetters chain the pond,
Since the barren boughs bewail,
And the bright hours swiftly fail,
Since the nights are one black blur,
I have turned sun worshiper.

Though my vision may not scan
Precepts Zoroastrain,
Yet have I some rapture caught
That the ancient Parsees taught.
Winter prisoned, I am won
By the promise of the sun,
And I lift my prayer that he
Set the weary captive free.

He can shatter frosty bars,
Edge hillpaths with blossom stars;
He can heal the bare bough's grief
By the boon of bursting leaf,
Woo the solitude to song,
Right the wasting winter's wrong;
He can golden life confer—
I have turned sun worshiper!

—Clinton Scollard in Youth's Companion.

A Pneumatic Coal Chute.

"The man who goes about with a big shovel and a big basket over his shoulder looking for a job at putting in coal finds less and less to do," said a citizen. "The coal wagons which have bodies that may be elevated and adjusted at almost any angle, and which are provided with extension chutes through which the coal is made to run straight from the wagon into the coal hole, appear to be multiplying. But of course coal wont run up hill, and when it is to be used above the first story it still has to be carried up stairs. But perhaps the next thing will be a telescopic tube with a flaring lower end big enough to fit right over the top of a coal wagon and provided at its upper end with an apparatus to exhaust the air. Then when the tube is in the window and you're all ready, zip! and there you are, 'Coal delivered on the fourteenth floor without extra charge.'"—New York Sun.

Early Races In Russia.

Russia is so vast and includes so many races that it might seem well nigh hopeless to determine its most ancient inhabitants. Nevertheless this is a problem at which Professor Anatola Bogdanov has been laboring for the past 35 years, and which he attempts to solve in a paper read before the congress of anthropologists at Moscow. The kurgans or tumuli of central Russia contain the relics of a tall, strong, dolichocephalic race, with light brown hair, as well as a short, smaller bracycephalic race, with dark brown hair. The blond type preponderates in the southwestern districts, and the brunette in the northwestern. Bogdanov considers the long heads to have been Slavs, and that the modern Russians of those parts are an amalgam of the Slavs with the broader headed race, which is probably Mongoloid.—American Register.

The Use of the Adjective "Old."

Some one has noted that the adjective applied by college graduates and students to their alma mater is always "old." It is "old Harvard," "old Yale," "old Dartmouth," and one enthusiastic admirer and attendant at the University of Chicago has been heard to refer to certain rules of that institution as "a way we have at old Chicago." There is certainly an affection conveyed by the word "old" that no other adjective carries, and like the terms of address "old man" or "old boy" it signifies that loving familiarity with which every one regards his college home.—Boston Journal.

A Suggestion.

Prison Warder—It's just been found out that you didn't commit that crime you've been in for all these years, and so the home secretary has pardoned you.

Innocent Man—Um! I'm pardoned, am I?

Prison Warder—Y-e-s, but don't go yet. I'll have to telegraph for further instructions.

Innocent Man—What about?

Prison Warder—Seems to me that, considerin you hadn't any business here, you ought to pay for your board.—London Tit-Bits.

Misplacement of a Comma.

A popular captain's wife was more than usually anxious over the safety of her husband, and accordingly handed a parish clerk a slip one Sunday morning bearing the words, "Captain Wilson having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of this congregation on his behalf." Unfortunately, by the misplacement of the comma after the "sea," the congregation were told that "Captain Wilson having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of this congregation on his behalf."—Cornhill Magazine.

Of Course Not.

The day was a warm one, and the gentleman from Kentucky was coming up from the spring at the foot of the hill with a bucket in his hand.

"Ah, colonel," inquired an Ohio visitor sitting on the porch, "have you something to drink in that pail?"

"Oh, no," responded the colonel, "it's water."—Detroit Free Press.

A Queer Performance.

Several years ago a Hampshire baronet was amazed to find that, although he went to bed clothed as is customary, yet he invariably awoke naked in the morning and could not find any trace of his missing garment. A great number of shirts disappeared in this inexplicable manner, and as every nook and corner in the room was searched without result the baronet at last told one of his intimate friends, and requested him to sit in the room all night and watch developments. This the friend did, and after the baronet had for some time given audible evidence that he was asleep the watcher was surprised to observe him get out of bed, open the door and proceed with a quick pace along a corridor, descend the stairs and emerge into an open yard.

Suddenly the baronet, divesting himself of his only garment, seized a pitchfork and buried the linen in a dunghill. Afterward he proceeded leisurely back to his bed. In the morning the baronet, incredulous at what his friend related, repaired to the dunghill, and after digging for some time found several shirts stowed away in this anything but pleasant receptacle.—Boston Globe.

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CURE
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Disordered Liver, etc.
They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of society. Largest Sale in the World.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the city council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on first day of March 1893 and terminating on 28th day of Feb. 1894, by the following persons, and at the following places, as stated in said applications respectively, to-wit:

On the first floor of the brick building on lot 2 block 4 Fletcher & Houston's addition to City of Crookston. T. G. THOMPSON.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said city council of the City of Crookston, at the regular meeting in the city hall in said City of Crookston in Polk county, on Tuesday the 14th day of March A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 14th day of Feb. A. D. 1893.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON
PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - $14,200
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
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WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
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DIRECTORS:
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Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
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THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.
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The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.
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The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.
DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.
THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.
TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:12 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:10 a.m.
For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

SAAKE
Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS.
JEWELRY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN, C. H. SAAKE.

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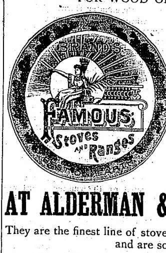
ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF
WALL PAPER.
Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.
Call at the Shop on Broadway.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the



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It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the
Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.
Partial List of References: HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.

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Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

A REPUBLICAN caucus of members of the state legislature favor adjourning the legislature about April 10th.

"WE depreciate," says the Daily Times of Saturday. Well, that's an honest admission, at any rate, but hardly necessary when the fact is so obvious to its readers.

THE Times attempts to exculpate its slurring attacks upon the Scandinavians, and only succeeds in getting itself deeper in the mire. As usual, when it makes an extremely bad break it attempts to shoulder the blame on the editor of the JOURNAL, but it will not work. The people are onto the milk in that cocoanut and in due time the Times will appreciate the fact.

THE North Dakota legislature has adjourned sine die. As a law making body it was not a success. Most of the session was consumed in the efforts to elect a senator. The question of re-submitting the prohibition law to a vote of the people was defeated as was also the woman's suffrage resolution. The standard of North Dakota legislatures seems to be getting lower with each successive session.

THE Duluth Evening Herald has put in a web perfecting press and moved into larger quarters. The Herald is now one of the brightest and best evening papers in the state. Its issue of March 4th, commemorative of the event, was a hummer, consisting of twenty pages well filled with interesting news items, live ads, heavy editorials and a fine description of the Herald's nice new four-story home. The Herald is a good live newspaper and the JOURNAL wishes it abundant success in the future.

THE new president's inaugural has one merit at least—brevity—that will commend itself to the better judgment of the people. From its perusal we cannot gather any indication of an intention to a radical overturning of the established financial system of the country—nothing that indicates a radical change in any department, in fact it would puzzle a lawyer to discover any very definite line of action in it. It congratulates the country upon the election of Grover—which seems to be the most important feature in the case.

BISMARCK TRIBUNE:—The Fargo Argus asks Hon. George H. Walsh where he is at? The Grand Forks Plaindealer has him in the democratic column but he tells the Bismarck Tribune that he has not renounced his allegiance to the republican party and that the statement to the effect published in the Plaindealer is incorrect.

This is as the JOURNAL supposed it would be. Geo. Walsh—who is a brother of E. M. of this city—has always been a stalwart republican, and while he may have a grievance against the party because he was not elected senator—which at one time seemed probable that he would be—still, as the principles of the republican party haven't been changed any, it is hardly probable that a man like Walsh would desert his ship in time of need.

J. S. NICHOLS, of Fertile, has a few words to say in this issue of the JOURNAL regarding diversified farming and he wants to hear from other farmers who have any suggestions on the best way to make the farm pay. A discussion of this question though the press cannot help but be fruitful of good results, and the JOURNAL invites the farmers to use its columns freely. Mr. Nichols is alive to the injury being done the farmers by the wheat speculators, and he accuses all our representatives of being owned by the wheat gamblers. This is not fair, and the JOURNAL wants him to place the blame where it belongs—on the democrats, the party that the populists fused with last fall. The measure to do away with option gambling, was introduced by a republican, and it was through the opposition of a few prominent democrats in the house that the bill was defeated.

THE Washburn anti-option bill, which had passed the United States senate, was killed in the house by the democrats. This measure was clearly in the interest of the farmers, and while not a party measure, the opposition in the house came from the democrats. There is so much opposition to this bill from the wheat gamblers of the country—who have millions of dollars to fight it—besides other interests which are dependent upon the gamblers, such as the Western Union Telegraph company, whose business with the wheat brokers amounts to a million dollars a year, that the chances of it ever passing are very slight indeed, and now that the complexion of congress is decidedly democratic, no hopes need be entertained for it during this administration. The last vote in the house was 172 ayes, 123 nays. This was on a motion to suspend the rules and concur in the senate amendments, and it required a two-thirds vote to do this.

Moorhead News: Governor Nelson has declined the invitation of the World's Fair managers to visit Chicago for the purpose of receiving and dedicating the state building at the fair, pleading pressure of official business. The state senate accepted the invitation, the trip to be made the day after final adjournment. "Conscience makes cowards of us all," says Shakespeare. Politics and fear of losing votes makes the modern American a coward.

That fling is unworthy of you, Bro. Lamphere, and you know better. You know that Governor Nelson is not the man to be influenced by any such consideration. You know that he is striving to give the people an economical administration and that is the reason why he was opposed to wasting the people's time and money on a junket to Chicago during the session of the legislature. Because you are a worthy member of the board that extended the invitation and have done good work in the cause is no reason why you should indulge in such an exhibition of boyish spleen.

THE first political fight of this session of our legislature occurred in the house over the bill to place all country elevators under the control of the grain and warehouse commission. The bill was drawn at the instigation of Governor Nelson and championed by the republicans and opposed by the democrats and populists. The inconsistency of the farmer members in voting against this measure shows that they place party above the interests of their people. At present there is no state inspection of grain except at terminal points—Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior—and the small farmer who cannot ship his own wheat, but must sell it to the country elevator, has no state protection whatever, and it is only the bonanza farmer—who ships his own wheat—who gets the benefit of state inspection. The poor farmer must accept the price and the grade offered him at the country elevator or take his wheat home. It was to place these country elevators under the control of the grain and warehouse commission—and thus protect the small farmer—that the measure opposed by the democrats and populists was introduced and passed in the house. Every farmer knows that whenever he has shipped a car-load of wheat—or his neighbor has done so—it has resulted in a net gain to the shipper—in the way of better grades and less dockage—of from 2 to 5 cents a bushel, and in many instances more, above what he could have got at the elevator at his station. But if this grain was inspected at the country elevator, the farmer would get the same grade and dockage that he would get at Duluth or other terminals. The measure spoken of is in the interest of the small farmers of the state—who are the great majority—and should become a law. Our representatives—Juelson and Knutson—voted against the bill and Mr. Chesley was absent. In speaking of the action of the populists and democrats on this measure the Minneapolis Journal says:

> The populists with the democrats united in their opposition to the elevator and warehouse bill in the house yesterday. These opponents have been for some time howling for the extension of state weighing, grading and inspection to all the elevators of the state for the protection of the average farmer from the local dealers, who are believed by him to be continually watching a chance to swindle him out of his grain. Gov. Nelson, in his inaugural advocated such a bill as was approved by the republicans of the house yesterday. Such a measure has been indorsed even by alliance organs, and it certainly embodies every essential provision for the protection of the farmer from possible imposition. This measure is opposed because it is indorsed by the republicans, and because it expresses the limit to which the republicans think such legislation should go. The men who want state elevators and a horde of new high salaried officers and additional taxation for the farmers to pay for them are opposed to the measure. The men who have hypocritically been shrieking for legislative relief for the "oppressed farmer" turn tail and run when a measure designed to accomplish what they have been asking for is brought forward. And this opposition is due to the simple fact that the bill emanates from republican sources. The farmer has an opportunity here to test the sincerity of his professed and noisy friends.

WORK OF CONGRESS

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE LAST SESSION.

Silver, the Tariff and Anti-Options, the Leading Topics Discussed—Retrenchment in Expenditures Did Not Cut Much of a Figure.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The silver and tariff question, the anti-option bill and the reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second congress, which expired by constitutional limitation at noon Saturday. Secondary only in importance to these matters were measures relating to the world's fair, equipment of railroads with automatic car couplers, national quarantine and immigration, Behring sea and Hawaiian annexation. Nothing of an affirmative nature except to prevent two items in the McKinley bill taking effect was actually accomplished so far as respects silver, the tariff or anti-options.

Retrenchment of Expenditures

is not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriation bills for they amount to about as much in the Fifty-first congress, laws on the statute books preventing some large reductions which otherwise would have been made, while the decrease which it was possible to effect was offset by increased appropriations for pensions and rivers and harbors.

The silver question was kept steadily before the attention of congress by the alternate efforts of the advocates of free coinage and of the repeal of the Sherman law. The coinage committee of the house in the first session reported a free silver bill, which after an exciting debate was saved from defeat by the casting vote of the speaker, but was afterwards

Fillibustered to Death,

the friends of the bill failing to secure the signatures of a majority of the Democrats to a petition asking for a cloture rule in its behalf. The senate then passed a free coinage bill, but when the silver men renewed their fight in the house they were outnumbered by 14 votes and of course failed. The anti-silver men met a similar fate in their efforts to secure appeal of the law.

On the tariff the dominant party in the house adopted a policy of attacking the McKinley bill in detail largely for political reasons, and partly for the reason that in view of the political complexion of the senate it was practically out of the question to pass a

General Revision of the Tariff Bill

while special measures might stand some show of passage. The result was the enactment into law of two bills continuing block tin on the free list and fine linen at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Under the McKinley bill large duties were to take effect on these items in the near future. Other separate bills were passed through the house only to be pigeonholed in the senate.

The anti-option bill passed both houses, but was killed by the refusal of the house to suspend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote to the amendments put on the bill by the senate. The pure food bill, the running mate of the anti-options bill, passed the senate, but was never able to get consideration in the house.

The automatic car coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features, was enacted into law, as was also a national quarantine bill increasing the powers of the marine hospital service to meet the threatened dangers from cholera and an immigration law imposing additional reduction on immigration, but not suspending it entirely.

The Behring Sea Trouble.

The senate averted trouble over the Behring sea fisheries by ratifying a treaty of arbitration. It also ratified extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it a treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

The opening of the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill under a clause appropriating $8,295,000 for its purchase from the Indians, $295,000 to be paid in cash and $8,000,000 in five equal annual installments.

Approximately 425 house and 235 senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 660 acts

Put on the Statute Books

as the result of the work of congress. A majority of these measures were of interest only to individuals or localities, being for the relief of citizens for the bridging of streams, etc. Three bills were vetoed by the president. All were of comparatively small importance.

The pension and census offices, the whisky trust, Panama Canal and Pacific Mail companies, the Watson-Cobb charges, the Pinkerton system and Homestead troubles and the Maverick and Spring Garden bank failures and the Ellis island immigration station were investigated by congressional committes, but nothing came out of the reports submitted.

MONTANA'S SENATOR.

Lee Mantle, of Butte, Has a Toga Dropped in His Lap.

HELENA, Mont., March 4.—Governor Richards has appointed Lee Mantle, of Butte, United States Senator. Mantle is at present mayor of Butte, and was the last Republican caucus nominee.

A Biography of Blaine.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The announcement is publicly made by Gail Hamilton (Miss Abigail Dodge) that with the co-operation of Mr. Blaine's family she is preparing a biography of the late James G. Blaine, but cannot yet say when it will be completed and issued.

Gresham Has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Judge Walter Q. Gresham has filed his resignation as judge of the Seventh circuit, and it has been accepted.

THE GEORGIA CYCLONE.

Destruction of Life and Property Worse Than at First Reported.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—Reports of the cyclonic visitation to Western Georgia, while not full as to details, show it to have been terrible in its effects. The cyclone seems to have struck the state near West Point. The first serious trouble was at Greenville, in Merriweather county, where the destruction was terrible. Every business house has been swept to the ground. The college there is a mass of ruins, half the churches of the town have met the same fate. Three-fourths of the houses of the town are wrecks. The storm struck about 8:30 o'clock and the people were glad to

Escape With Their Lives.

Many got out in their night clothes and nothing else. Rich and poor alike are sufferers. The citizens met and issued an appeal to the public for aid. The appeal states that great suffering is reported from the country outside of the city. From Grange is reported great destruction in the lower part of Troup county. The path of the cyclone was 200 yards wide and every house for some distance was demolished. Several people were injured, but none were killed outright. Many narrow escapes are reported. A party was being held in one house, when a giant tree was uprooted and crashed through the building, splitting it into kindling wood, yet nobody there was hurt. A baby not a month old was carried from the house a distance of 30 yards and for half an hour laid beneath a ton of boards, apparently uninjured. At Piedmont

The Destruction Was Great.

Only two houses in the little town escaped. Here Miss Daisy Hawkins was killed outright, as was a negro whose name is not given. Many were injured, some fatally. Near Burnsville Andrew Revier, was killed and a number of others more or less injured. At Melena, Pike county, all the principal buildings of the town were swept away. A white lady, a Mrs. Felt, was killed, as were four negroes. The storm passed off between Macon and Savannah, lessening its fury. It seems to have gone out by the way of Wilmington, N. C.

Nine Bodies

have been recovered from the wreckage at Parnell station, three miles south of Meridian on the Queen and Crescent railroad, seven of them being members of the family of Daniel Barnett.

Twenty-two Dead.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 7.—Over 800 families have been rendered homeless and destitute in two districts of Marion county by the cyclone. Reports are coming in slowly and reveal a distressing state of affairs. Two more of the injured at Toomsuba died during the day, making the total dead 22 so far as known.

DROPPED SEVERAL FEET,

Residents of Sandgate, England, Have a Startling Experience.

LONDON, March 5.—Last Saturday night the people of Sandgate, county of Kent, were aroused by the rocking of the houses and loud rumblings under ground. Walls split, ceilings fell, foundations sank and roofs fell. As the inhabitants fled to the streets they found large rents in the ground and were almost overcome by obnoxious vapors. Everybody supposed that the town was being shaken by an earthquake, and as the rumbling continued hundreds fled in a panic to the nearest towns. An investigation was made and it was found that the ground on which Sandgate stands

Had Sunk Several Feet

and that a less subsidence had extended throughout the surrounding district affecting in all about a square mile. The gas main had been broken and the connection of the water pipes had been disturbed so that supplies of both gas and water had been stopped completely. Two hundred houses were destroyed.

SENTENCES PASSED.

Dempsey and Beatty Each Get Seven Years—Other Sentences.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—In criminal court Judge Stowe passed sentence on the convicted participants in the Homestead poisoning case as follows;

Dempsey and Beatty each seven years, Gallagher five years and Davidson three years.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, March 6, 2892.

HOGS—Steady. Range of prices $7.85@7.95.

CATTLE—Steady, but not in good demand. Prime steers, $3.00@4.25; good steers, $3.50@4.00; prime cows, $3.50@3.75; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.50; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.50; stockers, $1.75@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1,50@2.50.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts—Cattle, 250; hogs, 100; calves, 20; sheep, 5,500.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6, 1893.

WHEAT—May opened, 67⅝c; highest, 68c; lowest, 67⅜c; closed, 67½c; July opened at 69⅝c; highest, 70¼c; lowest, 69¾c; closed, 69¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 62@63c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, March 6, 1893.

CATTLE—Firm.

HOGS—Weak, 5c lower. Heavy, $8.00@8.25; mixed and medium, $7.85@8.25; light, $7.60@8.10.

SHEEP—Firm.

Receipts: Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 21,000; sheep, 9,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 77½c; July, 76⅛c.
CORN—May, 43½c; July, 44¼.
OATS—May, 32¾c.
PORK—May, $18.75.
LARD—July, $11.95.
SHORT RIBS—May, $10.45.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—March, 73½c; May, 76⅝@76¾c; July, 75⅝@75¾c.
CORN—March, 41¼c; May, 43¾c; July, 44⅛c.
OATS—March, 30⅝c; May, 32¾@32⅞c; July, 32⅝@32¾c.
PORK—March, $18.25; May, $18.52½; July, $18.52½.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

McIntosh.

From our regular correspondent.

Another masquerade on St. Patricks day. This one will be gotten up by the sons of Ireland and the wearers of the green.

J. Rosholt shipped two carloads of cattle and hogs last Saturday.

A. Gilmour and Ole Bjorgo left for the county seat last Saturday.

J. P. Johnson and W. G. Hunt returned from St. Paul last Saturday, where they have been since Christmas. The mission they went on, which is probably known to the most of them, is reported a success and you may look for something to drop in the near future.

Ole Bjorgo returned from St. Paul last Friday, where he disposed of two carloads of cattle.

The merchants of McIntosh are not assigning but they are again buying their spring and summer goods. That accounts for the town being overcrowded with traveling men.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Mandt leaves for St. Paul next week where Mr. Mandt goes to consult Dr. Hauk the celebrated Norwegian physician. The old gentleman has been ailing for the last year or so with heart trouble.

Some of the prominent ladies of the town opened up their phonographs some time ago and a few of the populace have had quite an uproar.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. M. Jenson a daughter. Mother and child doing well.

What is the matter with our band now-a-days? Its melodious sounds have not been heard for many weeks which makes it very lonesome. Why don't you liven up again boys and get a stir on you. It would be a shame to drop it now after it got along so nicely.

License or no license, is now the local issue of the day. On the 14th of March we have to decide. But before we go to the polls it would be well to stop and consider the state of affairs during the past year. The whiskey traffic will exist and no matter whether it is licensed or not it is sold which can plainly be seen. Therefore it would be better for the town to have three or four saloons, than to have that number of blind pigs.

The democrats are having quite a conflict as to who shall get the postoffice, but as yet it is undecided and probably will be for a long time, hence it would be better for us all if it could remain where it is as we are not likely to have as convenient a postoffice when the change is made.

Hurrah for the new county and the new county seat. Where will the county seat be? Why in McIntosh of course.

Dr. McEachran, S. H. Drew and Guy Pratt drove over to Fosston last Thursday evening to the dedication of the Masonic hall

Than Oystad returned from the pineries last Friday night where he has been on a kind of exploring expedition and taking a pine claim. Than says that on the account of the deep snow the only way a person can navigate over in that country is on skis as without them it would be impossible to get through. The snow being about five feet on the level.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, March 7, 1893.

P. Fairweather and C. Stuhr were among the Euclidites in the Queen City last week.

C. Teal, Sr., returned from his trip to Ontario Saturday. He says that he had a nice time, socially, but as to hard times, the Red River valley is not in it as compared with that section of the Queen's dominion.

Mine host Hanson of the Keystone house, gave a party to a few invited guests Tuesday.

Boss Lindman thinks the hand car too tedious. Says he prefers the cannon ball.

Our village blacksmith took a run up to Argyle Tuesday.

Miss Ollie Rose who has been visiting in Crookston for some time, returned to her home Wednesday.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL at the post office.

William Casmey of Ontario, is among the new comers.

Dr. and Mrs. Chapin went to the Forks Saturday, where the doctor has gone to have an operation performed.

Mrs. Fritz Mellot who has been visiting in the southern part of the state, returned home Monday, and now Fritz wears a happy smile.

M. P. Losey, Sr., took the train for Crookston Saturday, where he goes to act as juror.

John Schantzen took a run over to the Forks Thursday. He does not speak in very favorable terms of business there. Says that it is very quiet.

Julius Burg, correspondent for the Goose Lake country, was in last week with a number of items of interest. Among them were that his wife and children were at home, sick, while he was around indulging in that which makes the brain dizzy.

B. Burns who moved with his family to the Forks last fall, has returned to the farm to get ready for spring work.

James McGoley has sold the south one-half of section 29, town of Euclid, to W. A. Gordon, of North Dakota.

Mrs. Julius Zimmerman presented her husband with a bright bouncing boy last week.

Dr. Just of Crookston, takes hold of the reins here during the absence of Dr. Chapin.

Capt. L. L. C. Brooks is up on one of his regular monthly visits.

J. R. Regan who has been visiting in Wisconsin, returned Monday to take charge of his school here, which opened Monday morning.

Chas. Teal, Jr., who has been up in the "shanty" all winter, returned to civilization Saturday.

Charlie Terrill and Geo. LaBarron, who are connected with the Link Belt Supply Co., of Minneapolis, are up looking over the Keystone elevator.

Our old friend Geo. Easby, who is visiting in Pennsylvaia, writes that times are very hard, lots of snow and a great deal of sickness down there.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

A Few Thoughts From J. S. Nichols, of Fertile, Upon This Subject.

FERTILE, Minn., Mar. 1, 1893.

EDITOR JOURNAL—I have been watching our home paper to see if some communication would not appear therein in regard to the farmer's situation—ways and means, as it were. To be a successful farmer a man must not only study all the late improved methods for best production, but it seems to me also as necessary that we should study the law of supply and demand. This is a grain country—you might say almost exclusively, for our long, hard winters make it almost an impossibility to raise stock successfully. Then the question is, "Does it pay you to raise wheat at the present price or the price you can reasonably expect next fall?" We have in this country too large an acreage. We raise such immense crops that the profits are eaten up by the cost of production. Then does it pay to take these chances? I have often heard farmers say in Illinois that they made more off of 80 acres than their neighbor made from the 300-acre farm. Now, I believe it will be necessary for farmers to watch future prospects the same as our option gamblers (who have bought our representatives body and soul). For instance, if the March government report gives winter wheat prospect good, that will indicate low prices for wheat next fall, providing crops in the spring wheat belt are fair. Then we should figure to sow less wheat, more oats, barley and rye, get a few more shoats, raise more chickens, and feed more grain. If every farmer in the northwest would feed 500 chickens, in a good 200-dollar chicken house, it would be the best investment he ever made. Now, there is no earthly use of us being robbed by gentlemen of leisure who are legalized by our government to do so. Have a vast quantity of different products to sell; if one article is too low to suit you, house it—store it in your own storehouse—until the price suits you, and dispose of that which will bring you a fair price. Be square in your dealings; make and keep your outstanding paper good, and you will not be required to pay extra to be carried on for a few months, but set your mark to raise your indebtedness and when it is raised try and keep out of debt, without you can see by accumulating a debt a sure chance for gain. I would run in debt for a good farm at half price any day if such farm could be properly handled or I saw a sure chance of making it worth double by improving, or I would also take chances on young stock which were sure to grow into money; but I should buy neither—no matter how low—if I had all I could handle, for there is our fault, trying to do more than nature cut us out for. Hoping this will bring out some thoughts from brother farmers, I am

Yours Respectfully,
J. S. NICHOLS.

Mr. Gladstone was nearly mobbed in Brighton Monday.

Call loans in Wall street rose to 30 per cent Monday.

There will be no extra session of congress.

A hurricane on the coast of Madagascar resulted in great loss of life.

Several anti-railroad bills introduced in the North Dakota legislature are said to have mysteriously disappeared before reaching the governor.

Judge James G. Jenkins will be appointed by President Cleveland to succeed Secretary Gresham on the circuit bench.

John D. Benton of North Dakota, is after the commissionership of the general land office, with a fair chance for success.

HIS SECOND TERM.

CLEVELAND AGAIN MADE PRESIDENT OF THE NATION.

There Was a Big Crowd From All Over the Country and Democratic Enthusiasm Was Not Checked by the Snow Storm and Cold Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 4. — Grover Cleveland was made president of the United States for the second time today. But for the storm of snow and rain, which raged during the forenoon, the ceremonies, parade and display would have been greater and grander than when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated eight years ago. There were four great leading features of the inaugural day ceremonies—the closing hours of congress, into which very much lawmaking was crowded; the ride of the retiring president and vice president elect, with military escort from the White House to the Capitol to lay down and take up the reins of power respectively; the pageant of the returning procession, and the inaugural ball.

The March to the Capitol.

President Harrison and President Elect Cleveland rode from the White House at 11 a. m., in an open landau drawn by four black horses with white harnesses. Senator Ransom of North Carolina, and Senator Teller of Colorado, also rode in the presidential carriage.

Vice President Elect Stevenson rode directly behind the presidential carriage, also in an open landau, drawn by white horses wearing black harness. The procession required nearly an hour to reach the East front of the Capitol. President Harrison went directly to the President's Room in the Senate Chamber, while Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson went to the vice president's room.

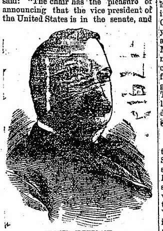
Scenes in the Senate.

Soon after 11 a. m. the senate chamber was changed into a vast auditorium. The senators all gathered on the right of the chamber, while the left, or Democratic side, was occupied by distinguished visotors and by the diplomatic corps, in full uniform, or national costumes. Justices of the supreme court, in their heavy silk gowns, were seated on the right of the vice president's station. The families of the incoming president and vice president were closely observed as they came in.

The official announcement was made that President Harrison had no more communications to make to the senate. Then came a moment of waiting, and the "president of the United States" was announced, and he entered at once and went directly to the front of the vice president's desk. President Elect Cleveland followed, and went to the side of President Harrison.

Mr. Stevenson Takes the Oath.

Vice President Morton then arose and said: "The chair has the pleasure of announcing that the vice president of the United States is in the senate, and if agreeable to him I will now administer to him the oath of office. Mr. Stevenson promptly stepped to the desk and accepted the oath and immediately began to discharge his duties as vice president. He announced the extra session of the senate, for confirming cabinet appointments, and then the newly elected senators, and those reelected, were sworn in, and the new Democratic vice president had performed his first official acts.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland's Inaugural Address.

Mr. Cleveland then became the chief actor. It was almost 1 p. m. when he appeared at the east front of the Capitol preparatory to delivering his inaugural address, the thousands of people packed in the great park before the Capitol cheered themselves hoarse before they allowed him to begin his inauguration address.

Mr. Cleveland spoke without manuscript, but with brief notes to refresh his memory. He first expressed his profound gratitude to the people for the honor thus a second time conferred upon him as a mark of confidence in him and belief in the principles upon which he was elected.

Summary of the Speech.

Mr. Cleveland urged that the government must have a sound and staple currency, entirely removed from dangers of depreciation in its purchasing power.

Frugality and economy in public life must be the aim of all officials, and the people's money should be carefully used. Wild and reckless pension expenditure should be checked, if existing, and the general plan of civil service should be adopted so far as possible in all government offices. Trusts, combinations and conspiracies should be wiped out, because they invariably operate against the welfare of the people.

Indian rights and interests should be honestly considered and their civilization and advancement studied, so as to make them eventually self-supporting and independent.

Delusions and misconceptions of vicious tariff laws should be torn aside and tariff reform should be the American watchword. Burdens of taxation should be lifted from the daily lives of our people.

Obedience to constitutional commands should be the rule by which the president's official conduct must be guided. I am saved from discouragement when I reflect that I shall have the support and counsel of wise and patriotic men throughout the Union of States.

Ready to Take the Oath.

When he had finished Mr. Cleveland turned to the chief justice and said:

"I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law."

The scene that followed thrilled the multitude and it awed them into stillness.

The oath was administered and accepted, the new president bowed and kissed the Bible, a detachment of artillery saluted and cheers went up from the crowd on the platform, in the park below and in adjoining streets, and there was no restraint to Democratic ardor.

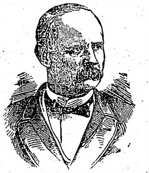
The oath taken by the president is what is known as the constitutional oath and reads as follows:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

The Inaugural Ball.

The inaugural ball Saturday evening in the pension building was a social and spectacular success.

The concert which preceded the program of waltzes had been enjoyed when the president and Mrs. Cleveland came in at 9:40 and made a circuit of the vast ball room and then retired to an upper reception room and received in social greeting many members of congress, foreign officials and men of prominence in the American business world. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the ball room before 10:30.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

The Stevenson family arrived at 10 and remained until after 11, being constantly the center of a brilliant group of friends.

Precisely at midnight "Home, Sweet Home" was sounded, and the second Cleveland inaugural ball passed into history, to be remembered as a staid and stately affair, lacking almost every characteristic of a modern ball.

The Inaugural Parade.

The military and civic parade would have been greater in numbers and more imposing than that which ushered Mr. Cleveland into the White House eight years ago, had the weather been warmer and the skies clear. General Martin McMahon of New York was grand marshal. The escorting division was composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army, drawn from garrisons in and near Washington. Then came Grand Army veterans, followed by the civic procession of six divisions, headed by Tammany with gorgeous banners and badges.

An Immense Crowd of People.

Every foot of standing room along the route of two miles was occupied. Seats in windows and reviewing stands sold at prices ranging from $1 to $5. Reviewing stands were erected at all street corners. The main stand from which President Cleveland witnessed the procession stood in front of the White House. The vast treasury buildings was almost walled in with stands, all crowded far beyond their seating capacity. The decorations were not of great variety or artistic.

The many public and private stands erected along the line of march from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House had an estimated seating capacity of 60,000 persons. And every one of them was crowded.

It is estimated that about 40,000 men made up the procession, and that it was witnessed by almost half a million people. It was after dark when President Cleveland left his reviewing stand and entered the White House.

President Cleveland's Cabinet.

In his new cabinet President Cleveland has particularly honored the legal profession. Six out of eight portfolios went to lawyers, and old newspaper men secured the remaining two. The legal luminaries are Walter Q. Gresham, John G. Carlisle, Hilary A. Herbert, Hoke Smith, Wilson S. Bissell and Richard Olney. The newspaper men are Daniel S. Lamont and J. Sterling Morton, and Mr. Smith is also prominent in the newspaper world in the South.

The new cabinet has been completed by the appointment of Richard Olney of Boston, to be attorney general. The names of all cabinet officers are as follows:

Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky.

Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont of New York.

Secretary of the Navy, Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama.

Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith of Georgia.

Postmaster General, Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, N. Y.

Attorney General, Richard Olney of Massachusetts.

Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Mertion of Nebraska.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The senate, in executive session, immediately confirmed all the cabinet nominations.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 28.—President Pro Tem. Sanborn presided in the senate in the absence of Lieutenant Governor Clough.

A resolution was passed for a committee of one from each judicial district to redistrict the the state judicially.

Senate file 36 providing for a five-sixths jury verdict in civil actions; Senator Davis' fire insurance bill, and the bill increasing the salary of the supreme court reporter were all reconsidered.

The calendar was taken up and the judiciary committee's bill relating to a constitutional amendment prohibiting the organization of corporations for holding real estate was defeated by a vote of 23 to 12.

Senator Tawney's bill for the protection of motorneers and gripmen was passed by vote of 39 to 0.

One of the most important measures of the session was passed. It was the bill known as Governor Nelson's and provides that all country elevators shall be public elevators and subject to the supervision of the state grain and warehouse commission.

Wednesday, March, 1.

ST. PAUL, March 1.—In the house the committee on public buildings reported a substitute bill for H. F. 339 (new capitol) and recommended it to pass. The substitute is H. F. 694, and provides for the governor to appoint a commission of five members, to secure the erection of a new capitol. The governor is ex-officio a member of the board. The board shall have a per diem of $5, and give bonds in $10,000, and take an oath that he is not interested in contracts or lands. The board shall appoint a superintendent of building and secretary. The substitute retains all the old features of the bill, as to location within three-quarters of a mile of the present site, and the financial scheme of a levy of 3-10 mills and an annual appropriation of $5,000 for commission expenses. The same limit of $2,000,000 as total cost is retained. The bill was made a special order for next Tuesday.

The senate resolution limiting the time of introducing appropriation bills to March 8, and fixing the time when they shall be reported back at March 20, was also concurred in.

In the senate the Markham bill taxing railroad lands was the special order for 2:30 p. m. Aside from the resolution extending the time for the introduction of appropriation bills to March 8, this was the only measure of great importance considered.

Thursday, March, 2.

ST. PAUL, March 2.—The house has resolved to go out of the debating society business. Bob Dunn called up his resolution limiting debate. The resolution allows the introducer of a bill or resolution 10 minutes in which to explain it. No other member is allowed more than five minutes to speak on a measure and the time which may be occupied in explaining a vote is limited to three minutes. Mr. Cotton only wanted to allow a member one minute in which to explain his vote and offered an amendment to that effect, which was adopted.

At the afternoon session bills were passed as follows:

H. F. 272—To prohibit the sale of liquor to minors. Passed by a vote of 68 to 12. This is the bill which prevents "rushing the growler."

H. F. 93—Liability of indemnity insurance companies. Passed by a vote of 63 to 27.

H. F. 337—To license elevators. Passed.

H. F. 434—The anti-scalper's bill. Passed by a vote of 73 to 42.

In the senate Davis insurance policy bill was passed after amendment.

March's bill to empower a five-sixths of a jury to bring in a verdict after six hours deliberation was also passed, 20 to 22.

The senate went into committee of the whole with Senator Stevens in the chair and resumed consideration of the Markham bill, the special order of the day. The discussion lasted the remainder of the session and it was finally agreed that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole next Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

Friday, March 3.

ST. PAUL, March 3.—By a vote of 23 to 5 the senate went on record in favor of annual sessions of the legislature and a salary to members of $1,000, as against the present system of biennial sessions limited to 90 days and a per diem salary. The expense would be about $450,000, or more than three times what the legislature costs at present.

The senate in committee of the whole took action on the following bills:

H. F. 279—Giving the Duluth district another judge; to pass.

S. F. 220—Requiring $10,000 capital before banks can incorporate; to pass.

S. F. 328—Increasing the powers of the state board of health; to pass.

The Lineau amendment to the Australian law was also recommended to pass by the committee of the whole. The Glader freight rates bill, however, was killed, although there is a possibility of a revision when there is a full senate. The measure creating the office of commissioner of agriculture was defeated and the freight rate bill was indefinitely postponed.

The house passed some important measures. One was to loan farmers who lost crops last year money to purchase seed, the loans to be a lien on the farms.

In committee of the whole F. M. Wilson's bill conferring upon the superintendent and board of managers of the state reform school the authority to release any of the youthful inmates of that institution when they deem it wise to do so was recommended to pass.

The bill making eight hours a legal day's work on all state, county and municipal work was also recommended to pass.

Saturday, March 4.

ST. PAUL, March 4.—The proceedings of the Minnesota legislature were unique Saturday. In joint convention, the senators and representatives, casting party politics to the wind, indulged in a love feast and passed resolutions complimenting the outgoing president, Benjamin Harrison, upon his splendid administration, and congratulating the new president, Grover Cleveland, upon his inauguration as the chief executive of the nation. After addresses by a number of members of both houses the following messages were telegraphed to Washington:

St. Paul, March 4.—To Benjamin Harrison: The senate and house of representatives of Minnesota, in joint convention assembled, congratulate you upon your splendid administration just closed.

To Grover Cleveland: The senate and house of representatives of Minnesota, in joint convention assembled, send greeting and congratulations upon your inauguration as president.

In the house the Hastings and Dakota forfeiture bill was recommended to pass. Very little other work was done in either house.

Monday, March 6.

ST. PAUL, March 6.—The house acted upon the following bills in committee of the whole:

S. F. 84 and 85—To amend the law relating to cruelty to animals; recommended to pass.

H. F. 266—Accepting the grant of land in Itasca Park to the state; recommended to pass.

H. F. 424—Requiring the payment of interest on notes secured by real estate at any point where the loan was made; recommended to pass.

These bills were passed.

S. F. 95—Bill to legalize conveyances of married women prior to 1865; passed.

H. F. 189—Requiring the acceptance by railroad companies of tickets in either direction as fare between two points; passed.

H. F. 426—Creating a bureau of labor and defining its duties; passed.

The senate met at 3 p. m. and Senator Donnelly started things up by introducing a resolution calling for a committee to investigate the adulteration of linseed oil. Adopted. He also introduced a bill prohibiting the making of contracts payable in gold.

Senator J. D. Smith introduced a bill to expunge the amendment to the constitution adopted last fall prohibiting special legislation. Also a joint resolution instructing Minnesota's representatives in congress to support the non-sectarian amendment to the federal constitution now pending. No bills of consequence were passed.

Crinoline to Be or Not to Be.

The vexed controversy concerning crinoline, which has been raging in the papers of late, is due to the dearth of fashion news rather than to actual facts. Whilst newspaper fashion writers have busied themselves discussing the appalling consequences of the revival of the hoopskirt in Paris and whilst the influence of the Princess of Wales has been appealed to to stand as a barrier against this coming threatening event, the leading dressmaking houses of the French capital have not yet made a single crinoline for any of their customers. All there is to be said on this subject is that the several pretty novel models of skirts coming from Paris are as a general rule flat around the waist with considerable fullness at the bottom. In order to thoroughly comprehend the actual tendency of Fashion and to get reliable information as to the best way of securing fine models of these stylish skirts, one must consult the McDowell Fashion Magazines: La Mode de Paris and Paris Album of Fashion are invaluable to dressmakers and sell at $3.50 a year, or 35 cents a copy. The French Dressmaker, $3.00 per year, or 30 cents per copy, is noted for its practical styles. La Mode, $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a month; is the Family Fashion Journal, par excellence. You can subscribe at your newsdealer or by applying directly to the publishers, A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th, Street, New York City.

Gas.

There are several kinds of gas—marsh gas, sewer gas, natural gas—a good deal of this furnished by politicians, but illuminating very poorly—oxygen gas, hydrogen gas, and a long list of others. Artificial lights are obtained either by combustion or incandescence. Of the former class is what is known to us as illuminating gas, now generally made from bituminous coal, though it has been, and can be, procured from wood also. Perhaps few of our readers are aware that the discovery and use of coal gas is of comparatively recent origin. It was about 1792 when Robert Murdoch a studious and inventive Scotchman, began experiments in procuring illuminating gas from coal. His experiments were successful but it was not until 1812 that the process was made cheap enough to be of commercial importance. In that year the first gas and coke company was formed in London. One of the recent applications has been the lighting of railroad cars—the most successful being the Pintsch system, which is briefly the storing of gas at a very high pressure in iron cylinders under the cars, and supplying it in smal quantities to jets burning in a glass globe. This has been adoped by the Burlington Route for its trains out of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and meets the warm approval of patrons. For tickets via this popular line, call on any ticket agent of this or connecting lines, or W. J. C Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending March 4th 1893.

Baker, Wm. B.	Desuran, John
Herbert, Voel	Jensen, Tielhauler
Jeffery, Sam	

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

The gold reserve in the United States treasury is now lower than it has ever been since specie payments were resumed.

Senator Sherman introduced a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment fixing April 30 as the date for the beginning and end of presidential terms and sessions of congress.

The March apportionment of Minnesota school fund amounts to $224,387.60, or 96 cents per pupil. The October apportionment was 798,280.36, making a total for the year of $1,017,567.96.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 8th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ingeborg N. Tysse, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Ole J. Tysse setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court, on Monday the 3rd day of April 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Ole J. Tysse to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 8th day of March A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[47-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated June 10th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on June 21st, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 17, whereby Knud Johnsen and Guri Johnsen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to T. E. Penney, mortgagee, all that tract of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows: The southwest quarter of section nine, in township one hundred and forty-nine north, of range forty west, containing 160 acres more or less, excepting therefrom two acres in the southwest corner of said section, which excepted part is used for a church and cemetery, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $442, being the amount of the principal secured by said mortgage, with interest thereon and the taxes for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee, with interest thereon from the date of such payment. Said mortgage and the debt secured thereby were duly assigned by an instrument in writing bearing date September 8th, 1887, by said mortgagee to George Parker, and said assignment was on September 13th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in book 33 of mortgages, on page 241.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

GEORGE PARKER,
Assignee of Mortgagee,

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Assignee,
[47-1] Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9, 1893]
[Last publication April 20, 1893]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, dated November 21st, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, on November 24th 1890, in book 49 of mortgages on page 208, whereby Bertha Rundhaug, formerly Bertha Iverson, and Torgrim O Rundhaug her husband, mortgagors, mortgaged to Martin Lally, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter and lot six, all in section six in Township one hundred and forty-nine of range forty-two, containing 78 and 72-100 acres, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $158.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a.m., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

MARTIN LALLY,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale dated February 5th, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on February 15th, 1890, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 539, whereby Ephraim Audette and Philanise Audette his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Security Trust Company, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section ten, in township one hundred and fifty north, of range forty-five west, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $547

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

IN PROBATE COURT.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk:—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 23d, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Stener Knutson deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Elias Steenerson of the County of Polk representing, among other things, that Stener Knutson, late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1891, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Elias Steenerson granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday the 25th day of March A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 23rd day of February A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[46-48]

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Women
Will Vote

as usual at the next school election—but for many candidates. They give a unanimous vote—every day in the week—in favor of

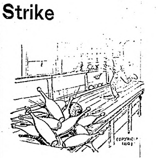
KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

because they know it has no equal as a labor and temper saver on wash-day. The "White Russian" is a great soap to use in hard or alkali water. Does not roughen or injure the hands—is perfectly safe to use on the finest fabrics.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Makes the Skin Soft and Smooth.

You will
Make a
Strike



If You Buy
YOUR CLOTHING
of Us!

You need them; we don't.
They were bought for you!

Our peculiarity
is three sights——

CLEAR SIGHT,
LONG SIGHT
and FORESIGHT.

We don't have to wait until the first of the month before knowing what you will want at that time.

WE ARE
ALWAYS
PREPARED

to supply your wants beforehand at moderate prices, and are never caught napping.

The stock is full of what you want and you want to see it immediately, or you may not see something that'll cost you money to to miss. Don't by any means miss this striking opportunity that we are now offering.

GREAT BARGAINS
ALL OVER
THE HOUSE.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House,
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all
the Towns of Polk
County.

CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with
us and effect quick sales.

OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

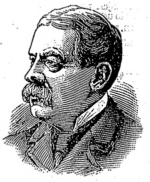
A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Richard Olney Has Been Very Successful at the Bar.

Richard Olney, the new attorney general, has long been known as a leading lawyer in Massachusetts, and, it might be said, as a lawyer only. Though an unflinching Democrat, he has persistently declined office and was a candidate for attorney general of Massachusetts only when the nomination was a mere compliment, his party being in a hopeless minority. He has, however, served one term in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature.

He was born in Oxford, Mass., Sept. 15, 1835, and was graduated from Brown university in the class of '56. He studied at the Harvard law school and entered the law office of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas in Boston in 1859. In his chosen profession he advanced rapidly. He was for many years counsel for the Eastern Railroad company, and after the consolidation he was retained as counsel for the Boston and Maine, a position which he still holds. He is also counsel for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads. He has twice declined a place on the supreme bench of the state, and it is said that he has invariably supported the Democratic ticket except when General Butler was the candidate for governor, when he "bolted with emphasis."



RICHARD OLNEY.

His home is in Boston, but he has a summer residence not far from Gray Gables, and is therefore a sort of summer neighbor of Mr. Cleveland, from which some people draw conclusions. His income as a lawyer has for some time been $50,000 a year, and he has lately completed a magnificent residence on Commonwealth avenue, Boston. He therefore makes a great financial sacrifice in entering the cabinet, but this is only what many others have done.

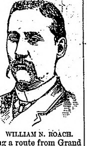
Socially he and his family are well equipped for the position they will be called to fill in Washington. It is also a pleasing fact that though his selection was quite unexpected it is warmly approved by New England congressmen, and it now transpires that his name was urged upon Presinent Cleveland for the place of chief justice of the United States at the time Judge Fuller was appointed.

Why Smuggling Revived In Mexico.

"At one time during the administration of President Diaz," said a Mexican gentleman in Chicago, "the smugglers became so numerous that the president issued a proclamation stating that all smugglers who would put themselves in the hands of the revenue department would be forgiven for past offenses and be given profitable employment in the custom house. Many of the smugglers took advantage of this offer and were given good positions under the government. This plan was successful, and smuggling was becoming rare along the United States border until the Mexican government reduced the salaries of the reformed smugglers. Then one by one they deserted their offices and engaged in their old customs. They are now fully organized along the Rio Grande and conduct their unlawful business most profitably."

North Dakota's New Senator.

William Nathaniel Roach, Democrat, has been elected to the United States senate by the legislature of North Dakota, though it has a large Republican majority. He is therefore an object of lively curiosity to the whole nation. He was born Sept. 25, 1840, in Virginia, but in his infancy his parents removed to Washington, where he spent his early life, being educated at Georgetown college. He followed mercantile pursuits until 1875, when he went to Dakota in connection with mail contracts, operating a route from Grand Forks to Fort Totten. During this time he took a homestead and tree claim near Larimore, where he has since resided. He was interested in Larimore, platted in 1881, and an agent of the Townsite company, which organized the city government in 1883, and was first mayor and re-elected for three successive terms, operating his farm meanwhile.



WILLIAM N. ROACH.

The irony of the situation is considerably heightened by the fact that he was a Democratic leader and candidate in the times when men of that party were distressingly scarce in Dakota, and was elected a senator most unexpectedly and by an independent movement of the Republican members of his own county, Grand Forks, after he had, as it were, retired from politics. In 1885 he was the only Democrat in the territorial legislature. In 1889 he was defeated for governor by 14,000 votes, and in 1890 by only 600. He married a daughter of Dr. Liebermauer of Washington in 1872 and has three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Roach died in 1890. Two sons are now in Georgetown college. The senator is a tall gentleman with iron gray hair, mustache and goatee, and presents a very dignified and commanding appearance.

Learning From Englishmen.

It is true that the English have cultivated sprinting, hurdling and the various field events somewhat less successfully than we, but for all distances above the quarter mile the English records (to use our American standard of comparison) are the world's records. This means that the prevailing interest abroad is less in the close gymnasium and on the dreary cinder track than in cross country runs and paper chases, which lead the athlete through woods and fields, blow his lungs full of fresh air and steep his senses in sunlight. Likewise the Englishman's yacht is, as it were, his summer home, while his horses are the companions of the hunt and his travels. If yacht or horse wins races for him, so much the better.

But he draws the line when it comes to sacrificing their sounder merits for the passing glory of sweepstakes. Thus sport with him is pleasanter and less intensely exciting. It is fruitful in mental relaxation and rest as well as in bodily health. In short, Americans lack the strength that comes through moderation and repose, through wholesomeness of mind and body. We have yet to learn that the work of life is too serious for us to set our hearts and stake our health on the pastimes of idle hours; that our years are too few to be shortened by devoting workdays and playdays alike to the wasting passion of achievement.—John Corbin in Outing.

Living With a Broken Heart.

A remarkable case of survival for a week with rupture of the heart is reported. The man, who was 52 years old, short and plethoric, was playing football, when he suddenly fell down in a sort of faint, but recovered in a few moments and continued his play. Soon after the game was over, however, he had another and more severe attack, accompanied by pain in the cardiac region, and a few minutes later he was in a state of partial collapse, with shallow breathing, almost imperceptible pulse, and very severe pain over the heart. He gradually improved and was able to sit up, but seven days later he had another fainting fit and died.

At the autopsy the heart was found to be fatty, degenerated and very friable, and in the wall of the left ventricle was a break or rupture half an inch in diameter. It seemed most probable that the rupture was at first very minute or partial, not allowing the escape of blood into the pericardium, and that a week later some extra exertion caused a completion or enlargement of the rupture, resulting in the escape of blood and death.—London Lancet.

Untimely Criticism.

Untimely criticism is a barrier, shutting out affection from us and spontaneity. "Don't wriggle your feet so, my son," says the critical father to a boy vibrant with enthusiasm. The correction could have waited, and the boy, with dampened ardor, turns away, telling his next story elsewhere, while the father some day wonders why boys are sealed books to their elders. "Where did you buy that dreadful cravat?" Mary says to John in the midst of his cheerful salutation, when he is just about to tell her of a bit of good fortune. "Such silly sentimentality!" says John, with a shrug of indifference, to Mary at some new thought springing out of her heart, dewy in freshness as a newly plucked rose. And John and Mary each grow to mourn the fact that the best of the other sheds its fragrance elsewhere.

There are a hundred other barriers—the dwelling on material cares, the wanton disregard of social amenities, the sensitiveness to personal peculiarities.—Harper's Bazar.

Said to Be Better Than Morphine.

Mention is made of codeine sulphate as an extremely prompt sedative in affections of the respiratory tract, possessing an advantage over morphine in that it does not check the secretions, nor does it lead to a habit, nor has it disagreeable after effects, and it will alleviate pain. The dose varies from one-eighth to one-half, and, exceptionally, one grain, given in pill or in solution, frequently in sirup of wild cherry.

The officinal alkaloid is rarely used, the sulphate being preferred for the purpose. If administered in water, an insoluble residue is sometimes found, which, on examination, proves to be the alkaloid codeine, found in codeine sulphate from the excessive heat employed in concentration of the solution for crystallization.—New York Tribune.

A Bogus Bear's Ham.

The late Sir Richard Owen, the eminent anatomist, often had his skill in identifying bones tested. On one occasion his friend and neighbor, Lord John Russell, sent him a specimen for this purpose, and the professor quickly pronounced it the thigh bone of a pig. This explanation of the query was subsequently offered by Lord John: "President Buchanan had sent from America to the English statesman the present of 'a choice bear's ham,' and the family had breakfasted off it several times with much enjoyment. Somehow or other, however, suspicion was aroused, and the bone was sent to their scientific neighbor, with the result stated."—Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

Ancient Forms of Life In Australia.

Australia seems to have been a place of refuge for many ancient forms of life, and every now and then some supposed to have become extinct are found still existing there. The latest in this respect is a discovery by a Mr. Ogilby, a naturalist, in certain rivers of New South Wales of fresh water herrings, identical in every way to those before not found later than the latter part of the cretaceous and early part of the tertiary period.

Taken at His Word.

Mr. Fales—Yes, I'm going to begin over again. I want your spot cash prices.

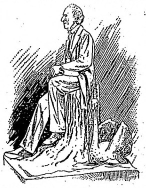
Former Creditor—Those are the only prices this establishment ever will quote to you.—Clothiers and Haberdashers' Weekly.

HE WROTE FAIRY TALES.

And Now the Children Erect a Statue of Hans Christian Andersen.

Chicago is to have a large bronze statue of Hans Christian Andersen to stand on a commanding site in Lincoln park, and the children of the country are to pay for it. It was a beautiful idea that the little ones, by penny and 5-cent contributions, should raise a memorial to the great Danish story teller, who loved children so warmly and did so much to make them happy. So no effort was made to secure large subscriptions. Andrew Peterson, Danish banker in Chicago and president of the association to secure the statue, gave something, and so did others, but the children are to give most of the $10,000 required.

Johannes Gelert, a Danish sculptor of Chicago, has completed the clay model which represents Andersen as he was in 1855, 20 years before his death. He is shown sitting upon the stump of a tree at the edge of a lake. In the lake and a little farther back than the statue is a swan with arching neck and lifted wings, suggesting Andersen's most famous story, "The Ugly Duckling." In one hand and resting on his knee he holds a notebook, while in the other is a pencil.



GELERT'S STATUE OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Odense, Denmark, April 2, 1805, and died in Copenhagen Aug. 4, 1875. The period of 1855 is selected because at that age the largest number of good portraits of him were taken, and he had then acquired all the dignity with none of the decrepitude of age.

It was designed to have the statue set up and unveiled during the World's fair, and it is hoped that many of the little ones who contributed will have the opportunity of seeing it. Mr. Gelert, has made a special study of Andersen's features and of many other distinctively Danish subjects.

The Blue Hen's Chickens.

The Delaware society of New York has issued a list which shows that there are about 500 residents of the metropolis who were born in Delaware, and the Delaware colony in Philadelphia is so large that the society there has been able to set up a clubhouse.

When Traveling Was Dangerous.

Hounslow heath, Finchley common and Gadshill, in the neighborhood of London, were celebrated haunts of the highwayman, and the secluded roads of Epping forest, on the route to Cambridge, were often the scenes of plunder in broad daylight. These desperate robbers at last became so dangerous, and the peril of their attacks so serious to travelers of all kinds, as well as to the postmen, that the government passed a law making highway robbery an offense punishable by the death of the criminal and the confiscation of all his property. But robberies still occurred.

In 1783 mail coaches, protected by armed guards, took the place of post boys. The coaches carried passengers also, and as these generally carried arms the mails were better protected, but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—St. Nicholas.

Santa Fe employes have organized a federation to prevent strikes, only going to such an extreme measure when all other means of effecting a settlement have failed.

M. V. Gannon, president of the Irish National league, emphatically denies that he authorized the address said to have been issued Saturday by the officers of the league directed against the Gladstone home rule bill.

The St. Paul Globe
And Cleveland.

Now that the Democratic party, by the vote of a large majority of the American people, has been placed in possession of all branches of the national government,

YOU WILL WANT
THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

As a regular visitor in your home.
It will give you the news of the world.
It will give you the markets of the world.
It will give you the doings of congress.
It will give you the doings of your own state legislature.
It will keep you informed upon the acts of the administration of President Cleveland, as well as the acts of the Republican state administration.
It will discuss, intelligently and impartially, questions of legislation and administration in both state and nation—giving especial attention to questions of taxation, finance, free wheat markets and those things in which you are most deeply interested.

You also want the GLOBE's great Geographical and Political Map, to hang up in your house or office. No intelligent family will want to be without the GLOBE or its Map.

Price of either the WEEKLY GLOBE one year or the Map, $1. Both taken together, $1.50.

RATES OF GLOBE BY MAIL.

	1 YR.	6 MO.	3 MO.	1 MO.
Daily	$8.00	$4.00	$2.00	70 cts
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An Egyptian scythe dug up on the banks of the Nile in 1890 and said to be as old as Moses is exhibited in a London museum. The shaft of the instrument is of wood, set with a row of fine flint saws, which are securely cemented in a groove.

A New York business man says: "The keystone of the success of the business man is in making other men work for him. That is the greatest quality. It is no mean accomplishment to get men who will earn their salary."

Many animals never take exercise for its own sake. The muscular system of animals is kept in the most perfect condition, however, by their search for food. With them exercise is natural, and therefore perfect of its kind.

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Doud's, Iowa.

Hives

Like All Other Blood Diseases, Are Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been a sufferer for several years with hives, and have tried **everything I could hear of,** from friends, or ordered by physicians, but nothing cured. In fact, I

Seemed to be Getting Worse

Finally I read about hives being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try this medicine. Before half a bottle was gone I was almost cured, and now, being on the second bottle, I am entirely cured and take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer from this distressing affliction. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also helped me in many other ways. It is a good medicine."
MRS. S. A. MORROW, Doud's, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

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BEDTIME
I TAKE
A
PLEASANT
HERB
DRINK.
C

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address,
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It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

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Will want a Drill, and of course want nothing but the best. The best is always the cheapest in the end. The

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Leads them all in Lightness of draft, has the most perfect spring pressure, is the most easily handled, in fact

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We can furnish them either 5 or 6 inch, and in all sizes from 13 to 26 shoe, with or without press wheels, and all we ask is a chance to demonstrate their merits. We have also a

Full Line of Harrows,

Including the Steel Lever Harrow, the finest thing out. To see it is to buy it. We have them in all sizes

We keep a complete line of Farm Implements and sell them at prices to correspond with the times. Don't forget that we carry a full line of Harness of all styles, and especially the celebrated Cork Faced Collars, warranted not to gall a horse's shoulders if properly fitted.

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Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

CALL IN.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

THE READING WRECK

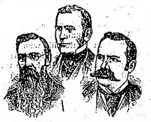
MEN PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE RECENT READJUSTMENT.

The Story of A. A. McLeod's Career Reads Like a Romance In Railroading—Something About the Reading's Receivers. Justice Paxson's Record.

The story of the Reading railroad is one which might well furnish the basis for a sensational play or very realistic novel. It was but a few weeks ago the greatest of all railroad combinations and had at its head Archibald Angus McLeod, the most phenomenally successful of railway operators. All at once there was a change more startling than any kaleidoscope can produce, and now the combined railways are in the hands of receivers, and there has been a fall in the stock and a convulsion in Wall street which in a less healthful state of the market might have produced a panic.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, of whom the public has heard and read since he "went out with Conkling" in 1881, filed the suit in the United States court in Philadelphia, his right to do so being as a holder of $55,000 of the company's preference bonds on which interest had been refused. No denial of the facts being made, Judge Dallas made the order as of course, and on suggestion of the parties appointed as receivers Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson of Pennsylvania, President A. A. McLeod and E. P. Wilbur. George L. Crawford was named special master, before whom the receivers must lay a completed account each month.

Archibald Angus McLeod, though but 45 years old, has had a career which is a romance in railroading. Born in the northwest and educated in the practical school of life, his first appearance as a railroader was as a rodman for the engineers locating the line of the North Pacific. He soon showed unusual capacity, rose rapidly through all the grades and was made general manager of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern road in New York. In 1886 he secured the same position in the Reading system. Soon after he was made vice president, and on June 27, 1890, on the retirement of President Corbin, became president.



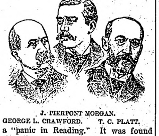
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
E. P. WILBUR. A. A. M'LEOD.

In a little while the country was startled by the announcement that the company had combined all the anthracite coal interests and all the roads by which the coal reached the cities; that this gigantic corporation, "combine" or "trust" therefore controlled some $600,000,000 in capital and 120,000 employees, and that the price of coal was to go up accordingly. The legal battle which followed is fresh in the public memory. The New England and other railway combines thwarted the Reading combine, and soon it transpired that the latter's property was in a wretched condition. It fell with a great ruin, and the highest estimate now places its value away below $200,000,000. Monarchies of note have fallen and caused less suffering.

Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson had a salary of $8,500 a year, and his term would have continued till 1896. His resignation to accept the receivership shows, therefore, how important this matter is to his state and city. He was born Sept. 3, 1824, in Bucks county, Pa., was admitted to the bar there in 1850 and located in Philadelphia soon after. In 1874 he was elected to the supreme bench of the state, for the full term of 21 years, and in 1889 became chief justice by seniority for the 7-year term.

The third of the receivership trio is Elisha P. Wilbur, president of the Lehigh Valley road, principal of the many lines involved. The history is a curious epitome of railway development and fluctuation in the United States, as the Reading system, so called, has twice before been in the hands of receivers. The original incorporation was in 1833 and authorized the Philadelphia and Reading company to construct a railroad between those two cities. Will it be believed at this day that they were five years in doing it—not quite 12 miles a year? In 1842 the road was paying well and absorbed the lines to Mount Carbon and Pottsville.

This was the beginning of a long, long career of extension and absorption of coal lands, railroads and other property, the coal and iron lands alone being valued at $41,296,250. May 21, 1880, began a "panic in Reading." It was found that the extension business had been overdone, and on the 24th three receivers were appointed. The assets were returned at $161,258,070, of which $76,600,000 was in coal lands; the liabilities at $145,320,668. In 1884 the Reading was again placed in the hands of receivers, and soon after the great Drexel-Morgan syndicate took it, with J. Pierpont Morgan as the directing genius. His name was a power, and in 1888 the whole system was returned to the stockholders in fairly good shape. Austin Corbin became president and gave place, as aforesaid, to Mr. McLeod.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
GEORGE L. CRAWFORD. T. C. PLATT.

New York Society In Wartime.

Out of the great excitement of the war grew a fantastic gayety, a wild sort of Carmagnole frenzy. Society did strange things. Women would dance the german at a fashionable New York party with their hair hanging in long streamers down their backs, while the young men would seize those beautiful tresses for reins and drive the fair women with imitation whips. Everybody was half mad. And after the war was over these women, to whom philanthropy had become a business, found it hard to return to the common everyday work of life. So Mrs. S. M. K. Barlow, one of the best and noblest of human beings, suggested that we should help the south. We went to work again at the dramatic committee and invoked Mr. Wallack. Mr. Jerome lent us the theater, and we really did some very good works, producing plays which were not stumbled through, but had some resemblance to the real thing.

The money we made we sent to the clergymen of the south, who wrote of individual cases of distress. It was our pleasure to save the lives of sick children who needed more delicate food than their poor mothers could otherwise have procured. We used to receive most touching letters. Thus was the first effort at reconstruction attempted and carried through successfully. We tried to follow Grant at Appomattox and to be worthy of the last words of Lincoln.—Mrs. M. E. Sherwood in Lippincott's.

The Original Four Hundred.

It is generally thought that the saying that the only people in New York worth knowing can be numbered by 400 was originated by Ward McAllister, but it can be found in the Bible. Acts v, 36, which speaks of Theudas boasting himself to be somebody, to whom a number of men, about 400, joined themselves, who were scattered and brought to naught. The verse referred to reads as follows, "For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody, to whom a number of men, about 400, joined themselves, who were slain, and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered and brought to nought."

Another verse worth mentioning in this connection is from I Samuel xxii, 2, "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him. and he became a a captain over them, and there were with him about 400 men."—Keystone.

The Abbreviation of Zoological.

The tendency among English people to clip long words into short ones, or even into monosyllables, is notorious. Thus "cabriolet" has become cab, "omnibus" bus and so on. But the change of "zoological" into zoo is, to any one who knows the origin of the word, the most exasperating of all, and yet we now meet with "zoo" in well written journals, and I see the word is being advertised as the title of a book.

There is another variation, which comes simply from bad pronunciation, as when a cockney holiday maker tells you he has been to the "slogical." If "zoological" is to undergo a shortening, like that which has befallen "omnibus" and "cabriolet," let it at least become zo. This would be correct as far as it went and would not be so excruciating as the detestable zoo.—Cor. Notes and Queries.

Buying a Rare Book.

A good story was told on Sam McConaha at a certain book store the other day. During the holiday rush he went out to buy a book for his little girl. He went from one book store to another and said, "I want a nice holiday edition of 'The Prodigal Son.'" No one seemed to have the book. When Sam went home, he did not say anything to his wife, as the book was intended as a surprise Christmas present. The next day he determined to go in further quest of the book. But it was not to be found. The fun of it is Sam wanted "The Pilgrim's Progress," and somehow he got names mixed. He said the thing flashed across his mind in a dream two nights before Christmas, and he then got the book that he wanted.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Efficacy of "Chlorobrom."

A combination to which the name of chlorobrom has been given—a solution containing 30 grains of chloralamide and a similar amount of potassium bromide, in an ounce of menstruum—has come into considerable favor, according to some of the foreign journals, as an efficacious preventive of seasickness on short voyages. The passenger is recommended to take a podophyllin pill for one or two nights before the date of sailing, and when on board to remain for a time, before rough water is reached, in a horizontal position with eyes shut, and to take no food on short trips.

Powdered Foods.

Many artificial baby foods are manufactured and sold in concentrated form. For example, products advertised as "substitutes for mother's milk" are made from cow's milk, to which is added a sufficient quantity of sugar to correspond with the constituents of mother's milk. The water is removed from the mixture in vacuo, leaving a fine white powder, which is put up in packages. Finely powdered wheat flour and other nutritious vegetable elements are added in more elaborate preparations.—San Francisco Examiner.

Poor Business In a Theater.

When Charles Yale was experiencing wretched business during one week in the south, a brother manager asked if the people were treating him right.

"It's frightful," replied Mr. Yale. "Last night was the worst I ever heard of. I never imagined it could be so bad. All records for small receipts were smashed."

"How is it tonight?"

"Fifteen dollars less than last night."—New York Evening Sun.

An Affecting Scene.

Mr. Younghusband—Darling, you have been weeping. What is it, my sweetest love?

Mrs. Younghusband—Horse radish!—Exchange.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana. FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetes Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank St Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 370.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
[41-47] Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine and twenty hundredths dollars, ($589.20) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary E. Smith, an unmarried woman, to George T. Ladd, bearing date the tenth day of August A. D., 1885, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in book W of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279 therein, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twelve in township 151, of range 47, containing 160 acres more or less in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 11th day of March A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 11th, A. D. 1893.

GEORGE T. LADD,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [41-47]

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The Great English Remedy.

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Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

Cook's Cotton Root
COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies*, is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.

Address Pond Lily Company,
No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

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in connection, which I will attend to in person.

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MADE FROM SELECTED RED
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BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty-seven hunnredths dollars ($43.37) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the. Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgagee due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereot.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42,) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided, by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS.
(41-47) Attorney for Mortgagee.

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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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A Dollar Saved
IS
A Dollar Earned.

DO YOU
WANT
TO EARN A
FEW DOLLARS?

IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR everyone requires some Garden or Flower Seeds, and we have made arrangements with the Weekly Pioneer Press of St. Paul, whereby we are enabled to distribute

SEEDS
FREE
OF
COST.

And we can also furnish THE WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS cheaper than it can be got any other way.

HERE IS THE OFFER we are prepared to make.

For $2.00 we will send

	Regular price.
The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
Polk County Journal 1 year	1 50
20 packages Garden Vegetable Seeds, retail price	1 25
	$3 75

THIS offer is good to New Subscribers, or to Old Ones paying all arrearages and one year in advance. Cash must accompany the order in every case.

Another Offer.

For $1.85 we will send you

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The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
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An "up to date" Pocket Map of any State in the Union	1 00
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These maps are reliable and "up to date," and the map of Illinois includes a map of Chicago, which is valuable to any one contemplating a visit to the World's Fair.

Address
Polk County Journal,
Crookston, Minn.

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:4p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily, except Sunday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West.........at 7:12 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 8:19 a. m.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

Attorney Averill, of Fosston, is attending court.

Hugh Thompson went to Minneapolis Monday evening.

Potatoes retail at the stores for one dollar per bushel.

Ira C. Richardson is in from Thief River Falls this week.

M. J. Stoeser went to Grafton Monday on a business trip.

Jas. Meehan Jr. was down from Thief River Falls last week.

Oats are in good demand in this market at 25 cents per bushel.

Alvy Newland is able to be at his desk in the Commercial again.

Mike O'Reilly and Wm. Haynes were up from Fisher on Monday.

Tod Haney was up from Fisher on Monday after sawdust for his ice house.

The usual amount of apathy seems to prevail in relation to the coming city election.

Andrew Feragon and Mrs. Hitterdahl, of Thief River Falls were visiting in the family of Peter Cornelius last week.

Judge Benson has purchased the residence on Sampson's woodland addition, formerly owned and occupied by Peter Berg.

Torger Swenson, of Fisher, was brought before Judge Benson last week for examination as to his sanity. He was allowed to go home.

L. K. Aaker: I've just received a letter from my wife, who has been at Grand Forks attending our daughter Clara who has been sick with typhoid fever for four weeks. She is getting better now.

Will Peterson went south on Monday morning to make towns on the Northern Pacific railroad, beginning at Moorhead. Will does not allow any grass to grow under his feet this kind of weather.

"Make hay while the sun shines," is a good rule to follow in the summer time and has a significance also at this time while hay is offered so freely on the market. All who have use for it would do well to secure enough now to last until next grass.

Should the weather continue cold until and into April and then come off warm and pleasant it is better you get your high rubber boots on and get ready for the deluge. Should this body of snow all go off at once it would make things decidedly moist.

Judge Benson informs the JOURNAL that Polk County has 33 patients in the insane asylum at Fergus Falls. During the past year five women were sent to St. Peter and during the past two years nine. Eight men have been sent to Fergus Falls during the past year making eleven for the past two years.

J. E. Scheffestad who went away with the violinist Aamold returned on Monday morning.

Mrs. Charles Hurst, (formerly known in our village as Miss Jennie Lanterman,) is visiting with her parents in the city.

Andreas H. Hang and Amanda Grover, of McIntosh, were married last Saturday at the residence of Joe Benoy, by Judge Christianson.

Mrs. N. Hierman, of the town of Knute, died in the hospital in St. Paul last week and the remains were brought home for interment on Thursday last.

The Tribune outfit was sold under chattel mortgage last week. It was bid in by County Attorney A. R. Holston who will add newspaper work to his hotel business and other side issues.

C. H. Baldwin of the firm of Larsen, Capenter & Co., who has been visiting in New York City for a couple of months, returned last Thursday. He says New York is dull—too slow for a western man—and he wouldn't live there under any consideration.

Ole H. Bang was up from the west side on Saturday chatting with friends and neighbors. He came up for the purpose of closing a deal for Louis Larson's farm, for which he paid $25 per acre. Ole is one of those shrewd, far-seeing farmers who believe in Polk county realty.

The gentlemanly and suave P. S. Ware, of the Thief River Falls Press, was a welcome caller at our den on Saturday, Mussey and Ware are giving the village of Thief River Falls an excellent local paper and appearances indicate that they are making a financial success of it as well.

I. W. Webb, who moved from Edna to St. Paul a short time since is up for a few days looking after his farming operations. He has rented his Polk County farm and will engage in business in St. Paul for a while. I. W. thinks crop prospect were never better at this stage of the game.

H. B. Davis was in from Red Lake Falls last Thursday and dropped in to cheer the JOURNAL with an order to "set it ahead one year." Mr. Davis reports wolves very plentiful in the eastern part of the county. Coming down on the train they saw several bands of these ferocious animals. Mr. Davis is hopeful of good crops next season.

Capt. Rhinehart came down from the woods Monday and went up to Thief River Falls Tuesday. In talking with him he said: People are predicting a flood of water in the spring, but I never saw a flood here in the spring except when there was but little snow during the winter. When we have lots of snow in the winter we don't have much rain in the spring.

The JOURNAL learns with regret of the death of Louis Huot who died suddenly at his residence in the town of Louisville last week. He was one of the old settlers in Polk County, a man highly respected by all who knew him. Quiet and unassuming he was a man of broad and liberal ideas and a man of great influence among his people. The post-office, over which he presided was named for him. The funeral was largely attended on Monday.

IN view of the fact that there will be no state fair this year, the Minneapolis exposition proposes to come to the rescue and will offer big premiums for the best displays of agricultural products. This will, in a measure, make up for the mistake that the state fair officials made when they decided to hold no fair this year. The exposition, which has always been a very interesting event, will no doubt be very much better this year owing to this addition to its many attractive features.

J. E. Fisk, who has represented the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company here for about a year, left this week for St. Paul, where he will open an office and represent his company in that city, having obtained the agency for Ramsey county. This change has been brought about by the fact that the company, in looking round for a man to take charge of the St. Paul work, selected Mr. Fisk on account of his hustling qualities and the record he has made while here. He has moved his family and household goods to St. Paul and will go to housekeeping at once. Mr. Fisk is a genial, whole-souled citizen, and will make friends wherever he goes.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

County Attorney A. R. Holston purchased the Central house last week and will try his hand as a hotel-keeper on the side.

The residence of Hans C. Johnson a few miles west of the city, took fire on Saturday morning and was totally consumed together with its contents.

Chas. Teal Sr. came down from Euclid on Monday to meet his teams on their way home from the lumber-camps. He expects to seed 800 acres this spring.

George McLean Jr. came up from St. Paul on Saturday to spend the Sabbath with his——and other friends in the city. George has a fine situation in St. Paul and enjoys life at the capital hugely.

On Tuesday February 28th, the home of Peter Cornelius was gladdened by the arrival of a bouncing baby boy. Pete said he would have reported this important event before only for the fact that he has been laid up with rheumatism for two weeks.

A number of logging outfits arrived in the city on Saturday evening. Some came by train from Fosston, others drove in over-land. Those who drove in report that the roads were in good condition except for a short distance around Mentor.

Rev. H. Battey went up to Stephen to hold services on Sunday. He says that the prospects there are very encouraging—lots of business, people all encouraged over the crop prospects and several families arriving to make homes in Marshall county. Some are apprehensive of floods when the break-up comes.

George Vine has received the plans for his new building on Broadway from Architect Ross and as soon as the season permits will commence active operations upon the same. The building will be two stories high with basement with an elegant front on Broadway. He expects to have the building ready for occupancy by June 1st.

F. T. Haseltine: I am confident we are on the eve of the most prosperous period we have ever had in the Red River valley. Next fall will be the beginning of it. We are sure to have the biggest crop we ever had, and even should the price of wheat be low it will make good times. When wheat is a good price the farmers hold it and lose thereby. When the price is low, the farmers sell their wheat and pay their debts, and that puts a lot of money in circulation and makes good times. The tree business is all right and I'm going to have a great trade this year.

She Job Blue and Dick Big Bird, two Indians who had been at Crookston as witnesses in a case of selling whiskey to the Indians were taken from their rooms at the Commercial hotel in Fosston on Sunday night by a mob and treated to a coat of tar and feathers, after which they were compelled to run the gauntlet saluted by kicks and blows. After the performance it was suggested that a hanging bee would be a fitting close for the origies, and ropes were quickly procurred but by the earnest protest of citizens of Fosston, this part of the program was omitted and the Indians were allowed to go more dead than alive. It is said that one of them, an old man, was so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. It was on the testimony of these very Indians at the trial of the man accused of selling whiskey to Indians that the man was cleared of the charge. The mob that did this disgraceful business is said to have been composed wholly of outsiders—men who had just arrived there from the woods, and that the people of Fosston and the police did all in their power to prevent the outrage.

Harry Norrie, Will Peterson, Henry Funk and Carl Riedesel went up to Thief River Falls last week on a business trip. On arrival at St. Hilaire they conceived the brilliant idea of hiring a rig and driving to the Falls, while the train went down to Red Lake Falls and return, thus saving about three hours. So they proceeded to put their project into execution, securing, as they supposed, a good safe rig and driver. They had not got out of St. Hilaire before the sleigh upset and piled them all ap as neat as a cord of Norrie's nice green wood. It is said that history repeats itself and the boys believe it, for before they had reached a point midway between St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls they had repeated their upset 'steen times or so and the last time wrecking the sleigh so completely as to render it unfit for further use. Then what to do? It was too cold to sit there and wait for the train, and, as Harry had a number of tie passes left, he offered to take them in on the railroad and that is the way they finally arrived at Thief River Falls. Harry returned on the train, but the rest remained to transact the business for which they had come.

A. Kaiser, the genial financier of the Bank of Fosston, was in the city Tuesday.

Dr. Dunlop was called to McIntosh Tuesday to attend Mrs. S. P. Johnson.

Stewart Chapin was over from Dakota on Tuesday chatting with old friends.

C. Snyder broke camp at Mentor last week and returned with his teams Friday evening.

Mrs. R. P. Roberts, who since the birth of her child has been seriously ill is reported convalescent.

Mr. Hammill, Fontaine & Anglim's book-keeper is building an addition to his residence on Elm Street.

C. F. Page and wife, of McIntosh, came down on Monday's train for a brief visit with friends in the city.

Edward Simmons of Brooking, S. D., is visiting his brother Isaac, of this city. He is a veterinary surgeon.

Will Carlton was down from Angus on Tuesday to see the boy and take in the minstrels in the evening.

Our old friend Bemis, formerly of the Commercial, has returned to the state and will make his future home at Lake Park.

Get your tickets printed at the JOURNAL office for the coming town meetings. Write all names plainly and send in copy early.

Among the recent arrivals of new settlers the JOURNAL notes a daughter to Wm. Eichoff on Friday and a daughter to carpenter Johnson.

The hardware firm of Sylvester & Finseth made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors last week. J. W. Wheeler was appointed assignee.

Chas. Teal Sr. arrived this week from a pleasant visit to the old home in Canada. He reports that many of his old friends there are coming to this country this spring.

The Schilling Minstrel show at the Grand opera house on Tuesday evening was something unique in its way—different from the ordinary minstrel show. Some of its features were decidedly good and the company is in the front rank of traveling players. The attendance was good and the performance seemed to give perfect satisfaction.

George Adams was brought down from Fosston on Saturday by Nels Anderson to be examined before Judge Benson as to his sanity. In view of certain facts the judge wired Fosston on Monday morning and held the examinations open till evening to await the answer to his questions. No one showing up the judge discharged Mr. Adams who goes about seemingly as sane as anybody.

Jim Bain was up from Fisher on Tuesday. Talking with our reporter Jim says: "I want to give Dr. M. Leguee a deserved puff. Not long since a valuable mare of mine cut her foot severely and, as all ordinary remedies utterly failed to effect a cure and she grew steadily worse, I brought her up to have Mike see what he could do for her. By this time tetanus set in and I thought it was all day with my horse all right, but the doctor took her through all right and to-day she is as sound as any horse. Such extreme cases as these are oftener lost than saved and I consider Dr. Leguee one of the most faithful and successful veterinaries I ever employed."

Carl Kretzschmar the genial Thief River Falls boomer, was in the city this week chatting with old-time friends (whose name is Legion) and attending to various and sundry business matters. Mr. Kretzschmar was one of the old settlers of Crookston, coming in 1878, and locating in business on Robert street in a little 12 by 14 claim shanty, and later on building one of the largest stores in town on Second street, where he coined much wealth. Together with other of our citizens he became interested in Red Lake Falls realty, finally removing to that place where he sank all he had made in the endeavor to build a railroad into the Falls. Here also his wife, who had been to him a most faithful helpmeet, died, and Charles, bereft of wife, home and property, was left to battle alone with life, but he did not sit supinely down and whine and mourn like many another has done, but he bravely buckled on his armor and went to work. Soon he managed to build a 60 barrel flour mill at Thief River Falls and with indomitable will re-commenced the struggle and he intends in the near future to increase the capacity of the mill to its fullest extent. He has unlimited water power at command to run any size of mill and the ambition to succeed. The JOURNAL adds its best wishes to those of his hosts of friends for his unlimited success. Such men are always bound to succeed in this country. Adverse circumstances may put them down temporarily but cannot keep them down. Like a cork in the water they are bound to rise.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Geo. C. Wilde, who has been very sick with pneumonia, is reported convalescent.

C. Carothers, cashier of the bank of Emerado, N. D., of which institution C. H. Baldwin of this city is president, was in the city last week.

Robert and Charles Casney and John Scheutzen were in the city on Tuesday interested in a law suit resulting from an obstructed culvert.

W. J. Brown of Verndale, Minn., is in the city in the interest of the Northwestern Life association of Minneapolis. He is a brother-in-law of Arthur Stewart.

The Valley Roller mill is grinding North Dakota wheat now and running night and day. It is expected the mill will be kept going all summer. Part of the power for the mill is supplied from the waterworks power house, and part by the engine at the mill.

On Tueday evening Dr. Just received a letter requesting him to come at once to Euclid if possible to attend to a scarlet fever case in the family of H. C. Misner. As it was impossible for him to go that evening he went up on Wednesday morning's train. About 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday Charles Misner received a telegram announcing that the patient, little Florence Misner, died about 9 o'clock. She was 7 years old and is the second one within a few weeks. They have one child left, a boy about 9 years old. He has had the fever but is now considered out of danger.

E. D. Childs received a telegram on Wednesday morning conveying the sad news of the death of Jack McLaren, which occurred at San Antonio, Texas, at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening. The remains will be brought home for burial. Mr. McLaren came to Crookston in 1878, and has been in the employ of the Red River Elevator company as foreman of construction and repair work on their elevators. He has been a prominent citizen, representing his ward in the council several terms; he was a member of the Crookston fire department and a mason in good standing. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss, and hosts of friends who will join in sympathy for the bereaved family.

The engine belonging to the waterworks plant has been placed in position in the power house and the company will now have an abundance of power and be prepared for any emergency. In talking with Assistant Superintendent Peterson, he explained why the city engine house and the waterworks power house should be connected by an electric alarm. In case of fire an alarm should be sent to the power house at once, so that the engineer could get up steam in the boilers to assist the waterpower if needed. They have always been able to furnish sufficient water for any fire, but when the hydrants are opened suddenly it makes the pump jump so that it makes a severe strain on it and it is better to have steam up and be prepared for any emergency.

Something new, call up and see it.
P. M. DAUSER,
Corner Gallery.

The sale at the New York Store will not last forever so don't put off your shopping too long—you might get left—and that would make you feel bad.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood,s.

Do you want some dress goods, flannels, skirtings, sheeting, yarns, linens or notions, carpets and draperies, go to the New York Store. Never before was there such a large stock of goods sold so cheap.

Mothers' Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children.—Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

To Whom it may Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John N. Priester and Wm. H. Norrie under the firm name of Priester & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent; further, all bills due the firm to date of Feb. 11th, 1893, inclusive, will be collected by John N. Priester and all legal liabilities of the firm are assumed by W. H. Norrie with all accounts due after Feb. 11th, 1893, and the business will be carried on by W. H. Norrie.

W. H. NORRIE,
[45-47] J. N. PRIESTER.

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary. Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [30-tf]

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

6 MONTHS

Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,

Wednesday, December 28th,

The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the

REMNANTS MUST GO!

Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH. 16, 1893. NO. 48

Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.

Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.

Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,

42x42, only

$7.90.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor....................Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State............Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General.................H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..............E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District ....Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor.........................C. U. Webster
Treasurer......................J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.................John Amundson
Attorney.........................A. R. Holston
Sheriff........................Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate...................C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..................A. A. Lommen
Surveyor............................O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.......................W. H. Averill
Coroner..........................Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District........... John E. Oppegaard
Second District...................Anton Linden
Third District......................M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District....................C. P. Demers
Fifth District....................Robt. Anderson

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger,	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem.	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christiauson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onsted,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me. W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

For Rent.

The Schraeder livery barn on Main street. Apply to Mrs. E. D. Schraeder at the store on Main street. [46-47]

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Swickley Penn.: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhœa for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine.

P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Do you want some dress goods, flannels, skirtings, sheeting, yarns, linens or notions, carpets and draperies, go to the New York Store. Never before was there such a large stock of goods sold so cheap.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the factory cost of freight added.

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—Hood's cures.

CITY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting to Appoint Judges and Designate Polling Places for City Election.

Sudden Death of A. D. Morris Sunday Night—His Body Taken to Canada.

The Union Temperance Meeting—C. H. Saake as an Inventor—Matrimonial Prizes, Etc.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall, on Friday evening, March 10th, 1893:

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen absent, Walker.

Call of mayor read.

At a special meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 10th day of March, 1893, Alderman Childs offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey:

Resolved, That the following named persons be and are hereby appointed as judges of election for the respective election districts of said city:

First ward—I. U. Jennings, F. Anderson, L. Fontaine.

Second ward—J. E. Morrisey, J. Monroe, A. C. Schmidt.

Third ward—W. E. Walker, M. R. Brown, C. H. Mix.

Fourth ward—F. Jerome, E. M. Walsh, M. Lally.

Fifth ward—E. D. Childs, R. G. Marlette, W. F. Hitchcock.

For the charter election of said city, to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of April, 1893, and the following places are hereby established as polling places of said election, to-wit:

First ward—City hall.

Second ward—McKenzie building, on Second street.

Third ward—Commercial hotel sample room.

Fourth ward—St. Louis hotel sample room.

Fifth ward—E. D. Childs' Co. office.

Upon the call of the ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative, none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 10th day of March, 1893.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 10th day of March, 1893.

Attest: WM. ANGLIM, Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Sudden Death.

A. D. Morris died at his rooms in the McKinnon block at 1 o'clock a. m. on Monday. He had been confined to his bed but a few days with an attack of erysipelas and the announcement early on Monday morning came as a clap of thunder from a clear sky, as but few knew that he was dangerously sick. Mr. Morris came to this city some years ago and went into the jewelry business with his brother Thomas, finally disposing of his interest in the store and going to Minot where he engaged in the jewelry business with a branch store at Devils Lake. When Tom went to Superior two or three years since Dunc came to Crookston and engaged in business and has been so engaged every since. He was a valuable member of the Crookston fire department always on deck ready for any duty however arduous and was one of its most efficient members. He was 31 years old and leaves a wife, an aged mother and two brothers to mourn his loss. His brother Jack, arrived on Wednesday morning to escort the remains to Goderich, Canada, for interment.

The Temperance Meeting.

The Congregational church was crowded to the altar steps last Sunday evening, the occasion being the Union temperance meeting. Rev. O. H. Elmer discussed the temperance question, and the services were conducted by Revs. McDonald, Squier and Smith. Mr. Elmer had prepared some figures and his chief point was to show the enormous amount of money annually spent for liquor, as compared with other items of expense in this country. The annual consumption of liquor in this nation, he said, was $1,550,000,000, the capital of all the national banks in this country was $667,000,000, there was invested in manufactories in this country $4,000,000,000, and in railroads $5,000,000,000. After several other comparisons and deductions in regard to the drink bill of the nation, the reverend gentleman came down to the liquor question in the city of Crookston. He found twenty-one saloons in operation and he figured that it required $39,360 to run those saloons one year and give each proprietor a salary of $400. This sum did not represent the amount spent here for liquor, it was simply a minimum estimate of the actual expense of conducting them. The cost of maintaining our public schools was $16,670 per year, and an approximate of the cost of our eleven churches he placed at $10,200. Therefore the cost of maintaining the saloons exceeded the cost of the schools and churches by $12,490. The amount spent for liquor would probably reach $100,000. These are cold indisputable facts, and while he had no remedy to propose, he said he wanted the people to think over these figures. He also referred to the coming city election, and wanted the voters to impress upon the candidate for mayor that he is expected, when elected, to enforce the laws and the city ordinances.

Mr. Elmer made a good, practical business talk—the kind that appeals to the people—and not one of those windy, rhetorical efforts which are sometimes heard, and are simply a repeated denunciation of the "damnable traffic."

At the close of Rev. Elmer's discourse, J. G. McGrew addressed the audience briefly, stating that the legislature should be petitioned to enact a law making saloon-keepers liable for damages when a person was injured from the effects of liquor sold by the saloon-keeper after being forbidden to sell liquor to said person.

City Convention.

A city convention for the City of Crookston is hereby called to convene at the city hall in the City of Crookston at 8 o'clock p. m. on Monday March 20th 1893 for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices:

Mayor.
One alderman at large.
City Treasurer.
City Clerk.
Assessor.
Two Justices of the Peace.

Two Constables, to be voted for at the charter election to be held in the City of Crookston April 4th, 1893. Each ward shall be entitled to delegates in said convention as follows:

First Ward, 6.
Second Ward, 5.
Third Ward, 4.
Fourth Ward, 7.
Fifth Ward, 2.

The basis of representation fixed is one delegates at large for each ward and one additional for each 50 votes or fraction thereof cast for governor at the November 1892 election.

The caususes in the different wards for electing delegates and nominating ward aldermen are recommended to be held at 8 o'clock p. m. on Saturday March 18th, 1893, and the ward committees are requested to at once give notice of the place of holding the caucuses which place where practicable should be the usual place where caucuses have been held.

Dated March 15th 1893.

H. E. COOKE,
E. D. CHILDS,
JOHN R. MCKINNON,
J. E. MORRISEY,
T. H. BJOIN,
F. FOURNET,
R. J. MONTAGUE.
City central committee for citizens party.

Election in Crookston Township.

The following ticket was elected Tuesday in the township of Crookston:

Supervisors—Chas. Regimbal Chairman, John A. Wyand, William Heldrich.

Town Clerk—E. O. Flanders.

Treasurer—Joseph Sauve.

Assessor—Arnold Webster, Jr.

Justices of the Peace—R. N. Cochrane, Peter Cornelius.

Constables—M. Langevin, Wm. Young.

Overseers of Highways—1st district—Joseph Gouche, 2nd district—S Langevin, 3rd district—E. O. Flanders, 4th district—J. A. Wyand.

It was voted to raise $200 for revenue funds, $200 for road and bridge, and $80 for interest on bonds. E. O. Flanders' house was designated as the place for holding the town meeting in 1894. It was also voted to prohibit all herding of cattle in the township, and to prohibit the driving of the city herd on the highways of the township. The fees of township offices were raised to $2.00 per day.

DISTRICT COURT.

Resume of the Proceedings Since our Last Issue, and a Review of Some of the Cases.

The "Horse Case" the Most Important, and two Days Were Consumed in Trying it.

The Judge Compelled to Adjourn Court With a Great Deal of Unfinished Business.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 8TH.

The first case tried was that of Fred Sweatt vs O. B. Valtinson—a suit on a promissory note. A verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $1125.64. A. A. Miller appeared for plaintiff and E. M. Stanton for defendant.

The case of Addie B. Hunt et al vs Pierce & Kelsey was a suit brought by the wife of the editor of the McIntosh News to stop foreclosure proceedings instituted by the defendants to recover on a note and mortgage given by the aforesaid Hunt. It seems that previous to engaging in the newspaper business Hunt occupied his spare time in tilling the soil, and while thus occupied he bought a threshing outfit. When there was but $200 remaining unpaid on Mr. Hunt's note, an agent of the Minneapolis Harvester works went to McIntosh to appoint an agent in that place and also to collect Hunt's note. Hunt put himself forward as a suitable man for the agency, but the agent told him the company would never accept him as their agent unless he fixed up his past due paper. This Hunt did by giving a mortgage on a lot in McIntosh and on some wheat. A blank contract was filled out and sent to the company for their approval. But they failed to approve it, thinking perhaps that Hunt wasn't the proper kind of a man to represent them. Hunt paid a portion of the note, and had the balance extended. When that finally became due he failed to pay it, and the company started foreclosure proceedings through Pierce & Kelsey. Hunt then asked Pierce & Kelsey to stop proceedings, throw off the costs, and he would pay it by a certain date. His request was granted and an agent of the company came up to settle. When he got to Crookston, he offered to sell the note to Pierce & Kelsey at a slight discount and thus save him a trip to McIntosh. Thinking Hunt was a man of his word this firm bought the note, but were never able to collect it, and started foreclosure proceedings again. After giving security on the aforesaid lot, Hunt had built a house on it, and his wife brought suit against Pierce & Kelsey to stop the foreclosure proceedings, claiming the property as her own. There seemed to be but two issues in the case, and they were outlined and given to the jury. The questions involved were:—First, was there a contract as alleged in the complaint entered into by and between W. G. Hunt and the Minneapolis Harvester Works for the sale of machinery for said company at McIntosh and vicinity for season of 1889? Second:—Did such a contract form the sole consideration for the making and delivering of the note and mortgage described in the complaint? To the first question the jury answered "Yes." and to the second they answered "No." A. R. Holston appeared for Hunt, and W. Watts for defendant.

Robert Casmey vs. James McGory was a suit for $400 damages which the plaintiff claimed were caused by the defendant diverting or stopping the water from flowing along the road which separated their farms. Said farms are in Section 32 near Buffington station. The jury found a verdict of $100 for plaintiff. A stay of 30 days was granted. W. Watts for plaintiff and A. A. Miller for defendant.

THURSDAY MARCH 9TH.

Yellow Medicine County Bank vs O. J. Tagley et al was probably the most interesting one of the term. It was an action brought by the Yellow Medicine County Bank of Granite Falls, Minnesota, to recover on one of a series of three notes owned by said bank. The history of the case is briefly as follows: Clancy Bros. of Merriam Park, with the broad and philanthropic view of improving the breed of horses in and around Erskine, induced about 20 farmers in that vicinity to take a share of $100 each in a stallion (It might be stated that one of these farmers testified that all the live stock he had was a yoke of oxen.) The horse was delivered to the farmers, they put their names to the papers, which they claimed were three notes for $33.33 each, payable in one, two and three years. The note turns up now to be an $800 note, with two or three small sums endorsed on the back. The case was stubbornly fought from beginning to end. About two days were taken up with this case, but the jury took about fifteen minutes only to bring in a verdict in favor of the defendants. The case may go to the Supreme Court. A. A. Miller for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendant.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH.

Samuel H. Bearns vs. John Chillback was an appeal case. Bearns sues defendant for something like $210. $46.00 was for work done for defendant, of which the defendant admitted $36.00 of it to be correct. They had entered into a contract for cutting and pressing hay during last summer. Shortly after the season was over for cutting they had some talk about selling out their respective shares of hay, one to the other and Chillback finally said he would give Bearns $150 for his share. Meeting Bearns a few days after he offered him his note but Bearns would not accept it unless it was bankable. The matter dropped, and shortly after the hay or nearly all of it went up in smoke. Bearns sued to recover. A verdict of $40 was given for the defendant. Wm. Watts for plaintiff and E. P. Pierce and Ed. George for defendant.

The case of Cleophia Pori against Hypolite Pori, of Wylie, Minn., was an action for divorce. Drunkenness and inhuman treatment on the part of the husband was the ground for the action of separation. The court allowed an order to be issued granting the request, and gave the plaintiff the care of the three younger children, aged 13, 15 and 18. E. M. Stanton for plaintiff, no appearance for defendant.

As Judge Ives had to go to Moorhead on Sunday night to finish the adjourned term there, and being unable to get anyone to finish the term here, court adjourned sine die.

During the term several Yankees were manufactured out of former citizens of Norway and Sweden.

Obituary.

We clip the following notice from San Antonio (Texas) Daily News:

John Blacklaw McLaren was born October 31, 1851, at Perth, Canada; married Margaret Jeannette Gray, at Ontario, Canada, March 6, 1878, and removed the same year to Crookston, Minn., where he has since lived. December 25, 1892, he came to San Antonio, an invalid, and after a long illness, surrounded by wife and friends, died of consumption March 7, 1893, at 820 Avenue C. A wife and 5 small children mourn the loss of a devoted husband and a kind and indulgent father. He was a highly respected citizen and an honored member of Crookston Lodge No. 141, A. F. and A. M., Crookston, Minn., and Pearson Chapter, No. 41, R. A. M., St. Paul, Minn. His remains will be taken to Niagara, N. D., for interment.

Land Contests.

The timber-culture contest of Johannes I. Rostad vs. Samuel F. Johnson is being tried at the land office today. The land is in town 142, range 43, Becker county.

On March 23rd the tree-claim contest of Eric S. Peterson vs. Ludvig Arneson, will be heard in the local land office. The land in dispute is in this county, in town 153, range 45.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending March 13th 1893.

Blue, Dan	Erickson, Gust
Gagnon, Alfred	Matheman, Ed
Melgaard, H. L.	Stewart, Hutchie
Scott, R. W.	

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Sells for Cash.

Charles Vine has adopted the cash system at his meat markets and also adopted cash prices. He sells the choicest cuts at lowest rates—and sells for cash only. Markets on Broadway and Second street. [48-tf]

The sale at the New York Store will not last forever so don't put off your shopping too long—you might get left—and that would make you feel bad.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

TOM'S STRATEGY.

By HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS.

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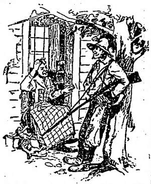
CHAPTER I.



"Set down. How yer do, Unc' Torm?"

"Wha' yer gwine to do wi' dat gun?" It was Tempy Taylor who propounded that question, and she did it in a tone of voice that would have attracted anybody's attention. She was a tall, heavy, masculine woman of some two hundred odd pounds, and as she straightened up over the washtub under the chinabery tree at the end of her cabin she was indeed a formidable looking figure. Her great black, muscular arms drooped toward the scrubbing board that reclined in the tub, and her hands grasped a wet garment upon which she had been expending some of her prodigious strength. The person addressed was a small old man whose face was pretty well covered with a gray, kinky beard. He nervously shifted the weapon he bore—an ancient muzzle loading fowling piece, with a wire wrapped stock and reed ramrod, and affected an easy, conciliatory manner.

"Des' gwine down yander on de crick. Ole buck rabbit down dere ev'y day 'bout dis time. 'Spec' he oughter be en de pan time Mammy Jo' git heah en de morndin." The voice was drawling and childlike in its modulations. He struck the right chord, and very skillfully. Mammy Jo' was the mother of the amazon at the tub, and had sent word of her intended visit. The little old man moved off slowly, with a peculiar shuffling motion. "Dat 'possum mighty fine back yander," he ventured, with a motion of his head toward the cabin, "but 'tain't gwine ter las' all day."

As he passed on, his ear waited for a harsh summons, but heard only the mutterings of his spouse when she plunged a little more vigorously into her work. The little strip of pine woods toward which his face was turned seemed to approach at a snail's pace only, but he was afraid to change the gait he had chosen. As he stepped at last into the friendly cover of the trees he stole a backward glance over his shoulder, and then abruptly quickened his motions. At the same instant his whole manner changed, and when presently he heard his name echo through the wood, borne upon the imperative tones of a pair of prodigious female lungs, he laughed aloud and held on his way. The woman at the tub talked to herself.

"Mighty takin on 'bout Mammy Jo' all er sudd'n. Mammy Jo'! Mammy Jo'! Heap he kyre 'bout Mammy Jo'," she laughed scornfully. "Better be out en dat patch pick'n cott'n or en dem peas. Ef hit wuz lef' ter him dat steer go 'long ter town ter be sold 'stidder de cott'n bag. I know him; he can't fool me. Gi' 'im time an he go skipp'n 'bout over yonner at de Stillson place, de lyin little debbil." She gave the shirt of her absent lord a vicious wring, as if she felt him in it, and lifted up her voice, obeying a sudden impulse:

"You Torm!" There was no reply except a few echoes that mocked her. "He heah me," she continued, resuming her labors, and then she resumed, too, the thread of her reverie. "'Morndin, Sis' Lizer; how yo' he'th terday, ma'am? Morndin, Sis' Chloey; I hope yer feelin berry well, ma'am.'" She imitated the insinuating, childlike tones of her absent spouse and repeated her scornful laugh. "Nex' time I heah 'bout 'im gwine over deir I'll bre'k ev'y bone en 'is triflin hide."

But Tom was thinking no longer of his industrious and indignant spouse. He was rapidly moving along the new line of departure from home and the haunts of the buck rabbit in the creek bottom. He had a slight limp, caused by a bale of cotton rolling against his leg when he was young, and as he trotted along his funny little figure bobbing up and down caused the powder horn under his arm and the shot gourd to swing out and collide fiercely.

A couple of miles glided away thus, when suddenly out from under his feet a rabbit scurried a few yards away, and pricking up his ears looked back at the rude disturber of his afternoon ramble. Tom brought the gun down across his knee, cocked it successfully, the hammer going back half a circle with three distinct clicks, rested it for a moment against a tree, aimed long and carefully and pulled the trigger. There was a deafening explosion; the little old man staggered back six feet, the muzzle of his gun dropped to the ground, and the rabbit sprung high in the air, turned a somersault and fell dead. Had there been a witness present he would have observed that the ground about the unfortunate animal was more or less torn up for a space of twenty feet square. Tom rushed in and secured his prize, then carefully reloaded his weapon and resumed his journey.

He had not gone far before a rooster, leading his family among the dead leaves of some scrub oaks, straightened up and uttered an inquiring cackle. At the same instant a hound near at hand gave vent to a prolonged howl, and barking fiercely galloped out toward the newcomer. Tom entered a small clearing where stood a log cabin with a garden at the rear, guarded from a couple of cadaverous looking pigs and the chickens by a split picket fence re-enforced with brush. In the doorway sat a young woman twisting her hair into the tight little rolls which all of the kinky headed race affect under the idea that straight hair will finally result therefrom.

"How yer do, Sis' Chayney? How yo' he'th terday, ma'am?" Tom had reduced his gait, and his voice rose and fell melodiously. The woman laughed, showing a mouthful of dazzling teeth.

"I'm toler'ble. Set down. How yer do, Unc' Torm?"

"Des so so." He laid the rabbit on the single step beside her feet and continued facetiously:

"'Spec' dat rabbit knowed wha' I wuz gwine, an des git right en de way ter come erlong too." The woman laughed again. She stole a look at Tom as she sat up with both hands over her head engaged upon a final knot.

"How 'e know?"

Tom raised his eyebrows and scratched his ear.

"He knowed I warn' gwine home," he said slowly, and meeting the comic look on his face with one of intelligence she threw her head back and gave expression to her mood again. She did not thank him for the gift, but took it up as she rose and turned it over. "Rabbit fat," she said, and laid it on the water bucket shelf just inside. "How yer lef,' Aunt Tempy?"

"She putty well," said Tom carelessly. He was studying the toe of his foot visible through a rift in his well worn brogan. Again the laugh of a woman, this time from the inside of the house, reached him.

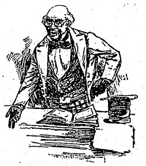
"Tempy gwine ter be heah en dis worl' w'en you an me done gone," she called out. Tom passed his hand over his face and looked as if the idea was not a pleasant one. "Better bring yo' cher enside," added the woman after a few moments, and he complied. Then she began to busy herself straightening things in the simple room, and as she worked the conversation went on.

"Unc' Josh Sims gwine ter preach termorrow," she said. "He come erlong heah des now an he 'low dat he wuz gwine ter turn all de niggers over 'bout heah, 'count er dey debblement."

"Dey es er needin hit," said Tom. "Ef I had er seen 'im I'd er got squar' wid some, sho's you born."

"Oom-hoo! An I reck'n some seen 'im 'fo' now an ten' ter dat 'head er you. Maybe some done got squar' wid ole man Torm." She was passing him as she spoke, and gave him a sharp slap on the jaw.

CHAPTER II.



"Shake off yo' weights!"

When Tom, warned by the sinking sun, set his face homeward, he took a course that would carry him in or about the creek bottom, to which he had ostensibly set out. His way led him by the log church in which a neighborhood preacher or elder held forth every Sunday, except when the famous and eccentric Reverend Joshua Sims visited it, which was three or four times a year. As he approached the edifice, which stood in a pine thicket and boasted of a bush arbor awning in front, he heard the voice of a preacher breaking loudly upon the afternoon calm. Never before had Tom known of a church meeting on Saturday afternoon. It was the time universally claimed by the negroes for town shopping or loafing. He knew of no one recently dead, and besides had any one died that late in the week the body would have been saved until Sunday.

In open mouthed astonishment Tom approached at the side. Sure enough, "preaching" was going on. His first impulse was to enter, but, still suspicious, he placed his eye at a crevice and looked through. There was only one person within the church, and that was the Rev. Joshua Sims. Standing in the pulpit, he was preaching to an imaginary audience the sermon evidently prepared for the next day. Tom squatted down on his haunches, and a broad, comprehensive grin lighted his face as he realized the situation. The speaker thundered over the book lying upon the pulpit, slapping it vigorously from time to time, and walking from side to side.

Half of the Reverend Joshua Sims' success lay in his figure, tempestuous delivery and thrilling tones, and he knew it. The sermon was delivered in a shout, and wherever in a sentence the speaker sought for a word he would prolong the preceding tone with "er-rer." Sometimes saliva from his mouth flew over the pulpit into the vacant auditorium as foam is tossed from a horse's mouth.

Tom had missed the text, and indeed most of the sermon, but this much reached him through the crevice.

"Shake off yo' weights! Shake 'em off! Dey es good ter put on er race horse w'en dey es er trainin 'im, but w'en de time come ter race dey must be shook off. Ef yer gwine ter run er race wid de debble, shake off dem weights, an go et fum de drop er de hat.

"Shake off yo' weights! Shake 'em off! Sister, ef hit's fine clo'es, shake 'em' off! Shake 'em off! Dey ain't no fine clo'es in hebben; de angels don't wear nuthin but de plaines' kine. Yer can't run no race wid er long gown hangin ter yer an er bustle an er hoop erfloppin aroun. Yer can't run no race wid dem sacks an high hats an fedders ter ketch de win an dem high heel shoes er-ketchin en de grass. Shake 'em off! Shake off yo' weights!

"Shake off yo' weights! Shake 'em off, brudders! Yer can't run er race wid de debble an yer full er whisky. Er wise man 'ill take er gourd er spring water at de start an go bar'footed, like Moses roun de bush, an trus' de Lord when 'e want mo' ter run er branch 'cross de road, like he does fur de mule gwine ter town. Shake off de weights! Shake 'em off!

"Shake off yo' weights! How does po' sinner run? He runs wid de weights on, an debble keep right 'long at his heels, so close sinner hear him laugh. Dey trabble 'long tergedder, an bimeby, 'fo' dey gits ter de las' milepos', debble trip up po' sinner an win de race. Shake off yo' weights! Oh, shake 'em off!

"How do de righteous run? He strips off de weights an cuts out. Mos' 'fo' yer know 'e gwine run, 'e done gone, an debble come erlong an find trail so cole 'e don't know wha' good man gone, an 'e win de race. Shake off yo' weights! Yer all got weights, an I'm gwine tell yer 'bout 'em. Deir's sump'n enside already tell yer, but I'm gwine ter tell out loud so ev'ybody know yer been tole." He descended from the pulpit and marched up to the amen corner, still talking. "Here 's Bre'r Dan! Here 's Bre'r Dan! Bre'r Dan got weights, an 'e ain' shake 'em off. What es dem weights' name? Too much corn en 'is crib fur de size er 'is crop! Too much cott'n en 'is crib fur de size er 'is patch! Too many chickens en de pan fur two hens 'an er rooster! Too many shotes erbout Chrismus fur er no sow man. Shake off yo' weights, Bre'r Dan—shake 'em off! Oh, w'at es sech er sinner like? He like er one legged grasshopper, w'a' think 'e es er jumpin somewhar, w'en ev'ybody know 'e jes tu'nnin roun en de road, p'intin er new way ev'y time."

Tom rolled over on the ground outside and kicked his heels in the air, convulsed with laughter. "Somebody done got squar' wid Unc' Dan," he gasped. Then he quickly rose up and glued his eye to the crack again. The preacher was standing with uplifted hands over another imaginary sinner.

"An heah ole Black Aleck! Bre'er Aleck got weights. No chutch on Sunday fur Aleck. Mus' fish tro'tline an hunt squ'r'l. Mus' hoe de gyardin an hunt guinea nes' en de jimsun weeds. Mus' do anythin but heah de Lord's word, 'cept'n' ole Unc' Josh come ter preach. Dem de weights Bre'r Aleck got. Shake 'em off, er-rer! Shake 'em off! Oh, w'at es sech er sinner like? He like er las' yer wasp en er spider web—holler an dry, an 'is wings won't flop no mo'.

"An heah es Bre'r Clay! Heah es my dear Bre'r Clay! Bre'r Clay got weights. W'at kind er weights 'e tryin ter run wid? Lazy weights. Won't work cott'n patch, won't work tater patch, won't work collurd patch, won't work nowhar. O Lord! did anybody ever see er lazy man win er race? 'T ain't gwine ter he'p yer, Bre'r Clay, ter put on dem good clo'es heah an say 'Amen,' an 'Bless de King,' an 'He'p Lord!' loud 'n anybody ef yer lef' de ole 'ooman an de chillun ter work all de week. Shake off de weights, Bre'r Clay! Shake 'em off! Oh, w'at es sech er sinner like? He like er tadpole en er mud puddl' w'at done dry up 'fo' time come fur 'im ter drop 'is tail an be er frog."

Tom went over on the ground while Black Aleck was being dealt with, and he was too weak with laughter to sit up during the time devoted to Clay. Presently he heard:

"An heah Sis' Tilly! Heah es dear Sis' Tilly. Wa't es Sis' Tilly's weights? She got weights ter shake off. She run roun tellin tales on oth'r 'oomen's husbun's"—

"Ooom-hoo!"

Tom cocked his head up as he uttered this assenting exclamation and listened.

"An she scole"—

"Dat's right!"

"An mek troubl' ev'ywhar she go."

"Somebody done got squar' wid Aun' Tilly." Tom ducked his head down and rolled over again.

"Shake 'em off, deah sister! Sh[illegible] 'em off! Oh, w'at es sech er sinner like? She like er cockleburr en de tail uv er dry cowhide an gone ter markit—no good heah an no good deir.

"An heah Bre'r Torm!" The preacher was right over the crevice, and his voice sounded like thunder in the ears of the startled eavesdropper outside. "Little Bre'r Torm. He tryin ter run wid big weights. W'at es Bre'r Torm's weights? He heah ter see dis 'ooman, an yonder ter see dat 'ooman; fus' one way an den ernudder, an er wife down yonner home t'ink 'e gone huntin ev'y time 'e take 'is gun."

A horrible groan broke from the lips of the trembling man without, and a cold sweat started forth all over him. In a frenzy of terror he raised himself to his knees and brought the old gun to full cock. Then realizing what he was doing he returned the hammer to a safer place with feverish anxiety. The Reverend Joshua Sims heard nothing but his own voice. "Shake 'em off, Bre'r Torm! Shake 'em off! Yer can't run no race wid dem weights er-hangin on yer. Oh, w'at es sech er sinner like? He like er snake en de grass, an fus' t'ing 'e know 'e gwine ter lan en de fire wid 'is back broke."

Tom's hilarity was all gone. If that sermon was preached on the morrow he might not literally land in the fire with his back broke, but his back would suffer until the sensations would make it appear so. He left almost as suddenly as his mirth. Gliding into the woods he made his way to the bend in the road; then, as if struck with a new idea, stopped short and took a seat on a stump. In an attitude of profound reflection he waited until, having finished his sermon, the preacher came down the road with great dignity. When he reached the vicinity of the little man the latter started suddenly, looked over his shoulder, and an affable and delighted expression dawned upon his face.

"How do yer do, Bre'r Sims? Lord, I wuz des er-sayin how I 'u'd like ter see Bre'r Sims, an heah 'e come er-walkin right erlong." By this time he was up and shaking the newcomer's hand.

"Wha' yer gwine dis time er day?" The Reverend Joshua returned the greeting, but with less demonstration.

"Well, I wuz er-gwine down ter Sis' Thomson's."

"Wha' dat!" Tom threw up both hands in well affected astonishment. "Man, night ketch yer 'fo' yer git half way deir! No, sah; yer come erlong wid me. Tempy'll be proud ter see Bre'r Sims, an I 'spect by now dat possum w'at wuz er-cookin 'while back done got done." Tom laughed and slapped his companion on the back. The Reverend Joshua Sims was a large, heavy man, with a round, full jaw and a well fed look. It really mattered little to him where he spent the night, and the possum decided the point. He suffered himself to be led off. Tom, having got himself well under way, continued gayly:

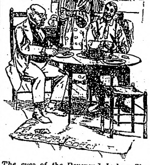
"I knowed dat possum up ter sump'n. Las' night de rooster call me ter run deir quick. Bre'r Possum was squattin en de henhous' des like 'e been sont fur an come, an heah 'tis." Tom wagged his head sagaciously. "Oomp! Ef I c'u'd des jump Bre'r Rabbit now, 'spect he'd he'p bre'kfus' mightily." And he began to peer around with a great show of eagerness.

"Didn't yer shoot erwhile back? Heah somebody over yonner 'bout Sis' Chayney's."

Tom shook his head. "'Spect dat wuz one dem Gillus boys. Dey all time bangin way over deir. When Tom shoot, sump'n gwine hang 'bout 'is clo'es." He lifted the gun quickly and sighted it toward a clump of bushes, then took it down.

"Dat mullein leaf down deir fool me. Look mighty like er molly cott'n." But Brother Sims plodded along behind the loquacious little man—his mind on other things again.

CHAPTER III.



The eyes of the Reverend Joshua Sims danced.

Tempy received the pair graciously. She was a devout church woman on Sundays. Like most negro women she had infinite respect for preachers, and this respect in the case of the Reverend Joshua Sims was mixed with something of fear, for his methods in the pulpit were exceedingly pointed and personal, as has perhaps been gathered, and ridicule has a disastrous effect upon ignorant people. She vied with Tom in attentions to the shepherd. One placed a chair near the door; the other brought a gourd of water. One took his hat and Bible; the other got him a fan. Presently there came a lull in their ministrations, for the reason that there was nothing left to be done for the guest. Then Tom plucked the sleeve of his life partner at an opportune moment and glided out the back door behind the chicken house.

Puzzled by this demonstration Tempy looked out after him. Presently she saw his head thrust out and his features working mysteriously. She took a pan in her hand, as if on some domestic mission, and went behind the chicken house also. Tom straightened up his little body and looked her full in the face. Her mountain of flesh loomed above him, but his assumption of a common danger had made him bold.

"Put dat possum on de table, Tempy," he said in a tragic whisper.

"W'at I gwine ter put Mamma Jo's possum on table fur?" In her surprise and indignation she did not trouble herself to subdue her voice. Tom grasped her with both hands.

"Sh-h-h-h!" he said. "Don't let 'im heah, Tempy," and his voice was just audible, while his features shifted themselves as under the pressure of some great emotion. "I wuz er-comin 'long by de chutch des now an Bre'r Sims wuz en deir er-preachin by hisse'f, er-gittin ready fur termorrer. He dess gi' de niggers de wuss raspin y' ever heah—Dan an Clay an Aleck an Sis' Tilly"— A low chuckle escaped from Tempy's lips.

"Needn' laugh. He tech on you too."

"W'at 'e say 'bout me?"

Tempy bristled up, but instantly looked around as if afraid of being heard.

"Sh-h-h-h! He gi' yer fits. Can't tell w'at 'e did say. Somebody been tellin lies 'bout yer, sho'. He ain't say nuthin 'bout me, but 'e gi' yer de wuss sort er name fur lyin an er-tarkin roun"—

"Be deir in one minute!" Tom elevated his voice as if he heard the Reverend Joshua Sims calling. "Put dat possum on table, Tempy." Snatching up an armful of wood he went in, tossed it down noisily on the fireplace and joined his guest in the broad passageway between the two rooms of the little home.

Half an hour later the three sat down to eat. There was a scarcity of crockery, and there were only two forks, and all had to drink water from a single gourd that hung by the bucket, but this did not lessen their enjoyment of the meal. There was plenty of hot, "crackling" bread, great generous pones that crumbled under the eager fingers of the men; and there was the possum warmed over, with its halo of baked sweet potatoes and all as brown as a partridge's back.

The eyes of the Reverend Joshua Sims danced at the sight of this dish, and when, having quartered the animal, Tom gave him a ham and poured the rich brown gravy lavishly over all, a happier man could not have been found. Between his attacks upon the tempting dish he began to tell of his adventure some weeks before at a baptizing. He had undertaken to put Sis' Tilly Hunter under the water, when she caught him around the legs, and over they both went. The elders pulled Tilly out by the heels, and Tilly pulled him. Tom laughed loudly and slapped himself on the legs, and ever and anon he would lay down his knife, and, overcome with the recollection of the scene, repeat the performance.

"Bre'r Sims," he exclaimed to Tempy between his paroxysms, "es mighty hard ter beat." Tempy, too, simulated a great laugh, but with poor success.

What raconteur is not moved by the success of his stories? Stimulated by the unstinted applause, the Reverend Joshua Sims was stirred to further endeavors.

"Bre'r Torm," he said, after a long pull at the pitcher of persimmon beer that Tempy had remembered to fetch, "sump'n happ'n las' ye'r en de drought dat beat dat. I wuz er baptizin Bre'r Dick Simins, an de crik wuz mighty low, lemme tell yer, 'cause hit hadn' rain fur nigh onter eighty days, and Bre'r Dick said de worl wuz er gittin ready to burn up, an so 'e wanter come inter de chutch. De water wuz dat low we had ter dam up de crik, an den we tuk Bre'r Dick en, an Bre'r Jerry Toler an me try ter put 'im unner. Bre'r Dick wuz er might' big man, an de water did n' 'zactly git up over 'is stumick. Now yer know er man got ter go clean unner 'fo' 'is sins wash' erway, an Bre'r Jerry 'lowed dat ef 'is stumick staid out all de sins gwine ter stick right deir—des like fleas come up on er dog's head w'en he go in de water. Well, sah, w'en Bre'r Jerry see dat stickin up deir 'e put bof han's on hit an bear down hard. Bre'r Dick wuz hol'n 'is bref deir, an w'en 'e git Bre'r Jerry's weight 'e blow water way up yonner an say 'Poo-oo-oo!' an 'is foots an head pop out. Bre'r Jerry put 'is foots back an I shove 'is head unner; den 'is stumick come out ergin. Den Bre'r Jerry mash down, an Bre'r Dick say, 'Pooh!' and pop up 'is head and 'is foots des like 'e did fus' time. Somebody on de bank yell out, 'Tu'n him over,' an we gi' 'im er roll, but, bless yo' soul, 'is back rose up like er fiddle, an by dis time Bre'r Dick wuz mighty nigh full er water an de dam done broke."

Tom was ducking his head about under the table and screaming with laughter, and the Reverend Joshua Sims stopped to join in. Tempy was waving back and forth in her chair, clapping her hands every time her head came down. Then Tom gasped for breath, and clutched his guest by the shoulder, turning an appealing glance upon him.

"Hush, Bre'r Sims—hush!"

"Now, wuz Bre'r Dick baptiz 'cordin ter de doctrun, er wuz 'e not? Some sez yes, an some sez no, 'cause deir nebber wuz er time w'en some er 'im wasn' showin, but Bre'r Dick say"—

"W'at 'e say?" Tom gasped out the question.

"He cussed and say he ain' gwine ter try hit any mo', an dat settle hit wid me. Ef Bre'r Dick had er had 'is sins wash' erway he 'u'd er been full er de speret er righteousness, an not cussin mad."

The last vestige of opossum, the last sop of gravy and the last swallow of persimmon beer had disappeared down the throat of the distinguished guest when the party went forth under the china tree and found seats. The moonlight lay soft upon the cotton field—a silvered silence under which only the crickets and a single mocking bird tried to give a concert. Tom brought out a corncob pipe for the preacher and shaved him tobacco from a plug, and Tempy brought a coal of fire in the hollow of her hand from the kitchen. The itinerant held forth for an hour upon many subjects, but never to a more attentive and appreciative audience. When at last they lay down to sleep Tom's sides really ached, and a ready made smile clung to his face until far into the night. Even after it vanished it returned dream summoned and occupied from time to time its old familiar place.

Next day the personal rebuke of the preacher burst like a thunderstorm upon his hearers. Dan was crushed. Aleck let his head go down upon his hands. Clay slipped out of the door as soon as public attention was drawn from him and went home. Tilly crouched behind the bench and hid herself. Few of all the adults there escaped the lash. But Tom leaned back against the wall with his eyes half closed and Tempy by his side. A peaceful smile was upon his face—the smile that went to bed with him the night before. When Dan was scored he said softly, "Come back ter de fold, Bre'r Dan; come back." To Aleck he murmured dreamily, "Face de light! Face de light!" And when Clay received punishment, from the lips of the serene little fellow floated, "Sinner, tu'n; why will yer die?—why will yer die?"

When the Reverend Joshua Sims came in front of his former host a close observer might have noticed that the latter's half shut eyes fell a little closer and his thin sides filled out with a prolonged breath, but as the preacher passed on the eyelids slowly lifted again, the sides sank gently and something like the restful sigh of a cow when she lies down floated out from the half parted lips of the devout little man.

THE END.

Knew the Soil.

There is a little story of Professor Huxley. During a walking tour he once missed his way owing to the darkness of the night. He walked on for some distance, and meeting with no other person of whom he could make inquiries he suddenly stopped, took up a handful of earth from the road, lit a match and said triumphantly, "Uxbridge!"—London Tit-Bits.

A Child's "Reason Why."

"Tell me, mother, did grandmother lose her teeth a long time ago—a very, very long time ago?"

"Why do you ask such a question?"

"Because, mother, dear—because, you see, when I know—why, then, I shan't ask you again."—Le Gaulois.

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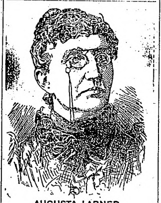

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MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale dated February 5th, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on February 15th, 1890, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 530, whereby Ephraim Audette and Philanise Audette his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Security Trust Company, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section ten, in township one hundred and fifty north, of range forty-five west, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of, $547.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
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Montague & Bucklen,
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IN PROBATE COURT.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk:—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 23d, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Stener Knutson deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Elias Steenerson of the County of Polk representing, among other things, that Stener Knutson, late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1891, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Elias Steenerson granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday the 25th day of March A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 23rd day of February A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[46-48] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated June 10th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on June 21st, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 17, whereby Knud Johnsen and Guri Johnsen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to T. E. Penney, mortgagee, all that tract of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows: The southwest quarter of section nine, in township one hundred and forty-nine north, of range forty west, containing 160 acres more or less, excepting therefrom two acres in the southwest corner of said section, which excepted part is used for a church and cemetery, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $442, being the amount of the principal secured by said mortgage, with interest thereon and the taxes for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee, with interest thereon from the date of such payment. Said mortgage and the debt secured thereby were duly assigned by an instrument in writing bearing date September 8th, 1887, by said mortgagee to George Parker, and said assignment was on September 13th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in book 23 of mortgages, on page 241.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

GEORGE PARKER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Montague & Bucklen,
Attorneys for Assignee.
[47-1] Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9, 1893]
[Last publication April 20, 1893]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, dated November 21st, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, on November 24th 1890, in book 49 of mortgages on page 208, whereby Bertha Rundhaug, formerly Bertha Iverson, and Torgrim O. Rundhaug, her husband, mortgagors, mortgaged to Martin Lally, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter and lot six, all in section six in Township one hundred and forty-nine of range forty-two, containing 78 and 72-100 acres, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $158.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a.m., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

MARTIN LALLY,
Mortgagee.
Montague & Bucklen,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

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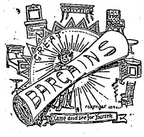

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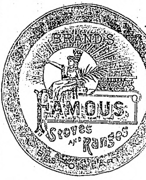

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N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

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THERE will be no extra session of congress. So says the executive.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has intimated that those who held office during his former administration should be disqualified from holding office again. He is not in favor of two terms—except as it applies to himself.

THE government crop report shows that the proportion of wheat on hand is 26.2 per cent of the last crop. This is the smallest percentage on hand for 10 years, and it is thought that the price of wheat will take an upward tendency soon, and get back to where it belongs.

THE friends and admirers of Gov. McKinley have come to his rescue by raising $90,000 for the governor, and none of his or his wife's property will be touched. There were 40,000 contributors, and most of the money was raised by one-dollar contributions. This money will go to redeem the paper which the governor endorsed for a friend of his who failed.

AN unusual precedent has been established by the Minneapolis City Council. Without bringing any charges against their presiding officer, they voted to depose him and elected another alderman as their chairman. Should this rule hold good, presiding officers are liable to be deposed every time they make a ruling distasteful to a majority of the board.

THE Kansas populists who elected Jerry Simpson because of his simplicity of manner and his alleged interest in the common people must have been surprised when reading the account of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. Their sockless chieftain was right in it with the best of 'em and Mrs. Simpson is described as wearing "black velvet, point lace and diamonds."

THE JOURNAL has received a copy of the division bill that Hunt and others spent all winter incubating. We see nothing incendiary in its provisions, but are of the opinion that the number of voters required to call an election—(only 15 per cent of the legal voters being necessary,) is too small. But after all said and done it appears to be a very innocent document compared with what we had been led to expect.

THE dyed-in-the-wool democrats are wishing that Stevenson was president instead of Cleveland. The latter is too slow in "turning the rascals out," and Stevenson's well-known policy in this direction endears him to all democratic office-seekers, and he will be a strong candidate for the presidency in 1896. It is said by his friends that there wouldn't be a republican in office a month after Adlai was inaugurated as president.

WHEN boss Doran of St. Paul suggested to President Cleveland that Lewis Baker be given the Brazilian mission, Grover inquired: "Baker! Baker! Who is this man Baker?" Mr. Baker thought at one time that his distinguished services as democratic national committeeman for Minnesota, and as editor of the St. Paul Globe, would have given him the privilege of distributing a large share of the patronage of this state. But it seems Grover don't even know him. During the late campaign Baker supplied the brains and Doran disbursed the funds.

SOME of our legislators are worried about the deliberate manner Governor Nelson has of considering all bills sent him. He reads every bill over carefully and thoroughly understands every paragraph before he signs it. It has been the custom of other governors to sign all seemingly unimportant or local measures without considering them. Governor Nelson is opposed to the manner in which the legislature is trying to evade the constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation, by passing special bills in a general form, and to guard against this is one reason for his watchfulness.

THAT legislature junket that we have heard so much about resolved itself down to senator Jay LeDue, from the senate and J. J. Furlong from the house. Only for the stand taken by Governor Nelson the whole shooting-match, including all of the state officers would have gone off to Chicago, to the neglect of their duties at home and the tax-payers would have to pay the fiddler. Governor Nelson did not think it right to saddle this useless expense upon the people and he had the manliness to decline to subject them to this extra expense. He is for the best interests of the people first, last and all the time.

THE Bismark Tribune gives the following account of the dissolution of the house of the North Dakota legislature:

The last speech of the session was made by Mr. Hurley. The governor had locked up and gone, the secretary's lights were out, the tread of senatorial feet might have been heard on the stairway. Mr. Strom had for hours tried in vain to secure consideration for Johnson's senate bill No. 253 only to be crowed aside by rules which his friends were not strong enough to suspend. At last they consulted and the bill was taken up. Hurley undertook to make a set speech which should crowd it over the time set for adjournment. Some one had stopped the clock. One by one the members gathered up their files of bills and other plunder and passed on. Hurley was still talking. At last the roll was called. Hurley explained his vote. The members still passed on with their plunder. A quorum did not vote. Senate bill 253 died with the last coffering gasp of the legislature of 1893.

THE legislatures of Washington, Wyoming & Montana, after being in session 60 days, and transacting scarcely any business whatever, adjourned without electing a United States senator, and North Dakota just escaped the same result by about ten days. If this don't give the people of those states an object lesson in favor of electing United States senators by a vote of the people then nothing under heaven will. When a legislature, which is elected to enact laws for the benefit of the people, will spend 60 days and thousands of dollars, wrangling over the choice of a senator—and then not elect one—nor enact any laws—it is time that the people took the senatorial election out of the hands of the legislatures. The present system is a farce—and an expensive one at that. The people—the dear people—have no more voice in the selection of a senator than they had in the question of a treaty with Hawaii.

AT the National Encampment at Washington last fall, the writer was attending a camp fire in one of the tents when one of the speakers recited an original poem on the army mule. It caused a great deal of comment, and James McElroy, the editor of the National Tribune, being present promised to get it and give it to the boys in the Tribune, but we failed to see it there and last week we found it in the Fergus Falls Journal. So we give it for the benefit of old vets, every one of whom will be able to appreciate it:

THE ARMY MULE.

I sing of the mule, of the Grand Army mule,
The butt of all and yet nobody's fool;
A four-footed Solon, who knew his own mind
And wisely kept part of his foresight behind.

A general guarding his forces from fear
By keeping a ba'tery close to his rear;
A strategist keeping his plans under cover
By marching one way and fighting the other.

A tactician of whom we all will agree
That he taught the whole world, including
Hardee,
The science of meeting the battle's fierce brunt
By swinging his rear quickly 'round to the front.

A musician of note, who never was paid,
Tho' he led every charge of the Hard-tack
brigade;
A song-bird wearing his wings on his head,
A player of bones when we thought he was dead;
The only recruit wearing Uncle Sam's brand,
Whose heels were drum-sticks and his head a
brass band.

Wheat Prices.

The editor of the Delano Eagle has made a study of the wheat question and says:

"There is more or less speculation going on just now as to whether or not it will pay to put in much wheat this coming season. The price of this cereal has been so low this winter that it must have been discouraging to the bonanza wheat farmers of the northwest, more so even than to the small farmer in other parts. The year's product is therefore likely to be less than in either of the two preceding years. Prices ranged so low that even with good crops it proved unprofitable to the big farmer, and this must have the effect of reducing the acreage. The price for the coming season will therefore depend as much or more on the surplus of wheat held and carried over than on the present year's product. Statistics as to the amount on hand or carried over are anything but correct; it is more guess work than anything else. Experience has shown that in years of plenty or following large crops and low prices, the supply held or carried over is invariably larger than estimated, and the years following small crops and high prices, just the reverse. It would not be a great surprise, if with but half the product of last year, the close of the present year would still not feel a scarcity of wheat."

PENSIONS.

Democratic soldier-hating papers have made a great howl about the pensions paid to the veterans of the late war, and just now they are howling in great glee over the prospect that Grover will at once take steps to put a stop to the service pension law. Not long since those same papers were howling loud and long about the great surplus in the United States treasury, and demanding that the government devise a way to put this money into general circulation. The United States owes a debt of gratitude to these old boys that no money consideration can ever pay. We have been paying millions of money in interest to those who simply furnished their money to carry on the war, but who did not imperil their lives and their health in putting down the rebellion, and the man who went to the front in those days for a sum equal to about $6 per month, and who imperiled his life and health to preserve the Union, is more deserving of consideration than he who simply furnished money at a large rate of interest. If the United States owes a debt to the bondholder, why does she not to the soldier who did the hard work? Our pension system pays the old soldiers of the Mexican war far more in proportion than it does the veterans of the war of the rebellion, and yet you never hear a democratic paper kick against that. The payment of the small pittances that our boys in blue get, distributes the money all over the United States and thus helps, not only the beneficiaries themselves, but incidentally everybody else as well. Should Grover attempt to monkey with the pension system he will wake up a hornet's nest he little dreams of.

THE MAYORALITY.

Mayor Anglim, whose term expires this spring upon the election and qualifying of a successor, will not be a candidate for re-election. Over two months ago, when he was asked by several of our leading citizens to be a candidate for re-election, Mayor Anglim's reply was that his business arrangements were such as to preclude the possibility of entertaining the idea. He said: "The mayor of this city should be so situated as to be able to give very much of his time to public duties, and my business arrangements are such that I expect to be away from the city much of the time, and for the reason that I shall be unable to devote as much time to it as I have done in the past year, I feel it but justice to the best interests of the city to decline the office for the coming year. While I feel grateful to you gentlemen as well as to all who have given expressions of approval of my acts as mayor of this city, I shall be obliged to decline a re-nomination if offered me." Mr. Anglim has administered the affairs of the city as its mayor to the best of his ability, and he will leave the chair to his successor feeling that he has given the city a good administration. Prominent among the names we have heard mentioned for his successor are Halvor Steenerson, A. D. Stephens, E. M. Walsh, Wm. Watts, Louis Ellington, John Cromb, E. D. Childs, J. E. Morrisey, Hugh Thompson A. A. Miller, J. W. Wheeler and John McKinnon. Of these the JOURNAL learns that Louis Ellington, Wm. Watts, E. M. Walsh, Hugh Thompson, J. E. Morrisey and John McKinnon have refused emphatically to have their names considered. Mr. Thompson has been urged by many of his friends to reconsider his refusal, but owing to his duties in the land office he is not eligible any way. He would make one of the best of mayors and would no doubt be nominated in spite of his declination if eligible. The convention next Monday night will without doubt name the coming mayor and the JOURNAL has no doubt that he will be a good one.

Bride Hunting For Bridegroom.

A policeman at Portobello on going his rounds very early one morning discovered a young man on the roof of a low building, and naturally believing him to be a burglar seized him. He was surprised on seeing that he was evidently in his best clothes, and still more so when on searching for burglar's tools he found only a piece of bride cake. The captive offering no explanation the officer was puzzled. Suddenly a party of young women—a bride and bridesmaid—approached in an excited state. They were evidently searching for some valuable which had been lost. On catching sight of the culprit there was a shout of "Why, here he is!" The poor bride seemed greatly moved.

During the marriage festivities he had for some unexplained reason slipped away from the scene, and his friends had divided into parties, searching high and low for the runaway. They were naturally greatly astonished that he had preferred a cold roof in winter time to the society of his charming bride. Without any more fuss they took possession of the fugitive from matrimony who looked somewhat depressed, and bore him away in triumph. -Scotsman.

A Bewildered Sunflower.

Sir Robert Ball tells an amusing anecdote illustrating Moore's words, "The sunflower turns to her god when he sets the same look that she turned when he rose." An explorer, he said, intent on proving the truth or otherwise of this theory, took out a sunflower seed to the arctic regions and planted it there. In the course of time the plant came up and flowered vigorously—just, however, at the season when the sun never sets in the arctic circle, so the poor sunflower, true to its nature, followed the process of the sun, expecting it to disappear at night in the ordinary course, but as the sun did not set at all, the flower strained itself round and round until it twisted its own head off.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, March 7.

ST. PAUL, March 7.—The house passed a resolution to adjourn April 18.

Mr. O'Neil's bill that insurance policies shall be valid whether notes issued in payment have been paid or not, was taken up and the senate amendment concurred in. A recess was then taken to 2:30.

At the afternoon session the house went into committee of the whole on the special order of the day, H. F. 582, a substitute for H. F. 6, 248, 244 and 246, all free text book bills. The bill was supported by Messrs. Winston, Greer, Fuller and others. The entire afternoon was spent in discussion, and the bill was finally recommended to pass.

In the senate the first bill on the calendar was the measure providing for letting franchises in cities and villages to the highest bidder, and for their reversion after 20 years. It was passed by a vote of 30 to 1.

The bill giving Duluth another judge was passed unanimously.

The seed loan bill was taken up as a special order and passed, 41 to 2.

The Lineau election bill passed by a vote of 27 to 12. Several other measures were also passed, including a bill for an increased bounty for wolves and Sanborn's state contract bill.

Wednesday, March 8.

ST. PAUL, March 8.—After some minor business the house took up the Winston ballot bill. The committee on elections submitted a majority and a minority report on the Winston ballot bill. The difference of opinion was on the form of the ballot. The majority, headed by Chairman Cairns, favored the form of the ballot used last fall, while the minority favors the Winston ballot with the squares and the top stricken off. These squares were intended to allow a voter to vote a party ticket by placing one cross in the square at the top. After an hour's debate Mr. Wacek moved the previous question. The minority report was lost by a vote of 40 to 63, and the majority report was adopted.

The capitol bill was made a special order for next Wednesday.

In the senate a report from the St. Cloud reformatory investigating committee was presented. The committee declined to make any recommendation in regard to whipping, but declared the institution was well managed.

There was no other business of special importance.

Thursday, March 9.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—The house worked industriously on the calendar, and when it adjourned thirty bills had been passed, among them five senate files. The proceedings in consequence were exceedingly dull, there being no discussion, and one roll call followed another with stupefying regularity. Among the principal measures passed was the free text book bill. This bill received 76 affirmative votes, only 10 members voting in the negative.

Other important measures passed were Mr. Young's bill to forfeit the land grant of the Hastings and Dakota railroad, and one relating to employes at the opening of legislative sessions.

In the senate, Keller's resolution, directed at the land owning corporations, was passed without objection. Senator Donnelly offered a resolution requiring the state auditor to suspend the sale of state lands until the legislature shall have time to take the steps necessary to protect for the state any coal lands there may be in the northern part of the state. This was passed, as was also a resolution giving the committee on judicial reapportionment 10 days longer in which to make a report.

A law defining and punishing incest was passed without division.

Friday, March 10.

ST. PAUL, March 14.—The senate proceedings were enlivened during the morning by a veto from Governor Nelson of the bill increasing the edition of legislative manuals. The Governor's objections were based on the ground that the expense was too largely increased and the method of distribution not equitable. The committee on printing was instructed to bring in a bill which would meet the objections urged by the governor.

In committee of the whole the following bills were recommended to pass.

mended to pass.

Joint resolution instricting the railway commisioners to revise frieght tariffs.

Bill providing for free employment bureaus in cities of over 20,000.

S. F. 117—To regulate casuality associations.

H. F. 110—Issuing bonds by townships on a vote of the people.

In the house the committee on railroads recommended the indefinite postponment of the bill for an addition to the constitution of the state making the office of railroad and warehouse commissioner elective. The report was adopted.

Several measures were recommended to pass, but none of great importance.

Saturday, MarcF 11.

ST. PAUL, March 11.—The senate accomplished some good work in committee of the whole. The Sevatson incest bill and the judiciary committee's substitute for it were indefinitely postponed on the ground that the Davis substitute for both has already passed the senate. Other bills were acted on as follows;

S. F. 3—To punish corrupt practices at elections; to pass.

S. F. 32—McMillan's primary election bill; to pass.

S. F. 338—Relating to local boards of health; to pass.

S. F. 285—Allowing towns to give bounties for killing of gophers; to pass.

H. F. 10—Providing for the classification of steam boilers; to pass.

In the house the attendance was light and the members were tired. The committees reported back a large number of bills with recommendations. The house in committee of the whole recommended for passage H. F. 766, the substitute for Mr. Walsh's bill requiring electrical street railway companies to vestibule the front end of their cars. The original bill was introduced early in the session and provided for vestibuling both ends of the cars by December, 1893; under heavy penalties, but has been greatly modified until it meets the approval of the street railway companies. Two other bills were recommended to pass, H. F. 296, the appropriation for Fergus Falls hospital, and S. F. 891, a wolf county bill.

Monday, March 13.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—There were only 23 senators present when the session opened, and it was 10:45 before enough had come in to allow the transaction of business.

The finance committee reported back, with recommendations to pass, the Wyman house bill, providing for an annual tax levy of .15 of a mill for the state university. They also recommended to pass the bill prepared by the majority of the capitol commission for a new capitol. The committee on claims reported favorably on the Minnette bill, appropriating $1,500 for Mrs. Margaret Vogel, who lost a hand in a mangle at the St. Peter hospital for the insane.

In committee of the whole several bills were recommended to pass, among them the following.

S. F. 899—Allowing corporations five instead of three years to wind up their affairs; to pass.

H. F. 292—To provide for the organization of new counties out of the territory of others; to pass.

In the house Mr. Wyman occupied the chair in the absence of Speaker Lee. Only a bare quorum were present. A few unimportant committee reports were made and the house went into committee of the whole.

Progress was reporeed on several bills and some were recommended to pass, among them the following:

To provide a system of accounting for public funds; recommended to pass.

Horton's bill to tax sleeping car companies; recommended to pass.

H. F. 610—Relating to certificates of officers of the United States government; to pass.

H. F. 465—Defining legal holidays; to pass.

NEW LINE PROPOSED.

Another Railroad From Winnipeg to Port Arthur.

WINNIPEG, March 14.—The chief topic of conversation is a proposed new road between Winnipeg and Lake Superior paralelling the Canadian Pacific. Men interested say they have $8,000,000 of New York capital ready to build the line and that all they want is a guarantee of the local government to go on with the work. A strong deputation of citizens waited on the governor Monday to urge him to call a special session of the legislature. The intention is to run the proposed line from Winnipeg, south of the Canadian Pacific, tapping the Rainy river country and through to Port Arthur, a distance of between 400 and 500 miles. It is proposed to utilize either the Manitoba Southwestern or Winnipeg Southwestern charter through the province to the Lake of the Woods and also utilize the charter of a company which has powers to run through the Rainy river country to Port Arthur, Duluth and Wisconsin. The Northern Pacific has made arrangements for running over the latter line to Port Arthur. The company will file a bond with the government of Manitoba to reduce present grain rates 2 3-4 cents per bushel between Winnipeg and Lake Superior. The governor assured the deputation that their request would be taken into consideration at the first cabinet council meeting.

HOLD THE AUSTRALIA.

The Honolulu Steamer Held for Two Days at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—From Washington arrangements have been made with Spreckels Bros. to hold the steamer Australia, which was to have sailed for Honolulu Wednesday, until Friday. Postmaster Backus was instructed by H. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, to make such arrangement. The action is supposed to be taken in connection with some very urgent and important official communication to be dispatched to Honolulu.

BURNED BY OIL.

Three Railroad Men Meet a Horrible Fate.

UTICA, N. Y., March 14.—An oil train on the Erie and Western railway broke in two on an up grade near Oneida, the rear part colliding with another oil train that was following. The engine and four of the cars were wrecked and burned. Engineer Michael Donohue of Oswego, Fireman Martin Dalrymple of Oswego, and Head Brakeman Burke of Norwich, were instantly killed and their bodies burned.

CONVICTS STARVING.

A Fearful State of Affairs at Coal Creek.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 13.—The Tennessee legislative invetsgation committee reports a fearful condition of affairs among the convicts at Coal Creek. They are in the most diseased and filthy condition and many of them are so poorly fed that they are starving to death.

The Ann Arbor Strike.

TOLEDO, O., March 14.—It is apparent that the bottom has suddenly fell out of the Ann Arbor strike and that the difficulty will be satisfactorily adjusted in the next 24 hours. Chief Arthur with his assistant, Youngston, and Chief Sargent has been in conference all day with the strikers and Commissioner Kirby.

Big Claim Allowed.

DENVER, March 14.—The claims of John Shevnin against the estate of his daughter, the Countess Cassil, for $78,000 has been allowed by a jury in the county court. The claim is for services in managing the large estate, amounting to $500,000, for the past 12 years. Miss Shevnin went to Europe, remaining there several years, and there married Count Cassil.

To Succeed De Lesseps.

CAIRO, March 13.—M. Chevalier, of the department of public debt, has been chosen to succeed M. Charles de Lesseps as director of the Suez Canal company.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, March 13, 1893.

HOGS—Dull. Reports come in that Eastern markets were demoralized and no sales were made at 10@20c decline.

CATTLE—Steady, but quiet; lack of material. Prime steers, $3.00@4.25; good steers, $3.50@4.00; prime cows, $3.50@3.75; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.50; stockers, $1.75@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts—Cattle, 50; hogs, 250.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 13, 1893.

WHEAT—May opened, 64¼c; highest, 64¾c; lowest, 64⅛c; closed, 64⅛c. July opened 67c; highest, 67¼c; lowest, 66¼c; closed, 66⅜c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 63c; No. 1 Northern, 61½c; No. 2 Northern, 59c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, March 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Weak.

HOGS—Weak, 10@15c lower. Heavy, $7.50@7.80; mixed and medium, $7.40@7.55; light, $7.15@7.50.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 18,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 13, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 77c; July, 73½c.
CORN—May, 44⅛c; July, 44⅝.
OATS—May, 33c.
PORK—May, $17.65; July, $17.75.
LARD—July, $11.42½.
SHORT RIBS—May, $10.12½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—March, 72¾c; May, 76@76¼c; July, 72⅝c.
CORN—March, 41⅝c; May, 43¾c; July, 44¼c.
OATS—March, 30⅝c; May, 33⅛@33⅜c; July, 32⅝c.
PORK—March, $17.25; May, $17.55; July, $17.57½.
LARD—March, $12.00; May, $12.10; July, $11.22½.
SHORT RIBS—March, $10.05; May, $10.20; July, $9.60.

TREATY RECALLED.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WITHDRAWS THE AGREEMENT.

How the Withdrawal Is Looked Upon in Washington—Isaac P. Gray of Indiana Gets the Mexican Mission. Other Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Cleveland's first executive communication to the senate of the United States came during the afternoon and proved to be a surprise, not only to the Republicans, but to many Democrats as well. In the communication Mr. Cleveland withdrew the treaty with Hawaii which was sent to the senate a weeks ago by the president. The message was short, simply requesting the senate to transmit to the executive the proposed treaty with Hawaii. The message was received without comment on the floor of the senate. The Republican senators regard this action of the president as in line with the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaraguan treaty sent to the senate by Mr. Arthur in the closing days of his administration.

Democratic senators look upon the act from a two-fold point of view, some taking the ground that it shows Mr. Cleveland to be against annexation or American domination of any sort in the Hawaiian islands, while others hold that he will send in another treaty more to his liking.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Gray Gets the Mexican Mission—Collins Consul General at London.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state.

Robert A. Maxwell of New York, to be fourth assistant postmaster general.

Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts, to be consul general of the United States to London.

James H. Oakley of Illinois, to be an assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service.

Fred Brown Busey of Kentucky, and Edward Mansfield Shipp of Virginia, to be assistant surgeons in the navy.

THE RULE GOES.

President Cleveland Will Not Appoint Former Office Holders.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senators and representatives who called on President Cleveland during the morning received confirmatory evidence of the report that Mr. Cleveland does not intend to give offices to those who had been favored under the previous Democratic administration. Ex-Representative Hemphill of South Carolina, called expressly for the purpose of ascertaining whether the report was true and he received an affirmative answer from Mr. Cleveland.

OFFERS OF GOLD.

Bankers Coming to the Assistanca of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Carlisle has received offers from Chicago bankers offering to exchange $3,000,000 of gold for a like amount of small treasury notes of the denominations of $5, $10 and $20. Intimations were made that the amount of small notes that will be needed will reach $10,000,000, for which gold will be paid. He will forward the small notes at once.

So far as the treasury department is advised, no more gold has been engaged at the New York subtreasury for shipment. Several more offers of gold for small treasury notes were made to Secretary Carlisle during the afternoon. Cincinnati bankers offered $1,000,000, of which $600,000 was accepted. Other offers in smaller quantities came from bankers in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. Treasurer Nebecker was much pleased with the turn affairs had taken and declared that sufficient offers of gold had been received to absorb all the small legal tender notes at hand.

Immigration Regulations.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Carlisle has issued the new regulations regarding the precautions to be observed in admitting emigrants. The regulations contain 17 articles, the first 10 of which are substantially the same as the regulations now in force. Articles 11 to 15 inclusive are practically new and made to conform to the new laws affecting immigrants passed by the last congress and approved on the 3d of this month.

Allen Returned.

OLYMPIA, March 11.—The governor has reappointed John B. Allen United States senator.

"The Blood is the Life,"

Runs the old saying, and everything that ever makes part of any organ of the body must reach its place therein through the blood. Therefore, if the blood is purified and kept in good condition by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, it necessarily follows that the benefit of the medicine is imparted to every organ of the body. Can anything be simpler than the method by which this exellent medicine gives good health to all who will try it fairly and patiently?

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Call and see L. I. Benoit in his new store.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Now your blood should be purified. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

DAMS DEMOLISHED.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES IN MICHIGAN INUNDATED,

And It Is Believed Many Lives Have Been Lost—Residents of the Flats at Grand Rapids Driven from Home. Flood News from Other Points.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 14.—A report has been received that the dams at Gowlandsville, south of here, and at Plainwell and other places to the north have gone. Thousands of acres of land are inundated and many lives and much property are no doubt lost. The Kalamazoo river was never before known to be so high.

AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Occupants of Houses on the Flats Rescued by Boats.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 14.—The Grand river is rising at the rate of 2 inches an hour and at 10 o'clock was 16 feet 8 inches above low water mark. The major portion of South Grand Rapids, which is built on the flats, is inundated and people were removed from their houses in boats. At this point the river is a mile wide and the loss will be heavy, falling mainly on the poor Hollanders employed in the furniture factories.

A portion of the city is in total darkness, the gas plant being partly submerged. The Grand Rapids Chair factory, Michigan Barrel works and the Stow & Davis, Barkley & Gay and Mason & Candour furniture factories have been forced to shut down, the machinery being under water.

Report has just reached here that the Northern Michigan railway bridge three miles above the city has gone out. If this is true it will also take the Canal Street toll bridge.

HALF A MILLION LOSS.

The Edison Display for the World's Fair Ruined by Water.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 14.—A mile south of this city, at a point where the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company pass under those of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, the foundation of the latter road has been washed away, stopping all traffic between this city and Albany on the main line. Passenger trains on the Central road were sent around by the way of Troy. No trains are passing over the Delaware and Hudson road. All the exhibits which the Edison company were preparing for the world's fair are practically destroyed by the water, as is also most of the stock on the first floor of their factory located there. The loss is estimated at over $500,000.

CANAL BOATS LOST.

An Ice Gorge Near Eddyville, N. Y., Does Much Damage.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., March 14.—The ice gorge in Roundout creek, below Eddyville, gave way about 3:30 p. m. and let a tremendous amount of water down the creek. The steamboats of the Cornell Steamboat company and about 50 canal boats were swept into the river and driven helpless down stream. Many of them were badly damaged. The steamers Pittston and Adriatic, valued at $18,000, were stove in and it is feared they will sink. A number of canal boats were crushed like eggshells and sank directly. The boats in the river are surrounded by tight wedged ice. Many boat hands had narrow escapes but no loss of life is reported. The loss to the Cornell fleet will be about $40,000; to the Delaware and Hudson company, $50,000.

Lowlands Inundated.

FONDA, N. Y., March 14.—The ice in the Mohawk river from this village west is still gorged and the water continues to rise. All the lowlands are inundated with several feet of water. The Cuyagutta Creek is exceedingly high and in places the Central railroad tracks are covered with water. At Cuyaghani the people have had to vacate their farms on the lowlands and move to higher ground.

KANSAS PRAIRIE FIRE.

A Swath Several Miles Wide and the Length of Two Counties.

PLAINVILLE, Kan., March 14.—A prairie fire started Sunday in western Books county and was driven by a furious wind southeast across Books into Ellis county. Nearly everything was swept away in the path of the fire, which was several miles wide. The town of Palo was burned except three buildings. The total loss is about $80,000. Webster Cannell and Oscar Lilly, farmers near Ambrey, were caught by the fire. The former's clothing was burned entirely off and he will die. The latter will recover. The buildings of Sam Wise, a farmer, were burned with their contents. The loss is heavy. The Bopra school house, southwest of Plainville, was also burned. The fire ran southeast across the Saline river and much damage was done.

BOSTON'S BLAZE.

One of the Most Destructive Fires in the City's History.

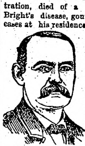
BOSTON, March 11.—The fire which broke out at 4 p. m. was of the most destructive both to property and life of any since the memorable Thanksgiving day of 1888, when the same territory was burned over. The property loss is estimated at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, and is probably nearer the latter sum. The fire was attended by

Park Rapids to Leech Lake.

PARK RAPIDS, Minn., March 14.—Work has begun on the extension of the Great Northern from Park Rapids to Leech Lake. Large forces of men will be put on the work at once.

J. W. HYATT DEAD.

The Ex-Treasurer of the United States Succumbs to Bright's Disease.



JAMES W. HYATT.

NORWALK, Conn., March 13.—James W. Hyatt, United States treasurer under Mr. Cleveland's former administration, died of a complication of Bright's disease, gout and other diseases at his residence on West avenue shortly after 3 p. m. after a long and painful illness, aged 55 years. Over a week ago his eyesight failed and for several days he has been almost totally blind. Mr. Hyatt was taken suddenly ill late in February, but rallied sufficiently to be about the house and subsequently was enabled to visit his club. A few days later, however, he again took to his bed and failed rapidly. Saturday his family was summoned to the bedside, but the sick man was unable to speak, and passed into a state of coma from which he did not revive. Death came peacefully, the patient falling into a deep sleep. At 11 o'clock the dying man's family were summoned to the bedside, where they remained until the end. The funeral will occur Thursday afternoon.

DR. TALMAGE'S TROUBLES.

The Brooklyn Divine Talks About the Tabernacle Finances.

DETROIT, Mich., March 14.—Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage of Brooklyn, in answer to a reporter's inquiries, spoke as follows regarding the financial embarrasement of his big Brooklyn tabernacle, which, it is stated, will be lost to the congregation unless a large sum can be raised by April 1: "We have been at our wits' end how to save our church. The embarrassment arises through no fault of ours. The story in a nutshell is that years ago we built a large church. The next year we enlarged it at almost the expense of a new church. Just as we were getting it paid for it burned. Then we built another large church. Just as we were getting it paid for the lightning put an end to it. We then built this church, which is practically the fourth church, counting the enlargement referred to as a new building. We have raised during my pastorate $1,040,000 for religious purposes. But no church on earth could endure without serious embarassment what we have been called on to go through, and we must have help or stop. Our congregation is going to do its utmost, and day and night our people will exert themselves. The newspaper press are doing us a kindness that I know not how sufficiently to thank them for."

Dr. Talmage also stated that contributions for the purpose of relieving his congregation from their financial difficulty might be forwarded to him in Brooklyn, and would be promptly acknowledged.

NOT MADE PUBLIC.

The Senate Committees Completed by the Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate Democratic caucus has completed the list of committees under the new organization. The list will not be made public until approved by the Democratic majority and then turned over to the Republican minority. The members are pledged not to divulge the result of their work until the report is submitted and they say that meantime all statements touching upon the position of the committees must be speculative, and, as is apparent from the list published Monday, very largely inaccurate.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

The Offense Defined by Postmaster General Bissell.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—"In the matter of offensive partisanship," said Postmaster General Bissell, "I shall only consider the use of postoffices for partisan purposes as being offensive. The men who have been active Republicans, but have not used the postoffices for partisan purposes, will not be disturbed in their places, but postmasters who have posted political placards in postoffices and otherwise abused their offices, need expect no leniency from this administration."

Brokers Will Fight.

HELENA, Mon., March 14.—The governor has signed the anti-scalper bill. Under its provisions it is unlawful for any one to deal in railroad tickets save the agents of railroad companies. The penalty is a fine of $500 and imprisonment for one year. The bill provides for the redemption of the unused portions of tickets by the companies. The The American Ticket Brokers' association say they will make a test case, and claim the law is unconstitutional. The law goes into effect in 60 days.

Harrison Goes Hunting.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—Ex-President Harrison has left on his duck hunting excursion with General Boyd. Their destination is Havana Ill., a hamlet on the Illinois river, where they have a hunting boat fitted out with provisions for a week's cruise among the marshes. Since his return from Washington, General Harrison's health and spirits have been excellent.

Killed by Bandits.

MADRID, March 11.—A band of bandits broke into the house of a steward named Hipoluo, in Albalt, province of Quenca, on Wednesday night, killed the five inmates and carried off all the articles of value in the house. None of them have been captured.

Fourteen Workmen Killed.

BERLIN, March 14.—A building in the Sprudel-Strasse, Carlsbad, collapsed during the day while 20 men were repairing it. Fourteen were killed. Seven of the bodies have been taken from the ruins.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, March 8.

Money loaned at 51 per cent in Wall street Saturday.

Jack King, the wrestler, was defeated cy Farmer Burns at Decorah, Ia., Tuesday night.

Austin Gibbons knocked out Mike Daly at New Orleans Tuesday night in 81 rounds.

Before acting on the annexation question President Cleveland may appoint a commission to visit Hawaii.

Vice President Reinhart of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, has been chosen to succeed the late President Manvel.

During the past eight years the government has saved, by the advance purchase of bonds, interest amounting to nearly $90,000,000.

Mrs. A. L. Brown, eldest daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, died at Chicago Tuesday from blood poisoning, following an operation at the birth of her child two weeks ago.

Thursday, March 9.

A New York paper says that the government will issue more bonds.

Favorable news from America was received with great enthusiasm in Hawaii.

Bob Fitzsimmons defeated Jim Hall in four rounds at New Orleans and won a purse of $40,000.

Montana has a bucking bull which vanquishes all cowboys and will be sent to the world's fair.

Figures are made public showing that the last congress appropriated over $38,000,000 more than the Fifty-first congress.

A call has been issued for a conference of Prohibitionists, women suffragists and others interested in reforms, to be held at Pittsburg March 16.

General Schofield has decided that the profits derived from post exchanges may be used for the purchase of footballs, baseballs, bats and other apparatus for outdoor sports and games.

Friday, March 10.

The naval review at New York will be held April 27.

The Empress of Austria has decided not to go to America during the world's fair.

Baihut, one of the Panama canal bribers, made a full confession in court at Paris Thursday.

Crow Indians in Montana threaten to take the warpath. Two of them were recently killed by white men.

Jim Keene has cornered 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and will probably win or lose that number of dollars.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed his son, Logan Carlisle, chief clerk of the treasury department, vice Stocks, resigned.

Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 107, died in New York Thursday. She was undoubtedly the oldest inhabitant in the city.

Advices from East Africa state that the German troops have won an important victory over the hostile natives at Uniangwira.

Saturday, March 4.

McLeod, receiver of the United States land office in that city, has purchared a half interest in the Aberdeen Daily News.

Cambridge university will send its full crew to this country to contest for the international honors in the eight oared championship race at Detroit.

The reichstag has rejected the second clause of the army bill, providing for the increase of the regimental strength of all branches of the service.

The Wisconsin legislature is considering a bill providing for the adoption of the grade and diningroom systems in the Waupun prisons, and members of the Wisconsin board of control have been at Stillwater looking over the systems in the Minnesota state prison.

Monday, March 13.

Chicago switchmen have decided not to strike for the present.

The Manitoba legislature adjourned Saturday after a six weeks session.

A Winona physician just returned from Germany says there is but little danger of a cholera epidemic in the United States this year.

A bank which embodies some features of the sub-treasury scheme advocated by the Populists in this country has been established in Venezuela.

M. Bourgeois minister of justice in the French cabinet, has resigned on account of recent revelations in the Panama scandal.

Democrats of the Minneapolis council with the aid of two Republicans, deposed the president of that body, elected one of their own number in his place, and appointed an entire new set of committees.

Tuesday, March 14.

Mr. Gladstone is seriously ill.

Mr. Edison's world's fair display was ruined by a flood at Schenectady, N. Y.

The French chamber of deputies has again voted confidence in the cabinet.

The Atkinson House Furnishing company, Boston, has failed for $1,500,000.

The receivers of the Reading state that the assets are $16,000,000 and the debts over $18,000,000.

The ladies of New Orleans have organized a league to abolish the fistic carnivals of the Crescent City.

Two small planets were discovered in the Nice observatory on the 8th and 9th of this month.

The United States supreme court has decided that letter carriers are entitled to extra pay when they work over eight hours a day.

President and Mrs. Cleveland received Princess Kaiulani and party Monday afternoon. The call was purely of a social nature.

A Prophecy of Thackeray's.

So far as knighthood is to be regarded as a mark of eminence in literature, science or art, the result appears pretty much the same as that which Thackeray describes in one of his "Roundabout Papers" as likely to have ensued if George III had instituted the Order of Merit, which he once had in serious contemplation. That order was to have been dedicated to Minerva, and Dr. Johnson himself was to have been the first president or grand cross or grand owl of the society. The members were to be adorned with a star of sixteen points and a yellow ribbon, and all the recognized luminaries of the literary, scientific and artistic worlds were to be enrolled among them. But how, Thackeray asks, when they had all of them been admitted, could the door be shut against inferior claimants? How could you have excluded Sir Alexis Sover, Sir Alessandro, Tamburini, Sir Agostino Velluti, Sir Antonio Paganini (violinist), Sir Sandy M'Goffog (piper to the most honorable the Marquis of Farintosh), Sir Alcide Flicflac (premier danseur of her majesty's theater), Sir Harley Quin and Sir Joseph Grimaldi (from Covent Garden)?

"They," he adds, "have all the yellow ribbon. They are all honorable, clever and distinguished artists. Let us elbow through the rooms, make a bow to the lady of the house, give a nod to Sir George Thrum, who is leading the orchestra, and go in and get some champagne and seltzer water from Sir Richard, who is presiding at the buffet." This was intended to be a caricature when Thackeray wrote it. But it certainly reads a great deal more like a prophecy now.—London World.

Accepted the Offer.

"One of the greatest performances I ever heard of," said an actor, "was that of Ed Thorne. He had been playing on the western circuit and had not been making money very steadily with a piece called, I think, 'The Missing Witness.' In one scene, where the hero is posted on the wall of an inn as a murderer, he has to come on, read the bill and exclaim, 'Ten thousand dollars for the missing witness to prove my innocence!' or something like that. The piece had been going on for some time in the old hand to mouth way, and Thorne suddenly conceived the idea that he would like to see it himself. So one day at a matinee he went out into the audience and saw his understudy do his part.

When they came to this scene and the inn was shoved on—same inn that does for Macbeth's castle and Juliet's chamber, you know—the hero for the afternoon came in, took his cloak down from his face long enough to say, 'Ten thousand dollars for the missing witness,' when Thorne calmly arose in the audience and walked to the stage. 'Done,' said he. 'Here are the band parts, prompt copy, lines, stage plans and everything. All for ten thousand.' I presume the man on the stage was pretty well broken up about then."—New York Sun.

Detectives of Tillie Smith's Murderer.

All newspaper readers will remember the celebrated Tillie Smith murder in New Jersey. Tillie Smith, a young servant girl, was killed in defending herself against some man whom the police gave up all hope of discovering. James Creelman, of The World, and C. W. Tyler, of The Sun, worked together as detectives on the case. They convicted Titus, the janitor of the institution where Tillie Smith lived. He was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life.

In addition to the good detective work which these two brilliant reporters did they wrote such simple, touching, straightforward accounts of the girl's heroic defense and atrocious death that the tearful public subscribed plenty of money to erect a monument to Tillie Smith's memory. This was probably the first money ever put up in honor of a murdered servant girl. It was certainly a creditable monument to human sympathy.—New York World.

What Quicksand Is.

The reason a person sinks in quicksand is because the latter is composed chiefly of small particles of mica mixed largely with water. The mica is so smooth that the fragments slip upon each other with the greatest facility, so that any heavy body which displaces them will sink and continue to sink until a solid bottom is reached. When particles of sand are ragged and angular any weight pressing on them will crowd them together until they are compacted into a solid mass. A sand composed of mica or soapstone when mixed with sufficient water seems incapable of such consolidation.—Detroit Free Press.

Going Down When Riding Up.

Speaking of up and down in England, it may be added that so far is the practice carried and so wonted have the English become to it that they talk even of going down from London to Windsor, say, when they actually get on a boat on the Thames and ride up the river. Nor do they see the slightest inconsistency in so doing.—Cor. New York Tribune.

A Deathbed Scene.

A Scotch lad of 20 died, leaving a widowed mother, a sister and two brothers younger than himself. He had been their main support, and while dying was full of anxieties as to what should become of them. His last words were, holding the hand of the brother next to himself in years and looking at the poor sobbing woman, "Try and do as weel's ye can."—"Twenty-five Years of St. Andrew's."

Dimensions of the Coliseum.

The largest single structure in the world for audience and spectacular purposes is the Coliseum at Rome. It is in the form of an ellipse. Its long diameter is 615 feet, its short, 510; the height of the outer wall, 164. The arena is 281 feet long by 176 broad. The tiers of seats accommodate 100,000 spectators.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

42 Prescriptions Failed
BUT
Hood's Cured
Scrofula—Lost 40 Pounds in a Year

Mr. Geo. W. Doner
Clerk of Le Seur Township, Kingsbury County, South Dakota, says:
"I certify that I was sick for four years with an affliction my physician called scrofula.
Blotches Came Out
all over my body, and swelling on the right side of the neck, and in less than a year I had lost 40 pounds in flesh. I was induced by H. L. TUBBS, our druggist, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. He insisted on my giving it a fair trial, by using six bottles. After taking the fourth bottle the blotches began to disappear, as did also the lump in my neck, and I soon began to
Gain in Flesh
I still continued to take the medicine for four months, and at the end of that time there was none of the disease in my system, and I was as
HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES
well and strong as ever. I look upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the greatest remedies of the day." G. W. DONER, Osceola, S. Dakota.
"I Can Vouch for the Truth
Of the above letter from George Doner. I can show 42 prescriptions I put up for him, which did him no good. I persuaded him to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and he is entirely cured." H. L. TUBBS, druggist, Iriquois (formerly of Osceola,) South Dakota.
HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

BECKWITH BARRED.

Democratic Senators Will Not Seat the Wyoming Appointee.

CHEYENNE, Wy., March 13.—Reliable advices from Wyoming Democrats in Washington are to the effect that the senator appointee A. C. Beckwith will not be seated. Both the law and the precedent are against him and likewise political expediency. There are two Republicans appointed, and the Democrats will therefore be losers by admitting Beckwith, as they must necessarily concede to Montana and Washington what they grant to Wyoming. It is claimed here by those high in the councils of Wyoming Democrats that Governor Osborne has been appraised of all these circumstances, and, in fact, that the governor is in constant communication with Senator Gorman and the other members of the Democratic steering committee. The governor will therefore be advised to call an extra session for the purpose of electing a successor to Senator Warren.

The Glass Industry.

The progress of the glass industry in America has been far from constant. It has suffered severe and violent fluctuations, amounting almost to annihilation. Several times it has needed to be born again. But the sum total of these successes and vicissitudes has been the establishment of an industry which, while it is the oldest, is also at the present time one of the most promising and most highly developed of all our industries.—Professor C. H. Henderson in Popular Science Monthly.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Solfest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, copartners as Sylvester & Finseth.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Sylvester & Finseth in the above entitled matter, of the city of Crookston, in said county and state, have by deed in writing, dated 4th day of March, 1893, made a general assignment to the undersigned, of all copartnership and individual property not exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, for the benefit of all their creditors, without preferences.

All claims must be verified and presented to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated March 11th, 1893.

JEROME W. WHEELER, Assignee,
(48-2) Polk County, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and four dollars ($304) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D. 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

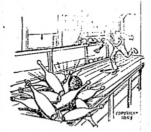
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state on the 29th day of April A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $6.65 taxes paid by the mortgagee on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale is subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 1st, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. (48-2)

My Sweetheart's Face
—that's my wife's you know—wears a cheerful, life-is-worth-living expression, ever since I presented her a box of
KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP
She is always recommending Kirk's soaps to her friends—says she is through with experiments—has just what she needed to make labor easy, and ensure perfectly clean clothes. She knows what she's talking about—don't forget it.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
Dusky Diamond Tar Soap The Soap for Cuts Wounds and Bruises

You will
Make a
Strike



If You Buy
YOUR CLOTHING
of Us!
You need them; we don't. They were bought for you!
Our peculiarity is three sights
CLEAR SIGHT,
LONG SIGHT
and FORESIGHT.
We don't have to wait until the first of the month before knowing what you will want at that time.
WE ARE
ALWAYS
PREPARED
to supply your wants beforehand at moderate prices, and are never caught napping.
The stock is full of what you want and you want to see it immediately, or you may not see something that'll cost you money to to miss. Don't by any means miss this striking opportunity that we are now offering.
GREAT BARGAINS
ALL OVER
THE HOUSE.
BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all the Towns of Polk County.
CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

KIT CARSON IN ITS PRIME.

It Had Seven Thousand Hustling Citizens Where Now but a Hundred Remain.

"In 1870 you might have traveled 1,000 miles and not have found as lively a town as Kit Carson, Colo.," said Station Agent Billy Dunaway the other day as the Kansas Pacific train lingered before the station house at the now quiet little town on Big Sandy creek in eastern Colorado. "This was then the terminus of the Denver line of the Union Pacific, and you can just bet the camp was a hummer. There were over 7,000 people here, and a gayer crowd you never saw. The population was made up of railroad men, cowboys, mule skinners, gamblers and a preacher.

"The latter was sometimes lonely, but the 6,999 other people in camp were fairly sociable and managed to have a moderately good time, and everything ran wide open, and in the palmiest days of the camp there were 47 saloons, 7 dance halls, 2 theaters and all the other things necessary to the lubrication of existence in the gay and bounding west. For two years things were redhot, with fights, shooting matches and lynching bees nearly every night.

"Some of the old time engineers who were jerking steam over the line then say a regular daily news item in railway circles for awhile was to the effect that a man or two had been hung the night before to the bridge on the Sandy. The lynching of a man for murder was an unusual event, but dire vengeance was wreaked on the petty burglar, horse thief or other unprincipled offender who did not have the nerve to shoot, but sneaked around after dark to do his nefarious work. When dealing faro, the gamblers preserved peace and quietude in the game by wearing two 6-shooters silently swinging from their belts, and when in a game of 'stud' the pack was always secured from being blown away by one of these same free moral agents Some stiff games were played in those days, and when a cowboy came in off the roundup, or when the freighters came in from a long trip off to Mexico and Arizona, or pay day on the line came along, money was stacked a foot high on the cloth.

"After the camp had been running in this way for two years the road was put on through to Denver, and the crowd followed. Where once you could see over 7,000 people there are now a hundred or so, and all that remains of the former glory of this namesake of old Kit Carson is the nameless barnyard you see up there on the hill, a lot of broken beer bottles and desertion."—Denver News.

A Disturber at a Rehearsal.

Julius Eichberg writes: "At the occasion of a musical festival in Dusseldorf I witnessed a scene that produced general and not unjustifiable excitement among those present. It was at the last rehearsal of Beethoven's ninth or choral symphony, and the great hall was filled with people from near and far anxious to hear the then but little known work. While the orchestra played the first movement we noticed a dark bearded, spectacled, middle aged man in the audience, who had a score before him and was gesticulating wildly, being evidently very much dissatisfied with the performance. Suddenly he arose, advanced toward the orchestra and began to shout:

"'This is all wrong. It was not thus that my immortal friend, Beethoven, wanted his masterpiece to be played You ought to play it much slower, and in this way.' He began to beat time vigorously to the astonished musicians, entirely ignoring Mendelssohn, who conducted the symphony. At this moment several people forcibly ejected the disturber from the hall. The man was the well known Professor Anton Schindler, Beethoven's constant friend during the last years of his life and the author of a 'Biography of the Master.'"—Boston Journal.

Leopard Shooting.

Mr. Simson writes thus: "I consider that exposure to a leopard on foot, with due precaution and a proper weapon, is only a fair sporting risk, and accidents must happen occasionally." Mr. Simson is certainly entitled to speak. He shot many leopards on foot; he was twice badly wounded by a leopard, but on one of these occasions a third leopard unexpectedly attacked him from behind, when he had already killed two others in the same patch of grass jungle.

Mr. Simson mentions that an old French gentleman whom he knew used to go about hunting for leopards with a nondescript sort of dog, half pariah and half spaniel. "When the dog smelled a leopard, he would cock his ears and point out from a respectful distance where the leopard lay. The Frenchman kept on peeping and peering about, wholly regardless of anything the leopard might do in the way of attack, till he could sight the animal. He then killed him almost to a certainty with a single shot."—Chambers' Journal.

Helping on a Good Cause.

Philanthropist—I am exerting myself in behalf of a worthy object, and my first thought was to come to you for assistance.

Scribe (the writer)—Well, sir, I am willing to assist by tongue or pen.

Philanthropist—We would be pleased to have you use your pen in our aid.

Scribe (flattered)—My services are at your command.

Philanthropist—Thank you, sir. Now please get your pen and affix your signature to this subscription paper, and you can pay the 5 guineas at your convenience.

Scribe (in changed tone)—Oh!—London Tit-Bits.

Wearing the Hair In Japan

Japanese men and women in their own country are distinguished chiefly by their hair. The men shave the crown of the head, while the women not only allow all their own hair to grow, but frequently add to it by purchase. The hair is usually twisted and coiled in the most fantastic way. The higher a woman's rank the more elaborate is her coiffure.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An End to the Engagement.

Two unusually pretty girls were they, lazily swinging in the hammock and gossiping idly. A bright featured oriole swayed to and fro upon the topmost bough above them, with now and then a soft, liquid note. An invisible katydid emitted its rasping noise at long intervals. Otherwise it was perfectly still.

The girl with red shoes yawned.

"I wish there was some news going," she sighed, half petulantly.

The girl with green suspenders pondered.

"So do I," she assented.

For a time they listened in silence to the oriole and the katydid.

"Oh, Sue, by the way, you"——

The girl with red shoes turned in the hammock with a suggestion of animation.

"Have heard the latest of course."

The girl with green suspenders was uncertain.

"About Jack and Carrie, you know, Sue."

The girl with green suspenders was interested.

"No," she eagerly rejoined. "What is it?"

The girl with red shoes raised herself to a sitting posture.

"Why, they've had a falling out."

"I want to know."

"Yes, they don't speak."

"Well, well."

The girl with green suspenders grew thoughtful.

"Of course," she observed musingly, "their engagement is broken."

"In one way, yes."

The girl with green suspenders elevated her eyebrows in surprise.

"What do you mean, Sue?"

"They're married."

The oriole took wings at that juncture, while the katydid decided not to emit any more rasping noise for the present.—Detroit Free Press.

The Russian Student.

The material position of the student is not an enviable one. Poverty and want stare him in the face wherever he goes, and his personal appearance leaves much to be desired. In 1850, when the Russian government wished to limit the number entering the university, the most effectual way of stopping the influx was by giving notice that only those would be received who were able to dress themselves decently and keep up an appearance suitable to their rank.

By far the larger proportion of students are sons of officers whose pay is small and whose life is a continual struggle against want; about one-third are children of merchants and shopkeepers. Out of 4,000 in St. Petersburg and Kiev ninety belong to the peasant class. The mininum that a student requires in the year to keep himself at the university has been calculated at 375 rubles, or nearly £60. Imagination can hardly picture the condition in which the student lives, sometimes without fire or light. Three or four of them often occupy the same room, and each pays 1½ rubles (4s. 6d.) a month for his "corner." Cases have been known where he had only five copecks (2½d.) a day to buy food. The purchase of books under these circumstances is not to be thought of.

Some credit is due, however, to the government for the assistance it has afforded. A large percentage of students have always been assisted by the state. In 1877 82 per cent. were in some form or other aided by the state.—Scottish Review.

Where Immigrants Stop.

When we look at industrial conditions it is learned that the absorption of immigrants has not been equal. The facts in this respect cannot be given for 1890, but for 1880 they indicate what may be expected when the full facts for 1890 are reported.

In 1880 the whole number of people engaged in agriculture was 7,670,493. Of this number 812,829 persons were of foreign birth—that is to say, 10.06 per cent. of the whole number employed in agriculture in 1880 were foreign born. The total number employed in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries in the United States in 1880 was 3,837,112. Of this number 1,325,787 were of foreign birth, and this number is 32 per cent. of the whole number of persons engaged in these industries.

The tendency therefore of our immigrants is to assimilate with our mechanical industries. This increases the supply of labor in comparison to the demand, and may in some localities tend to lower wages and sometimes to cripple the consuming power of the whole body of the people.—Carroll D. Wright in Popular Science Monthly.

Jolly to Be an Editor.

A schoolboy's composition on "The Editor" ran as follows:

The editor is one of the happiest individuals in the world. He can go to any circus in the afternoon and evening without paying a penny, also to inquests and hangings; has free tickets to theaters, gets wedding cake sent him, and sometimes gets a licking, but not often, for he can take things back in the next issue, which he generally does. While other folks have to go to bed early, the editor can sit up late at night and see all that is going on. When I am a man I mean to be an editor, so that I may stay out late at night. That will be jolly.—Exchange.

When a woman tires of a man she has once truly loved, there is reason to believe he has outraged her affection and wounded her inmost self esteem.

Keep the mouth closed while chewing. Don't masticate food on the principle which controls the running of a sewing machine—the faster the better.

Jennie Wonch, a 16-year old girl of Collingwood, Ont., killed her mother and 6-year-old brother so she could marry her lover.

Reports from all over the Northwest report the storm of Monday night as the worst of the season. Trains on all roads are blocked or greatly delayed by the snow.

In a list of 162 different firms and professional people who were engaged in business in Bay City, Mich., 25 years ago there is not one but who has undergone a change either in name or in partnership.

It does not seem possible to emphasize too strongly the importance, which indeed amounts to a necessity, of freeing the body of some of its waste products by physical exercise performed daily.

Photographers have begun to use storage battery plants, which operate a ruby colored incandescent light in the darkroom, and the effect on their health has been very beneficial.

The Tahitian when discovered was as uncultured as the Papuan now is, yet the former approached as near positive beauty as the latter does to positive deformity.

Rich, Red Blood

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all drugists. Price 25 cents.

About Matrimony.

In the spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of love.

Thus sang Tennyson, and a poet laureate is supposed to be a judge of the sentimental feelings. The end of love, when it is mutual, is usually marriage—sometimes not to last very long. The history of matrimony is varied and curious. To the Aryan races belongs the distinction of being the authors of monogamy—that is, thinking that a man who had one wife had his share. Among other races a man was allowed as many wives as he could buy, or capture in war. Among some Oriental nations polygamy is still practiced. Among monogamous peoples, woman occupies the hightest position in society—among polygamists she is a toil-worn slave or the plaything of an idle hour. In England a man may marry his first cousin, but not the sister of his deceased wife. In the United States this restriction does not obtain. In most states, licences are necessary, but in others, Wisconson for instance, marriage is quite a free contract. The main point, however, is to get a good wife—and one of the brightest editors in Minnesota says he owes his spouse to having transportation on the Burlington. The moral is to get your wife in some of the many cities and towns on the Burlington Route, and you will make no mistake. For a list of these places, and tickets, maps, etc., call on your home agent, or write to w. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

That cure of Geo. W. Turner of Galway, N. Y., of scrofula, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, was one of the most remarkable on record.

Homes at the World's Fair.

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Nothern Pacific railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (standard and tourist) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of C. A. Sharkey, our agent at your station, a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchace for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accomodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to Oct. 30th; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full page large scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, by corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with reguard to rates and the accommodations desired..,

CHAS. S. FEE, N. P. R. R.

[3teow]

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot it a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit he fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

HON. Z. AVERY,
ONE OF THE LARGEST CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS IN NEBRASKA.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., April 8th, 1892.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I had been troubled with HEART DISEASE FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS, and although I was treated by able physicians and tried many remedies, I grew steadily worse until I WAS COMPLETELY PROSTRATED AND CONFINED TO MY BED WITHOUT ANY HOPE OF RECOVERY. I would have very bad sinking spells, when my pulse would stop beating altogether, and it was with the greatest difficulty that my circulation could be started, which would bring me back to consciousness again. While in this condition I tried your NEW HEART CURE, and began to improve from the first, and now I am able to do a good day's work for a man 68 years of age. I give DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE all the credit for my recovery. It is over six months since I have taken any, although I keep a bottle in the house in case I should need it. I have also used your NERVE AND LIVER PILLS, and think a great deal of them. Z. AVERY.

CURED THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS

C
AT
BEDTIME
I TAKE
A
PLEASANT
HERB
DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LEROY, N. Y.

John Wyatt
THE UNDERTAKER,
EMBALMER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

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AND BURIAL SUPPLIES.
has the largest and most complete stock of
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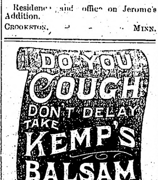
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.

N, B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE. IN McKINNON BLOCK.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

YOU

Will want a Drill, and of course want nothing but the best. The best is always the cheapest in the end. The

Dowagiac Shoe Drill

Leads them all in Lightness of draft, has the most perfect spring pressure, is the most easily handled, in fact

IT CAN'T BE BEATEN.

We can furnish them either 5 or 6 inch, and in all sizes from 13 to 26 shoe, with or without press wheels, and all we ask is a chance to demonstrate their merits. We have also a

Full Line of Harrows,

Including the Steel Lever Harrow, the finest thing out. To see it is to buy it. We have them in all sizes.

We keep a complete line of Farm Implements and sell them at prices to correspond with the times. Don't forget that we carry a full line of Harness of all styles, and especially the celebrated Cork Faced Collars, warranted not to gall a horse's shoulders if properly fitted.

Remember also that MERIT WINS and that cheap goods are dear at any price.

Cor. Robert St. and Broadway, Crookston. Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
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TEACHERS:—R. C. Holaday, Nellie B. Perry and L. E. Gossman.
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CROOKSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Crookston, Minn.
BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.

ASTHMA CURED BY DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE

Instead of flying to the door gasping for breath, seeming as if each one would be your last, you have only to take a few doses Asthmalene when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy and you feel as if an angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of death. The happiest moment of your life will be when you have used a few bottles of Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE and it has cured you of Asthma. We mail to any Asthma sufferer a trial bottle FREE and get that it does Cure Asthma. Sold by druggists. Dr. Taft Bros. M. Co., Rochester, N.Y

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

THE DUAL
MEAT MARKET.
CHARLEY VINE
Is Headquarters for all kinds of
Fresh and Salt Meats.

Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.

SHOPS
Corner Broadway and Robert street,
and on Second street, in Reckitt block,
Crookston, - - Minn.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON
PAID IN CAPITAL. - $100,000
SURPLUS. - - $14,200

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

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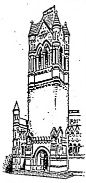
THE AMERICAN OXFORD.

Plans For the Great Methodist University at Washington.

The great Methodist university at Washington city is a fixed fact. True, the structures are yet to be built, and even the cornerstone of Lincoln memorial hall will not be laid till next October, but the ground is secured, the plans have been enthusiastically approved by the whole church, and therefore the university is a fixed fact.


THE LINCOLN TOWER.

The site consists of 92 acres of ground, beautiful for situation and the delight of all who have seen it, in the famed northwest section, bisected by Massachusetts avenue extended, and is now worth about $750,000. It was presented to the trustees by the citizens of Washington, and already one may see there indications of the rising city which is to be from the start consecrated to piety and sound learning. Within a few years the denomination which had its origin at ancient Oxford will have an American Oxford of its own. Lincoln memorial hall, as aforesaid, is to be the first structure erected, and this is to be paid for by $1 contributions from those who desire to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

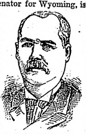
At the main entrance to the tower 13 granite columns will represent the original states. At the corners are columns representing the new states admitted down to the time of Lincoln's inauguration. Above in the turret are the prophecies of the states yet to be and the territories. In the center of the space elevated above this canopy is the shield of the United States, the bars of gothic tracery and the field set with 13 translucent and glittering stars of Rocky mountains quartz crystal. Surrounding the whole is a roof of metal in the form of tents, as near as possible, as a suggestion of the tented field.

This tower is to be upon the highest plateau in the District of Columbia, and from its top the view will extend over the whole territory between the Blue Ridge and the Atlantic ocean. Toward the right rises the Sugar Loaf mountain, and to the left are the windings of the Potomac, beyond which are the historic battlefields. Massachusetts avenue, running through the very center of the city, and upon which stands many palatial residences, opens up direct communication with the university. Every prominent building of the city will be visible from this elevation, and towering far above them all is the beautiful vaulted dome of the capitol and the shapely shaft of the monument. And on this commanding plateau the Methodists expect to rear the American Oxford.

A PROSPEROUS PIONEER.

The Successful Career of Wyoming's Newly Appointed Senator.

Asahel Collins Beckwith, appointed United States senator for Wyoming, is the richest man in the state, and now probably the oldest pioneer in it, though but little past 60 years old. Indeed there are few pioneers of his experience in the whole west, for he was in the Missouri river country at the early age of 15 and has been first settler or first merchant in many places from Iowa to Nevada.


A. C. BECKWITH.

He has held but two offices. One was membership in the national World's fair commission and the other membership in the first town council of Cheyenne. He went there 27 years ago, working his passage across the plains with an ox team. He identified himself with the community by building its first house and opening a grocery. When the railway came and went on, he went with it and was a rich man before he settled in Evanston, a thrifty town near the Utah line. There he owns the local bank, herds of cattle and tracts of range, coal mines and coal and timber lands. His hobby is horses, and he breeds trotters on the finest farm in the mountains. He is married and has four children.

New York is his native state, but most of his life has been passed in the west. He was already so much of a pioneer in 1866 that he was called from his ranch to go to Fort Phil Kearny during the Indian troubles there. The result was that he was within hearing of the famous massacre there, when 81 soldiers were killed by the Indians, and he helped bury the dead. Despite his unsettled life in those years, he acquired a fair education and is a man of considerable culture. In religion he is of Methodist leanings and in politics has always been a Democrat of the straightest sect.

Old Trees In Massachusetts.

There are a dozen great oaks at Waverly, Mass., that are said to be survivals of a forest that must have existed as far back as the tenth century, and there is a larger one at Ipswich that is supposed to be older. Waverly also has an old elm that is larger than any tree in the state—if not in New England. The state park commissioners will take means to preserve the trees and make them public property.

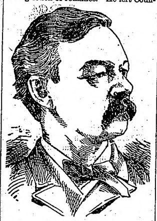
The Latest Fad In Leather.

Lizard skin has become a very popular material for cardcases, purses and such things, and a large business has sprung up in the raw material. Over 500,000 of the skins were imported from the state of Tabasco, Mexico, last year, and it is estimated that fully 5,000,000 lizards were killed there. Many of the skins went to Europe.

HE WAS A POOR IRISH BOY.

Pat Collins May Go to London as Consul General.

Ex-Congressman Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts, who is likely to be American consul general at London, has had a strangely varied career, to which the proposed appointment would add a finishing touch of romance. He left County Cork, where he was born in 1844, when he was but 4 years old, his widowed mother fleeing from the poverty and misery which followed the famine and "famine clearances." Yet despite his 44 years in America he is still Irish in his sympathies, though he has always earnestly opposed the mixing up of Irish matters with American politics.


PATRICK A. COLLINS.

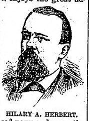
His mother secured a modest home in Chelsea, Boston's suburb, and the son gained eight years of American training and a common school education before going at hard work at the age of 12. In boyhood he went to Ohio, where he worked on a farm and in the coal mines, ran a stationary engine and did all sorts of common labor, but always struggling to improve. He returned to Boston, learned the trade of an upholsterer, was foreman of a shop at the age of 21 and soon laid up money enough to take a course in law, graduating from the Harvard law school. His success was great from the start and his manner of speaking singularly effective.

In 1871 he retired from practice and soon became noted in politics. After holding some minor offices he was elected to congress in 1882-4-6. He was for six years at the head of the state Democratic committee, has been a delegate at several national conventions and is doubtless the most influential Irishman in American politics. The return of such a man as consul general to the United Kingdom, which he left as a poor orphan, would add another to the many brilliant proofs that in such a land as this no youth need despair.

HILARY A. HERBERT.

His Training For the Position of Secretary of the Navy.

The new secretary of the navy, Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, enjoys the great advantage of a thorough knowledge of all the details of his department. During all his 16 years in congress he has been on the committee on naval affairs, was its chairman for two terms, was an enthusiastic advocate of an increased navy and an untiring student of the best methods to secure it. He also has the great advantage of possessing the confidence of every congressman who has served with him, regardless of party.


HILARY A. HERBERT.

He was born March 12, 1834, at Laurensville, S. C., but was soon taken to Greenville, Butler county, Ala. He was educated at the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered the Confederate service as captain and was in a short time promoted to the colonelcy of the Eighth Alabama volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Greenville, Ala., until 1872, when he removed to Montgomery, where he has since practiced. He was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-second congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,611 votes against 2,681 votes for S. A. Pillary, independent.

His Democracy is of what is now called the Cleveland type—that is, he advocates a radical reform of the tariff, is opposed to free coinage of silver, is a practical civil service reformer and opposed to those schemes of government paternalism now so much advocated. He is a widower with three children, one a married daughter, another a young lady and the third a younger son at school.

The Smallest Government.

Moresnet, which lies between Belgium and Germany and has a population of 2,000, is the smallest government in the world. There is a senate of 10 members, who are appointed by the mayor. He is appointed by two delegates, one from Germany and one from Belgium. The territory was made independent in 1815 to settle a dispute. Germany and Belgium both wanted it on account of its tin mines, but neither of them got it. The territory contains a trifle over two square miles of ground.

Disease Spread by Pencils.

Now they say that the free lead pencils furnished the school children of Detroit by the board of education are responsible for the epidemic of diphtheria in that city. The children get a different pencil every day, all the pencils being dropped into a box at the close of school. The average child using a pencil will put the point in its mouth very frequently, and it is not difficult to see that the practice might become very dangerous.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

NEW TOWNS 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. Sweetes Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines These have made Montana the richest state per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE
The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses*. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known*. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank St Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 370.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
[41-49] Attorney for Mortgagee.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 8th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ingeborg N. Tysse, deceased:

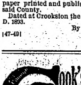
On reading and filing the petition of Ole J. Tysse setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court, on Monday the 3rd day of April 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Ole J. Tysse to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 8th day of March A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON,
[47-49] Judge of Probate.



Cook's Cotton Root
COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, & A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D.; C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Lucken.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Valley Roller Mills.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS
MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.—

BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty-seven hundredths dollars ($43.37) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereof

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42,) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-49) Attorney for Mortgagee.

"In no way can Americans so effectively inform themselves on the subjects that claim public attention from one month to another as by reading the North American Review."

IN THE
North American Review
YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND
The Right Topics,
By the Right Men,
At the Right Time.

THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind in morals, politics, science literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

Subscription Price, $5.00 a year,
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

A Dollar Saved
IS
A Dollar Earned.

DO YOU
WANT
TO EARN A
FEW DOLLARS?

IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR everyone requires some Garden or Flower Seeds, and we have made arrangements with the Weekly Pioneer Press of St. Paul, whereby we are enabled to distribute

SEEDS
FREE
OF
COST.

And we can also furnish THE WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS cheaper than it can be got any other way.

HERE IS THE OFFER we are prepared to make.

For $2.00 we will send

	Regular price.
The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
Polk County Journal 1 year	1 50
20 packages Garden Vegetable Seeds, retail price	1 25
	$3 75

THIS offer is good to New Subscribers, or to Old Ones paying all arrearages and one year in advance. Cash must accompany the order in every case.

Another Offer.

For $1.85 we will send you

	Regular price.
The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
The Polk County Journal 1 year	1 50
An "up to date" Pocket Map of any State in the Union	1 00
	$3 50

These maps are reliable and "up to date," and the map of Illinois includes a map of Chicago, which is valuable to any one contemplating a visit to the World's Fair.

Address

Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Minn.

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday

Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily, except Sunday.

Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—

Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.

Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West.........at 7:12 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 8:19 a. m.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 57.
1 Northern 55.

H. W. Webster was over from Fisher for saw-dust for his ice house on Saturday.

Geo. Vine is pushing the work of excavating for his new building vigorously and will soon be ready to lay brick.

Miss Mabel Arnold will entertain a party of her young friends to-morrow (Friday) evening, the occasion being her nineteenth birthday.

Notwithstanding the rain on Friday a great many loads of hay appeared on our market, the demand for which seemed to be excellent.

The first rain of the season put in an appearance on Friday of last week, which softened up the snow in great shape and played havoc with the roads.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Robertson welcomed the arrival of a sweet little stranger at their home on Sunday morning. Pa and ma and the little lady are all reported as doing nicely.

Fred Davis returned from the woods last week where he has been at work hauling logs during the past winter. Fred reports that a great many logs have been banked this winter—more than usual.

"Our Boss" is the name of an elegant little cigar made especially for W. D. Wilson, of the imported stock of pure havanna. When you feel like you would enjoy a nice smoke try Wilson's "Boss."

Robert Teal and family returned on Friday from a winter's visit to Canada and reports great interest among his old neighbors and friends in relation to this country, many of whom may decide to come out and try the realities of life in the Red River Valley.

Speaking of a Crookston old-timer the Minneapolis Tribune says: "Ira M. De Camp, clerk of the Brunswick Hotel, will pack his grip and steal away in the direction of Chicago April 1. He goes to assume the management of the newly constructed Hayes Hotel." Here's Ho, Ira, we will all remember where you are during World's fair time.

Mr. and Mrs. David Robinson departed on Friday evening for their new home at Wadsworth, Ills. Mr. Robinson has been a resident of this city for several years and for some time has been on the police force. The company of which he is a member has securred a large grading contract on a railroad and will put five crews upon the work at once. After this work is completed the company will commence on a contract for laying steel rails. The JOURNAL unites with the many friends of Mr. Robinson in best wishes for his future prosperity.

See those fine mares at Brown's sale stables.

A cold wave struck this country on Sunday and so far this week the weather reminds one of mid-winter.

The train from the south on the Great Northern road on Tuesday was delayed three hours by the storm.

Rev. R. H. Battey went up to Thief River Falls last week and ordered two car-loads of poplar wood which arrived this week. If you wish some nice dry wood cheap call on Mr. Battey.

It is a pleasure to look at such a fine lot of horses as M. R. Brown brought in on Monday morning—as handsome as pictures and as good as gold—if you want a good team now is your chance.

M. R. Brown arrived from Iowa on Monday morning with a carload of choice young horses which were bought in the vicinity of Des Moines. The prices this year will be less than the ruling prices of last year.

It will cost you nothing to look at that carload of young mares just arrived at M. R. Brown's sale stables. He will take pleasure in showing them and if you buy he will guarantee them to be all right in every particular. Call early for choice.

The work of taking down the Ives building on Main street was commenced on Monday morning. This building was put up in 1878 and for a long time was used by Judge Ives for an office. This move looks like the Judge intends to put up a brick block.

The calling of the city convention for next Monday evening will necessitate the calling of the caucuses for next Saturday evening. This early call was necessitated in order to give the candidates plenty of time to file the required acceptance under the new law.

Talking with our reporter on Friday of last week, Mr. E. D. Childs said he was sorry to see such evidences of an early break up as he had about two weeks' hauling of lumber yet to do, and, said he, "I do not believe it will hasten seeding a particle. I do not think that any seeding will be done in 35 days yet, as this thaw will no doubt be succeeded by a cold spell."

If you are looking for a choice young team of mares—something built for business—call at the sale stables of M. R. Brown and look over that lot just arrived from Iowa. A finer lot of serviceable horses never was offered in this market, every one solidly built, well put up and not one over six years old. They are all high grade Percherons except one which is a full-blood.

A private letter from Conductor J. B. Copeland, says that he is enjoying excellent health over on the west side and likes his new duties as superintendent, though they have had a fearful time all winter trying to keep the road in running order, owing to deep snows and landslides. He speaks of "green grass" all the same like it was summer-time. The family will go to Seattle to join him about June 1st.

The next attraction at the Opera House is the Linden Trio, under the auspices of the Crookston band boys, on which accasion will appear as the central figure, Miss Grace Clarke violinist. The work executed on the violin by this young and attractive lady is said to be truly meritorious and remarkably well rendered. Make up your mind to see her, and as evidence you have, reserve your seats at Tom Morris' jewelry store. Tickets will be on sale Monday morning.

When M. R. Brown sets out to do a thing—in the line of buying good horses—you may safely bet your pile it is thoroughly done, as anyone, who is a judge of good horses can readily verify by calling at his stables and looking over that lot just received. He has got the cream of the state of Iowa this time for a fact. Not a spot or blemish can be found on one of them. To say that Mr. Brown will guarantee them shows his confidence in the lot, and he cordially invites the inspection of all.

Superintendent C. H. Jenks was tendered a reception at the elegant rooms of the Columbia club in the Reckitt block on Wednesday evening. After he had enjoyed the greetings of friends awhile, Frank Gravel rapped for order and in a neat little speech A. D. Stephens presented Mr. Jenks with a beautiful cane, the gift of citizens of Crookston. The superintendent was taken wholy by surprise, but managed to make an appropriate reply, after which a happy evening was spent. The superintendent left on Thursday morning for his new field of labor.

A. G. Gallasch is in St. Paul.

I. W. C. Misner, of Euclid, was in the city on Monday.

Halvor Steenerson made a business trip to the Twin cities this week.

If you want to sell your farm, list it with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Office in Opera block, Crookston.

The Crookston fire department met on Monday evening to pass resolutions of respect on the death of their late comrade, A. D. Morris.

When farmers get their business down so fine that they can regulate the amount of wheat that shall be raised then they will be in shape to control the price of that staple.

Sheriff Grundysen and County Attorney A. R. Holston were wired to come to Fosston at once and went up on Monday morning returning in the evening on the snow-bound train.

It is rumored that on April 1st, the Northern Pacific will put on a through train between Duluth and Winnipeg. Leaving Duluth about 8 o'clock p. m., it will reach Crookston about 7 a. m. This will be a great convenience—a decided improvement on the present method of reaching Duluth.

The work of repairing the break at the mouth of the sewer is practically completed this week. Dan McDonald has had a force of men at work for about three weeks and he has paid strict attention to his business though obliged at times to work in mud and water. Dan feels like a school boy just released from on extra long session.

Rev. R. H. Battey was up at Northcote on Saturday last to talk with Capt. H. W. Donaldson on the captain's plan to substitute the county control of the liquor question for high license and was so favorably impressed with the idea that he will write an article favorable to it in the forth coming April issue of THE MESSAGE.

On Tuesday the JOURNAL received—in an envelope—a copy of the Fertile Daily Journal. The paper is 6½ by 10½ inches in size, and its proprietor was probably afraid to trust it to the paper sack lest it get lost, and this may account for its being mailed in an envelope. No one claims any paternalism for the thing, and the interest taken in the village election of Fertile, which occurred Tuesday—was probably the cause of its borning.

The Fosston train which left here last Saturday morning got stalled on the return trip about Tilden and the passengers walked over to the Northern Pacific, went down to Fertile, remained there all night and reached Crookston on the morning passenger. The Fosston train didn't get in until about 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Geo. Carpenter was one of the passengers who enjoyed the pleasure of returning via Fertile. He says that the snow drifted badly on the prairie, notwithstanding the light crust which had formed after the thaw of Friday.

Among the passengers on the snow-bound train on the Fosston line on Monday were comrades L. Fontaine and J. Kelly. Being old soldiers and used, in times past, to forced marches, they prepared themselves for trouble before they left Mentor by laying in a generous supply of crackers and boiled eggs enough to last them for a week. As they had had a good supply before they left Mentor they did not get hungry until Tuesday morning and by that time they found that the lady passengers and children on the train had had nothing to eat since Monday noon, so they divided all the rations they had among them which generous action was highly appreciated. The boys enjoyed their division when the train reached this city on Tuesday noon.

Sauk Centre Avalanche: F. E. Barnum went down to St. Paul last Saturday to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the State Editorial Association, called to make arrangements for a trip to the World's Fair. It was decided that the start be made May 14th, and the Burlington will undoubtedly carry the pencil pushers. The state association will be joined by the North Dakota editors, and about two weeks will be spent in the windy city. Those of the Minnesota editors who wish to join the excursion, and are not already members of the association, should send their names, accompanied by $2, to D. Ramaley, St. Paul, which will entitle them to the privileges to be enjoyed; but must do so before April 15th. It is expected that not less than 200 of the Minnesota editors, including their wives, will join in the event, and accommodations not to exceed $3 per day for two people, will be arranged for during the stay in Chicago.

H. B. Budd was up from Beltrami Wednesday on business.

T. O. Bergland was in the city Wednesday celebrating the arrival of a little girl at his home.

For a quick sale list your farms and city property with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Opera block, Crookston, Minn.

Miss Emma Veronneau goes east this week to post upon the new style in millinery and select the spring stock. She will return fully prepared to supply the wants of all her lady patrons with the very latest millinery.

E. O. Flanders reports the election in Crookston township the most hotly contested one ever held in the town. Notwithstanding the cold weather the farmers all turned out. Two tickets were in the field, each called "The People's Ticket." Great are the people.

The body of J. B. McLaren arrived on Wednesday morning. The funeral sermon was preached at 2:30 by the Rev. O. H. Elmer at the Presbyterian church. The fire department and the Masons attended in a body and the remains were laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery.

A queer postal card was received by Larsen, Carpenter & Co. the other day. It had been mailed at Crookston, and was addressed

"Flour city
Sen Paull
Minn."

The writer wanted a catalogue of hay presses and hay loaders. The card was sent to St. Paul, where they decided to send it to some machinery firm, and it was mailed to Deering & Co., Minneapolis. That concern handles a machine called the Flour City hay press, but as they do not deal with the farmers the card was sent to Larsen, Carpenter & Co. The writer was no doubt thinking about the name of the machine he wanted when he addressed the card.

In looking the field over for suitable material for justice of the peace for the ensuing year the claims for recognition of Judge C. S. Spendley should not be over looked. The Judge has already filled that office for two terms and should he desire it, amply deserves re-election. The Judge has always been a public-spirited man; he was one of those who when the life of the country was in danger hastened to the front and placed his life in peril to save the country and now that he is in a position to need return favors he should be given them without a question. He has amply proven his fitness for the position by faithfully discharging its duties which answers any objections that might be made and should he desire to serve another term it would be but simple justice to nominate and elect him.

Matrimonial Prizes.

A unique feature of the coming Polk county fair will be a matrimonial department, which will be in charge of President Hugh Thompson of the association. The first couple who will make application to the association to be married on July 27th, at 5:30 p. m. in front of the grand stand on the fair grounds, will receive from the association a handsome bed-room suit, valued at $45.00. On July 28th the first couple complying with the same conditions as on the previous day will be presented by Hugh Thompson with five barrels of the best flour manufactured by the Valley Roller mills. Young couples contemplating matrimony should make a note of this.

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

Mothers' Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children.—Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

People wonder how I can sell goods so cheap. I can't and make any profit. But I must; my stock is too large.

A. CHABOT,
New York Store.

Photographs.

Having secured the best of help, prepared to do first-class work, in a week from time of sitting. Something new. Call up and see it.

P. M. DAUSER,
Corner Gallery.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, March 15, 1893.

Michael Shultz was doing a little courting in Crookston last week.

Miss Della Hancock who has been attending the high school in Crookston, returned home Tuesday.

Messrs. Timelain and Main, of Dakota, have purchased of S. S. Simpson the southwest quarter of section 28, town of Euclid.

The town dads held a meeting to transact some important business, Tuesday.

Mr, McVean came down from Hallock on Monday.

Mr. Brink, one of St. Hilaire's principal business men, was in town Thursday.

Wm. Davidson, the manager of the Keystone farm, shipped a carload of horses south, Friday.

Little Florence, aged seven years and nine days, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Misner, was called to her final resting place, Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. She had been sick a little over two weeks with that dreadful disease, scarlet fever. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in this their sad hour of bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harrington of Grand Forks, came down on Wednesday's train, returning Saturday.

J. D. McPhee shipped a carload of barley from Lockhart to be used as seed on the Keystone farm.

H. C. Misner took a run over to Grand Forks Friday to see how Dr. Chapin was progressing. He found the doctor somewhat on the mend.

T. Weis of Warren, was doing the village Friday.

Robert Teal and family returned from a very pleasant trip to Canada, Saturday.

J. D. Fairweather with his bagpipe, returned from Argyle, Friday.

M. B. Van Vranken of North Dakota, has purchased of Mr. Gordon and E. L. Smith all of section 29, town of Euclid, and still the real estate transfers go on.

Robert Casmey and son Charlie were among the callers at the county seat last week.

H. G. Fargo says he finds that there is money in raising hogs.

We are reliably informed that several of the parties who left here for Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T. last spring, will be back here this spring.

Ole Anderson has rented the southeast quarter of section 12, Euclid township, of J. S. Chapin.

T. Solberg of Belgium township, has rented the south one-half of section 24, of J. A. Hazard, of Los Angeles, California.

Richard Casmey had the misfortune to loose one of his mares while on the way home from the lumbering camp.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf]

We have inquiries for improved farms in the river towns. List your property with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Opera block, Crookston.

The Premium List.

Secretary Wyatt has been hard at work for a week getting the premium list for the fair in shape. It will make a good sized pamphlet and be ready for publication in about three weeks. Liberal premiums are offered—better in fact than those usually offered by county fairs. Thousands of these pamphlets will be printed and distributed, and will be a constant reminder of the coming fair.

An Automatic Car-Coupler.

C. H. Saake has invented an automatic car coupler, from which he expects great results, and has made application to the patent office at Washington to have it patented. It is in the shape of a square iron box, with one side open, which is to be fastened on the car where the coupling attachments now are. A round iron rod with a flat head on it, projects out of the box, and when this rod is pushed in by coming in contact with a similar projection on another car, it lets a suspended hook drop into a fastening on the opposite car. To uncouple the cars, an upright rod is twisted by the brakeman and the hooks are lifted out of the fastenings. Mr. Saake has spent a good deal of time and study upon his invention, and is confident he has got something which will revolutionize the present car coupler—in fact, do away with it altogether.

Farmers,

I am now making arrangements to buy wood from you. Call on me and we can agree. W. H. NORRIE,
Wood yard corner Main and Third streets, Crookston. [48-3]

Something new, call up and see it.

P. M. DAUSER,
Corner Gallery.

Now is the time to list your farms and city property with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Opera block, Crookston.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

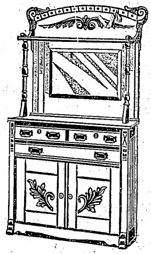
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
L. J. COLUMBUS. - - MANAGER.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Saturday Evening, March 18th.
—THE—
LINDEN TRIO
Comprising the following Musical and Elocutionary Artists:
MISS GRACE CLARKE, Violinist
MISS GENIE BALDWIN, Soprano
MISS LOUISE ROMAN, Pianist
MISS IDA M. CLEMENTS, Reader
Under the auspices and for the benefit of
THE CROOKSTON BAND BOYS.
Seats now on sale at Tom Morris' Jewelry Store.
Prices, - - 75 Cents.

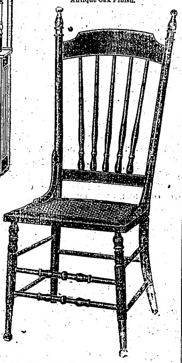
6 MONTHS
Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,
Wednesday, December 28th,
The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the
REMNANTS MUST GO!
Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH. 23, 1893. NO. 49





Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.

Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.

Solid Oak,

Large Glass,

Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,

42x42, only

$7.90.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.	
Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.
Congressional.	
Member of Congress, 7th Dist	Haldor E. Boen,
Legislative.	
Senator, 51st Sen. Dist	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.
Judicial.	
Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
County.	
Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard
County Commissioners.	
First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	Robt. Anderson

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Bristol,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Nellsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebeau,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North,	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstud,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie,	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hdaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger.	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside.	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me. W. H. NORRIE,

Successor to Priester & Co.,

Corner Main and Third streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Swickley Penn.: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhœa for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine.

P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Do you want some dress goods, flannels, skirtings, sheeting, yarns, linens or notions, carpets and draperies, go to the New York Store. Never before was there such a large stock of goods sold so cheap.

Though other dealers may offer you some small articles at less than cost to deceive you into the opinion that I. U. Jennings is not selling at cost, and thereby induce you to buy some larger article at a large profit to themselves, yet it is a fact that you can buy of him as cheaply as at the factory cost of freight added.

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary. Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. NORRIE,

Corner Main and Third Streets.

CITY CONVENTION.

The Citizens' Convention Puts a Ticket in the Field for the Spring Election.

Large Chunks of Harmony Were a Noticeable Feature of the Convention.

Little Opposition to any of the Candidates Named—A. D. Stephens for Mayor.

The Proceedings in Full.

The citizens' convention met at the city hall on Monday evening and was called to order at 8 o'clock by the chairman of the city committee who proceeded to read the call, after which Hugh Thompson was duly elected chairman and M. E. Kirsch, secretary. The chair appointed P. J. McGuire, S. Rosenthal, John Kyle, W. F. Hitchcock and A. C. Schmidt as a committe on credentials; and E. M. Walsh, John Monroe and John McKinnon as a committee on permanent organization.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention, viz:

1st ward, H. E. Cooke, S. Rosenthal, Joe Gervais, I. N. Simmons, John R. McKinnon and A. Dufresne.

2nd ward, A. C. Schmidt, John Monroe, Chas. Walters, N. P. Stone, J. O. Mathews and Sam Lusian.

3rd ward, M. E. Kirsch, John Kyle, Arny Grundyson and S. L. Collins.

4th ward, Ed. George, Felix Fournet, C. N. Lindell, I. Sylvester, H. Thompson, P. J. McGuire and E. M. Walsh. The committee further reported that they had found that the fourth ward was entitled to 8 delegates, under the call and, that Hugh Robertson had been elected as the 8th delegate and recommended that he be admitted to a seat in the convention.

5th ward, W. F. Hitchcock and R. G. Marlette.

On motion the report of the committee was accepted and adopted as read.

The committee on permanent organization reported, recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. Adopted

It was moved that the nominations for the various offices be by ballot and that the 1st ballot in each case be an informal one, also that nominating speeches be ruled out which motions prevailed.

The first informal ballot for candidate for mayor stood: A. D. Stephens 19, A. A. Miller 1, C. O. Christianson 1, E. M. Walsh 1, John R. McKinnon 1, M. E. Kirsch 1, John Cromb 1, Hugh Thompson 1.

M. E. Kirsch moved that the rules be suspended and that the election of A. D. Stephens be made unanimous. Carried.

The chair appointed a committee to wait upon the candidate and bring him before the convention which meantime took a recess for a few minutes. Presently the committee returned with their victim who made a graceful speech of acceptance, promising if elected to do his best in the interests of the city. He said that he was doubly gratified because this nomination had been tendered him without exacting from him a single pledge and also that the convention tendering it was composed of leading, representative business men and that he should do his best to justify the confidence thus reposed in him, if elected to the office.

The first informal ballot for alderman-at-large resulted as follows: I. N. Simmons 16, J. E. O'Brien 8, A. K. Austin 1 and Wm. Munch 1.

1st formal ballot, I. N. Simmons 15, J. E. O'Brien 11. Mr. Simmons was declared the nominee.

On the first informal ballot for treasurer Joseph Mathews received 18 votes, L. C. Couvrette 4, and A. Chabot 4.

The 1st formal ballot resulted as follows: Joseph Mathews 16, A. Chabot 5, and L. C. Couvrette 5.

Joseph Mathews was declared the nominee of the convention.

On the first informal ballot for city clerk, E. C. Carruth received 20, J. V. E. Wyatt 2, O. Christianson 2, L. C. Couvrette 1 and Ole Hagen 1.

A motion to suspend the rules and declare Carruth the nominee prevailed.

The informal ballot for assessor stood: A. C. Schmidt 14, W. F. Arnold 5, J. V. E. Wyatt 5, Geo. C. Wilde 1, and A. M. Childs 1.

On the first formal ballot the vote stood: Schmidt 17, Wyatt 6, Arnold 2, Geo. C. Wilde 1.

A. C. Schmidt was declared duly nominated.

The position of Justice of the Peace being now reached and there being two places to fill, it was decided to vote for one at a time, and the first informal ballot resulted as follows: C. S. Spendley 10, G. H. Palmer 3, L. E. Gossman 12, Ed. George 1.

First formal ballot, Gossman 12, Spendley 12, Palmer 1, George 1.

Second ballot, Gossman 16, Spendley 10.

L. E. Gossman was declared the nominee of the convention.

The first informal ballot for the second justice resulted as follows: C. S. Spendley 17, G. H. Palmer 9, and the first formal ballot resulting in the same figures. C. S. Spendley was declared the choice of the convention.

The first informal ballot for constable was as follows. Geo. Holt 18, O. Ducharme 4, P. J. McGuire 1, M. O'Brien 1, J. E. Morrisey 1 and John Kyle 1.

On motion Geo. Holt was declared the nominee, and the informal ballot for the second constable was as follows: O. Ducharme 22, Jack Carter 1, Felix Fournet 1, J. E. Morrisey 1, John Kyle 1.

O. Ducharme was on motion made the candidate.

This completing the business Hugh Robertson moved that the chair appoint a city central committee consisting of 7, one from each ward and 2 at large and the convention adjourned.

Fosston Election.

The following officers were elected for the village of Fosston for the ensuing year;

President of Council—S. S. Stadsvold.

Members Council—Lewis Lohn, D. Ray, J. E. Campbell.

Recorder—J. H. Loen.

Treasurer—Ole Peterson.

Constables—F. O. Sibley and Chas. Anderson.

Justice of the Peace—Gus. Hanson.

Elections Around Fertile.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—The election in the town of Liberty was very quiet indeed. Our town has been run in such a business manner for the past two years, no one cared to change the officers and all the old officers were re-elected except R. J. Balli, who has sold his farm. Mr. Ole K. Hollin was elected in his place. Officers are as follows: Nels Clementson, clerk; Ole J. Moen, chairman; Thos. Densmore, Ole K. Hollin, commissioners; J. S. Nichols, treasurer; C. B. Goodale, assessor; John Olson, J. P., and A. Boddy, constable.

The farmers surrounding Fertile met at Fertile on the 17th to complete the organization of Farmers Elevator Co. A splendid start was made, two directors were elected from each of the towns who deal principally at Fertile. The directors are as follows:

Garfield, K. Nelson and Ole Opheim.

Garden, Simon Olstedel and Isaac Holen.

Bear Park, Ole F. Rindalt and Ole Renne.

Sundall, B. L. Bjerkness and Ole Rune.

Liberty, Nels Clementson and J. S. Nichols.

Godfrey, Theodore Nelson, Jergen Rud.

At large Brown A Horvick, of Garfield.

A meeting of directors will be held at Fertile, March 25th, to transact business, about eight hundred dollars in stock was subscribed at the meeting and the balance can be easily secured. The intention is to build a twenty-five hundred dollar house or larger, and to be ready for the first grain threshed next fall.

AN INTERESTED ONE.

We have inquiries for improved farms in the river towns. List your property with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Opera block, Crookston.

People wonder how I can sell goods so cheap. I can't and make any profit. But I must; my stock is too large. A. CHABOT,

New York Store.

The sale at the New York Store will not last forever so don't put off your shopping too long—you might get left—and that would make you feel bad.

See those fine mares at Brown's sale stables.

For a quick sale list your farms and city property with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company, Opera block, Crookston, Minn.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of a Regular Meeting of the City Council Held March 14th.

Bills Passed—Reports and Resolutions Offered and Adopted—More Sidewalk for Carman.

Proceedings of the Adjourned Meeting of the Council Held on March 17th.

An Ordinance Relating to Changing of Street Grades and a Fire Ordinance Were Passed.

Full Text of the Ordinances.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening March, 14th 1893.

Meeting called to order by president Cromb.

Roll called.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Munroe, Watts, Cromb.

Alderman absent, Walker.

The minutes of the previous meetings read and approved.

The mayor arose and stated that the bond commissioners who had charge of the $50,000 bonds of the city in favor of the Duluth Crookston & Northern Railway, were present, and were ready to turn over the bonds to the council. On motion the rules were suspended and the bond commissioners heard.

Moved by Alderman Childs seconded by Alderman Anderson that the president be instructed to destroy the bonds according to the order of the court. Carried. The president proceeded to destroy them in the presence of the council.

President reported that he had carried out the instructions of the council and destroyed the bonds in the presence of Mayor Wm. Anglim, and the members of the council.

The city attorney reported upon the matter of the real estate of Mrs. Cox. She had disposed of the property or her interest in the property for the sum of $50. On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The committees who were appointed to look after the matter of the houses of ill-fame in Chase addition reported as follows:

CROOKSTON, Minn., March 14th, 1893.

To the president and the members of the City Council.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the petition of residents of Chase's addition in regard to houses of ill-fame said to exist in said addition, report that your committee advise these petitioners to place all the evidence they can get to prove the truth of the charges so made in the hands of the Mayor and if it is sufficient in the opinion of the city attorney to prove these houses of ill-fame, we recommend that his honor the Mayor take such action as in his opinion shall be necessary to abate the nuisances as prayed for in this petition.

FRED ANDERSON,
I. U. JENNINGS,
JAS. E. MORRISEY.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Jerome that the report be accepted and the committee discharged. Carried.

On motion the report was made a part of the minutes.

Alderman Jennings as a committee of one reported that he had collected the sum of $104.00 on the grading of Second street. The report was accepted and the engineers list of names ordered entered on the minutes.

Engineer's list of property owners on Second street, owing for grading in front of their property.

	Frontage	Amt
Francis Reckitt	230	59 60
A. F. Rauch	79½	20 67
H. F. Brown	38½	10 00
Carl Reidsel	22	5 72
Earnest Rolech	40	10 40
Jas. McKenzie	35 Paid	9.10
Alden Braley	35 Paid	9.10
C. H. Saake	30 Paid	7.80
C. C. Rickett	20	5 20
First National Bank	200 Paid	52.00
A. Clements	150	39 00
R. J. Stanton	150	39 00
C. E. Dampier	100 Paid	26.00
Judge Lewis	50	13 00
City of Crookston	20	5 20

Total cost of Second street grade $623.71.
Total cost to property on Second street $311.85.
Cost per front foot 26 cents.
Total cost to bridge approach $282.10
Total cost to Fletcher street $29.75

GEO. A. RALPH,
City Engineer.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Marlette and seconded by Alderman Anderson.

Resolved:—That the bond of T. G. Thompson having been duly approved and his application for license duly published. Resolved, that the license be granted as prayed for, upon the payment of the sum of $500 to the treasurer of this city. Carried.

A communication was read from the National Board of Underwriters.

On motion the communication was referred to the fire committee with instructions to confer with the secretary of the local board with regard to the matter.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills.

Thos. Young, freight and drayage	$ 3 77
A. C. Cowing, hardware	26 95
Robt. Kittleson, labor	9 00
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise	16 70
Rasmussen & Frankenfield, hardware	21 95
F. L. Durand, sponges fire department	4 80
H. M. Sorlie, ice	4 60
Sam Lusian, labor	2 50
Crookston Water Works Power & Light Company, water and lights	1567 22
Crookston Water Works Power & Light Company, water and lights	2020 00
O. Vian, labor	11 85
George Young, draying	5 50
Ed. Barrette, merchandise	4 20
McKinnon Bros., coal	163 80
Priester & Company, wood	20 25
Crookston Fire Department, attendance at fires	73 00
Crookston Fire Department, attendance at fires	57 00
J. E. O'Brien, hardware	33 90
Crookston Plumbing Company	23 75
Chicago Fire Hose Company, rubber hose	434 50
Jas E. Greenhalgh, labor	62 00
I. N. Simmons, draying	4 00
Cooke & Hammond, printing	7 50
D. F. McDonald, labor	21 37
Crookston Fire Department, attendance at fire	58 00
Crookston Fire Department, attendance at fires	76 00
W. E. McKenzie, printing	6 20
Fred Anderson, Judge of election November 8th, 1892	15 00
Cooke & Hammond, printing	3 50
O. Vian, labor	55 00
Stewart Lumber Company, lumber	21 01
E. D. Childs Company, lumber	443 37
C. E. Dampier, medical attendance	26 00
Carl F. Schmidt, labor	2 25
Anton Netzer, labor	15 00
Geo. Castle, wood	115 00
Jas. E. Greenhalgh, labor	56 00
Engen & Evenson, meals to prisoners	8 75
D. F. McDonald, labor	49 25
D. F. McDonald, labor	284 75
D. F. McDonald, labor	402 12
D. F. McDonald, labor	19 50
Louis Gonyea, conveying Olson children to Minneapolis	17 00
E. Allard, boarding paupers	14 00
W. H. Norrie, wood	2 50
T. H. Bjoin, rent	30 00
Emma Austin, boarding paupers	17 25
Rasmussen & Frankenfield, hardware	19 63

They also reported unfavorably upon the bill number 1189 of Hans Wilson and also that bill number 1193, be allowed at $9.00, bill number 1203 at $1567.22.

Moved by Alderman Childs seconded by Alderman Jennings that the report be recepted and the bills reported upon favorably be allowed and ordered paid. Carried. The clerk was instructed to make out orders for the freight express charges on the pieces of sewer pipe which the committee had ordered.

The fire ordinance committee presented the revised fire ordinance and it was read to the council.

The superintendent of poor presented his report, and on motion the same was referred to the finance committee.

Moved by Alderman Morrissey seconded by Alderman Jerome that an adjourned meeting be held on Friday evening next at 7:30 a. m. Carried.

On motion the clerk was instructed to procure another record for the committee on poor.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Watts that City Attorney and Engineer be instructed to draw up an ordinance, bringing the grade of Robert street up to the Great Northern tracks. Carried.

A communication was read from A. Halvorson relating to a bill for board of a pauper in 1890. On motion the communication was referred to the committee on poor to report at the adjourned meeting.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 14th day of March 1893, Alderman Childs offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Marlette.

The city council of the City of Crookston do hereby resolve:—That the street commissioner be and hereby is ordered to construct a sidewalk along the easterly side of school street in Carman addition to Crookston in front of and adjacent to lots one(1) and twelve (12) of block Twenty-one (21) and lots one (1) and twelve (12) of block twenty-eight (28) in said addition also on the northerly side of Third Avenue north in said addition in front of and adjacent to lot one of block thirty-three said last named sidewalk to extend from intersection of aforesaid school street with said Third Avenue north to the centre of said lot one of block thirty-three in accordance with a certain resolution heretofore passed by the city council on the 19th day of May A. D. 1892.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Austin, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 14th day of March 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of Council.

(Continued on page 5.)

DID LOUIS USE PAINT?

ZOLA'S CHARGE THAT NAPOLEON PAINTED HIS FACE.

The Novelist Says the Emperor Made Use of Rouge at the Battle of Sedan—The Statement Contradicted by Eminent Authority—Did He Turn Green?

On the declaration of war against Prussia, both MM. de Cassagnac and Mitchell threw down their pens for the sword, and enrolled themselves as volunteers in the First zouaves. Both were personally known to the Emperor Napoleon III, who saw them almost every day, and now these two distinguished authorities have come forward to traverse the inference suggested by M. Emile Zola in "La Debacle" that Napoleon III at Sedan had resorted to a cosmetic to impart unnatural rosiness to his complexion. M. Zola describes the emperor as having glowing cheeks, and adds, "Assuredly he had his face painted." M. de Cassagnac has emphatically stated that during his close association with Napoleon before the battle he never noticed a trace of paint on the imperial countenance, and in this denial he is corroborated by M. Robert Mitchell, who declares his certainty that the then ruler of the French people used no pigment whatsoever during the operations leading to the capitulation of Sedan.

The question, although intrinsically unimportant, is very curious, inasmuch as this is not the first time that the change of complexion of the son of Queen Hortense has been made a matter of public discussion. The anonymous writer of that most entertaining medley, "The Englishman in Paris," who first met Prince Louis Napoleon at the Hotel du Rhin, Paris, in 1848, has plenty to say about the personal appearance of the then pretender to the French throne. He describes his heavy brown mustache, his thin lank hair, his aquiline nose and grayish blue eyes and the general impression which the features of the prince gave him of being a habitual opium eater; and opium eaters are assuredly not as a rule persons of a ruddy tint. Provokingly enough the Englishman has nothing to say touching the prince's complexion at this stage of his career.

The late Mr. Kinglake has, on the other hand, a great deal to state touching the facial hue of the third Napoleon. In his prologue to the history of the Crimean war the writer describes the emperor as apt, on days of great peril, to turn facially green, and on this circumstance he founded the opinion that the emperor, either at the period of the coup d'etat or on subsequent occasions as momentous, did not, so far as could be judged from his appearance, suggest the conclusion that he was a man of exceptional courage. It is said, indeed, that when Napoleon III read the first volume of Mr. Kinglake's history he observed with a smile to one of his confidants, "This," pointing to the sea green passage, "must have been written by a woman," and anti-English French journalists of the period did not scruple to insinuate that Mr. Kinglake's strictures on the personal appearance of the emperor were due to the inspiration of an Egeria well known in Parisian society, who hated the third emperor as bitterly as the first one had been detested by Mme. De Stael.

The authority, however, of the historian of the Crimean war was naturally so highly valued in England that the story of the emperor turning green on days of battle or revolution obtained universal credence, and to some extent it was used to bolster up the absurd accusation of personal cowardice which the ultra republicans constantly brought against their imperial foe. It remained for an illustrious English surgeon, not long deceased, to point out the indubitable verity that a man has no command over his blood, although by the exercise of his will he has every command over his muscles. Meanwhile it must be frankly admitted that in circumstances of emergency the features of Napoleon III did assume a peculiar hue.

The color was certainly not ruddy, nor was it swarthy or sallow; it was a curious leaden gray. But that such a leaden gray had nothing to do with the emperor's capacity for incurring danger without wavering there is on record first the observation of the distinguished English medical man to whom allusion has been made, and next to the personal testimony—not by any means exclusively that of MM. de Cassagnac and Mitchell—of people who had constantly been close to the emperor, and who had observed his physical mien from the early stages of his career to its mournful and inglorious close. He was undoubtedly as brave as his uncle, the Great Napoleon, who, by the way, was frequently accused in the English press of being an abject coward.

The harum scarum adventure of Strasburg and the madcap escapade at Boulogne showed that poltroonery was not among his shortcomings, and although Mr. Kinglake would have us believe Napoleon III turned green at Solferino and Magenta, there is plenty of evidence from eye witnesses who were near to the emperor throughout those momentous battles to show that whatever tint the face of the emperor took, it was certainly not a verdant one. As to Sedan there is the further testimony of Princess Mathilde, who declares that she never told any one that the emperor was in the habit of using cosmetics. Since the appearance of M. Zola's statement she has questioned persons who were at the battle and they all assert that "the legend is absolutely false." The princess adds, "I cannot believe that, even with a good intention, he could have employed that actor's trick under such grave circumstances."—London Telegraph.

In Greece the priests sell sick charms, consisting of pieces of paper, on which is written the name of the disease from which the person is suffering, and these are nailed to the door of the chamber.

Australian Shark and Diver.

On one occasion a big shark came alongside me where I was working. I stopped, of course, and stepped back quietly to let him pass. But he did not. He came nearer. I then thought he was curious, but soon found that another feeling than curiosity was moving him. As I retreated he still advanced, until I found myself jammed up against the rock. I could retreat no farther, and yet the brute came on determinedly. But instead of approaching me with his long nose—for you don't see his jaws—he turned his side and began to rub up against me. I had a small "jumper" in my hand, which I held with the point outward against his skin, as I did not wish to have his rough skin scoring along my dress.

It was something like what a cow would be rubbing against you. The iron on his skin was, however, the very thing he wanted, as he soon gave me to understand. I was kept there at least half an hour scratching that monster with the sharp iron. He took it like a pig, bending his body and turning over on his side so as to present a fresh surface to the jumper. I suppose he must have felt easier for the operation, for after a time he moved away.

I had one or two further visits from him on following days, on each of which I was obliged to scratch him for a time. I think he must have recognized me as a kindly and effectual scratcher. I imagine he was suffering from some parasitical or skin disease, to which he may have fallen a victim. Otherwise I might be in that scratching billet still.—"A Diver" in Chambers' Journal.

Things That Affect the Hypnotic State.

The differences in the climates appear to have great influence on hypnotic susceptibility. Southerners and altogether those who have been exposed to the tropical heat are much more easily influenced than those who live in the temperate or frigid zones. Hypnosis not only appears sooner in the tropical climates, but it is usually deeper, and the more complicated conditions of the states invariably appear immediately. The hypnotic susceptibility does not depend on these circumstances alone. There are many other conditions which we must find partly outside of the individual and partly within. It is necessary to especially notice the different tempers of mind, such as delight, sorrow, etc.

What also works against coming into the hypnotic state is overexertion, either mentally or bodily, an empty or overloaded stomach, excessive use of certain nourishing substances, liquors, strong spices, coffee or tea. All these conditions more or less prevent or disturb the coming hypnosis. Furthermore, outward influences, such as temperature, dress, place of residence and surroundings, should all be considered. The room in which experiments are to be performed must neither be too warm nor too cold.—Chicago Herald.

Whittier's Picture.

On one occasion when the artist Parker had been painting a portrait of Charles Sumner, Whittier came to Chestnut street and said to Mrs. Sargent:

"Friend Elizabeth, wilt thee go with me to see Friend Parker's picture of Charles?"

"I should be very glad to," she answered.

"Wilt thee go this morning?" he asked, and upon her assenting they set off for the studio. When they arrived they examined the portrait of Sumner, but Whittier seemed to Mrs. Sargent to be preoccupied and to be in haste to call her attention to something else. In a moment he said:

"Friend Parker, where is the other?"

The artist turned around an easel, and there was a portrait of Whittier himself. The poet was as pleased as a boy at Mrs. Sargent's surprise, and as she had not even known of his sitting she was naturally not a little astonished. He was like a genial comrade in his fun, and, although he was naturally grave and sedate, there was in him a most beautiful and genial humor and sweetness, like the color and perfume of the mayflower under the grayness of the leaves in the spring.—Arlo Bates in Chicago Tribune.

Anglo-Indian Words.

Colonel Yule, the editor of Marco Polo, has published, with John Murray, of London, a glossary of Anglo-Indian colloquial words. In this work, along with well known loan words from remote oriental tongues, we are surprised to meet "Just the cheese," derived from chiz, meaning "thing;" also, "Don't care a damn," derived from dam, a small copper coin and equivalent for a "brass farthing." "Candy" sugar comes from khanda, and means "broken" sugar. "Chicane" and "chicanery" are derived through French usage from chaugan, horsegolf, or what we call polo, a game which has reached us for the second time since it was imported into Europe from the east before the Middle Ages. Demijohn is not from French dame jeanne, but the town of Dannaghan, in Persia. Turban is a corruption of dulband, a Persian word for a head wrap. —Exchange.

True Appreciation.

"I did not hear of your bereavement, old fellow, until yesterday," observed a man in the elevated train to another passenger; "let me offer you my condolences. I feel terribly sorry for you. It must be an awful affliction to lose one's wife."

"Yes," replied the other, "it is certainly very hard on me. Until she died I did not know for twenty years what it was to put a set of studs in my shirt.—New York Times.

The Difference.

When a man leaves our side and goes to the other side he is a traitor, and we always felt that there was a subtle something wrong about him. But when a man leaves the other side and comes over to us, then he is man of great moral courage, and we always felt that he had sterling stuff in him.—London Tit-Bits.

It Worked to Perfection.

Two young women stood by the cashier's window the other day. One was an ambitious writer of verse whose effusions had been persistently rejected by stony editors, and the other was a teacher out of a position and sorely in debt. They were engaged, just then, in commiserating each other, when suddenly a little brown dwarf with a hump and a mournfully patient face pushed her way up to the paying place. "My dear girl, now's your everlasting chance," whispered the poetess excitedly. "Get right up behind her, where she can't see you, and touch her hump. Then I'll follow suit. It's bound to bring us good luck; better than a rabbit's foot: never knew it to fail."

"What nonsense! I won't be such a goose!" demurred the teacher girl. "But go ahead yourself," and she stood aside for the other to get into a secure position; the whole charm depending of course upon doing it unknown to the humpbacked one.

It is only necessary to add that the experiment was entirely successful, and that the poetess went straight home and wrote "Loving and Losing," which she sold today for—but that is another story, I can't tell it.—New York Recorder.

Eating Rats.

We have tasted the rats that have run riot in isolated wheat ricks, and we can conscientiously aver that they are both both sweet and succulent. Their flesh is white as that of a sweetbread, and has unquestionably more flavor. We understand that field mice are still more delicate, and considering the simple and wholesome habits of their virtuous lives, we can well believe it. The "Englishman in Paris" speaks of a salmi served soon after the beginning of the seige of the commune, and the very memory of it seems to have made his mouth water. Yet the town mice scarcely gave the experiment a fair trial, for they had been snared on the bastions between the outer boulevards and the fortifications.—London Saturday Review.

"Doing" Europe.

"Tourists do say funny things yet," said a young woman just home from Europe, "though I feared I shouldn't hear any of them. Two women were standing before a tapestry in a church, and as I approached one of them said to the other? 'Got your notebook, Hannah? Put down (consulting her catalogue) 'tapestry of St. Agnes;'' then, studying the picture before her, she summed it up: 'Girl on a bench, sheep in the foreground,' and the two moved on without a second look."—New York Times.

Overjoyed.

Travers—Strange what different emotions some occasions will bring out. I was down to the races, and in the excitement my tailor, who happened to be there, actually came up and threw his arms around my neck.

Dashaway—I suppose he had picked a winner, hadn't he?

Travers—No, but he saw that I had.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A London Idea.

In certain London restaurants each customer is allowed to make his or her tea. The waitress lights the gas burner, which is affixed to each table, and sets thereon a silver kettle. Then she presents to the teamaker a silver caddy divided into compartments and offering a choice of Souchong, Ceylon or green tea. Any one who is compelled to drink the lukewarm stuff called tea at restaurants will appreciate the new idea.—London Letter.

Homes at the World's Fair.

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Nothern Pacific railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (standard and tourist) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of C. A. Sharkey, our agent at your station, a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchace for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accomodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to Oct. 30th; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full page large scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, by corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with reguard to rates and the accommodations desired..,

CHAS. S. FEE, N. P. R. R.

[3teow]

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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

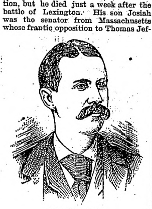
SOME NEW OFFICIALS

MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK AND INDIANA HONORED.

Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State. Ex-Governor Gray, Minister to Mexico. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell.

The appointment of Josiah Quincy of Massachuetts as assistant secretary of state at Washington rouses anew the interet in this remarkable and truly historic American family—the only American family, it is believed, which has maintained an unbroken succession of wealth and talent for 250 years. He is the sixth Josiah Quincy of eminence. The first was that Josiah Quincy, who in 1730-50 was so active and efficient as Massachusetts' commissioner in dealings with England, and he was the great grandson of the scarcely less famous Edmund Quincy, founder of the family, who landed in Massachusetts in 1633.

Of the first Josiah the third son, Josiah, was the famous Quincy of the struggle which brought on the revolution, but he died just a week after the battle of Lexington. His son Josiah was the senator from Massachusetts whose frantic opposition to Thomas Jefferson excited so much amusement and indignation. He was the first man to advocate the right of secession on the floor of congress, declaring that if Louisiana were purchased and made into states the compact was dissolved and New England should withdraw from the Union. He died in 1864, aged 92. His son Josiah was mayor of Boston and an author of some note. His son Josiah was long a political writer of note.

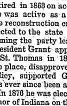

JOSIAH QUINCY.

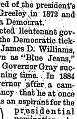
The present Josiah Quincy was born in Quincy, Mass., Oct. 15, 1859; was graduated from Harvard in 1880 and admitted to the bar in 1884 and immediately became conspicuous as one of the young Republicans who refused to support James G. Blaine for the presidency. In 1887 he was elected to the legislature as a Democrat and has since been reelected three times. His committee work in regard to labor, election laws and tax reform elicited high praise. He is a bachelor, and a bright particular star in the inner circles of Boston's most exclusive society.

As if to emphasize the contrasts of American life, society and politics, President Cleveland on the same day with Mr. Quincy's appointment named for minister to Mexico Isaac Pusey Gray of Indiana, one of the newest of new men in all those respects. He was born of Quaker parents at Downingtown, Pa., Oct. 18, 1828, but was reared chiefly at New Marion, O., where he married Miss Eliza Jaqua. He began active life as a dry goods clerk, then became a merchant at Union City, Ind., studied law and soon acquired a lucrative practice.

His political life began with the war, of which he was an ardent supporter. He entered the service early as a captain in the Fourth Indiana cavalry, but retired in 1863 on account of ill health. He was active as a Republican during the reconstruction era, and as such was elected to the state senate in 1868, becoming the party leader in that body. President Grant appointed him consul to St. Thomas in 1870, but he declined the place, disapproved of the president's policy, supported Greeley in 1872 and has ever since been a Democrat.

In 1876 he was elected lieutenant governor of Indiana on the Democratic ticket, and as Governor James D. Williams, affectionately known as "Blue Jeans," died late in his term Governor Gray succeeded for the remaining time. In 1884 he was elected governor after a campaign of such brilliancy that he at once became prominent as an aspirant for the presidential nomination. As a political manager he has few equals and possibly no superior, but for various reasons he has failed to receive the united support of his party as his state's candidate for the presidency. His life is, in the broadest sense of the word, democratic, and his religious leanings are Presbyterian. His family consists of his wife and two sons, both lawyers.

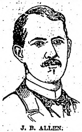

GRAY.


MAXWELL.

Another comparatively new man appointed on the same day is Robert A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general. He was born in 1840 in Washington county, N. Y.; was reared on a farm, obtained a common school education, went to Wisconsin and lived as a farmer a few years, then became a commission merchant in Chicago and finally located in Batavia, N. Y., where he has made a fortune as a maltster. In 1881 he was elected state treasurer as a Democrat and was re-elected in 1883. He has since been active in the party counsels and has served his fellow Democrats in many capacities.

TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Senator Allen of Washington, Who Has Been Reappointed by Governor McGraw.


J. B. ALLEN.

John Beard Allen, who succeeds himself in the position of United States senator from the state of Washington, having been appointed by Governor McGraw on the adjournment of the legislature after a failure to elect a successor to Mr. Allen's seat, has been prominently identified with Washington since 1870, when he went there from Rochester, Minn. He was appointed United States attorney for Washinton territory by President Grant in 1875 and held the office for 10 years with notable success, acting also as official reporter of the supreme court of the territory.

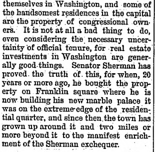
Since 1881 he has been a resident of the city of Walla Walla, and there he has built up what is probably the most lucrative legal practice of any lawyer in eastern Washington, few cases of any prominence coming up in which he is not engaged on one side or the other. He was elected to represent the territory as a delegate in congress in 1887, defeating a Democrat who had served two terms.

Mr. Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1848 and was educated at Wabash college in his native town. He enlisted in 1864, though not yet 19 years old, and served through the war as a private soldier, his regiment being mainly engaged in Tennessee and Alabama. At the close of the war he removed to Rochester, Minn., where he acted for awhile as agent for a grain firm. Then he entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was admitted to the bar in 1869, going soon afterward to Olympia, Wash., where he commenced practice.

SHERMAN'S MARBLE PALACE.

The Ohio Senator Expects to Occupy His New Washington Residence Next Fall.

A great many of the senators and representatives buy or build houses for themselves in Washington, and some of the handsomest residences in the capital are the property of congressional owners. It is not at all a bad thing to do, even considering the necessary uncertainty of official tenure, for real estate investments in Washington are generally good things. Senator Sherman has proved the truth of this, for when, 20 years or more ago, he bought the property on Franklin square where he is now building his new marble palace it was on the extreme edge of the residential quarter, and since then the town has grown up around it and two miles or more beyond it to the manifest enrichment of the Sherman exchequer.


SENATOR SHERMAN'S NEW HOUSE.

The senator says he has a natural bent for building and thinks he would probably have been an architect or builder if he had not gone into public life. He certainly shows excellent judgment in his purchases of real estate, and his new house will be an example of his good taste and appreciation of comfort and convenience. It has a frontage of about 50 feet on K street and is 100 feet in depth. It is rapidly approaching completion, and the senator expects to occupy it next fall.

The chief characteristic of the interior of the house is roominess. There is a very wide and imposing entrance hall, and on the right of this is the library, a room 25 feet long, with a large fireproof vault built in the rear end of it for the safe keeping of the senator's papers and other valuables. On the left of the hall are the parlors, and back of them is the dining room, all very large rooms and admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. The parlors are beautifully finished in white satin wood and will be handsomely frescoed. The dining room has a ceiling of paneled oak. The choicest hard woods have been used throughout the house, most of it having been brought from Ohio, where much of the work on it was done.

The chambers are large and airy, and many of them are finished in birdseye maple, an exceptionally pretty wood for the purpose. Senator Sherman owned a planing mill once and knows all about the different kinds of wood, and his knowledge and good taste have been admirably displayed in his selections. There are about 30 rooms in the new house, including half a dozen bathrooms, finished with tiles and furnished with the best and latest conveniences.

Changing Air Into Liquid.

Professor Dewar of the Royal Institution of Great Britain recently gave an exhibition of turning atmosphere into water. To change air into a liquid it is necessary to cool it sufficiently. But the difficulty in the process is to attain the extreme degree of cold required. A temperature of not less than 182 degrees centigrade below freezing is demanded. What such a depression of the thermometer implies may be realized from the fact that it is nearly twice as far below zero as boiling water is above the same point. If a vessel containing air has its temperature abated to this extent, then the air will condense, trickle down the sides and accumulate as a liquid at the bottom.

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131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-one and 25-100 dollars ($191.25) interest now due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank St Martin and Delina his wife, mortgagors, to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of October, 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the fifth day of November, 1888, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 370.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($1,212.25) dollars, with interest on eleven hundred and seventy-five (1175) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The north half (n½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-three (33), of town one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-three (43), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1893 at 2 o'clock p.m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one thousand two hundred and twelve and 25-100 dollars, and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
[41-49] Attorney for Mortgagee.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 8th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ingeborg N. Tysse, deceased:

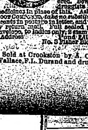
On reading and filing the petition of Ole J. Tysse setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court, on Monday the 3rd day of April 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Ole J. Tysse to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 8th day of March A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[47-49] C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.



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COMPOUND.
A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute,* or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.
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A. P. Hanson, Assistant Cashier.

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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 26th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of forty-three and thirty-seven hundredths dollars ($43.37) interest now, due upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Richards (single) mortgagor to The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut mortgagee, bearing date the first day of November 1889 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the fourteenth day of November 1889 at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book 48 of mortgages, on page 91.

And whereas the said The Loan and Guarantee Company of Connecticut, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) with interest on six hundred and forty-two ($642) dollars thereof at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January 1893, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgagee, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-four (24) of town one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty-two (42,) in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of six hundred and fifty-two and forty-seven hundredths dollars ($652.47) and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 19th, A. D. 1893.

THE LOAN AND GUARANTEE COMPANY,
of Connecticut,
Mortgagee.

A. HUMPHREYS,
(41-49) Attorney for Mortgagee.

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YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND
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THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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WILL HE VETO IT?

In spite of the overwhelming sentiment against it by the over-burdened tax-payers of the state, the bill providing for the erection of a new capitol building has passed, and it remains to see whether the governor will sanction it. There are other far more important needs to the people of the state—for instance the drainage appropriation. Here is a measure that will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of the state, if it passes, but a new capitol building would not save them a solitary cent. We trust the governor will exercise his usual good sense and veto this capitol bill. The people do not need the building at present as they do the drainage measure.

WHAT though the legislature in its finite wisdom has decreed that railroad lands shall not bear a just proportion of taxation, let us take courage for they don't propose that the dear people shall be poisoned by ammonia. Just now they are wrestling nobly with the baking powder question and here's dollars to doughnuts they will pass the bill to purify baking powders—so that a fellow can get a chance to live long enough to pay his excess of taxes.

A TEMPEST in a tea-pot was created by the seizure of the books of one J. J. Rhodes, by the coal combine investigating committee of the house of representatives. They first demanded the books of him and he stated under oath that he did not have any. Later on the committee seized the books and then the music began and results developed a contest between the courts and the legislature to see which body was the supreme power. The books were all finally returned to Rhodes except the letter press book which is said to contain just the kind of evidence the committee desires to get hold of. The committee still holds their book and at the present writing it looks as though they would do so as long as they desire to use it. Rhodes brings suit for $50,000 damages against the committee.

THE Markham bill—providing for the taxation of railroad lands, was defeated in the senate last week. If this bill was so drawn as not to endanger or invalidate the gross-earnings tax (and the attorney general says it was) it should have passed, but having failed to pass it, the senate should now devise some plan to relieve those counties in which these lands are situated from the burden entailed by non-taxation of these land. It was urged by the opponents of this bill that the state had entered into contract with the companies to accept the gross-earnings tax in lieu of a tax on these lands and for that reason the Markham bill would invalidate the gross-earnings tax, which, they say, in a few years will amount to more than enough to liquidate the entire state tax, thus relieving everybody of a state tax. Even if this be true, what right or power has the state to make a contract that entails upon certain counties an undue proportion of taxes? If they do is such a contract legal?

A Kick from Nichols.

Fertile, Minn. March, 15.

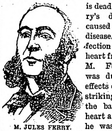
EDITOR JOURNAL—In your editorial you say I am not fair, when I accuse the republicans etc. I wish I could be able to apologize to you, but I think we will let the charge remain. The two old parties can be compared with the lion and the lamb in one respect; they are building their nest to lie down together in, we do admit a republican was the father of a bill which if it had been made a law would have done more for the farmer than all the laws passed in all the states put together can do, but both parties are to blame for the defeat of it and while we have the option bill before us lets see or hear some of the reasons for allowing gambling in the products of the farmer. There are so many reasons against it, I should like to hear some good reason for its continuance. The gambling in grain, if still allowed, will bring every farmer to bankruptcy (if there was such a thing for the farmers,) but there is not, so we will say mortgage foreclosure. Allowing a gang of market manipulators to rule and govern the markets using future prospects, estimating what will be produced six months hence and by a system of false reports, bear the market until the producer can not realize the cost of production. Over-supply, over-supply is their cry, and yet if God sent a failure of our crop for one year, half the people would die of starvation before another crop could be produced. Is there any wonder farmers are leaving the old parties? There will be no measure passed in Cleveland's administration to benefit the producer.

We will have to unite our own strength to overthrow this controlling power, if our representatives get so big-headed when they get to Washington that they forget the bread-producers of the land it is about time we start up a small hornest's nest in the rear and make it decidedly hot for them. I was brought up in the belief of a God and when a small boy I was taken to task by my good old father for throwing into the brush pile a piece of bread that I had no further immediate use for, was told it was a sin to waste food of God's providing. I wondered when I looked into that gambling hell called the board of trade in Chicago, if my early teaching was not all wrong for surely if there was a God he would not allow any such hell-holes to exist. Our states are all passing laws against pooling on horse races and the farmer is not affected one iota. Let the thugs and their like waste all the money they please on this, and we farmers can still plod along the same, but no, our cities can see the dreadful degrading influence, and pooling must go. The farmer must come out firm on this option in wheat, it must go, and at once.

J. S. NICHOLS.

JULES FERRY STRICKEN.

The Noted French Statesman and Scholar Dies Suddenly at Paris.


M. JULES FERRY.

PARIS, March 17.—Jules Francoise Camille Ferry, the celebrated French statesman and president of the senate, is dead. M. Ferry's death was caused by heart disease. The affection of the heart from which M. Ferry died was due to the effects of a bullet striking a rib near the base of the heart at the time he was attacked by Aubertin in 1878. He was seized with spasms early in the morning and despite every effort made by the physicians who were hastily summoned the convulsions grew in violence until 5 o'clock in the evening he expired in a terribly severe spasm.

The news of M. Ferry's death astounded the city. None since Gambetta's death has made such an impression. A few evenings ago he was at the opera, and Thursday he presided over the senate. Hundreds of politicians called at the house during the evening and inscribed their names in the visitors' book. Last week M. Ferry resigned the presidency of The Estafette newspaper, and the presidency of the National Republican association, that he might devote himself entirely to his duties in the senate.

THRUN HAS CONFESSED.

The Insurance Swindler Gives His Version of the Noted Case.

CHICAGO, March 20.—W. J. Thrun has made a written confession of the details of the now celebrated insurance swindle of Romeo, Wis. It is in possession of the detectives in charge of the case and implicates the general assistant special claim agent of the Wisconsin Central as chief conspirator. Hansen was arrested by William Beck, special agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance company, at the Wisconsin Central office in this city. He was immediately turned over to the sheriff of Romeo, who left for his home last night. Thrun declares that Hansen planned the swindle and

Furnished the Money

for carrying it out. Hansen had been suspected by the detectives who have been working on the case before Thrun's confession was secured. The detectives in the case think that Hansen has been in communication with Mrs. Thrun ever since her husband's disappearance, and if what Thrun says in his confession be true, has directed her movements in getting insurance. His connection with the Wisconsin Central gave him plenty of opportunity of visiting Romeo without attracting attention, and he therefore does not have to use the mails. The detectives say that Hansen acted uneasy when Thrun was arrested and did away with all the papers he may have had bearing on the case.

SAILED FOR HONOLULU.

Ex-Congressman Blount Takes Passage on the Revenue Cutter Rush.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Ex-Congressman James H. Blount, commissioner to Hawaii, accompanied by Mrs. Blount and Ellis Mills, stenographer of the state department as secretary, arrived from Washington during the morning and shortly after noon started for Honolulu on the United States revenue cutter Rush. Commissioner Blount was seen for a few minutes before boarding the Rush and upon being requested to say something about his mission, replied:

> My mission, so far as instructions connected with it are concerned, is a secret one. In regard to those instructions I am absolutely unable at present to prepare any information for the public. I would like to do so but I cannot.

When asked if he had any idea as to how long he would be away, he said:

> I imagine that I may be absent about three months. The Rush will probably, according to what I hear, remain at the islands as long as I am there and I shall very likely remain in Honolulu.

SOME OF THE PLUMS

BIG BATCH OF NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Theodore Runyon Goes to Germany and ex-Senator Eustis to France. Judge Jenkins of Wisconsin Given a Circuit Judgeship—Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

John E. Risley, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark.

Justice G. J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States circuit judge for the Seventh judicial circuit.

Walter D. Abney, of Virginia, to be solicitor for the department of the state.

Charles B. Stuart, of Texas, to be judge of the United States court for Indian territory.

To Be Marshals of the United States—David T. Guyton of, Mississippi, for the Northern district of Mississippi.

William H. Hawkins, of Indiana, for the district of Indiana.

Abner Gaines, of Arkansas, for the Eastern district of Arkansas.

James W. McAllister, of Indian Territory, for the United States court for Indian Territory.

To Be Attorneys of the United States—Clifford L. Jackson, of the Indian Territory, to be attorney of the United States court for the Indian Territory.

Joseph W. House, of Arkansas, for the Eastern district of Arkansas.

Treasury—Ernest P. Baldwin, of Maryland, to be first auditor of the treasury.

Thomas W. Holcomb, of Delaware, to be fifth auditor of the treasury.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be commissioner of railroads.

Postmasters—Wisconsin, Frank Warring, Florence; Paul J. Millard, Antigo; De Witt S. Johnson, Rhinelander.

THESE WERE CONFIRMED.

List of Presidential Nominations Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The senate has confirmed the following:

Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state.

Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

James B. Eustis, to be minister to France.

Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States to London.

Robert A. Maxwell, of New York, to be fourth assistant postmaster general.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be commissioner of railroads.

William McAdoo, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretary of the navy.

Dale J. Grittenberger, to be postmaster at Anderson, Ind.

Charles H. Long, to be postmaster at Tipton, Ia.

Stephen J. Smith, to be postmaster at Tama, Iowa.

A number of army and navy promotions were also confirmed.

LABORS COMPLETED.

Democrats Announce Their Selection of Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Democratic caucus has finished its labors so far as the reorganization of the committees of the senate is concerned. The Democratic and Alliance chairmen are as follows:

Agriculture, George; Appropriations, Cockrell; Contingent Expenses, White (La.); Census, Turpie; Civil Service, Call; Claims, Pasco; Coast Defense, Gordon; Commerce, Ransom; District of Columbia, Harris; Education and Labor, Kyle; Enrolled Bills, Caffery; To Examine the Civil Service, Peffer; Finance, Voorhees; Fisheries, Coke; Foreign Relations, Morgan; Immigration, Hill; Improvement of Mississippi, Bate; Indian Affairs, Jones (Ark.); Interstate Commerce, Butler; Irrigation, White (Cal.); Judiciary, Pugh; Library, Mills; Manufactures, Gibson; Military Affairs, Walthall; Mines, Stewart; Naval Affairs, McPherson; Patents, Gray; Pensions, Palmer; Post-offices, Colquitt; Printing, Gorman; Privileges and Elections, Vance; Public Lands, Berry; Railroads, Camden; Relations with Canada, Murphy; Revision of Laws, Daniel; Rules, Blackburn; Territories, Faulkner; Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Irby; Pacific Railroad, Brice; Indian Depredations, Lindsay; University of the United States, Hunton; Quadro-Centennial, Vilas; Geological Surveys, Martin; National Banks, Mitchell; Forest Reservations, Allen (Neb.); To Investigate Trespassers on Indian Lands, Roach.

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMANSHIPS.

The Places On the Committee Filled by the Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Republican caucus to fill minority places on the senate committees did not finish its labors at the morning session. After the noon recess there was a debate of some length on the subject of the removal of Mr. Stewart of Nevada from the appropriations committee, as he had been the recipient of a chairmanship at the hands of the majority. He was removed and Mr. Teller of Colorado was substituted. So far as finally agreed upon the 11 minority chairmanships will be filled as follows:

Mr. Sherman of Ohio was awarded the conference committee; engrossed bills, Mr. Allison of Iowa; epidemic diseases, Mr. Jones of Nevada; phosphate land claims, Mr. Hale of Maine; committee to investigate condition of the Potomac river front of Washington, Mr. Frye of Maine; woman suffrage, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts; additional accommodations for the library of congress, Mr. Morrill of Vermont; five civilized tribes of Indians, Mr. Teller of Colorado; transportation and sale of meat products, Mr. Platt of Connecticut; corporations in the district of Columbia, Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island; revolutionary claims, Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania; claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Nicaragua, Mr. Hawley, Connecticut.

APPOINTED SENATORS.

They Will Probably Be Seated Notwithstanding a Constitutional Strain.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The appointed senators who have been waiting for admission will probably, after the usual long-winded speeches in the senate, be admitted and sworn in. This has been practically agreed upon by a large number of senators, although they believe the constitutional limits will be crowded by their admission. The fact that Senator Allen of Washington has been a member of the club gives him a pull in the matter, and his return is an earnest plea for admission of the governor's appointees.

Both Legs Off.

ST. PAUL, March 21.—Peter Gallagher, brakeman, had both legs crushed at Hinckley. He was brought to this city where amputation was performed.

CAUSED A CALAMITY.

Four Persons Killed and Two Injured by the Ignorance of a Workman.

LOCKERIDGE, Ia., March 21.—A terrible accident occurred at a sawmill on the Skunk river, three miles north of here, on Sunday afternoon, whereby four men lost their lives and several were injured seriously. The engineer had allowed one of the boilers of the engine to run out of water. A workman noticed the danger and thinking to avoid a calamity sealed his own doom and that of his fellow-workmen by injecting cold water into the boiler, causing it to explode with a fearful report, tearing the building to pieces and blowing him to atoms. The dead are:

JOHN ADAMS, saw tender.
GATES, engineer.
BALDOSSE, assistant engineer.
ESHELMAN, a boy.

Among the injured are:

Michael O'Hern, owner of the mill, fatally.
Theodore Lillyblade, fatally.

The remains of the dead men were all horribly mangled and in some cases only recognizable by their clothing.

A FALLING WALL.

Three Buildings at Toledo Wrecked. Several Persons Missing.

TOLEDO, March 21.—During a heavy gale of wind the west wall of the burned Wheeler Opera House, which was left standing after last Friday morning's fire, was blown down, completely wrecking the building recently occupied by Peter Sateler, harnessmaker, and L. D. Parker, groceries, and tearing the east side out of a 8-story building owned by W. A. Gilhouse, flour and feed merchant. Parker sold out his business during the morning to George H. Davis and it is thought that Davis and two others have been buried in the ruins. An explosion of gas or oil followed the falling of the wall and in a few minutes flames shot up from the ruins. An alarm of fire brought two companies to the scene and in a short time the blaze was under control. The ruins are in such shape that it will be impossible to make any examination of them before morning. The loss on the three buildings will be about $120,000.

PERISHED IN THE FIRE.

Three Lives Lost by the Burning of a Factory at Kenosha, Wis.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 21.—Chris Arentzen, a maker of fireworks, his father and a boy who lived with Arentzen, were killed during the afternoon by an explosion of fireworks, and the building in which Arentzen lived and in which he had his workshop were burned. Neigbors saw flames coming out of the Arentzen house and an alarm was turned in. Those nearby rushed over to save what they could. When the firemen had subdued the flames they began to search the interior of the house, where they stumbled over the bodies of the two men and boy. From their position it was hard to say whether they had been burned to death by an explosion of the material with which they were working or had been suffocated by the smoke.

HARRIS SENTENCED.

The New York Wife Murderer to Be Electrocuted in May.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Recorder Smythe has sentenced Carlysle W. Harris to be electrocuted during the week beginning May 8.

Millionaire Mackay Worse.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Millionaire Mackay has had a turn for the worse. Peritonitis has set in and an operation will be necessary, which, in his present condition, will be extremely dangerous. His wife and son have been cabled to come from England.

Walsh Admitted.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Hon. George H. Walsh, speaker of the North Dakota house, has been admitted to practice before the court of claims.

Abbingdon Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Squire Abingdon, Charley Mitchell's friend and backer, died early in the morning of pneumonia.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, March 20, 1893.

HOGS—10c higher. Range of prices, $7.40@7.50.

CATTLE—Quiet, but steady; good demand; Prime steers, $3.90@4.25; good steers, $3.50@4.00; prime cows, $3.50@3.75; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.50; stockers, $1.75@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.00@4.90; lambs $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25.

Receipts—Cattle, 250; hogs, 150; calves, 10, sheep, 125.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 20, 1893.

WHEAT—May opened, 64⅞c; highest, 64⅞c; lowest, 64½c; closed, 64⅝c. July opened 64⅝c.; 67⅝c; highest, 67⅝c; lowest, 67c; closed, 67½c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, March 20, 1893.

CATTLE—Firm.

HOGS—Strong, 5c higher. Heavy, $7.75@7.90; mixed and medium, $7.40@7.75; light, $7.25@7.65.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 11,500; hogs, 18,000; sheep, 11,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 77⅛c; July, 74¼c.
CORN—May, 43⅝c; July, 43⅞@44.
OATS—May, 32⅝c.
PORK—May, $17.80.
LARD—July, $11.42.
SHORT RIBS—May, $10.20; July, $9.75.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—March, 73⅜c; May, 76⅝c; July 73¼c.
CORN—March, 41¼c; May, 43⅛c; July, 44½c.
OATS—March, 30⅝c; May, 32⅝c; July, 32c.
PORK—March, $17.70; May, $18.00; July, $17.62½.
LARD—March, $12.10; May, $12.25; July, $11.50.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, March 14.

ST. PAUL, March 14.—An important bill was introduced in the house. The bill is to establish a district court of appeals, and for this purpose the state is divided into three appellate districts. The court is to be composed of the appellate judge, who shall preside at the trials, and two judges of the district court, who shall sit with him. The appellate judge is to be elected by the electors in his judicial district in the same manner as state officers are elected and hold office for six years.

Thirty-one bills were passed from the calendar.

After the presentation of petitions in the senate the bill regarding the parole system at Stillwater was taken from the table and ordered engrossed for its third reading. Several minor measures were passed.

The Markham railroad taxation bill was the special order in the afternoon. Senator McHale's amendment was reported immediately upon Senator Day moving to recommend the passage of the bill. Senator Tawney objected to the wording of the amendment and a technical discussion followed. The language was finally fixed and a general debate on the bill followed. The entire afternoon was spent in discussion and adjournment was taken without any action on the bill.

Wednesday, March 15.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—Exciting scenes characterized today's session of the senate. It was a red letter day—a day of oratory, and a day of thrilling debates. The Markham railroad taxation bill was finally dealt a death blow after consuming more time than any other measure that has ever been before a session of legislature. The debate was stormy, and every sort of scheme was resorted to to defeat the bill by its enemies. Amendments of a technical nature, so subtly drawn that they were well calculated to deceive and mislead, it is alleged by the friends of the measure, were offered, but they were subsequently voted down. The consideration was in the committee of the whole, and the committee reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill, and the report was adopted. The woman suffrage bill was amended and recommended to pass by the committee of the whole. The amendment simply strikes out the word "male" in the constitution, so that women will be given equal franchise rights with men, if the act becomes a law. There was a large delegation of women present to listen to the debate.

In the house the bill providing for a new capitol building occupied most of the time and a hot debate was on. The first section of the bill, providing for the erection of a new building, was favorably acted upon.

Thurdsay, March 16.

ST. PAUL, March 16.—There was a majority and a minority report of the house committee on temperance on Mr. Wahlund's bill requiring that one-half of the moneys received by villages from liquor licenses be paid into the road and bridge fund of the counties in which the villages are located. The majority report favoring indefinite postponement was adopted. Mr. Walsh then sent up a resolution providing for the retention of the coal combine books by the investigating committee. Adopted.

In committee of the whole the capitol bill was discussed by sections. It was finally recommended to pass. The bill provides for the erection of a building on the present site, the total cost not to exceed $2,000,000.

The house adopted the concurrent resolution instructing the investigating committee to retain possession of the coal combine books.

At the afternoon session the senate considered usury bills, five in number. After a discussion lasting more than an hour, Senator Sanborn moved that all the interest bills be indefinitely postponed. The motion prevailed—22 to 18 and the committee then arose.

Friday, March 17.

ST. PAUL, March 17.—After considerable discussion of unimportant matters in the house the capitol bill was taken up and a call of the house ordered. The roll call showed that only three members were absent. Several members who had voted against the bill in committee of the whole changed to aye and explained their votes. The bill passed by a vote of 68 to 40. The bill as passed limits the cost of the building and site to $2,000,000. It must yet pass the senate, but friends of the measure say that it is certain to go through.

The senate committee on education recommended the passage of the house school text book bill, and the report was adopted.

Dean's bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections met with much opposition. On roll call the bill failed to pass, receiving 27 votes, one less than the constitutional majority.

At the afternoon session the following bills passed:

S. F. 70—Amending the law in regard to organizations of school districts.

S. F. 362—Allowing purchasers under mortgage foreclosure sales to pay assessments and taxes so as to save the high rates of interest upon delinquencies.

S. F. 390—Amending the law so as to give corporations five years instead of three in which to wind up affairs upon dissolution.

S. F. 413—Providing for the vacation of territorial roads.

Saturday, March 18.

ST. PAUL, March 18.—Mr. Markham, from the committee on taxes and tax laws, reported back Mr. Boggs' bill providing for an equitable distribution of the income from the gross earnings tax, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. A substitute bill was sent in with the report which provides that the state auditor shall set aside from the gross earnings tax 2 cents per acre for every acre of unused railroad land, said money to be placed to the credit of the counties in which such unused land is located.

The bill declaring express companies common carriers and providing for their regulation was recommended for indefinite postponement by a majority of the judiciary committee. The recommendation prevailed.

Bills appropriating $25,000 a year for summer training schools for teachers, and to place hail insurance companies under supervision of state insurance departments were recommended to pass.

Several resolutions were introduced in the senate, and one by Mr. Donnelly was adopted. It appropriates $200 more for the Keller investigating committee.

In reply to an inquiry Secretary of State Brown communicated the statement that the total cost of election blanks was $1,725.30.

The capitol bill came in from the house and was ordered printed as amended, and referred to the committee on public buildings.

The bill providing for free text books was made a special order for Wednesday.

Monday, March 20.

ST. PAUL, March 20.—The house transacted no business at the morning session, a majority of the members having gone over to the senate to listen to the coal combine debate.

At the afternoon session the house in committee of the whole recommended the passage of the bill to tax inheritances introduced by Mr. Peterson. Jacobson's local option bill was laid on the table.

The house resolution directing Representative Walsh to hold on to the Rhodes letter book at all hazards was the first business before the senate. Senator Sanborn offered a substitute that Representative Walsh be directed to submit himself with the said book in his charge to the jurisdiction of the district court of Minnesota as to whether his possession of the book referred to was lawful or unlawful. This caused a warm debate, but was passed, 34 to 3, Sanborn, Stevens and Craven alone voting no.

Senator S. D. Peterson's bill relating to the receipt, storage and shipment of grain at elevators, was discussed in committee of the whole. Senator Tawney offered an amendment so that a receipt may issue to the shipper that may be valid in the home market, or at some terminal point, thus having the benefit of a terminal market at any time he may see fit. The amendment was adopted, and the bill was recommended to pass.

Ouisconsin.

This is not a World's Fair prize puzzle, but the old French way of spelling the title of what is now one of the best states in the Union—Wisconsin. The French explorers named the territory from the river which rises in the northern portion of the State, runs due south for 150 miles and then turns westward to the Mississippi. The word means "wild rushing river." It is a rather singuler fact that three seperate parties of early explorers, in their routes, marked out nearly the boundaries of the present State. One started from the mission of La Pointe, on the South shore of Lake Superior, went to the head of the Lake, where Duluth now is, then came to the site of St. Paul. A second party came from Green Bay, along the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, to the Mississippi. A third went up the Mississippi from Dubuque. The Indian tribes early fell under French control, and a number of Wisconsin savages fought on the French side on the day of Braddock's defeat, when George Washington saw his first battle. Prairie du Chien was for a time held by the British in the war of 1812, and Victory takes its name from the battle which closed the Black Hawk war of 1832. Indian mounds, containing many strange and curious remains, are numerous in the western part of the state, easily accessible to the tourist by the Burlington Route, which whirls the traveler through lovely scenery, and past the location of many a romantic legand. For tickets call on your home agent, and for information address W. J. C. Kenyon, General. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf]

Now is the time to list your farms and city property with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Opera block, Crookston.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of March, 1893.

RESOURCES.

Bills receivable	$216,315.70
Overdrafts	2,564 68
Due from other banks	12,854.49
Furniture and fixtures	1,030.00
Current expenses	1,048.58
Cash on hand	14,255.60
Total	$247,539.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided profits	22,513.07
Individual deposits subject to check	55,014.63
Demand certificates of deposit	77,511.35
Bills Payable	37,500.00
Total	$247,539.05

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk. } SS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this twenty-second day of March, 1893.

{ SEAL. }
A. F. GEORGE.
Notary Public.
Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:
L. ELLINGTON.
C. O. CHRISTIANSON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Merchants' National Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, at the close of business, March 6th, 1893.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$177,511 86
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,292 04
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	19,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc	4,014 53
Due from approved reserve agents	7,065 23
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,597 39
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	20,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	4,342 10
Current expenses and taxes paid	940 89
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,390 00
Checks and other cash items	703 29
Bills of other banks	360 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	228 63
Specie	5,892 50
Legal-tender notes	2,270 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	855 00
Total	$248,558 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 75 000 00
Surplus fund	2,500 00
Undivided profits	6,372 46
National Bank notes outstanding	17,100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	44,932 89
Demand certificates of deposit	63,843 51
Cashier's checks outstanding	9 60
Notes and bills re-discounted	38,800 00
Total	$248,558 46

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.

I, A. D. Stephens, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. D. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of March, 1893.

{ Notary Seal. }
WM. A. LANCTOT,
Notary Public,
Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN CROMB,
HUGH THOMPSON,
A. BRALEY, } Directors.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, county of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

State Bank of Warren, plaintiff, vs. Joseph S. David, defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, and state of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum since the 26th day of December, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated February 23d, 1893

H. TEKNERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn.

(49-51)

CITY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 1.)

Approved this 14th day of March 1893.

Wm. Anglim, Mayor.

Attest: E. C. Carruth,
Clerk.

James Burt appeared before the council and asked the help of the city in the sum of $15.00

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Anderson that $15.00 be placed in the hands of the superintendent of poor to be used as he thought best in the matter. Carried.

Alderman voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Watts and Ctomb. Declared carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. Carruth,
Clerk.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Friday evening, March 17th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent:—Childs, Watts.

The committee to whom was referred the bill of M. Leguce for damage sustained by his horse reported that they had investigated the matter and reported adversly to his claim being allowed, being of the opinion that he has no legal claim on the city. On motion the report was accepted.

The ordinance relating to changing the grade of streets was then put on its final passage.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held the 17th day of March, 1893. Alderman Cromb offered the following ordinance which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey.

An ordinance changing the established grades of streets in and for the city of Crookston so far as the the same relates to Broadway street therein from its intersection by Second street to its intersection by Fourth street. Ash street therein from the intersection thereof by Second street to the intersection thereof by Third street and Third street therein from the intersection thereof by Main street to the intersection thereof by Elm street.

The city council of the city of Crookston do ordain:

Sec. I That the established grades of streets in and for the city of Crookston be and the same are hereby changed to the extent and in the manner hereinafter designated, to wit; Broadway street therein from the intersection thereof by Second street to the intersection thereof by Fourth street, be changed to the extent and in the manner shown and designated by profile on Broadway street grade marked "Exhibit B" and now on file in the office of the City Engineer in and for said city. Ash street therein from the intersection thereof by Second street to the intersection thereof by Third street, be changed to the extent and in the manner shown and designated by profile of Ash street grade, marked "Exhibit B" now on file in aforesaid office; and Third street therein from the intersection thereof by Main street to the intersection thereof by Ash street, be changed to the extent and in the manner shown and designated by profile on Third street grade marked "Exhibit B" now on file in aforesaid office.

Sec II All ordinances and parts of ordinances, resolutions or by-laws heretofore passed is so much and to such extent as they may conflict with, or be inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. III This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Walker and Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative none.

Alderman Anderson not voting.

Passed this 17th day of March, 1893.

John Cromb,
President of Council.

Attest: E. C. Carruth,
Clerk.

Approved this 18th day of March, 1893.

Wm. Anglim,
Mayor.

The communication and bill of A. Halvorson was referred back to the council without recommendation by the committee on poor.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Marlette that the clerk be instructed to make out an order for $36.00 for J. Muier. Carried.

On motion the fire ordinance was put on its final passage.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held the 17th day of March, 1893. Alderman Morrisey offered the following ordinance which was seconded by Alderman Jennings.

AN ORDINANCE

For the prevention of fires, establishing fire limits and regulation of construction, repairing and removing buildings therein.

The city council of the city of Crookston do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. The territory now constituting blocks 1, 2, 17, the south half of block 16 and the southwest quarter of block 18 in the original townsite of Crookston, and blocks 3, 4, 5, 6, and the west half of blocks 11, 12, and 13 in Fletcher and Houston's addition to the city of Crookston; shall hereafter be known and constituted the fire limits of the city of Crookston.

Sec. 2. No person shall erect or attempt to erect, rebuild, raise or enlarge within said fire limits, or remove from any place in said fire limits to another place therein or from any place outside to the inside of said limits, any building or structure of any nature or description unless the outside and party walls thereof shall be composed of brick of a thickness of at least eight inches or of stone of a thickness of at least twelve inches or of other material equally fire-proof, and unless the party wall of every building shall be made to extend above the roof a distance of twelve inches. And said building or structure shall be provided with metal or other fireproof covering for the roof thereof. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five and not more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution and if such fine shall not be paid forthwith such offender may be imprisoned for a period not to exceed thirty days.

Sec. 3. No person shall repair any wooden building in said fire limits when the same has been damaged to the extent of 50 per cent. or more of the value thereof.

Sec. 4. In ascertaining the extent to which any building specified in the preceeding section has been damaged, there shall be appointed a board of arbitrators to consist of three freeholders of the City of Crookston, one of whom shall be named by the City Council one by the owner of said building and these two shall choose a third without unnecessary delay. The said arbitrators shall be sworn by some officer authorized to administer oaths, before entering upon their duties, to perform the same fully, faithfully and impartially, and make due return to the city council of their action. They shall qualify as such arbitrators within two days after personal service on them by written notice signed by the city clerk of their appointment as such arbitrators. They shall serve a notice in writing by personal service on the owner of said building or his or her or their authorized agent and upon the city clerk within two days after the last of them has qualified, of a time and place at which the owner of said building, and representives of the City of Crookston will be heard upon the question before them, which hearing shall be had not less than one nor more than five days after the service of said notices, provided that said owner may have said hearing postponed from time to time upon a written application therefor to said board of arbitrators; after hearing the aforesaid interested parties the said arbitrators shall view the premises in question and shall render a decision as to the extent of said damage within two days after the hearing aforesaid and file the same in the office of the City clerk. Vacancies in said board shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for the appointment of the individual members thereof.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the City Council at its first meeting after any application is made to it for permission to repair any wooden building as aforesaid, to appoint the person hereinbefore specified as being named by the city council to act as one of the aforesaid arbitrators.

Sec. 6. As soon as said arbitrators file the report of their estimate of such damage and whenever the same shows that the damage does not equal or exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the said building, the city clerk shall at once issue a permit under his hand and official seal to the owner of the building therein specified, authorizing him, her or them to repair the same. No wooden buildings shall be repaired within said limits without such permit. All arbitrators appointed under the provisions of this section shall receive compensation at the rate of three dollars per day for services actually rendered, to be paid out of the funds provided for the current expenses of the city. Any person violating any of the provisions of this and the preceding sections 3, 4 and 5 of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and if such fine be not paid forthwith such offender may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 7. All buildings, additions, enlargements or structures hereafter erected, repaired, removed or built in said fire limits in violation of this ordinance are hereby declared public nuisances and upon due proof of the facts before any competent court of jurisdiction may be abated by the chief of police upon the order of such court.

Sec. 8. No stovepipe shall be conducted through any roof or outer wall of any building in the platted portion of this city, but they shall be conducted into proper chimneys of brick or stone; and no stovepipe shall be conducted through any partition, floor or ceiling constructed wholly or partly of wood, in any building, unless it be conducted through a double funnel or crock with an air space of not less than one (1) inch, or through inlaid brick; and no stove shall be set up in any building unless it be placed not less than four (4) inches from the floor on which it stands, and twelve (12) inches from any wall or partition constructed wholly or partly of combustible materials, and all stoves or furnaces shall be set on a sheet of metal or a bed of brick laid in mortar or sand or on ground; and any owner, lessee or occupant of any building in the platted portion of the city who shall put up, set up or cause to be set up any stove or stovepipe, or shall continue or permit any stove or stovepipe to be in condition contrary to the foregoing provisions in any such buildings, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five (5) dollars nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment, should there be a default in the payment of such fine, for not less than ten (10) or more than thirty (30) days.

Sec. 9. No person shall deposit or stack any hay, straw, shavings or other easily combustible material in any yard or lot in open air at a less distance than one hundred (100) feet from any building in the platted portion of this city, or allow the same to remain in such locality for more than forty-eight (48) hours after this ordinance shall take effect. Any owner or person having control over any such material, who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Three ($3.00) dollars nor more than Twenty-five ($25.00) dollars and and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 10. No person shall deposit any ashes containing fire within any building, unless the same be kept in metallic or other fire proof vessel or receptacle, or deposit the same in any yard, street, alley or lot where the same may be disturbed or blown about by the wind, or deposit the same in any wooden vessel in any yard, lot, street or alley, unless the same be kept covered and at least ten (10) feet distant from any wooden building or combustible material.

Sec. 11. No person or persons shall keep for sale or store in any place or buildings, within the platted portion of the corporate limits of this city any gunpowder, except under the following provisions: Gunpowder may be kept in sealed tin or sheet iron cans in quantities not exceeding twenty-five (25) pounds in any one store or building, and in no case shall any person sell, handle or dispose of the same in any manner or quantity, except in daylight, provided however that notice of quantity and location exceeding ten (10) pounds of same must be made in writing to the chief of police and fire marshal of said city.

Sec. 12. No person or persons shall keep or store in any place or building, within the platted portion the corporate limits of this city, any crude petroleum or kerosene oil, or any chemical oils or any of their products, except under the following provisions: Crude petroleum, earth or rock oils, or any of their products, may be stored in detached and properly ventilated warehouses, the exterior walls of which shall be of stone, brick or iron, especially adapted to that purpose, by having raised sills at least two (2) feet high, or the ground floor of which shall be at least two (2) feet below the level of the street or adjoining land in such manner as to effectually prevent the overflow of such oils beyond the premises where the same may be kept or stored, and which said warehouses shall not be occupied in any part as a dwelling, and if less than fifty (50) feet from any adjoining building, the same must be separated therefrom by a brick or stone wall at least ten (10) feet high and sixteen (16) inches thick.

Sec. 13. No refined petroleum or kerosene oils shall be kept for sale or stored within the platted portion of the corporate limits of this city, the fire test of which shall be less than one hundred and ten (110) degrees Fahrenheit; said test shall be determined by an authorized inspector using approved instruments for that purpose. When stored above the cellar or basement of any store or building, and in barrels of not over fifty-five (55) gallons each, or metalic tanks or vessels for convenience of retailing the quantity of such refined oil so stored shall not exceed the contents of five (5) barrels. When stored in cellars or basements surrounded by walls of brick or stone, and at least two (2) feet below the level of the sidewalk, street or land adjacent, the quantity so stored shall not exceed the contents of fifty (50) barrels, unless stored in warehouses especially adapted for that purpose, as provided in section 12 of this title; provided also, that, no quantity of such oils greater than two (2) barrels shall be kept or stored in any building occupied in any part thereof as a dwelling.

Benzine, naptha, or chemical oils may be kept or stored under the provisions of this section as follows: When stored above the cellar or basement, the quantity so stored shall not exceed the contents of three (3) barrels of either kind of said oils. When stored in a cellar or basement the quantity so stored shall not exceed ten (10) barrels; when stored in any building, any part of which is used as a dwelling, the quantity so stored shall not exceed one (1) barrel of either kind of said oils.

Sec. 14. In no case shall any of the articles recited in sections, 11, 12, and 13 of this title be allowed to remain upon any sidewalk or street a longer time than is actually necessary for the storage, shipment or delivery of the same, nor after sunset; nor shall any of the articles recited in sections 11 and 12 exceeding ten (10) gallons be kept in any building, except that notice of quantity and location be made in writing to the chief of police and fire marshal.

Sec. 15. No person or persons shall keep or hold for sale, or otherwise store on any premises, within the limits of this City, any unslacked lime, except in buildings absolutely water proof and so constructed in all respects as to prevent rain and water from beating or soaking in, or upon, or coming in contact with the same in any manner.

Sec. 16. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in the default in the payment of such fine may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

Sec. 17. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or maintain any manufactory, laundry or other business requiring the use of a boiler and engine in the platted portion of the city unless the stack or chimney be constructed of good quality of brick, stone, earth, iron, or sheet iron, resting on a substantial base of stone or brick, and provided with spark arresters, and in no case must exhaust steam be thrown into said stack or chimney. Any violation of the foregoing upon complaint made before any city justice, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25.00,) nor more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars and costs of prosecution, and if said fine be not paid forthwith the said offender may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the chief of police in the city of Crookston to inspect, or cause to be inspected by the other policemen of the city, or fire warden, all the buildings of the city to ascertain as nearly as possible all violations of the preceeding sections and to prosecute the same and report the same to the city council of said city.

Sec. 19. All the ordinances and parts of ordinances in so much and to such extent as they may be inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative Anderson, Austin, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Monroe, Marlette, Walker and Cromb.

Carried unanimously.

Passed this 17th day of March, 1893.

John Cromb,
President of Council.

Approved this 17th day of March, 1893.

Attest Wm. Anglim,
Mayor.
E. C. Carruth,
Clerk.

Ordinance relating to raising the grade on Robert street read.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. Carruth,

Sells for Cash.

Charles Vine has adopted the cash system at his meat markets and also adopted cash prices. He sells the choicest cuts at lowest rates—and sells for cash only. Markets on Broadway and Second street. [48-tf]

For Sale.

One pair of good farm mares and two or three extra good, new milch cows. For further particulars address.

F. Bivins & Son,
[49-2] Crookston, Minn.

For Sale.

Eight choice young cows, two-thirds Jersey and one-third Holstein, from three to five years old; will be new milch cows in April. Will sell for cash or bankable paper due November 1st. Address.

E. Lanctot,
[49-52] Crookston, Minn.

"Brace Up"

Is a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, week, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

Mothers' Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children.—Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

It is a pleasure to look at such a fine lot of horses as M. R. Brown brought in on Monday morning—as handsome as pictures and as good as gold—if you want a good team now is your chance.

Mrs. M. S. Moses
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Woman's Greatest Boon

For Weakness, Debility, After the Grip

Took Hood's Two Months and Was Perfectly Well

"I wish to add my mite to the many recommendations of Hood's Sarsaparilla as **a general medicine.** Last winter my wife had an attack of the Grip, which left her in a very weak and debilitated condition. She tried a good many medicines, but none of them did her any good until she got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She thought she was better after **the first day** she took the medicine, and before she had taken one bottle she was so greatly improved that she could

Do Her Housework Alone

Which she had not been able to do for two months. She says Hood's Sarsaparilla is the **greatest boon to women** in existence. She has been taking it for two months, and considers

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

herself **a well woman.** This is certainly a good record for Hood's Sarsaparilla, as she had not been well for a year. My son's wife has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for swelling in her neck or

Goitre

She noticed that the swelling began to go down when using the first bottle. She is now taking the third, and the swelling is nearly all gone. We have been watching the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in this case, and are glad to make so favorable a report." M. S. Moses, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. Try a box.

Farmers,

I am now making arrangements to buy wood from you. Call on me and we can agree.

W. H. Norrie,

Wood yard corner Main and Third streets, Crookston. [48-3]

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

Sealed Bids.

The Board of Supervisors in the town of Bygland will receive sealed bids for the construction of two bridges to be built in said town. The Board of Supervisors will meet on April 4th at the house of Ole O. Legvold, Jr., to open and act upon said bids. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications for said bridges can be seen at my office

Halvor Grundeson,
Town Clerk.
Post office Fisher, Minn.

It is worth something for the privilege of buying a reliable horse of a reliable man. Every horse that M. R. Brown sells is fully guaranteed, and Brown is always here to make his guaranty good. He has a few more choice animals to close out the spring trade, and will probably get no more till after seeding.

WE SELL

Dowagiac shoe drills, Rushford wagons,
Advance threshers and engines, Columbus buggies,
John Deere plows, Grand Detour plows
Steel lever harrows, 2, 3 and 4 horse, Boss Harrows, all sizes
Diamond feed mills and powers,
Buggies, road wagons and carts,
Light harness, single and double,
Farm harness, cheaper than anybody,
Cork-faced collars, the clear thing,
Victory fanning mills, world beaters,
Road Scrapers,

In fact there is nothing in the

IMPLEMENT LINE

BUT WHAT WE CAN FURNISH,

And we have the best line of goods made.

"MERIT WINS."

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

Broadway and Robert street, - Crookston, Minn.

If Your Cistern Is Out of Order

or Soft Water is scarce, don't worry yourself for a moment—go right ahead and use hard water with

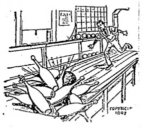
KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

and you'll never know the difference. The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Best Soap for the Hands.

You will Make a Strike



If You Buy YOUR CLOTHING of Us!

You need them; we don't. They were bought for you!

Our peculiarity is three sights——=

CLEAR SIGHT,
LONG SIGHT
and FORESIGHT.

We don't have to wait until the first of the month before knowing what you will want at that time.

WE ARE ALWAYS PREPARED

to supply your wants beforehand at moderate prices, and are never caught napping.

The stock is full of what you want and you want to see it immediately, or you may not see something that'll cost you money to to miss. Don't by any means miss this striking opportunity that we are now offering.

GREAT BARGAINS
ALL OVER
THE HOUSE.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

RED RIVER VALLEY LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS For Sale in nearly all the Towns ol Polk County.

CITY LOTS

In Crookston and Thief River Falls.

List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.

OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

PRIDE AND POVERTY

By AUGUSTA LARNED.

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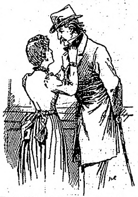
CHAPTER I.



"There, there, Judith, you have fussed long enough."

He was a tall old man, with a certain military rigidity and stiffness about his long, lean person. His members had the jointed mechanical look of an artist's wooden model, and the bony, thin arms hung at his sides. His head, that topped this elongated person, slightly bent at the shoulders, was small, but shapely, with a mass of iron gray hair that hung down to the rusty collar of his cloak, and in front was tossed carelessly off a low forehead lined with many wrinkles that extended themselves in a fine network above his faded eyes.

This abundance of tossing locks at first disguised the man's age, but as you looked closely into his face you saw that he must have numbered nearly fourscore years. An undisguised querulousness marked the lines of the mouth under the the long, ragged mustache, and he stood now with an air of ill disguised impatience as a young girl raised herself on tiptoe in front of him to adjust his hair, then with quick strokes proceeded vigorously to apply a brush broom to all parts of his seedy person, giving little dabs and pats to the worn cloth, picking off white threads and bits of fuzz, and rubbing gray and brown spots between her small hands. Then she proceeded to untie his limp, black silk neckcloth, and to tie it again in a bowknot more pleasing to feminine eyes, taking pains to pull out the ends and adjust them properly under his chin.

The old man stood an unresponsive image of impatient endurance of all these little loving attentions from his daughter's hands.

"Now I wish I had a rosebud or a white chrysanthemum for your buttonhole, father. Then you would look like an old hidalgo walking down State street."

"There, there, Judith," he replied, half pettishly, "you have fussed long enough. Let me go," and he took his cane and turned toward the door.

"Have you forgotten, father?" she said reproachfully, with a little cloud on her face.

He turned quickly back, as if reminded of some neglected duty, and taking the bright blond head of the young girl in his stiff, rheumatic old hands proceeded to print a light kiss on her forehead. "There, there," said he hastily, "be a good girl and amuse yourself."

A strange little smile curved Judith's lips, and her eyes seemed unnaturally bright as she looked up at the old man and said, "You know you are all I have in the world, father."

If she had said, "I am all you have in the world," the speech would have seemed more natural and pertinent. But Judith never thought of her father in this way. He was her charge, her care: something to make and mend, to cook and pinch and find for; something to protect and defend, to shelter and feed and keep warm, if it lay in her power. She was to do it all with her two little hands. She expected nothing of him, absolutely nothing. All those who through life had expected anything of Stephen Renwick had been disappointed. Now, as she stood bareheaded on the doorstep of the Union's old colonial house that had always been her home, the wind lifted the light locks from her round forehead, and she called out to him as he went stiffly striding down the path to the street, "Come home early, father."

He nodded without turning round just as he reached the gate, now off its hinges and resting against the fence as a superfluous reminder of better days. The fence itself had been a fine one in its day, with handsome posts and ornamental woodwork, but it was now literally on its last legs, leaning and tottering with old age and decrepitude. The old house had been left high and dry on a rather steep bank owing to the changing of the street level, and there were three or four broken stone steps leading down to the sidewalk. Judith stood and watched to see her father grope with his stick and tread safely the loose stones on his way to the street, and then she entered the house and shut the door.

The old man turned toward the center of the town, with his head high and his stiff limbs moving mechanically, intensely conscious that he was Stephen Renwick, the man who by culture, birth and breeding had always felt himself far above his provincial neighbors—trenched in indomitable pride that finds its chief stronghold among the best people of little towns, the old American village aristocracy. Judith watched him from the window as he passed down under the trees, with his stiff stateliness, head held high, punctilious in his salute to such old townsmen as he felt deserved his notice, but oblivious to all newcomers and parvenues. Renwick pursued his way through the busiest streets of the town, wrapped in his self absorption, his high nose and flowing gray hair moving above the heads and shoulders of other men, and his stiff old legs getting on as if by their own volition, quite apart from the action of his brain.

He turned, as was his habit every day, in at the door of the library, hung his hat and coat on the peg he had appropriated, drew his books from the librarian, who kept them apart, a little heap of brown old volumes ready for Renwick's hand, and who watched the old man silently as he bore them away to an inclosed nook in one of the alcoves, where stood a small table and a chair. For more than fifteen years the old man had spent his days in that place poring over his books and making notes in a succession of little diaries. Owing to his bowed gray head and absent look, visitors to the library often mistook him for some great oriental or Greek scholar engaged on a profound and learned work, the slow product of a lifetime of labor. But could you have glanced over his shoulders at the books on which he was so busily engaged you would have discovered that they were all curious and useless volumes, utterly valueless for the present practical purposes of the world, embracing old fads and fashions of bygone times—the equipment and pleasures of idle classes who have banished and left only the memory of their futilities. Heraldry, venery, the noble art of self defense, the pleasures of chivalric ages, nice points of costume and ceremonial, the accomplishments of courtiers, the etiquette of kings and queens—these were among the absorbing interests of old Renwick's life; but above all he delighted in the recondite studies of genealogy, in tracing out the collateral branches of old and celebrated families, with roots deep down in the annals of the English aristocracy.

Over these pursuits he labored with grave and solemn earnestness, putting into them the patience and assiduity that should have been given to better things, and primarily to the earning of daily bread. In his youth he had considered these curious inquiries the proper pursuits of a gentleman. His antiquarian tastes all ran in the direction of things that earn no dirty money—the strictly uncommercial and patrician pleasures of a man of elegant leisure. Having inherited a fine old house and an ample fortune for the town where he lived, Renwick saw no reason why he should not please himself. Self indulgence had been the rule of his life, but gradually through bad investments the money had all slipped through his fingers—the fine old pictures, the precious editions of rare old books had disappeared. Penury took up its abode in the big bare rooms. The old house had literally fallen to decay. The roof leaked. The kitchen part was crazy and ruinous. Snow and rain came in on the very bed where Judith slept, but the old man was always the same—always Renwick, the provincial aristocrat, who, like the Bourbons, forgot nothing and learned nothing. Stiff, rigid, punctilious, methodical as a clock, the old man lived wrapped in the illusory sense of the dead Renwicks and of his own.

Renwick had lost two wives and many children, but nothing changed his habits of life. He seemed incapable even of remarking the alteration in his circumstances now that he was reduced to poverty and alone in the world with his youngest girl, Judith. Still he lived wrapped in the sense of superiority to his shopkeeping neighbors; a crystallized egotism inclosed him as in a glass house and preserved his health and vigor. His townspeople revenged themselves for his hauteur by making jokes on old Renwick, who sat year in and year out in a nook of the library scribbling notes apropos of nothing, and yet some few perhaps saw a certain pathos in the depths of delusion into which the human soul can plunge.

Now as the old man trudged stiffly down the street, his head knocking the stars, the bright haired Judith shut the door, shivering a little from the cold, and turned back into the room where a moment before she had been brushing and patting the impatient old gentleman. It was a large room, and once had been handsome, even elegant, for the chimney piece, now cracked and smoke stained, was of carved Italian marble, and the moldings and rich decorations of the woodwork were in the best colonial style. The liberal windows let in floods of sunlight, showing the sad contrasts of this room that once had been the stately library of the old mansion, but had now fallen on evil days. Patches of plaster had broken from the ceiling, and the wall paper showed sad rents and discolorations where the carved oaken bookcases had once stood. The floor was bare save for a few rusty braided rugs that lay on the boards, and the ragged chair coverings were patched with stuff of another color. The large, hospitable fireplace had been boarded up, and an old Franklin stove, propped on bricks, diffused such heat as it could through the large room.

Pitifully shabby and scantily furnished as it was, scrupulous neatness and a certain refined touch of arrangement made the old room dignified. The young girl stood there now like a figure in a picture, her hands clasped behind her, and her head thrown a little back, showing the full white throat and the pretty outline of her form in its rusty black gown, over which was tied a white apron. All the rays of the October sunshine seemed gathered about her head making a glory, but the face was not regularly beautiful. The mouth was too wide for a perfect curve, though filled with even white teeth that flashed out in a brilliant smile, matching the natural warmth of the dark blue eyes. The nose was not quite Grecian, nor was the complexion very blooming, but a frank, bright independence—a spirit of repressed fun that saw all the humorous things in life—seemed to beam from this picturesque face, in the end more bewitching than the most perfect contour.

It had rained the night before, and water had come in on her bed through the broken roof, making a little pool on the old quilt with which she was covered, but that was the last thing that troubled Judith as she stood there gazing at a cracked glass on the window shelf filled with bright autumn leaves and red berries. She was saying half aloud now to herself as she counted the items on her fingers, "Only a handful of flour in the barrel, no butter, no eggs, no meat, tea out, kerosene for one night more, half a candle, a paper of oatmeal, half a peck of potatoes." These items summed up at the moment the contents of the Renwick larder.

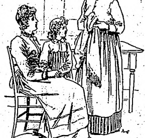
The old man never knew how the house was provisioned. He believed in the special providence of the Renwick family and transferred the responsibilities of life to the heavenly powers. Gradually he had lapsed from affluence into poverty through unsound speculations and bad investments. At the moment he owned much worthless stock and certain mythical mining lands in the far west. Knowing nothing about business, he held on to these with the tenacity of an artful child, waiting for a rise which never came.

Wrapped in dreams and illusions, odd fads and fancies he glided down the slope from affluence to poverty. There was no very abrupt transition. He had calmly eaten up the shreds and tatters of the old estate, and until the last few years, since Judith had come to womanhood, there had been no actual, sharp pinch of poverty. The carved bookcases, the rare editions of the classics, the old pictures had all gone into the pot and the oven. He had gradually contracted his way of life—had narrowed himself to three or four rooms. One whole half of the rambling old house was unfurnished and empty, given over to rats and spiders. When Judith proposed to let this half to Mr. Holcomb, the bookseller, Renwick was very angry and flung out of the house without giving her his goodby kiss. Renwick would sooner starve than allow a tradesman to harbor under his decayed roof.

The old man went off to the library in an aristocratic huff, and Judith did the work of the meager household with tears in her eyes. She could do nothing with that impossible nature save by stealth. He loftily ignored all the disagreeable facts of life, and especially the prime fact that there was little food or fuel in the house. When people set themselves up as superior to others there are always some who believe in them. Judith in a half amused way did believe in the old man. He was all she had to love, and she was humbly willing to delve and toil in secret that he might bolster himself on his family pride. As he was absent all day at the library, poor Judith, to buy him warm winter underflannels and to put a few bins of coal in the cellar, had taken in two little pupils, nieces of the store dealer, Sparkler, who lived in a small brown house just around the corner in Grove street. Mrs. Sparkler's back yard adjoined the Renwick garden.

She had no children of her own and had adopted her husband's two orphan nieces, who soon became the torment and terror of her life. Mrs. Sparkler was a woman not used to children, morbidly clean, and who had trained Sparkler by judicious discipline to give probably less trouble in the house than any other man in the town. To have two children brought into the family who had, as she said, more of the nature of "wild Injuns" than of "stiddy white folks," was the peculiar form of trial to which Mrs. Sparkler was forced to submit. Moreover, it was "aggravatin" that Sparkler, a meek and submissive man on all other points, was determined "to fetch up" his dead brother's two orphan girls without the aid of the switch, having a weak spot in him, as Mrs. Sparkler expressed it, toward the motherless.

CHAPTER II.



"Let them come to me."

One day in the early summer Judith had found Prue Sparkler mounted on the topmost limb of a tall cherry tree in the old Renwick garden, disputing possession of the ripe fruit with the birds and squirrels, and throwing down great bunches to her little sister Sally, who stood, with her frock held wide and her curly head thrown back, gazing up into the branches. Judith forced the child to come down out of the tree and gave her a little lesson on the difference between meum and tuum, which the girl received unabashed, with a pair of bold, black eyes fixed on her face. Her hands and mouth were smeared with cherry juice; her clothes were tattered and torn from a rude encounter with the tree branches. She was lean and dark and wiry, with black hair hanging straight down on her neck. Her elbows were sharp and her legs totally without calves.

Sally, on the contrary, was a dimpled, curly pated, chubby little girl, whose will was wholly submissive to her bold and spirited sister, for whom she had unbounded admiration. It was easy to perceive what Mrs. Sparkler meant when she said Prue had "Injun" blood in her. She was the kind of girl to stir up all the rebellious elements and thoroughly demoralize a school. She was a born leader, fearless and bold in her freebooting, and a thorough adept in every form of mischief. Owing to Prue's shining talents she had been suspended from the public school, and little Sally had gone home whimpering behind her, with her finger in her mouth.

Though Sparkler was thought by the neighbors to be considerably henpecked, in spite of the enormity of Prue's crime he took those two naughty, wicked children and snuggled them up against his breast, and made a shelter for them with his arms from the wrath of his spouse, who felt it was a great shame to have any "feelin about dead folks' feelin's" when righteous indignation is balked of its prey.

It was the next day after Prue's ignominious dismissal from school that Judith caught her up in the cherry tree and made her scramble down, to be led home in a draggled and torn condition. She took the two little girls through a gap in the wall dividing the old garden from the Sparklers' back yard and appeared with them at the kitchen door of the little brown house.

"Now, ain't it too bad," cried Mrs. Sparkler in a voice of piercing complaint as she appeared at the door with a dish towel in her hand, "that Sparkler won't let me take a switch to them little devils, and especially to that Prue, that's the very mother of all mischief? Sally would be as good as a kitten if it warn't for Prue, but she's right down there under her sister's thumb, and if she told her to go to the top of the house and jump off she'd do it if she knew 'twould kill her the next minute. Oh, she's a ringleader, she is, and Sparkler won't let me lay a finger on 'em. I believe he thinks the dead father and mother would get up out of their graves and spook him if the switch was laid on to them children. And he always such a mild man, like new skimmilk cheese, till these young ones come to live with us! You see, miss, they was raised on a farm and allowed to run wild, and there ain't a blessed thing they're afraid of. Prue when she wasn't more than five years old would go right hand over hand across the cows' backs when they stood in a row, and she would ride wild colts round the pasture bareback.

"Both the children lived with animals and mothered the old ducks and hens, and was followed all over the place by lambs and little pigs and every blessed thing, and Sparkler says it ain't no wonder they can't bear to be shut up and set prim and proper on a bench and be made to study.

"Why, that girl Prue—I never did know anything like it. Seems as though she just loves the earth. She'll go out into the yard and put herself face down flat on the ground and clutch the grass as if it was a human being and had a heart in it and she could hear it beat, and there she'll lay and go fast asleep. I tell Sparkler she's that wild she'll take to the woods some day and drag off Sally to live up a tree. What am I going to do with such creeturs, Miss Renwick? They've turned her out of school, and I can't make Sally go alone, and I can't keep 'em here shet up like a squirrel in a cage, especially with Sparkler that set on the whippin question. If I could find somebody to teach 'em privately, even if they didn't learn much, just to take 'em off my hands a few times a day, I would be willing to pay a good price."

"Let them come to me," said Miss Renwick, who had now sat down on a kitchen chair, still keeping hold of Sally's little chubby hand. "I will teach them all I know," she added, blushing and hesitating a little.

Mrs. Sparkler squared her elbows and poked out her chin in a way peculiar to herself. She was rather a portly woman, and her apron made a fine curve as it descended over her neat print gown.

"Mercy me, Miss Renwick, what would your pa say? He'd go into convulsions if he knew you was colleaguing with folks like me. Why, he don't think me and Sparkler is fit to wipe his old shoes on."

Miss Renwick blushed even more vividly, and the heightened color was very becoming to her style of beauty.

"Why should he know, Mrs. Sparkler?" said she, softly patting the little hand that lay in hers. "He is an old gentleman, who has his pet prejudices that must be humored, and perhaps he has grown a little childish of late years. He is away all day at the library poring over his books, and why should I trouble him about this matter?"

Mrs. Sparkler shook her head very skeptically at first, but before Judith went home it was agreed between them that the children should come to her every week day at ten in the morning, to remain until two, bringing with them a small luncheon to appease the childish pangs of hunger. There was also to be a little recess, when they were to run in the garden and let out their "whoop," as Mrs. Sparkler expressed it. For her services in teaching them their small lessons Judith was to receive a certain specified sum—Mrs. Sparkler was a business woman, and insisted on having everything down in black and white.

The little Sparklers had been under Judith's instruction for about three months now, and she flattered herself that the progress toward good manners, a proper behavior and docility had been considerable, proceeding as it did, however, by fits and starts and varied by not infrequent outbreaks of rebellion. Little Sally, the curly pated, dimpled child, certainly loved her teacher, but Prue was a strange, incalculable being, wayward, capricious and fascinating by turns. Judith that morning had just arranged her table to give the children a lesson on shells, for she varied the regular order of teaching by object lessons from nature—on birds and beasts, minerals, insects, leaves, flowers and grasses.

It was just at this moment that Mrs. Sparkler, wild eyed, bonnetless, shawlless, rushed into the house. She had scrambled through the gap in the garden wall and come in the back way.

"They're gone," she cried, looking hurriedly round the room. "It's just as I said. They ain't here. You could knock me down with a feather," and then she sank into the nearest chair, and putting her thick, red hands over her face she burst into tears. "Oh, Miss Renwick, I can't ketch my breath. I'm gaspin like, for Sparkler sets such store by them children if anything should happen them he'd go out of his mind."

Judith was standing by trying to quiet her. "I can't tell no straight story, Miss Renwick. It's that Prue that has led away Sally. They've been puttin their heads together in a corner these last two or three days, and I felt sure Prue was cookin up some mischief. This morning when I came down stairs early the house was still as death. I looked for them in the stable where Sparkler keeps his business cart, and where they're wild to get in along with the horse, and then I went to the shop and raised the neighborhood generally, but they've skooted sure enough."

"Where do you think they can have gone?" Judith asked in sympathetic distress.

"Mebbe they made a bee line for the old farm up at Hillman's Four Corners; who can tell? Prue at times is so homesick for them cows and chickens and pigs she looks a sage green, and the whites of her eyes is something dreadful. I looked at the book they've been readin. They got it at the Sunday school last week. It's all about Tommy Sawyer, that ran away from a cruel gardeen and had queer adventures sleepin in barns and sheds until at last he came into his fortune. I guess it's that story that's put 'em up to this caper, and to think of them two little creatures trudgin along the roads, and especially Sally, that's only a baby, is most distractin to the mind of my husband."

Judith tried to console her distressed neighbor by assuring her that the children could not wander far; that some one would be sure to pick them up and bring them home before nightfall.

Mrs. Sparkler listened with a dumb incredulity painted on her face. She was gazing in a vacant stare out of the window when suddenly she sprang to her feet exclaiming, "Goodness gracious, Miss Renwick, there's your pa comin up the path with a young man in tow. Don't, for mercy sake, let 'em see me with my face all blotched from crying and my hair in a tousle," and she darted out into the kitchen and home the back way through the garden.

It was years since stranger guests had come to the old house. Judith could hardly believe her eyes as she saw her father show in the young man who came close behind him with courtly, old fashioned politeness. The young man, whose bearing was modest, though his eye was quick and lively, must have detected the expression of dismay in Judith's face, for there was a certain pulsating air of confusion about him as the old man, waving his hand gracefully, said: "My daughter Judith, sir; my last, my only surviving child. We live here, sir, in old fashioned simplicity, as you will see. Judith, this is Mr. Mildmay, of Arizona. He has come to speak to me on business, the sale of my western lands, in fact, Judith, and you will make him welcome."

Judith was conscious of making a very awkward bow to Mr. Mildmay, of Arizona, as she hastily pushed back the little lesson table she had arranged for her pupils and covered it with an old black shawl. Mr. Mildmay, though he sat there on one of the rickety patched chairs looking like the most unobserving of mortals, had seen the movement and was speculating as to the cause. Unlike old Renwick, he seemed not to make the slightest demand on the homage of his fellow beings, as if it had never entered his head that he was much of anybody or had the remotest claim to notice. But Judith saw in a glance that he had an engaging smile, frank and friendly, even merry, and his singularly bright hazel eyes wandered into every corner of the old room and came back to rest on the face and form of the young girl in her shabby black gown with a pleasant look of interest and inquiry.

"You have a fine old house here, Mr. Renwick," the young man was saying, "early colonial of the first period."

"Yes, yes," said the old man, with a stately bow; "a good house, sir, in its day, not kept up, I am sorry to say, as it should be. My family has shrunk to such pitiful dimensions we have contracted our way of life, sir; have, in fact, abandoned the best rooms to the rats and mice and crept into a corner. The house was built by my great-grandfather, whose name figures not dishonorably in the history of our country, sir. If you will stay and dine with us I shall be pleased to show you some autograph letters from Alexander Hamilton and General George Washington addressed to my ancestor."

Mildmay's perceptions were of the acutest. At a glance he had taken in the bare, poverty stricken aspect of the room, and he thought he could interpret aright the look of confusion and trouble in Judith's face. So he seized his hat he had laid upon the floor and said firmly, "I think I must return at once to the hotel."

"No, sir, you must remain," cried old Renwick with a pugnacious obstinacy. "I shall not allow you to go away without breaking bread."

Judith, with the memory of the bag of oatmeal and the half peck of potatoes in her mind as the only available resources of the larder, had got behind Mildmay's chair and was making furtive but desperate gestures to her father to refrain from pressing the gentleman to remain. But the old man, eager and intent in his effort to keep his guest, was totally oblivious to the pathetic dumb show Judith was carrying on behind Mildmay's back. She stood there pleading as if for dear life when suddenly she happened to glance at the opposite wall, where to her horror she saw an old fashioned, long mirror, hanging well aslant from its fastenings, which reflected everything in that part of the room. Mildmay's eyes were fastened on the mirror, where her own face and form and every gesture she made were plainly visible. Suddenly her hands fell to her sides, and she turned of a vivid, fiery red all over her cheeks, brow and neck, and even the tips of her ears burned like live coals.

(To be Continued.)

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A COMBINE EXISTS.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE SECURED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Seized Books Show That the People Are at the Mercy of a Combine. Pennsylvania Dealers Threaten to Shut Off the Supply of Hard Coal.

ST. PAUL, March 18.—Matters are coming to a focus with great speed in the fight of the Minnesota legislature against the coal combine. Nearly fifty letters from the letter book of John J. Rhodes, manager of the Minnesota bureau of coal statistics were given out by the joint committee during the afternoon showing that the coal combine required every wholesale coal dealer in Minnesota to pay $1,000 to John J. Rhodes; that every retail dealer had to pay him $100; that all had to swear to maintain the prices fixed by the combine, and that all persons attempting to sell coal without joining the combine had their supply cut off and they were thus

Forced Out of Business.

All the damaging letters given are signed by John J. Rhodes. One of these dated Sept. 1, 1892, and addressed to R. H. Wilson, Minneapolis, says that Wilson is furnishing coal to W. Estee, a retail coal dealer in New Boston. Mr. Estee is not a subscriber to the bureau and Mr. Rhodes orders Mr. Wilson not to sell him coal.

H. W. Armstrong & Co. of Minneapolis, under date of Oct. 27, 1892, are instructed not to continue furnishing coal to T. E. Smith of New Boston, for the reason that Smith is not a subscriber to the bureau. Rhodes closes this letter by saying that if Smith wishes to remain in the coal business he must come into the combine. Thus the letters run all through.

Donnelly Springs a Sensation.

One of the sensations of the day was the announcement by Senator Donnelly of the receipt of a threatening letter from Pennsylvania. Regarding the matter he said:

Yes, I received a letter from a coal baron in Pennsylvania notifying me that the coal dealers in that state have heard of the legislative investigation now under way, and give us timely warning that unless we stop it this entire state will be shut out from the hard coal market of the season of 1893-4. I have not yet answered the letter, but when I do I think I shall be able to satisfy the gentleman that we in Minnesota are not accustomed to being scared by threats like that.

The books of the combine, with the exception of the letter book, have been returned to John J. Rhodes. The letter book will be turned over to the grand jury by the legislature with a request that it bring in indictments for criminal conspiracy under chapter 10 of the General Laws of 1891, the penalty for which is a fine of from $500 to $5,000. In the meantime, John J. Rhodes has brought suit for $5,000 damages against the officers of the senate and house for keeping his books.

THE LAWMAKERS WIN.

The Minnesota Coal Combine Given a Black Eye by Judge Egan.

ST. PAUL, March 20.—The Minnesota bureau of coal statistics, known to the general public as the hard coal combine, received a black eye at every turn yesterday. There was a wild scene in the district court at 11 a. m. Representative Richard A. Walsh, in possession of the letter books of John J. Rhodes, general manager of the combine, had just been placed on the stand when Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Wells of the house of representatives appeared and demanded the body of Mr. Walsh. Several deputy sheriffs and other officers of the court moved forward and

A Conflict Seemed Certain,

when Judge Egan dismissed Mr. Walsh and told him he could go to the capitol if he desired. Sergeant Wells had just come from the capitol with an order from the house for Walsh. The house had been in a frenzy for an hour, and had just begun preparing impeachment proceedings when Mr. Walsh appeared on the scene. In the senate sensational speeches were being made. Senator Sanborn introduced a resolution referring the controversy over the letter books to the six judges of Ramsey county sitting en banc. This excited the ire of Senator Donnelly, who said:

The legislature is supreme. It does not have to look to the little circuit court of Ramsey county for a decision. We sent for papers, seized them, as the resolution instructs, and I cannot understand why these quibbles should be raised in defense of an iniquitous gang of thieves and marauders. The state is aroused and we must act. It would take very little to arouse the people of Minnesota and cause the members of this iniquitous combine to dangle from lamp posts.

The Sanborn resolution was defeated.

Judge Egan's Decision.

At the afternoon session of the district court Judge Egan made the legislature's victory complete by deciding that the court had no jurisdiction over members or officers of the legislature and could not compel them to give up the books of the combine in their possession.

The latest sensational turn of the case was taken in the evening, when John J. Rhodes, general manager of the coal bureau, brought suit in the district court for $50,000 damages against the joint legislative committee and its officers, alleging that they have kept him from his property and ruined his business.

Was Utterly Insolvent.

OMAHA, March 21.—Evidence taken by the committee of the legislature which inquired into the condition of the state funds on deposit in the defunct Capital National bank has been filed. It shows the bank to be utterly insolvent. Bank Examiner Griffith testified that at no time within a year could the Capital National have paid the money on deposit.

Her Kindness Paid.

A crabbed old bachelor who was in the habit of calling at a Washington postoffice for his letters was so much impressed by the kindly attentions of the postmistress that he one day walked up to the counter, and, remarking that she was the only person who had spoken a kind word to him for years, handed her a parcel which contained a deed for five acres of land worth $3,000.

Something New in Train Equipment to hicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and four dollars ($304) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D. 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $6.65 taxes paid by the mortgagee on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 1st, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [48-2]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Solfest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, copartners as Sylvester & Finseth.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Sylvester & Finseth in the above entitled matter, of the city of Crookston, in said county and state, have by deed in writing, dated 4th day of March, 1893, made a general assignment to the undersigned, of all copartnership and individual property not exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, for the benefit of all their creditors, without preferences.

All claims must be verified and presented to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated March 11th, 1893.

JEROME W. WHEELER, Assignee,
(48-2) Polk County, Minn.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated June 10th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on June 21st, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 17, whereby Knud Johnsen and Guri Johnsen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to T. E. Penney, mortgagee, all that tract of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows: The southwest quarter of section nine, in township one hundred and forty-nine north, of range forty west, containing 160 acres more or less, excepting therefrom two acres in the southwest corner of said section, which excepted part is used for a church and cemetery, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $442, being the amount of the principal secured by said mortgage, with interest thereon and the taxes for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee, with interest thereon from the date of such payment. Said mortgage and the debt secured thereby were duly assigned by an instrument in writing bearing date September 8th, 1887, by said mortgagee to George Parker, and said assignment was on September 13th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in book 33 of mortgages, on page 241.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

GEORGE PARKER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Assignee,
[47-1] Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9, 1893]
[Last publication April 20, 1893]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, dated November 21st, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, on November 24th 1890, in book 49 of mortgages on page 208, whereby Bertha Rundhaug, formerly Bertha Iverson, and Torgrim O Rundhaug, her husband, mortgagors, mortgaged to Martin Lally, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter and lot six, all in section six in Township one hundred and forty-nine of range forty-two, containing 78 and 72-100 acres, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $158.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a.m., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

MARTIN LALLY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale dated February 5th, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on February 15th, 1890, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 539, whereby Ephraim Audette and Philanise Audette, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Security Trust Company, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section ten, in township one hundred and fifty north, of range forty-five west, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $547.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

The Farmers' Tribune

THE Best Newspaper.
THE Best Agricultural Paper
THE Best Editorials.

THE BEST MISCELLANEOUS READING.
THE BEST SKETCHE OF TRAVEL.
THE BEST ESSAYS AND SERMONS.

Should be read in every home in the Northwest.

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No. 1—12 Packages Vegetable Seed.
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No. 3—25 Strawberry Plants,
No. 4—1 Lb. Farmers' Tribune Pedigreed Seed corn.

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ONE YEAR
AND EITHER OF THE ABOVE PREMIUMS,
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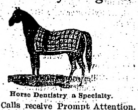

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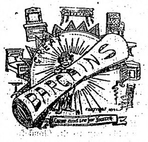
All Calls receive Prompt Attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main Street, in connection with Livery house.
CROOKSTON, MINN.



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Come and see for yourself

A Neatly Furnished House

Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.

OPERA BLOCK,
Crookston, - - - - Minn.

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Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
—BETWEEN—
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior,	7:12 p.m.
Crookston		
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	8:10 a.m.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
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Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

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Is still doing business at the old stand and selling

WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

☞ WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. ☜

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CROOKSTON, MINN,
C. H. SAAKE.

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—CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES.
—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—
☞ WALL PAPER. ☜

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE,
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—

FAMOUS
BRAND
STOVE

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.

Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau." It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

An even mouthful of Climax Plug gives more satisfaction than a bulging mouthful of any other tobacco for the reason that

Climax Plug is much the best

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		East
7:40 p m Dc.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily, except Sunday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West.........at 7:12 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 8:19 a. m.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 53.
1 Northern 51.

J. W. Galloway was in from Fosston last week.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

Mayor-elect Thompson of McIntosh was in the city last week celebrating his election.

The Fosston cases attracted considerable attention in justice court last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith and family returned Wednesday from a visit to Canada.

Geo. M. Swift came down from Mentor last Thursday returning Friday morning.

Mrs. J. A. Bemis, the former popular landlady of the Commercial was in the city last week visiting friends.

The plain truth is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla. No need of embellishment or sensationalism. Hood's Cures.

A. R. Dawson, solicitor for the Grand Forks Herald, was working the city in the interest of the Herald last Thursday.

Some interest begins to be manifest in the approaching spring election which may yet develope a right smart fight before the 4th of April.

V. E. Leibig, who has been acting as night clerk at the Commercial for some time, has accepted the position of day clerk at the St. Louis.

Edward Lanctot intends to take a trip back to Canada next summer and visit the World's fair on his way. Expects to start about June 1st and be gone until September.

Bill Nye will appear in this city on April 24th, under the auspices of the ladies of the Congregational church society. Everybody turn out and listen to this noted speaker.

Thos. Erwin and A. G. Rutledge of Fisher were at the county seat Thursday, They report the arrival home from Hot Springs, of Thos. Nesbit who has been at that health resort for a couple of months and now feels like a new man.

Among the Fosston people who were in the city last week were attorney Averill, O. L. Larson, S. C. Bagley, E. M. Masters, Jim Campbell, T. Orvick, A. L. Yoeman, Oscar Olson, Geo. Umland, Iver Peterson, Martin Iverson and Thos. Keenan.

Samuel F. Johnson, who appeared before the United States Land office last week as defendant in a land contest case, met with quite a serious accident before he started to come to Crookston. The night before he came up he slept at Ullen, and was awakened suddenly in the night by a sound that he mistook for the train coming and rising hastily he fell down an unprotected stairway fracturing a rib and bruising himself considerably.

The question now is: "When will the Red Lake Reservation be opened?"

Business at the U. S. land office keeps up well. On Wednesday eight homestead filings were made.

Only a few days on sale and seven horses sold. That's the way M. R. Brown's horses are going and if you need a team, speak quick.

M. R. Brown will not get another carload of horses right away, so if you need a team for springs' work it is better you see him before this lot is all sold,

Peter Dulude came down from Gentilly and bought a fine mare of M. R. Brown. On one point we are perfectly confident—that the mare will not Delude Peter.

In order to vote in the second ward caucus on Saturday night one had to be a legal voter of the ward. That was right and should have been so in every ward if it was not.

The last issue of the East Grand Forks Review was a daisy. The Review is the only paper printed and published in East Grand Forks and seems to be—as it should be liberally patronized.

Mrs. Edward George went to St. Vincent last week for a visit with relatives and friends in that village, meantime Ed. keeps house all alone, without one ray of brightness to cheer his lonely way.

Frank DeMers Jr., died of apoplexy in Grand Forks on Tuesday. He was the son of Capt. F. S. DeMers, formerly a resident of Fisher in this county. The body passed through this city on Tuesday evening on its way to St. Paul for burial.

D. S. Irish was up from Lake Park last week as a witness in a land case. He expects to make his usual veterinary trip through Polk county about May 20th. Anyone desiring his services should address him by postal at Lake Park anytime before May 15th.

H. F. Brown commenced the work of reconstructing his buildings on Second street this week. He expects soon to have the building in running order as good as new. A. C. Schmidt will occupy the part formerly occupied by Duntley's Cafe as a paint shop.

Geo. Young is an excellent judge of horses and that is how he happened to go to M. R. Brown and buy one of the finest teams of mares ever brought to this city. They came with the Iowa lot that Mr. Brown brought up last week. George justly feels very proud of them.

On Wednesday morning when W. R. Schendel awoke he discovered that his wife, who had been sleeping by his side, was dead. She had been suffering from catarrh of the stomach. Mr. Schendel is the man who recently purchased the Ralston barber shop on Second street and was living over the shop.

The young people of the M. E. church society will give another one of their pleasant little entertainments some evening next week at the M. E. churh. The last time it was Scotch and "no Irish need apply" but the next one will be Irish and the braw Scot will not be in it. The evening will be announced later.

On Tuesday Miss Emma Veronneau bought out her partner, Mrs. T. E. Adams, and will hereafter conduct the millinery business alone, assisted by competent help. Miss Veronneau is too well known as one of the best in her line to need any introduction to JOURNAL readers, and as she is an expert milliner and has lots of friends we readily predict for her a brilliant success.

August Wentzel returned on Thursday of last week from his western trip having visited Washington, Oregon and California. He says that while he saw some very fine country, very much of it was not so fine and he thinks there is no better place to make money than in Polk county. Joe Hoch found a situation in Astoria and remained but Kankle and Kronschnabel returned with Wentzel. August says he saw Box, Copeland, Utzinger, Paul Bataglia and Leslie McDonald and many of our former citizens all of whom are well and hearty and most of them are doing well financially. He says that if he had an independent fortune he could be contented to live in some places that he saw but he saw no place where he thinks a man of limited means could do better than he can here. August is fully satisfied that Polk county is all right.

S. A. Sylvester is in St. Paul this week.

W. Leman was in from Angus on Tuesday.

J. F. Creamer went to Fertile on Tuesday evening.

Dave Miller and Al. Shaw arrived from the woods on Saturday.

The registration of votes commenced on Tuesday morning.

Rev. Smith went over to Grand Forks to preach on Sunday last.

Bishop's genial traveling man, M. B. McClellan, was in the city on Tuesday.

Pat Cox and Pat Lealos two prominent west side farmers, were in the city on Saturday.

W. C. Andrew, representing Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, was doing business in the city on Monday.

I. E. Baker, a Crookston old-timer, was in the city last week adjust the loss H. C. Johnson sustained by fire.

H. E. Wilson, came down from the Red Lake Reservation on Saturday on his way to St. Cloud for a brief business visit.

Will Heidrich and wife came down from Winnipeg on Sunday for a few days visit with friends and relatives in the city and vicinity.

Only a few more horses left of that fine lot that M. R. Brown brought from Iowa recently. If you want a good team, don't delay too long before you buy.

Alexander Burnam, one of the leading farmers of Andover, purchased a team of those Iowa horses of M. R. Brown last week. Aleck knows a good thing when he sees it.

Have you seen that carload of horses that M. R. Brown brought from Iowa? If you have not and wish to, you will have to hurry up up for they are going like hot cakes.

Bob Johnson came over from Devils Lake to visit in the city a few days. Bob says he sees many improvements that have taken place during the year that he has been away.

Miss Veronneau has returned from her eastern trip and daily expects her new spring stock. She invites her lady friends to call and inspect her new stock of spring styles just as soon as they arrive.

In relation to the rumor relating to a through train to Duluth, that we published a week or so since, the agent, Mr. Sharkey, says that while he knows nothing definite about it, he is of the opinion that it will be done about April 1st.

Austin Bros. have sold their saloon and hotel property to J. O. and S. Sundit, who will take possession of the hotel property at once and put in a restaurant. They will take possession of the saloon property about July 1st, when the license expires.

Rev. R. H. Battey went up to Stephen to conduct services on Sunday and remained over to deliver a lecture on Monday evening. He came down on Tuesday evening and took the south-bound train for Barnesville. Expects to be back Saturday morning.

On Friday evening of last week a number of the friends of Miss Mabel Arnold met at her residence in this city on the occasion of that young lady's 19th birthday and after a pleasant evening left with her an elegant pair of opera glasses and various other little mementos of the event.

Gustave Lubertz came down from Black River last Saturday to see those horses that he saw advertised in the JOURNAL last week, and the result was that he bought one of the finest teams of mares that M. R. Brown brought up from Iowa recently. He was as proud as a boy with a little red wagon.

The Linden Trio company appeared before a Crookston audience on Saturday evening in an excellent program: Owing to the fact that the city caucuses occurred on the same evening, the attendance was very light, but the exercises were highly enjoyed. Miss Roman is a very talented pianist, and lovers of piano music enjoyed a rich treat; Miss Baldwin has a grand soprano voice, showing great culture; the reader, Miss Clemens is excellent, while the violinist, Miss Clark, was the envy of every young lady in the audience, who secretly wished her own beau could display as many diamonds as did Miss Clark's.

Farmers,

Go to A. Sture and he will pay you the highest market price for eggs, butter and wool, and he will sell you anything in the line of dry goods, groceries, crockery, boots and shoes at bottom prices. Call and see him at Williams & Roberts' old stand, McKinnon block, Crookston. [49.50

If you want to sell your farm, list it with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Office in Opera block, Crookston.

W. Loman was in from Angus on Tuesday.

The county board will meet in regular session on Wednesday next.

T. J. McAdam has been nominated to succeed himself as mayor of East Grand Forks.

I. I. Hillestad, the Fosston merchant, passed through the city Thursday on his way home from Grand Forks.

The schoolhouse in the town of Woodside was burned one night last week. When the teacher, Miss Helen Stoddard, appeared in the morning she found only a heap of smoking ruins.

If the chairmen in the different wards on Saturday night last will take the pains to hand in the committees appointed we can place them on record, where they will come in handy next year.

Jerome's new addition—a bouncing boy—was duly recorded on Tuesday night, and Alderman Frank Jerome was busy on Wednesday setting up the cigars.

On Thursday of last week Squire Abbott was called upon to unite for life two happy hearts—Henry Jones, of this city, to Miss Isabella, daughter of Wesley Morris, Esq., of Mentor. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

A. O. Daniels celebrates the arrival of a bran new son at his house on the 7th of March. His excuse for not reporting this arrival before was that it was the seventh boy in the family and he was too happy to come to town before.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson have been called upon to mourn the loss of their youngest son, Nels Albert, aged 8 years and 10 months, which sad event occurred at the family residence, No. 320 International avenue, Grand Forks, on Wednesday morning, March 15th, at 8:45. The funeral occurred on Friday at 3 p. m.

The Ward Caucuses.

The ward caucuses on Saturday evening were well attended, one very noticeable feature being so many prominent business men in attendance. In the first ward I. U. Jennings was nominated for alderman. In the second ward, W.H. Norrie; in the third ward, Wm. Watts; in the fourth ward, John Cromb, and in the fifth ward, R. G. Marlette. The names of the delegates elected in the various wards appear in the report of the convention elsewhere in this issue.

Hidden in Little Things.

It is the apparently small affairs in life that lay the foundation for some of the deepest romances. Objects that have for days passed almost unnoticed before our eyes, may contain in themselves the clue to some happening that would rank as dramatic, or at least unusual.

This fact is exemplified in the play shortly to be presented here at the Grand opera house on Tuesday March 28 by Katie Putnam and her excelent company. "An Unclaimed Express Package" forms the basis upon which the playwright has cleverly reared a romantic and absorbing story, every situation of which is not only possible, but probable. The play gives splendid opportunities for display of the favorite star's abilities, and it goes without saying that she takes full advantage of them.

The Fosston Trouble.

The people of Fosston are having a peck of trouble since the tar and feathers episode. On March 11th a couple of Fosston citizens drove to McIntosh and wired the county attorney and sheriff to go out to Fosston on the 13th. The said officials went out and were given warrants for the arrest of about 25 of the citizens charged with riot. But only three young men—two of them mere boys—were brought to Crookston, and the case was opened before Judge Christianson, but the state asked for more time to get witnesses, and were granted an extension of time till the 23rd inst. The names of the parties arrested are A. L. Yoemans, Oscar Olson and George Umland.

On Tuesday, March 14th, occurred the village election, and the defeated faction had three parties arrested for illegal voting—Iver Peterson, Martin Iverson and Thos. Keenan. They were brought to the city, but the case was dismissed on the grounds that the complaint was imperfectly made out. The Fosston parties in the city last week claim that the men arrested are all legal voters.

Fosston has been free from factional fights thus far, and it is to be regretted that a spirit of ill-feeling has been engendered among its citizens.

Up to the hour of going to press the ward committees had not been announced, but will no doubt be in time for our next issue when they will appear together with the city central committee.

Joe Veronneau left for Cloquet, Minn. this week, where he goes to work in a store. Joe has spent most of his life in this village where he is known as an honest, sober, industrious boy and he leaves many friends here who will unite with the JOURNAL in best wishes for his future prosperity.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

AROUND THE COUNTY.

McIntosh.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

MCINTOSH, March 20, 1893.

The last blizzard of the season, we will hope, set in last Sunday night, and the familiar sound of the howling wind was heard round the house corners.

Sleighing has been excellent for the last couple of weeks, and the boys have availed themselves of the opportunity by taking their best girls for cutter rides.

Ole Stovem, A. Gilmour, A. Thompson, H. Quam and O. Narveson took Wednesday's train for Crookston and returned on Friday.

J. P. Johnson, A. Engesetter and J. A. Drew left for Alexandria last week to attend a law suit.

M. W. Jenson and Owen Nelson took a flying trip to Fertile, via Crookston, last week, taking in the city of Tilden on the Northern Pacific on their way back.

George and Ole Mandt left for St. Cloud on Monday to file on pine claims.

Election is over and a majority of two to one in favor of license was the consequence.

There seems to be quite a craze about going to the pineries and taking out timber claims just at present, and a number of our citizens are off in that country for tha purpose.

McIntosh will have more saloons than churches next year, as seven applications for license are in already, and there is talk of one or two more.

The dance given on St. Patrick's day was a very successful affair, although the boys did not turn out as well as expected.

A free dance will be given by the new officers-elect some time in the near future, and a good time is expected.

The winning ticket at the late village election is as follows:

President—Thompson.
Councilmen—Ole Stovern, T. West and A. Engesetter.
Recorder—Owen Nelson.
Justices of the Peace—A. Gilmour and W. G. Hunt.
Constables—Chas. Conger and E. B. West.
Street Commissioner—Andrew Stovern.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, March 21, 1893.

Mr. Scotland, of Crookston, was in our village Wednesday.

Mr. Stenson with the Altman Taylor Company was doing business here Wednesday.

John Gilstof and Ed. Vandyne returned from the lumbering camp, Thursday.

The Euclid Clyde Association held an all day business meeting Thursday.

M. P. Losey returned from the county seat in time to take in election.

Mrs. N. Piatt was over to Grand Forks visiting with her son who has been very sick, but is reported on the mend.

Mrs. Wm. Davidson and son Willie, were among the visitors in the Queen city last week.

P. Fairweather took a run up to his Argyle farm Wednesday.

Miss Lillie Losey has been visiting with friends in Argyle for several days this week.

Miss Mary Useldinger, who has been visiting in Crookston for a number of weeks returned home Friday.

Mat Bats, of Fairfax, came up to visit with the Bievers Saturday.

Quite a number of the young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Miss Mary Theodore. It is reported that there were a number of costly presents.

Charlie Laidman has moved into the section house.

William Barenstine will try farming in Marshall county this season.

John and Bernard Tiedeman drove to Crookston Saturday.

Barney Harn thought the cannon ball too slow; said he preferred walking to Crookston.

It is reported that Herman Wallis lost one of his mares while on his way home from the lumbering camp.

Nellie and Harry Chapin went over to Grand Forks Saturday to see their parents who have been stopping there during the doctor's illness.

Pete Kelley is up from Eau Claire, Wis., visiting with his parents.

Mrs. Robert Casmey and daughter Emma, returned home from a trip to Crookston Tuesday morning.

Mrs. M. A. Amsden, lately of Bolton, Texas, will join her husband at Rock Valley, Iowa, where Mr. Amsden will engage in the lumber business.

The following officers were elected at the last town election: Supervisors, T. E. Biever. C. Stuhr, T. Myer; Town Clerk, H. C. Misner; Treasurer, E. C. Murney, Assessor, Peter Stuhr; Justice of the Peace, N. Piatt; Constable, Fred Goosen.

Henry Schantzen, who has been visiting with his brother John returned to his home in Marshall County, Monday.

Miss Matilda Bush of London Ontario is visiting, with her brother Charlie.

The following gentlemen were nominated for aldermen in the various wards on Saturday evening, viz: First ward, I. U. Jenning; Second ward, W. H. Norrie; Third ward, Wm. Watts; Fourth ward, John Cromb; Fifth ward, R. G. Marlette.

News of the marriage of Frank J. Arnold to Miss Henrietta Burlieni, has been received.

Ira M. De Camp is visiting friends in the city this week. As noted in the JOURNAL last week he will go to Chicago shortly as manager of a hotel in the windy city.

Carnegie's Mill at Homestead

In the third act of Miss Pulnam's new play, "An Unclaimed Express Package," the first scene shows the village church in midwinter by moonlight, and on a distant hill can be seen a huge blast furnace in operation. The scene is said to be an excellent reproduction of the famons village church at Homestead, the scene of the late strike, with Carnegie's, steel mill in the distance. Grand opera house, Tuesday, March 28.

6 MONTHS
Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,
Wednesday, December 28th,
The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the
REMNANTS MUST GO!
Fontaine & Anglim.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

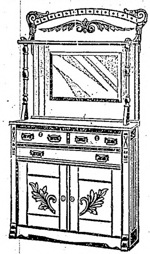
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH. 30, 1893. NO. 50

Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS.
BURIAL SUPPLIES.



$19.50.

Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

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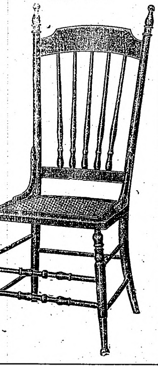
Antique Oak Finish.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor............Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..........Joseph Bobleter.
Attorney General..........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District..........Frank Ives.

County.

Auditor..........C. U. Webster
Treasurer..........J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..........John Amundson
Attorney..........A. R. Holston
Sheriff..........Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate..........C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..........A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..........O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r..........W. H. Averill
Coroner..........Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.......... John E. Oppegaard
Second District..........Anton Linden
Third District..........M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District..........C. P. Demers
Fifth District..........Robt. Anderson

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Cairuth	Crookston
Columbia,	R H Carr	Columbia
Chester.	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Peter Anderson	Emard
Euclid,	F Tiedt, Jr.,	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Himmelsback	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congnon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Gd Forks,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	John McCoy	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Goderey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerlsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	K C Norsving	McIntosh
Knute,	O H Dale	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	Jos Perrault	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lessor,	H Helgeson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Louis Huot	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	O J Tweet	Tweet
North.	S T Johnson	T R Falls
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad.	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	Thos Filban	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Wm Wylie.	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	August Herard,	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukon	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkler	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	L J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten.	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	P A Hotvedt	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger.	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Joseph Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Winck	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Farmers,

Go to A. Sture and he will pay you the highest market price for eggs, butter and wool, and he will sell you anything in the line of dry goods, groceries, crockery, boots and shoes at bottom prices. Call and see him at Williams & Roberts' old stand, McKinnon block, Crookston. [49.50

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION

Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Swickley Penn.: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhœa for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine.

P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Do you want some dress goods, flannels, skirtings, sheeting, yarns, linens or notions, carpets and draperies, go to the New York Store. Never before was there such a large stock of goods sold so cheap.

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary. Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, March 21.

ST. PAUL, March 21.—The senate voted to substitute the capitol bill which has already passed the house for the senate bill, and to make it a special order for Thursday.

The first bill on the calendar was the woman suffrage bill, and it was passed, 31 to 19.

The Eaton interest bill was killed.

In the house the village option bill passed; also bills to punish incest, to authorize corporations to refund bonded indebtedness, and to prevent introduction of contagious diseases.

A resolution was also passed providing for evening sessions, to be devoted to general orders.

Mr. Horton offered a resolution reciting the course of Judge Egan in the coal combine controversy, and commending his course and recalling any harsh expressions toward the judge, and providing for an engrossed copy of this disclaimer to be sent to the court. The house, however, refused to apologize until Judge Egan should first take back what he had said regarding the house.

The following bills were acted on:

H. F. 204—To provide for county teachers' training schools and appropriating $25,000 annually therefor; passed.

H. F. 88—To tax, in certain cases, inheritances, gift or devise of personal property, except life insurance money; passed.

Wednesday, March 22.

ST. PAUL, March 22.—The house did not transact any very important business during the day. A few bills were recommended to pass in committee of the whole, and then a recess was taken till 2 p. m.

When the house reassembled in the afternoon Judge Fleming introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three, with full authority to administer oaths, summon witnesses and inquire into the conduct of Judge Brill in reprimanding Mr. Horton in his court Tuesday. After a short discussion the resolution was passed and Speaker Lee appointed Messrs. Wilson, F. M., McGuire and Howard.

A resolution was also introduced denying the privileges of the floor to the law firm of C. D. and T. D. O'Brien for the recent attack made on the legislature by them in Judge Egan's court. It was overwhelmingly adopted.

The senate took up the free text book bill, which was the special order for the day. There were two measures, one a house file and the other Senator Smith's bill. The former provides for local option, but the latter is compulsory. The Smith bill was shelved, and the house bill passed after many futile attempts to amend it. It will now go to the governor for his approval.

Thursday, March 23.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—Mr. McDonough's bill providing that officers of state institutions shall have been residents of the state for three years prior to appointment, Speaker Lee's bill relating to the filing of marriage certificates, and Senator Sanborn's bill prohibiting officers or employes of state institutions from being interested in contracts, purchases or sales on account of state institutions, were recommended for passage.

The calendar was reached at 11 o'clock and the following bills disposed of:

S. F. 372—Providing for a parole system at the state penitentiary; passed.

S. F. 47—Requiring the railroads to select their swamp lands within two years; passed.

H. F. 173—Prohibiting the abandonment or vacation of railroads; passed.

In the senate the bill to prevent the issue of liquor licenses to any but the bonafide residents of the state, was passed under suspension of the rules.

Nearly the entire afternoon was spent in debate on the public elevator bill and when a vote was reached the bill was passed, receiving only the necessary 28 votes. The vote was almost strictly partisan, only one Democratic or Alliance vote being cast in its favor.

Friday, March 24.

ST. PAUL, March 24.—At the opening of the morning session Senator McMillan introduced a resolution calling for an opinion from the attorney general as to whether this legislature could legally and constitutionally make any reapportionment. It was adopted with a few negative votes. A large number of bills were considered in committee of the whole, but none were of special importance.

When the house met a communication from the governor of Nebraska was read, transmitting a memorial of the Nebraska legislature with reference to the construction of a north and south railroad from Dakota to the gulf by the ten states to be traversed. It proposes a convention on the subject. The communication was laid on the table.

Mr. Rodgers introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to investigate and report as soon as possible as to whether a bill would be constitutional providing for individual action against members of trusts in commodities. If such a law would be constitutional the committee is to report a bill. If it is not, a constitutional amendment is to be drawn. The resolution was adopted.

Measures on the calendar were acted upon as follows:

H. F. 666—To regulate the payment of delinquent taxes; passed.

H. F. 18—To regulate primary elections; passed.

H. F. 226—To legalize sales of real estate by executors of estates of decedents made three years after orders were issued by the probate court; passed.

A bill to abolish capital punishment; passed.

Saturday, 25.

ST. PAUL, March 25.—In committee of the whole the senate spent several hours discussing S. F. 4, the bill proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing the taxation of gross earnings in this state of sleeping, drawingroom and parlor car companies, telegraph companies, express companies and insurance companies, and the output of mines. This is the law which the people voted on at the last election and defeated, because the word "railroad" had crept into the law. Senator Leavitt moved to strike out the reference to telephone companies. Adopted. Senator Leavitt then moved to amend the bill further by making the iron ore tax 5 cents for five years, and after that from 5 to 10 cents instead of 3 and 5 cents as proposed by the bill. This amendment caused another long debate but was finally adopted. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

The house held only a short morning session and did very little business at that.

The reapportionment bill, H. F. 883, was reported back by Chairman Dunn and read the first time. It was made a special order for Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

Monday, March 27.

ST. PAUL, March 27.—In the senate the bill appropriating $50,000 to indemnify members of the coal combine investigating committee against possible damage suit verdicts was referred to a special committee. The following bills were acted upon in committee of the whole:

S. F. 197—Giving applicants for teacher's certificates an appeal to the state superintendent; to pass.

S. F. 332—To consolidate the three regiments of the M. N. G. into two and knocking out the brigade formation; to pass.

H. F. 274—Requiring all passenger trains, excepting through and transcontinental trains, to stop at county seats; to pass.

Bill providing for the destruction of grasshoppers; to pass.

Bill providing for an assistant bank examiner; to pass.

In the house the point of order was raised that no more bills could be introduced without the governor's sanction and was sustained after some debate. The following bills were taken from the calendar and acted upon:

S. F. 168—To prevent cruelty to animals; passed.

S. F. 190—Providing for the planking of railroad crossing at grade; passed.

S. F. 62—To compel railroad companies to erect platforms along sidetracks for loading and unloading heavy [illegible]

THE ABUSE OF HYPNOTISM.

Quacks and Charlatans Who Make Use of It to Gull the Public.

While the benefits from hypnotism thus far have been few and small, the evils have been many and great. Its sleeplike state is not a normal sleep, bringing health and strength to the slumberer, but a morbid condition bordering upon disease. It irritates the entire nervous organization and temporarily if not organically weakens the system. This drawback is serious enough.

Darker and more terrible effects lie in the suppression of the object's will for the time being, and the substitution therefor of the operator's. In this regard it opens avenues to crime and criminals such as has never been equaled heretofore. Already so many discreditable actions, not to use a stronger word, have been committed in Europe by means of hypnotism that in Italy, Austro-Hungary, parts of Switzerland, Copenhagen and other municipalities laws have been enacted prohibiting its public practice by any except physicians. So, on the other hand, the police, without any statute on the subject, have treated traveling mesmerists as disorderly characters. Thus Donato was expelled from Italy, and Hansen, another hypnotist, from Austria, was notified never to return under penalty of arrest, fine and imprisonment.

This Donato (whose real name, by the way, is Dhont) hypnotized an Italian artillery officer, who immediately became half crazy. From time to time he would go into somnambulism at the sight of a bright object. He would follow carriage lamps, and unless prevented would walk toward locomotive or steamer lights.

An architectural student was mesmerized by staring at his compasses, after which it was impossible for him to draw without going to sleep.

A young girl of Milan, of beauty and character, was hypnotized and impressed with the notion that she was married to a man she had never seen but once, and then in the darkness. She went crazy and died in a hospital.

Another young girl (of Paris, this time) was put under a similar spell and was ruined. She finally entered the Saltpetriere hospital, where, after a long and painful remedy, what was left of her former self was pronounced cured.

In New York a hypnotized person was made to believe that he had taken slow poison. He fell sick and wasted away to a shadow. Not until the attending physician discovered the true nature of the hallucination and rehypnotized the subject was there any symptom of convalescence.

In Turin, at a series of hypnotic lectures and public experiments, a large proportion of those who attended were taken sick with headache, insomnia and other nervous ailments. A few of those who were of a hysterical temperament remained ill for a long time.

In the foregoing cases the hypnotizing was done with no evil intent, but there are hundreds of recorded instances where it was done with intent of evil.—Philadelphia Times.

Long Winded Fogies.

"The Scythians," said Sydney Smith, "ate their grandparents when they became troublesome and told long stories." Who knows whether the Eumenides may not suffer a remnant of these useful Scythians to survive even unto our day to be a terror to long winded fogies, male and female?

I met at dinner recently an old fogy who I am sure has his Scythian waiting for him. He had been harrying the company with stupid remarks about natural history, asking questions, too, that would turn the stomach of a school inspector. At length, in that peculiar tone of voice in which theological questions are uttered, our fogy said, "Has an oyster brains?" "Certainly," replied our host, "for an oyster knows when to shut up."—Temple Bar.

Sport for the Dog.

The most laughable thing I have seen lately was the discovery of a new kind of game by a lively young setter dog. It was in a large dry goods store where cash is sent to the desk in little boxes whirring along on slender rails. The dog was following his pretty mistress sedately enough, when he heard the sound and saw the swift flight of the of the cash box. He thought it was a bird, and tore up and down the aisles after it, scattering the crowd and amusing everybody in sight. As he would not be convinced of his illusion, he had to be removed forcibly from what he probably thought the best hunting ground he had ever struck.—Kate Field's Washington.

A Lawyer's Defense.

Your honor and gentlemen of the jury, I acknowledge the reference of counsel of the other side to my gray hair. My hair is gray, and it will continue to be gray as long as I live. The hair of that gentleman is black and will continue to be black as long as he dyes.—Exchange.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, March 22.

The mayor of Moscow was assassinated Tuesday.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ills., is said to be fast going to ruin.

The Cingalese workmen at the Ceylon exhibit of the world's fair struck for higher wages.

J. Pierpont Morgan has gone to Europe, it is said to negotiate a loan of $50,000,000 in gold for the United States government.

Charles de Lesseps, Baihut and Blondin have been convicted in Paris of bribery in connection with the Panama canal. The other defendants were acquitted.

The bodies of five Nebraska people, who are thought to have been murdered, were found in a box floating down the Missouri river. They are believed to be a family which disappeared several months ago.

Thursday, March 23.

Oxford won the Oxford-Cambridge boat race on the Thames Wednesday.

The supreme council, Patrons of Industry, is in session at Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Abbey is to be the lessee of the new Metropolitan opera house of New York.

Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court has come out in opposition to the Chinese exclusion act.

Immigration during February aggregated 12,568, a great falling off over corresponding months of previous years.

Joseph French Johnson of Spokane Falls, Wash., has been elected a professor of the university of Pennsylvania.

The funeral of Jules Ferry occurred at Paris Wednesday. Thousands of strangers were in the city to witness the obsequies.

The Princess Kaiulani, her guardians, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davies, their daughter and Miss Whatopp were passengers on the Majestic Wednesday morning, sailing for Europe.

Friday, March 23.

The Great Northern road will have a handsome grain column on exhibition at the world's fair.

Carlyle Harris has been taken to Sing Sing to await electrocution.

President Pyle and Inspector Cornish have retired from the St. Paul school board. They claim there is too much politics in it.

Three thousand people attended the mass meeting at St. Paul Thursday evening to protest against the alleged coal combine.

Two men from New Orleans committed suicide on the Casino grounds at Monte Carlo Wednesday night. Their names are given as Weill and Robb. They had been playing heavily at the Casino for several days and has lost enormous sums.

Saturday, March 28.

The long strike of cotton spinners in Manchester, England, has ended, the men accepting a reduction.

It has been decided by a Montana judge that international extradition laws do not apply between states of the Union.

The convicts who have been locked in their cells in the Massachusetts state prison for two weeks have resumed their various occupations.

It transpires that the interior department during Harrison's administration reversed a ruling under which $2,000,000 in pensions had been illegally paid.

E. O. Graves of Seattle, Wash, assistant treasurer of the United States under Arthur, will, it is rumored, be appointed United States treasurer by Mr. Cleveland.

Monday, March 27.

Pneumonia and influenza are alarmingly prevalent and fatal in New York city.

England and France have raised their representatives at Washington to the rank of ambassadors.

Hon. M. S. Wilkinson has been appointed postmaster at Wells, Minn., and John Sheehy at Montgomery, Minn.

The New Jersey board of pardons dismissed the petition of Murderer John Hall, aged 15, and he will be hanged April 14.

Frank Hickey, supposed to be the murderer of John M. Clayton at Little Rock, Ark., four years ago, is under arrest at Butte, Mon.

Boston carriage and wagon makers have demanded a 9-hour day, 8 hours on Saturday, 10 hours pay and a 10 per cent increase for piece hands.

Pancoast, the well known sire, is dead. Pancoast had a record of 2:21 3-4 and once sold for $28,000, the highest price at that time ever paid for a trotter.

Tuesday, March 28.

Queen Victoria has consented to receive Cardinal Baussa as representative of the pope.

The discovery has been made that the upper peninsula of Michigan may belong to Chippewa Indians.

A motion to censure the Gladstone government was defeated in the house commons by a majority of 47.

A Canadian company will build a canal between Lake Erie and Ontario and provide a new waterway to New York.

The St. Paul chamber of commerce tabled the Phœnex Athletic club communication asking for moral support to secure the Mitchell-Corbett fight.

The German government will raise the Washington legation to an embassy in the view of a similar action being taken by the United States in Berlin.

Maffee Barberini Colonna di Scirari, prince of Carbagnano, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 6,200 lire for having sold works of the old masters to persons outside of Italy without the consent of the government

Shot While Going For a Doctor.

It was in Pittsburg some seven years ago that my wife woke me up one night and said that our little boy was very sick and would I go for a doctor. I said of course I would, and slipping into my clothes I grabbed my hat and started out. When I reached the first corner, I passed a stranger who was running the other way. I cut diagonally across the street and ran toward the center of town. Pretty soon I heard footsteps some distance back, and then several shots were fired. I felt as though some one had thrown a stone and struck me on the leg, but I couldn't run any more worth a cent. I stumbled down and then drawing myself up put my hand where I felt the pain and found that my leg was moist with blood. I easily realized that I was shot. The possessor of the revolver drew up before me panting for breath and exclaimed, "You will rob people, will you?" It was a policeman. I began to upbraid him most thoroughly.

Explanations nor execrations did not help the matter any, and I was taken in a patrol to the station. I repeated my story and insisted that a doctor should be sent to my house. The desk sergeant finally did as I wished, and our family doctor called at the house, and later came by the station. It did not take me long to convince the station officers that I was not the party, and was set at liberty and removed to my home. When I was able to get around again, I sued the city for $5,000, and I got it.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Crooked Railway.

There are few more interesting engineering achievements than the little narrow gauge railroad running to Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, from its seaport, La Guayra. The distance between the two cities, as the crow flies, supposing for the moment that he could fly through the mountains, is only six miles, but the railway connecting them is twenty-three miles in length, and consequently twists and turns on itself. The road runs in zigzag fashion up the mountain to an altitude of about 5,000 feet above its starting point and then descends some 1,500 feet in the same manner into the valley of Caracas.

Twenty-two thousand rails were used in laying the track, and of these over 18,000 are bent. It is jestingly said that the engineer almost died of a broken heart because he could invent no excuse for bending the remaining 4,000. He did his best, however, and no one who has to ride over the line and find himself shaken at every one of the 346 sharp twists which the track makes will find it in his heart to condemn the poor man for not making a perfect job. Two passenger trains pass over the road daily, leaving La Guayra at 8:30 in the morning and at 3:30 in the afternoon, making the journey in two hours and a half. This is a speed, exclusive of stops, of not quite ten miles an hour.—Pearson's Weekly.

Close Observers of Nature.

The most successful beast tamers are generally small, wiry fellows, with plenty of nerve and a good stock of trade secrets, derived from the close study of wild animals. In the latter respect savages, with their outdoor mode of life, have a considerable advantage over their civilized rivals. In the Chilean Andes the naturalist Tschudi made the acquaintance of a creole farmer who confessed that he had experimented for several years before he succeeded in capturing a live alpaca.

He had imitated the traps of the Indians, their method of fixing them in the sand of the river banks, their precaution in obliterating the traces of their footsteps, but all in vain till an Indian renegado revealed the secret—namely, that the alpacas select their drinking places where there is an audible ripple in the current of the river, perhaps for the same reason that cows prefer a brook to a pond and a running spring to a sluggish creek.

The murmuring of the stream seemed to suggest the idea of purer and cooler water, and where the current was slow the Indians contrived to produce a ripple by an artificial obstruction.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Many Questions but for Mirrors.

It is doubtful whether men would gain as much time as women would by the loss of mirrors. Aside from the fact that they don't have the chance to spend so much time at their looking glasses as women do (if they did you may be sure they would), it is likely that a man would have to stand as a kind of substitute for the mirror in his wife's toilet. Most men, therefore, would be able to go down to the grave with the proud consciousness that they had answered the question, "Is my hat on straight?" 10,000,000 times in the course of a long and happy life instead of only 5,000,000 times, as they probably do now.—New York World.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, March 15.

Free gold is increasing in the treasury. More than $5,000,000 is now on hand.

President Diaz has decreed the free importation of maize and beans for an indefinite period.

Lady Mowatt, wife of Sir Oliver Mowatt, premier of Ontarior, died at Toronto, Monday, aged 68.

There is a rumor at Washington that General Bragg of Wisconsin will succeed G. A. Pierce as minister to Portugal.

Dates for examinations have been canceled by the civil service commission because congress failed to provide money enough to pay the traveling expenses of the examiners.

Mr. Hepburn, the comptroller of the currency, has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business Monday, March 6, 1893.

Louis Nettlehorst, the well known German and ex-president of the Chicago board of education, died suddenly in that city Tuesday of Bright's disease.

Thursday, March 16.

The street cars in Minneapolis last year carried an aggregats of 25,000,000 passengers.

Citizens of Fan-Tu, China, attacked a band of pirates numbering 60 and put them all to death.

Three firemen were buried under falling walls at Minneapolis Wednesday evening. One is seriously injured.

Numerous Austrian, Swiss and German Catholics have petitioned the pope that he call an international conference to take steps to abolish gambling at Monte Carlo.

A special general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, convened in Belfast, has passed unanimously resolutions condemning the home rule bill.

Baron Du Casse is dead at Paris. He was born in 1833. In 1864 he was made chief of squadron. In 1855 he became an officer in the Legion of Honor. His principal military writings concern the last campaigns of Napoleon.

Friday, March 17.

Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, will sail for England Wednesday.

Mr. McCarthy's resolution calling for a reform of the tariff was defeated in the Ottawa house by a vote of 64 yeas to 116 nays.

It is reported that William J. Scanlan, the well known Irish comedian who is now an inmate of the Bloomingdale insane asylum, suffering from paresis, will not live more than a week.

A cablegram has been received at The Police Gazette office from London saying that Bill Goode of Battersea, has just issued a challenge to fight Alex Greggains for 500 pounds a side and the largest purse offered in America.

Saturday, March 18.

President Cleveland was 56 years of age Saturday.

There will be a cowboy race from Chadron, Neb., to the world's fair grounds in Chicago in May.

Dr. Virchow, son of the German scientist, has arrived in New York and states that America has little cause to fear cholera from Germany.

The liabilities of the Beaupre Mercantile company, which failed at St. Paul last week, foot up to $517,288. Creditors will not get more than 25 cents on the dollar.

Bishop Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, died at Washington Thursday, aged 75. Bishop Brown was eminent in the church and was greatly respected and esteemed.

Monday, March 20.

The Sarnia, the long overdue steamer, has arrived at Halifax.

Fire at Milwaukee Saturday caused a loss of nearly $300,000.

Tremont Temple, Boston, was burned for the third time Sunday.

Captain Jacob Vanderbilt, brother of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, died at New Brighton Sunday.

Two dynamite bombs were discovered on the vessel Cyrus Wakefield, while she was being loaded at New York.

Princess Kauilani declares herself well satisfied with the turn Hawaiian affairs have taken. She will sail for England Wednesday.

Montana's silver statue of Justice for the world's fair was successfully cast at Chicago Saturday. Sixteen hundred pounds of silver were used.

Krupp's 124-ton cannon for the world's fair has arrived at Baltimore. The calibre of the gun is 19 1-2 inches. The projectiles fired from it weigh 2,000 pounds, and are four feet long. About 700 pounds of powder are used at a single shot, and the projectile is hurled with such terrific force that it will go through a plate of steel 20 inches thick at a distance of nine miles.

Tuesday, March 21.

Applicants for West Point will be examined in St. Paul next week.

A deserted infant was found on the doorstep of E. N. Winslow's residence at St. Paul.

Samuel Sutton and Louise Sochley, both murderers, died natural deaths in jail at Trenton, N. J.

All the workingmen in Belgium threaten to strike if parliament does not vote universal suffrage.

Captain C. Hooper, who commands the Rush, expects to make the trip in about eight days.

Eight Miners Killed.

LONDON, March 21.—A horrible affair occurred during the morning in a coal pit near Chesterfield, Derbyshire. While the cage was descending, loaded with miners going to their day's work, the cage, owing to some accident to the apparatus, suddenly fell to the bottom of the shaft and eight of the miners were killed.

RHODES ARRESTED.

Charge of Perjury Made Against Him and His Bond Fixed at $5,000.

ST. PAUL, March 27.—Upon complaint of Richard A. Walsh, a member of the joint legislative coal investigating committee, John J. Rhodes, general manager of the Minnesota bureau of coal statistics, was arrested on the charge of perjury late Monday afternoon. He was taken before Judge Cory, of the municipal court, and after his bail had been fixed at $5,000, E. H. Bailey, cashier of the First National bank, and Charles A. F. Morris were accepted as bondsmen and he was released. The grand jury will meet in May. Attorney General Childs is not yet ready with the criminal conspiracy cases.

The house of representatives has unanimously passed Senator Donnelly's bill making it the duty of Minnesota courts to dismiss any action like the $50,000 suit brought by John J. Rhodes against members, officers and employes of the legislature for damages inflicted while in the discharge of their duties and making void any judgment rendered in such case.

A BIG MASS MEETING.

Leading Citizens of Minnesota Protest Against the Coal Combine.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—The mass meeting to protest against the coal combine at Market hall during the evening was one of the largest held in St. Paul in many years, and would have been much larger had the capacity of the building been greater. Brief addresses were made by many leading citizens, but the chief speech of the evening was made by Senator Ignatius Donnelly, who promised that two or three of the leading members of the coal combine would be landed in state prison for perjury and that the criminal conspiracy under which the people are obliged to pay from $2 to $3 per ton bonus to the coal barons for the privilege of burning anthracite coal would be broken up. He referred sarcastically to the threat of Pennsylvania mine owners to shut off Minnesota's coal supply, and said personally he was willing to retire to his Nininger retreat and burn wood until the Keystone millionairs are ready to capitulate.

THE ROACH CASE.

Republican Senators Will Insist on an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—After numerous conferences among themselves the Republican members of the senate have decided that they will insist upon an investigation of the charges that have been made in the public prints relative to the character of Mr. Roach, recently elected as senator by the legislature of North Dakota and now occupying a seat in the house. The Republicans say that in view of the seriousness of the charges it is the duty of the senate to ask that a committee be appointed to investigate if Mr. Roach himself does not make the request. If this is not done, it is understood that a motion with such a purpose in view will be introduced by a Republican. It is also said that Republicans will protest against any motion to adjourn this extraordinary session of the senate until this matter has been brought up.

Sales of State Lands.

ST. PAUL, March 28.—There will be a sale of leased and capitol lands in Kandiyohi county, which were forfeited to the state on account of non-payment of rent at Willmar on May 6 at 10 a. m. A sale of state lands will also take place at Rochester, April 22, and at Le Sueur Center, in Le Sueur county, on May 18.

After Pool Rooms.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—At 1 p. m. a patrol with Chief of Detectives Hazen, Detectives Toker, Witte, Callahan and Lieutenent Hill aboard drew up in front of Joe Kamp's pool room, on Sixth street. The detectives smashed the betting desk with an axe and carried out the two telegraph instruments and arrested the clerks.

Justice Deady Dead.

PORTLAND, Or., March 25.—Matthew D. Deady, United States district judge, is dead.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, March 27, 1893.

HOGS—But a small bunch received. Range of prices, $7.10@7.30.

CATTLE—Steady. But little offered. Fair demand all around and yards well cleared up. Prime steers, $3.90@4.25; good steers, $3.50@4.00; prime cows, $3.50@3.75; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.50; stockers, $1.75@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

SHEEP—Steady at last week's decline. Muttons, $3.75@4.90; lambs, $4.00@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.40.

Receipts — Cattle, 50; hogs, 25; calves, 5, sheep, 275.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27, 1893.

WHEAT—May opened, 65⅛c; highest, 65⅝c; lowest, 65c; closed, 65⅝c. July opened 67¾c; highest, 68⅛c; lowest, 67½c; closed, 67⅞c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 63@64c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, March 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Weak, 10c lower.

HOGS—Market steady. Heavy, $7.35@7.65; mixed and medium, $7.25@7.65; light, $7.10@7.40.

SHEEP—Firm.

Receipts: Cattle, 20,000; hogs, 18,000; sheep, 10,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 27, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 78¾c; July, 73⅛@73¼c.

CORN—May, 42¼c; July, 43¼.

OATS—May, 31¼c; July, 43¾c.

PORK—May, $17.67½; July, $17.72½.

LARD—May, $11.02½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—March, 76¾c; May, 79¾c; July, 73c.

CORN—March, 40⅛@40¼c; May, 42c; July, 42¾c.

OATS—March, 29c; May, 30⅛@30⅜c; July, 30⅝c.

LARD — February $12.62½; May, $12.67½; July, $11.02½.

PORK—March, $17.62½; May, $17.72½; July, $17.72½.

A Cabman's Retort.

Irascible Old Gentleman (putting head out of 4-wheeler that is crawling along at an unconscionable pace)—I say, cabby, we're not going to a funeral.

Cabby (promptly)—No, and we ain't goin to no bloomin fire either.—London Tit-Bits.

Homes at the World's Fair.

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Nothern Pacific railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (standard and tourist) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of C. A. Sharkey, our agent at your station, a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchace for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accomodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to Oct. 30th; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full page large scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, by corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with reguard to rates and the accommodations desired.

CHAS. S. FEE, N. P. R. R.

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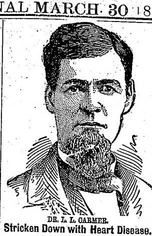

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Stricken Down with Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to publish, unsolicited, to the world the benefit received from DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE REMEDIES. I was stricken down with *Heart Disease* and its complications, a rapid pulse varying from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression in the chest, much pain in the region of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, weakness and general debility. The arteries in my neck would throb violently, the throbbing of my heart could be heard across a large room and would shake my whole body. I was so nervous that I could not hold my hand steady. *I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians, and have taken gallons of Patent Medicine without the least benefit.* A friend recommended your remedies. She was cured by Dr. Miles' remedies. I have taken three bottles of your New Heart Cure and two bottles Nervine. My pulse is normal, I have no more violent throbbing of the heart, I AM A WELL MAN. I sincerely recommend every one with symptoms of Heart Disease to *take Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies and be cured.*

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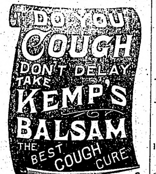

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SOUTHERN CYCLONE

REPORTS OF LOSS OF LIFE CONTINUE TO COME IN SLOWLY.

The Death List Now Numbers a Score, While the List of Injured Will Reach Into the Hundreds—Property Damage Amounts to Millions.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—The damage done by Thursday's cyclone in the Mississippi valley in enormous. While the loss of life is not as great as at first reported the damage to property will reach $2,000,000. The telegraph wires are still demoralized and reports are coming in slowly from the storm districts and it will be several days before the full extent of the disaster will be known. The death list now foots up 18, while the list of injured will **Run Up Into the Hundreds.**

The first heard of the cyclone was in North Louisiana and Southern Arkansas. It crossed the Mississippi a few miles above Greenville, devastating plantations, wrecking farmhouses and uprooting giant forest trees. The path of the storm was about a half mile wide and nothing was left standing in its track. The first fatalities occurred near Shaws Station, Miss., where the house of Driar Summerell, a prosperous and industrious colored farmer, was levelled to the ground, **Killing the Entire Family** of nine persons. The cyclone passed through the suburb of Shaws and demolished several residences and small stores, but no one was killed. The hurricane then changed its course slightly and traveled the right of way of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad until it eneered Cleveland, Miss., where the public school building and several stores and residences were razed to the ground. No fatalities occurred at Cleveland, but several people were **Struck by Flying Timbers** and more or less injured. Leaving Cleveland the cyclone passed within a mile of Clarksdale, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, and next struck Tunica, the county seat of Tunica county. Nearly every building in the place was wrecked. The newly completed courthouse went down before the wind's fury. The colored school building was wrecked and over 30 children maimed. As the cyclone left Tunica it divided, one portion traveling in a northeasterly direction, while the other took a northwesterly course and again crossed the Mississippi river into Arkansas, where it spread through three counties. The towns of Crawfordsville and Vincent were nearly **Wiped Off the Face of the Earth** and the storm then took a northeasterly course, reaching Kelly, Miss., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Here the greatest damage was done. Six people were killed outright and scores injured. Not a building was left standing, the fragments being strewn over the country for miles. The damage to property in the vicinity of Kelly will reach $150,000. After leaving Kelly the cyclone passed into Tennessee, the next place to fall in its path being Spring Creek, a small town in Madison county, where several people were injured, but no one was killed.

TWO DARING ROBBERS.

Bank of Caney, Kan., Cleaned Out by a Pair of Desperadoes.

CANEY, March 27.—A bold and successful robbery was perpetrated in this little town during the day by Henry Starr and Ed Newcome, two notorious and desperate Delaware halfbreeds. They rode into town from the south and leaving their horses near the Caney Valley bank walked into the bank with drawn revolvers and compelled Cashier Hollingsworth, Teller Sturm and Mr. McHenry to throw up their hands and walk into a back room, locking the door after them. The robbers then entered the open vault and seized all the money that was in sight, something over $2,000, and leaving the bank hastily mounted their horses and were off before the people of the town had any knowledge of what had happened. The citizens immediately organized and started a posse in pursuit, but there is little hope of their catching the bold thieves.

LATIMER ESCAPES.

The Famous Matricide Walks Out of the Jackson Penitentiary.

JACKSON, Mich., March 27.—R. Irving Latimer, the Jackson matricide, is at liberty and is armed with a rifle. He escaped soon after 1 a. m., after drugging George W. Haight, who had charge of the gate upstairs. Haight died at 3 a. m. as a result of the poison. Captain Gill, night keeper, is under arrest, charged with being Latimer's accomplice. Latimer tried to release the prisoners near his own cell, but failing made his own escape by way of the front gates. Latimer secured a rifle and a quantity of ammunition before going, and will surely make a desperate resistance. Those who know him say there is not one chance in a thousand of ever taking him alive.

LEFT THE SAFE UNLOCKED.

Thieves Get $20,000 Through a Cashier's Carelessness.

MILAN, Mo., March 27.—Shortly after noon thieves entered a rear window of the Sullivan County bank of this place, while the cashier had gone to dinner. He had left the safe unlocked and the thieves got over $20,000 and made their escape, leaving no clue.

Recent Milwaukee Fires.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Judge Wallber of the municipal court, has called a grand jury to investigate the causes of the recent fires in Milwaukee, as it is generally believed that they were the work of firebugs.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPHARD,

Noted Editor of the New York Mail and Express Dies Suddenly.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Colonel Elliott Fitch Shephard, editor of The Mail and Express, died suddenly during the afternoon at his home, 5 West Fifty-second street. His death followed the administration of ether by Dr. Charles McBurner and Dr. McLean, the family physician. A month ago Mr. Shephard noticed symptoms that led him to believe that he was suffering from stone in the bladder. He let it go and did not consult a physician until a week ago, when he sent to Dr. McLane and told him of his suspicion. The doctor urged him to submit to an examination and undergo an operation if necessary. The colonel was undecided at first but finally agreed and Friday was fixed on as the day. About 9 o'clock, just before the arrival of the doctor, he **Complained of Severe Pains** and said that he thought he would go to bed. The distress he suffered left him soon after and when the physicians and nurses came in he was in good spirits. He had induced his wife and youngest daughters, Marguerite and Alice, to go out for the day. His son, Elliott F. Shepard, Jr., was with him. About 1 o'clock Colonel Shepard said that he was ready for the surgeons and they, with the nurses, began the work of putting him under the influence of ether. He had inhaled the drug but two or three times when the physicians **Detected Dangerous Symptoms** and stopped the inhalation. Colonel Shepard sank rapidly and for a time it was feared that he could not be rallied. Powerful restoratives were administered. At the end of an hour's work with oxygen he was restored to partial consciousness and he continued apparently to rally until about 4 o'clock. Then, without warning, and for no apparent reason, he began rapidly to sink. The oxygen treatment was resumed, but it was of no avail and at 4:20 he died. He was unconscious and his death was peaceful. The cause of death given by the physicians was odema of the lungs.

Funeral Services Tuesday.

NEW YORK, March, 27.—The funeral services over the remains of Colonel Eliott F. Shepard will take place Tuesday at his late home. The Rev. John Hall of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, will conduct the services. Dr. J. W. McLane and Dr. Charles McBurney, the physicians who administered the other to Colonel Shepard denied themselves to all inquiries after issuing a brief bulletin.

BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

The Court of Arbitration Holds Its First Session.

PARIS, March 24.—The court of arbitration appointed to adjust the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the seal fishing in Bering sea met during the day in the office of the French foreign minister. All the members of the court of arbitration were present. After organization the court adjourned till April 4, in order to examine the printed arguments of the United States and Great Britian which were presented.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Herald Says Cleveland Will Call One in September.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A Washington special to The Herald says: President Cleveland has finally made up his mind to call an extra session of congress next September. He made this statement several times during last week to prominent members of both houses of congress.

NO COMPROMISE.

Republicans Will Contest the Organization of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—By a practically unanimous vote the Republican caucus has decided to reject all offers of compromise and contest the proposed Democratic reorganization of the elective officers of the senate to the end.

RACE HORSES PERISH.

Valuable Equines Cremated in a Fire at Mason City, Ia.

MASON CITY, March 27.—The stable containing Kirk Bros.' racing string was burned to the ground during the evening. In the stables were Storm, 2:08 1-4; Brown John, full brother to Storm; Storm Bird, Red Clay and several other valuable horses.

Storm was one of the most promising horses on the turf. His speed showed an increase from 2:23 as a 2-year-old to 2:08 1-4 as a 4-year-old. An offer of $30,000 was refused but a few days ago. The entire string was valued at $100,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

FATAL WISCONSIN FIRE.

A Father and Two Children Burned to Death Near Neillsville.

NEILLSVILLE, March 27.—At 4 a. m. Oliver Saunders, living four miles from this city, discovered his house to be on fire, and at once got his wife and baby out and then returned for the remaining two children, aged 3 and 6, but never returned with them. The three bodies have been taken from the ruins in a charred and unrecognizable condition.

$50,000 for a Patent.

PIERRE, S. D., March 28.—The inventors of two different patent car couplers live in Pierre. Since the law passed congress compelling all railroads to put on safety couplers, S. G. Trine, one of the inventors, has received an offer of $50,000 for his patent.

The New York Times Sold.

NEW YORK, March 28.—It is reported that a contract for the sale of the New York Times has been drawn up and agreed to. The chief spirit in the buying syndicate is believed to be Charles R. Flint.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Milwaukee Man Shoots His Fiance and Suicides.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., March 17.—A most startling discovery was made here during the day of the bodies of Miss Alma Nunnemacher, daughter of Mr. Herman Nunnemacher, a prominent merchant of Milwaukee, and W. B. Miller, also of Milwaukee, both of whom had been shot through the head. Miss Nunemacher had been spending the winter with her parents here and last week Mr. Miller, to whom she was engaged, arrived here. Her parents opposed the match and on Friday last she left the house and as night came on and she did not appear, Mr. Miller also disappeared. It was supposed they had gone off together. On Sunday the parents left, hoping to find their daughter in New Orleans. Thursday afternoon a young boy **Found the Bodies** in a pine thicket on the north side of the railroad about 200 yards from the depot. From the position in which they were lying the supposition is that the young man must have first shot his companion through the left temple and then shot himself behind the right ear.

The Republican members of the United States senate resolve to fight the Democratic organization of that body at the extra session.

The Phœnix Athletic club of St. Paul has asked moral support of the chamber of commerce in making a bid for the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

Dean Millard has suspended the senior class of the medical department of the Minnesota State university as the culmination of trouble which has existed for some time.

An Idea of Heaven.

On one occasion the leader of talk started the subject of the generally prevailing ideas about heaven. After the usual hit at the materialistic views of the Mohammedan, he turned to an American gentleman at the table and asked what were his notions on the subject? The Yankee, with his slow, nasal accent and cool manner commanding attention, replied, "Waal my notion of heaven is that of a quiet, green place, without money and without price."—Mrs. Anthony Cross in Temple Bar.

No Head for Business.

Mose Schaumburg, Jr.—Vader, a shentlemans vants to know if dot unshrinkable undershirt don't shrink a leedle anyvay.

Mose Schaumburg, Sr.—Does dot shirt fit him?

"No; it vas choost a little too pig."

"Of course it vill shrink. Vy don't you have some heads for pishness."—Texas Siftings.

Swordfishing.

The swordfish lives from five to ten hours after it is harpooned, and at any time in that period he is a dangerous customer for the fisherman. Indeed swordfishing is one of the most dangerous as well as most exciting of all the variety of enterprises pursued by our fishermen.—Lewiston Journal.

A Youthful Sculptor.

Julia Bracken, who has received the commission to execute the figure representing "Illinois Welcoming the Nations," is considered the best of all Sculptor Taft's assistants. She is but little more than twenty years of age.

Potato rot is caused by a minute parasite, which is so small that a colony numbering 200 individuals can live in a space smaller than a pin's head.

Richard Baxter, the great Puritan preacher, was the son of a tenant farmer, and until nearly grown the future author did the work of a farm hand.

If you wish success in any society avoid the belle of it. This will put you in favor with the other women—and eventually with the belle.

Frederick Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, was drowned while crossing a small river in Asia Minor when on his way to fight the Turks.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
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Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

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A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute,* or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

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Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

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Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

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in connection, which I will attend to in person.

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AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA county of Polk—ss.
District Court. 14th Judicial District.
State Bank of Warren, plaintiff, vs. Joseph S. David, defendant.
The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, and state of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum since the 26th day of December, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated February 23d, 1893.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn.

(49-51)

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana.

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

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YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND
The Right Topics,
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THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind in morals, politics, science literature, business finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallalieu, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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DO YOU
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FEW DOLLARS?

IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR everyone requires some Garden or Flower Seeds, and we have made arrangements with the Weekly Pioneer Press of St. Paul, whereby we are enabled to distribute

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And we can also furnish THE WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS cheaper than it can be got any other way.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ALDERMAN MARLETTE will succeed himself. He's all right.

JOHN J. RHODES is under $5,000 bonds to answer to a charge of perjury in the now famous coal combine case.

THE race between Joe Matthews and L. C. Couvrette for the treasurership will be close, and no odds are being offered on either one.

THE public feeling this spring seems to be in the line of changing the complexion of things municipally—a general renovation, as it were.

JOHN CROMB, without whom the city council would seem unfamiliar, will be returned for another term as alderman from the fourth ward.

A NEW candidate for aldermanic honors is Isaac Simmons, who was nominated at the citizens' convention for alderman-at-large. It is a for-sure case of the office seeking the man, for no one was more surprised than Mr. Simmons when his nomination was announced. Mr. Simmons has been a resident of the First ward for many years and by care and industry has accumulated considerable property. He is a drayman by occupation, but shrewd and level-headed withal. He would make a careful, conservative alderman. His opponent—Mr. A. K. Austin—has served the city in this capacity, and so far as the JOURNAL knows, he has given satisfaction. It will be "nip and tuck" between these two.

THE JOURNAL expected to see the people of the second ward nominate Alderman Monroe. He was appointed last summer to fill an unexpired term, and it was his first service as an alderman. He has acquitted himself creditably, and it would have only been an act of courtesy for his constituents to show their appreciation of his services by nominating and electing him for a term. His friends took the matter up and had his name put on as an independent candidate, so that all those who think he performed his duties as an alderman satisfactorily can have an opportunity to express themselves. The regular nominee—Mr. Norrie—is a good parliamentarian, well posted on city affairs, very popular and would make an excellent alderman.

AMONG the present city officers who seem to have a grip upon their office is E. C. Carruth, city clerk. His friends claim that he can hold the office just as long as he wants it. Perhaps he can, but it generally happens that when a man imagines he owns an office, the people conclude it is time to give him a rest. About the only objection heard against Mr. Carruth is that his election simply contributes $400 a year to the support of the Times, and that that institution has had a great sufficiency—in fact more than its share—of the public pap. E. M. Scanton—who consented to have his name put on the ballots as an independent candidate for clerk—may not be as well known as Mr. Carruth, but he is in every way qualified for the office, and could devote more time to it than the present incumbent, whose mutitudinous duties in the Times office occupy about all his time.

As the date for holding the city election—April 4th—approaches, considerable interest is being taken in the question of who shall fill the city offices for the ensuing year. Of course the principal interest centers in the mayorality—the office of least emolument to the incumbent. Although the citizens' convention was probably the most representative of the business interests of the city that has ever been held here, another ticket has been put in the field—by petition. There is nothing wrong about this. It would be a very tame election with only one ticket in the field, besides it always tends to better government to have some opposition. There is no issue in the election, or any fundamental principle at stake. It is simply a matter of individuality, and as the JOURNAL has no candidates, it leaves the people to make their own selections. The makers of neither ticket saw fit to place their candidates upon any platform or pledge them to any line of policy. As far as Messrs. Stephens and Wheeler are concerned the JOURNAL believes that either one would give the city a good administration. Both are good business men and good citizens. Both are bank cashiers of different banks, and both have their friends and followers. Mr. Stephens has the advantage of being the unanimous nominee of a convention of delegates selected by the regularly called ward caucuses. And it is an undeniable fact that these caucuses were more largely attended by the representative business men of the city than ever before and the JOURNAL ventures the prediction that as the caucuses and convention went so will go the election—in most cases.

A RATHER caustic criticism of the JOURNAL's article in relation to affairs at Fosston, was sent us this week, which would be all right for publication if it was not altogether too personal in its tone and if it did not assume to sum up the case and give a verdict in advance of the trial of the cases referred to, in the courts, all in favor of one side of the case. The JOURNAL's article was inspired by a wish for the general prosperity of the village of Fosston as a whole, and was not intended in the interest of any clique or faction, and the JOURNAL has no wish to identify itself with either (if any such exists) but in the best interests of the prosperity of the village as a whole. We heartily endorse the sentiments of the writer when he says that no expense should be spared to bring to justice the aiders and abettors of the tar and feather disgrace, and every law abiding citizen of the village will concur in that opinion, but we believe the proper place for the trial and judgment in that case is in the courts, and we do not believe it is the province of a newspaper to stir up factional animosities in the matter in advance of trial. Every law-abiding citizen should unite in the effort to see that justice is done in this matter and not waste any time in unseemly wrangling over it. In some instances we believe the article in question to be manifestly unfair and altogether too personal throughout without an iota of testimony to back up its assertions. All that is necessary is that its contents be brought out at the trial when it occurs, and the court is the proper place for it.

LOVE AND DISCRETION.

Has the Tempering of the One with the Other Affected Matrimony?

It cannot be doubted that the popularity of matrimony has materially declined in recent years, and that a kind of general hesitancy seems to prevail respecting the negotiation of such alliances. There was a time when the young people of the country hastened to pair themselves with birdlike eagerness and delight as soon as they were out of school, and society not only encouraged them, but practically commanded them to take that course. They were considered superfluous and burdensome until they got married. The true work of life could not begin with them, they were taught, so long as they remained single. It was their duty to become yoked without unnecessary delay, and it was a disgrace to miss reasonable opportunities in that relation. But it is decidedly different at the present day. The practice of wedlock is no longer imperative, nor does discredit attend the unmated state, even when prolonged into the thirties. There is as much advice given against marriage as in favor of it by the wise and experienced of both sexes, and the result is a steady decrease in the proportion of actual weddings to possible ones.

The causes which have produced this marked change are not sufficiently definite for satisfactory analysis. It is probably true that our extravagant style of living as compared with that of former times is one of the effective influences. The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used to be, and this feature of the matter often gives pause on both sides. We have come to measure so many other things by money that matrimony has not escaped the rule. The young people are disinclined to start in a humble way and gradually improve their situation. They want all that their parents have without waiting and striving for it. Many proposals are unquestionably delayed or rejected on this account.

Then it is well known that the new avenues of employment open to women have made them more independent, and probably also more exacting as to the qualifications of husbands. It is not nearly so common as it once was for girls to marry simply in order to secure a home and a living; they are able now to earn good wages and to take their time about assuming the duties of wives and mothers. We may safely believe, moreover, that the progress of women in education and in social power has led them to look less favorably upon the connubial condition by subordinating their hearts to their heads, so to speak. And finally it cannot but be that the abundance of criticism to which the marriage system has been subjected by writers of pronounced vigor and skill has served to weaken it in the popular estimation, and to disparage the quality of sacredness that is its highest claim to respect and honor.

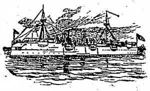
There is no reason as yet, however, to lament the prevailing tendency as a national misfortune. The amount of marrying is still large enough for all ordinary purposes, and it may be that less rather than more of it would best promote the interests of society. Such unions should be formed with some other object than that of merely propagating the species. They involve the most serious obligations and responsibilities of human life, and if people are learning to be slow and careful about making contracts of so much importance it is hardly a sign of decay or a threat of calamity.

GREAT NAVY REVIEW

WARSHIPS OF ALL NATIONS WILL PARTICIPATE.

A Naval Spectacle That Will Surpass In Magnitude and Grandeur Anything the World Has Ever Seen—Some of the Details of the Great Display.

School children as well as many "children of a larger growth" have been taught to regard the "Invincible Armada" with which the misguided Philip II, king of Spain, fondly imagined that he would be able to effect the conquest of England as the most formidable naval demonstration the world has ever seen. This is of course a ridiculous error, for on many occasions since then there have been gatherings of war vessels which would have annihilated the misnamed "Invincible Armada" in an hour.

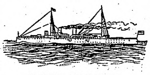


UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP BALTIMORE.

Unquestionably the most imposing marine spectacle ever seen will be the naval review in New York harbor, which will be a fitting prelude to the opening of the World's fair. Most of the great powers will have their best ships at the display, which will be in command of Rear Admiral Gherardi of the United States navy.

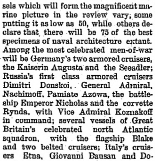
The great Spanish armada was made up of 65 galleons and large ships, 25 urcas of 300 to 700 tons burden, 19 tenders of 70 to 100 tons, 13 small frigates, 4 galleoses and 4 galleys, in all 130 vessels, with a total tonnage of 75,868 tons. This is less than one-third of the tonnage which will participate in the great naval review. One vessel of the new United States navy, the Columbia or the New York, could lie at anchor and permit the entire armada to pepper away at her for a week without making a return, and she would not be injured at all. Any one of our rams could destroy the entire armada without suffering any damage and without discharging a single gun.

The fleets sent by each of the foreign countries will be received at Hampton Roads on April 17 by Admiral Gherardi. There will be a week for evolutions, sham battles, etc., when the warships will proceed to New York, arriving on the 26th. The big review will occur the next day. On the 28th Admiral Gherardi will give an elaborate dinner to the foreign officers and other distinguished guests, most of whom will leave under escort the same evening for Chicago, arriving there in ample time to take part in the opening ceremonies of the World's fair.



BRITISH FLAGSHIP BLAKE.

The estimates as to the number of vessels which will form the magnificent marine picture in the review vary, some putting it as low as 50, while others declare that there will be 75 of the best specimens of naval architecture extant. Among the most celebrated men-of-war will be Germany's two armored cruisers, the Kaiserin Augusta and the Seeadler; Russia's first class armored cruisers Dimitri Donskoi, General Admiral, Nachimoff, Pamiate Azowa, the battleship Emperor Nicholas and the corvette Rynda, with Vice Admiral Koznakoff in command; several vessels of Great Britain's celebrated north Atlantic squadron, with the flagship Blake and two belted cruisers; Italy's cruisers Etna, Giovanni Bausan and Dogali; Spain's cruisers Reina Regente and Infanta Ysabel, and the gunboat Espana, with the Duke of Veragua and his suite on board; France's large cruiser Arethuse and several other of her most famous warships; Brazil's ironclad Aquidaban and cruisers Republica and Tiradentes; Holland's first class frigate Van Speyk, and the United States ships Baltimore, New York, Chicago, Charleston, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kearsarge, Bennington, Concord, Miantonomoh, Bancroft, Vesuvius and several others which have not yet been definitely decided upon. It is expected that Russia will have the largest representation of any foreign power, although she has not by any means the largest navy in the world, being excelled in this respect by both France and England.

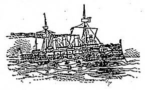


FRENCH FLAGSHIP ARETHUSE.

Official figures show that at the beginning of last year there were 58,000 men in active service in the English navy. She had 62 armored vessels, 29 protected and 282 unprotected, making in all 373 ships. By 1894 England expects to have 77 armored ships, 88 protected and 336 unprotected—a total of 501 vessels. France has 61 armored and 198 unarmored ships, 5 armored and 65 unarmored gunboats and 194 torpedo boats. She has 76,070 men in her navy. Russia has 87,080 men on the active list, and her war vessels comprise 65 armored and 61 unarmored ships, 5 armored and 23 unarmored gunboats and 107 torpedo boats. It may surprise many persons to know that, in point of men on the active lists of the navies of Europe, Turkey comes fourth, with 36,890 men; Spain fifth, with 26,360; Italy sixth, with 16,500; Germany seventh, with 12,160; Holland eighth, with 10,160; Sweden and Norway ninth, with 8,369; Denmark tenth, with 7,798, and poor little Portugal eleventh, with but 2,844 men. France also leads with her naval reserve of 150,000, nearly three times as many as her nearest rival, Great Britain, which has but 55,000 men.

It is estimated that 5,000 sailors will be required to man the American ships which will be in the naval review, while there will be about 20,000 men on board the foreign vessels. The total value of all the craft will probably exceed $200,000,000. Thus it is no exaggeration to say that "compared with the matchless array of battleships that will parade in New York harbor the navies of the world's infancy were the merest toys," or "the Persian ships that gathered by thousands at Salamis, and the Roman and Egyptian galleys that darkened the Mediterranean off Actium were relatively but insignificant chips on the surface of the sea." The vast wooden fleets of England, France and Spain which seemed invincible little more than 100 years ago positively excite amusement by comparison with the proposed aggregation of vessels in New York harbor.

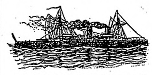
During the week devoted to the rendezvous in Hampton Roads it is proposed to give an exhibition of more than ordinary interest because of the historical associations connected with the event which it is desired to commemorate. This will consist of a sham battle between old fashioned ironclads of the types of the Merrimac and Monitor. The mimic contest will occur on the very spot where the vessels really fought on March 9, 1862.



GERMAN IRONCLAD EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

Many a naval officer will doubtless reflect as he stands watching the sport from the bridge of his steel cruiser that if it had not been for that fight he might still be walking the deck of a wooden vessel which a shot from guns now considered useless would easily sink if it happened to strike just between wind and water. There will be salutes of all descriptions at Hampton Roads, and the foreigners will be entertained appropriately by the officers of the American navy. Countless receptions have already been planned in the cities near by, and many of them will probably materialize.

If the present plans be not changed, when the great fleet sails for New York April 24 it will probably proceed in squadron order under a headway of 7½ knots. On the journey north there may be some evolutions by the representatives of the different countries. The ships are expected to anchor in Sandy Hook bay. On the morning of the review, upon receiving the signal, the foreigners will take the positions assigned them by Admiral Gherardi, but it has been decided that they will keep the starboard side of the channel, the Americans escorting them on the port side. The procession will then move forward in double column at a uniform speed of 7½ knots, with a reserve speed of three knots to guard against emergencies.

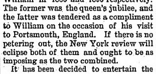


ITALIAN CRUISER GIOVANNI BAUSAN.

When the line reaches the Narrows, both Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton will salute with every available gun, and as each vessel arrives opposite the fortresses it will probably deliver a rattling broadside first in the direction of Hamilton and then toward Wadsworth. It will be a novel sight, and hundreds of thousands of persons will doubtless see the sinister tongues of flame leap from the ships' sides and hear the fearful report that follows. The three caravels made in exact imitation of Columbus' vessels—the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina—will also participate in the review. They will be regarded with great curiosity.

Comparisons have very naturally been made between the coming review and the two great naval displays given in honor of Queen Victoria and Emperor William in 1886 and 1890 respectively. The former was the queen's jubilee, and the latter was tendered as a compliment to William on the occasion of his visit to Portsmouth, England. If there is no petering out, the New York review will eclipse both of them and ought to be as imposing as the two combined.

It has been decided to entertain the foreign visitors elaborately in New York upon their return from the World's fair, but the plans have not yet been perfected. Everything, however, will probably be in charge of the chamber of commerce of that city. This is the best sort of a guarantee that the receptions and other forms of entertainment tendered the distinguished guests will be on a particularly elaborate scale. The question of a second naval display just prior to the departure of the war vessels has also been suggested, but this has been opposed on the ground that it will detract from the interest in the great event.



SPANISH WARSHIP INFANTA YSABEL.

HERBERT LESTER.

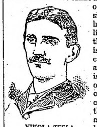
Land Values Rising In England.

Land in Great Britain sold at considerably higher prices last year than during the two years previous.

AN ELECTRICAL WIZARD.

Nikola Tesla Allows a Charge of 200,000 Volts to Pass Through His Body.

"I am convinced that I can today send a message to a ship at sea, and that those on board can understand it. If I cannot, I am willing to lay my head on the guillotine."



NIKOLA TESLA.

It was Nikola Tesla who made the above strange remark, and his wonderful achievements in the development of electrical science make his words worthy of respectful consideration. He has already established the fact that but one wire is necessary to create an electrical current and is now engaged on the problem of transmitting a current without the use of a wire at all. That he has grasped the secret of how this may ultimately be accomplished some of the experiments exhibited at his public lectures would seem to demonstrate.

Tesla produces a distinct and powerful glow without the aid of wires or globes and with apparatus remarkable chiefly for its simplicity. This consists of two highly charged disks, between which the light appears without a connecting filament of any kind. In an incandescent lamp hung on a single wire, but not connected with it, he produces a red light almost blinding in its brilliancy, which becomes a powerful white on increasing the frequency of alternations in the current. Concerning his theory of the possibility of transmission without wires Mr. Tesla says: "I have already proved the contrary of what everybody believed. I have proved that it is not necessary to have two wires to establish an electrical current. In my machine I have but one wire. I utilize the air as the other. But as I now get a return through the air I believe that I can also transmit through the earth, thus doing away with even the one wire. The earth is a great insulated globe filled with electricity, or the capability of electrical vibration. The only problem is to awaken this electricity, to shake this immense earth so as to set this mighty world force swinging or wagging. Of course it will take a great force to start this motion, but there is no doubt we can get it. Electricians thought 10,000 volts was a wonderful pressure. I have already stirred up hundreds of thousands, and the limit is far off. Instead of 300 vibrations I have already secured 3,000,000 a second. Give me the machine, and I will make a spark half a mile long. Now, at Niagara, for instance, which is destined to be a marvelous center of electrical force for America, enough force can be secured to supply all the needs of the human race twice over. By shaking the entire earth with the mighty power to be obtained there this earth electricity could be started. With this earth force in vibration the next problem would be to build machines able to catch and respond to the earth motion. There would have to be a synchronism between the electrical swinging of the earth and the machine. For example, I hold a glass to my mouth and speak. The glass is shattered. My voice to do this must have the same resonance as the glass. Such I conceive to be the secret of all nature—resonance. Then, setting this machine at any point in the world, the message transmitted through the earth can be received and read at Paris, at Hong-Kong—anywhere. Distance no longer exists. I am convinced that I today can send a message to a ship at sea, and that those on board can understand it. If I cannot, I am willing to lay my head on the guillotine."

Mr. Tesla has also discovered a means of harnessing electricity so that it shall serve mankind without injuring him. To demonstrate this he allows a current of 200,000 volts to pass through his body and illuminate a bulb containing sulphate of calcium which he holds in his hand. The bulb glows with a light so intense as to fill the room with brightness and to disclose the great electrician holding it aloft, unharmed and smiling. Then he assures the spectators that "this is nothing."

Nikola Tesla is only about 35 years old. He is a Montenegrin by birth, but was educated in Hungary and now resides in New York. Inheriting an eager inventive genius from his mother and a fortune from his father, he has given his whole energy to the science of electricity as a labor of love. He has no commercial connections whatsoever, and his lectures are given purely to stir up interest in his loved study. When only about 21 years old, he came to America and worked under Edison at Menlo Park. In the discovery of the harmlessness and free transmission of electricity he has eclipsed every thinker in the world.

Pio Nono Filled the Gap.

It is said that the pope is the only priest in Christendom who never preaches a sermon. Only once during 300 years has this rule, if rule it be, been departed from. This was in 1847, when Pius IX was pope. Father Ventura, a famous orator, was to have preached at a church in Rome. A great crown assembled to hear him, but at the appointed hour there was no priest. Presently the pope arrived. Probably he, too, had come to listen to Ventura. Taking in the situation at a glance, Pio Nono was equal to the occasion, for he preached the sermon.

Unique San Francisco.

The San Francisco Olympic club proposes to re-enact in its big gymnasium the scenes of the Roman Coliseum. The performance will be the feature of an April fair. There will be a grand entry of emperor and court, and the gladiators—20 on a side—having chanted the historic "Ave Cæsar! Morituri te salutamus," will take their places and engage in mimic battle to the death. This combat will be followed by other of the feats of arm common in the Roman arena. A special librette will be written for the performance.

Women
Will Vote

as usual at the next school election—but for many candidates. They give a unanimous vote—every day in the week—in favor of

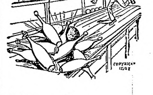
KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

because they know it has no equal as a labor and temper saver on wash-day. The "White Russian" is a great soap to use in hard or alkali water. Does not roughen or injure the hands—is perfectly safe to use on the finest fabrics.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Makes the Skin Soft and Smooth.

You will
Make a
Strike



If You Buy
YOUR CLOTHING
of Us!

You need them; we don't.
They were bought for you!

Our peculiarity is three sights—

CLEAR SIGHT,
LONG SIGHT
and FORESIGHT.

We don't have to wait until the first of the month before knowing what you will want at that time.

WE ARE
ALWAYS
PREPARED
to supply your wants beforehand at moderate prices, and are never caught napping.

The stock is full of what you want and you want to see it immediately, or you may not see something that'll cost you money to to miss. Don't by any means miss this striking opportunity that we are now offering.

GREAT BARGAINS
ALL OVER
THE HOUSE.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 27th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ranold D. Camson deceased:

Letters testimentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Donald McKinnon of said county.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate court office in the City of Crookston on Monday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 27th day of March, A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[50-52]

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. [illegible] MINN.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, March 28, 1893.

Mr. Burrows of Grand Forks was doing business with some of our people Thursday.

Mr. Verett Munger of the Perry farm, came over to do some trading Friday.

J. O. McWaters of Buffington, was shopping in the village Saturday.

Quite a number of our young people attended the dance at the Hart farm Friday evening. A good time is reported.

The cannon ball was "conspicuous by its absence," Friday.

Matt Cornelius came up Saturday to take an inventory of school books.

There is some talk of a lumber yard going in here. It would pay well.

C. Teal, Sr. took a run up to Argyle Saturday.

D. H. Miller returned from the lumbering camp Saturday.

William Casmey went down to the Queen city, Friday.

Nels Freeburgh has tendered his resignation as manager of the Buffington farm.

Fred Taylor and father of Red Lake Fall, spent several days among us last week.

We understand that the Kelso farm is to be offered for sale in small parcels.

Will Kennar of Warren, has accepted the position of manager of the Buffington farm.

Ole Wilson has rented one of P. Fairweather's farms in Marshall county and will go there to reside.

There has been a number of important real estate transfers around here of late.

Rev. S. Currie took a run over to Grand Forks Saturday.

L. A. Downing goes to Larimore, North Dakota, to reside.

John Curl has rented of Robert Casmey the ne¼ of section thirty-two of Euclid township.

Wm. Davidson is busy hauling last year's crop off the Keystone farm to the elevator.

E. C. Murney our village blacksmith, had the misfortune to lose another horse this week.

C. Michler and Nick Engle drove to Crookston Monday.

Our citizens are taking advantage of these nice days. Sleighriding is the order of the day.

Taylor & Co. have shipped considerable barley and oats lately.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer of Angus were calling on friends Monday.

Al Vine the genial Crookston butcher, was looking over the field Monday.

Frank Creamer the all around machine man, was doing business here Monday.

Mrs. William Brandt who has been visiting friends at Thief River Falls returned home the fore part of the week and now Will is happy.

Womans' Board of Missions.

Nothern Pacific railroad makes reduced rates to Owatonna for the annual meeting of the Womans' Board of Missions of the interior to be held at Owatonna, Minn., April 12th and 14th, 1893, we will make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan to St. Paul and return subject to usual attendance.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

Swedish Lutheran Jubilee.

Northern Pacific make reduced rates to Minneapolis, for the Swedish Lutheran Jubilee Festival, to be held at Minneapolis, May 22nd and 23rd, we make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan, provided there are one hundred or more in attendance, who have paid full fare on the going trip.

C. A. SHARLEY,
Agent.

The Northern Pacific railroad, makes reduction in rates to Mankato for the annual meeting of the Minnesota Sunday School Association to be held at Mankato, Minn., April 4th to 6th inclusive. We will a make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan from points in Minnesota, subject to an attendance of one hundred.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

To the Ladies of Crookston.

Easter opening of millinery at Mrs. I. U. Jennings', Friday afternoon the 31st of March.

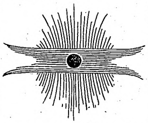
A Rare Old Globe.

One of the most significant curios in New York is a copper globe in the Lenox library. It is only 4½ inches in diameter, but it is believed to be the earliest globe to lay down the new discoveries by Columbus. It dates back to the first decade of the Sixteenth century. The little it shows of this hemisphere is mostly wrong, and the few names would be recognized only by experts in matters geographical, but the globe is rightly esteemed one of the chief treasures of a rare collection.—New York Sun.

THE SOLAR CORONA.

Professor Schaeberle Travels Thousands of Miles to Properly Observe It.

The journey of Professor J. M. Schaeberle of the Lick university to Chili to observe the coming eclipse of the sun on April 16 excites intense concern among all interested in astronomy, and may be regarded in current history as a romance of science. Not only does the professor go almost alone, trusting to hire assistants in Chili, but he takes with him a ton or more of instruments and machinery, which must be transported over the highest mountains in primitive fashion, and for the means to do this he is indebted, as the university lacked the funds, to the liberalty of Mrs. Phœbe Hearst of San Francisco.



THE CORONA AS IT MAY APPEAR.

When it is added that Professor Schaeberle is already noted for his novel theories as to the nature of the solar corona and that his observations will prove or disprove his views, the interest is greatly heightened. As every one knows, the sun is so much larger than the moon that the cone shaped shadow of the latter nearly always runs to a point before reaching the earth, and it is only on those very rare occasions that there is an eclipse when the moon is nearest the earth that the point of the shadow strikes the earth so as to make a total eclipse at that point. Even then the totality covers a very small section, the greatest recorded width of any total eclipse being 107 miles.

Now, the eclipse of April 16, 1893, will be total—first at a point in latitude 20 degrees south, on the coast of Chili, and thence in a northeast line across the Argentine Republic and Brazil, and similarly in a line across Africa, etc., but it will last but four minutes in each place, and one light cloud lasting that long would defeat all the astronomer's plans, so a station has been selected so high and so far inland that a clear sky may be looked for with certainty, and there Professor Schaeberle and his assistants will note every phenomenon and take photographs of sun and moon during the eclipse as fast as his great photoheliograph and smaller instruments can be worked.

The so called solar corona is that peculiarly brilliant and many colored light which extends far beyond the rim of the sun and can be studied closely only during an eclipse. It is usually attributed to a vast gaseous envelope or superheated atmosphere about the sun, but Professor Schaeberle maintains that it is chiefly due to the immense fiery streams poured out by the sun's volcanoes, which streams break into molten and vaporous spray and are instantly drawn back by the sun's immense attractive power. He has worked all this out with scientific detail and drawn complete and very detailed maps of the sun as it must look if his theory is correct. If observation during this eclipse shows it to look otherwise, then his theory must be given up.

To make the observations all his apparatus was transported 27 miles from Mount Hamilton, where the Lick observatory is, to the railroad; thence to the coast by rail and to Huasco, Chili, by steamer, and thence by porters and llamas it must go to a point on the Andes many thousand feet above the sea. British and French astronomers are making even more extensive preparations for observations in Brazil, Africa and elsewhere.

Irish Spies and Informers.

The recorded emoluments of these Irish informers were enormous. As to their indirect profits it would be idle to speculate. One Reynolds, a spy of very secondary importance, received on March 4, 1799, a sum of £5,000 from the secret service money, and was further gratified with a secret pension of some hundreds a year. He afterward obtained the office of British postmaster at Lisbon, the emoluments of which amounted during his four years of service to nearly £6,000. He was subsequently appointed to more than one well paid consulship, and at length, retiring in middle life from the public service of his country, he chose Paris as his final place of abode, and enjoyed his pension to the day of his death, having drawn from the exchequer of a hated government not less in all than £45,000.

Armstrong is said to have received close on £30,000 for his information; and Magan, who took up the business as a needy barrister, left over £14,000 to his sister. Higgins, who was not even an informer at first hand, but a species of information agent or spy keeper, began life as a pauper and a "sham squire," and after many years of free and easy living in Dublin, maintaining a reputation for that liberal hospitality so necessary to his success in his profession, died worth no less than £40,000. Very few were the real squires or peers of Ireland for the matter of that who left so considerable a sum of money behind them in the early days of the present century. —Edinburgh Review.

Getting a "Scoop."

I remember seeing a war correspondent of a Boston paper at the battle of Bull Run. Bullets were flying thick as hailstones, and shells were cracking as though pandemonium had broken loose, but the correspondent kept skirmishing around in the thick of it all, notebook in hand. Our major bawled out to him, "Lie down, you fool—you'll be killed." "Maybe so," he replied, "but I'm getting the d—dest scoop on the other papers ever you saw!" A little thing like getting killed doesn't worry your thoroughbred news gatherer when there's a scoop in sight.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FREE HOMESTEADS

In the Saskatchewan Valley.

160 acres free to all males over 18 years of age in the beautiful Saskatchewan valley, where wheat goes 40 bushels to the acre and potatoes 600 bushels, and hay cuts from three to four tons an acre. Plenty of timber for buildings, fencing and fuel. First-class soil and water. Good railroad facilities. Fine climate and good markets and where taxes are only for school purposes. For full information apply to

C. A. MUNSON,
Colonization Agent,
Commercial Hotel. Crookston.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending March 27th 1893.

Davis, E. W.	Gardner, Henry
Janson, J.	Jenson, Martin
Miller Minnie	Olson, Ole S.
Pfaff Olfans	Sten, Caroline Miss

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Free Trip to Chicago.

Separate W-O-R-L-D-S F-A-I-R and use the letters to spell as many words as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but not use the same letter in making any one word more than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said SEVENTY-FIVE small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." Example:—Wad, waif, soar, idol, etc. If you are good at word-making you can secure a FREE trip to the World's Fair and return, as the Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including R. R. fare, hotel bills, admissions to the Columbian Exposition, and $50.00 in cash for incidental express, to the first person able to make SEVENTY words from the letters contained in "World Fair," as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return with $25.00 for incidental expenses, to the first person sending SIXTY words as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return (without cash for incidental expenses) to the first person sending FIFTY-FIVE words.

To the first person sending FIFTY words will be given $50.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair, to each of the first FIVE persons sending THIRTY-FIVE words will be given $10.00 in cash, and to each of the first ten sending THIRTY words will be given $5.00 in cash.

Only one prize will be awarded to the same person. Write your name on list of words (numbered) and enclose the same post-paid with fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps for a large package of our Choice English Cottage Garden Flower Seeds.

This combination includes the latest and most popular English flowers of endless varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair.)

This "World's Fair" Contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of introducing our business in the U. S.

You will receive the BIGGEST value in flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip from your home to Chicago and return.

We are spending a large amount of money to start our trade in the U. S. and want your trial order. You will be more than gratified with the result. Send to-day, and address The Scott Seed Company, Toronto, Canada. [50-1]

Spring Novelties for Ladies.

Novelties innumerable greet the shopper this season at every step of her journeyings from shop to salon, from Bazaar to emporium. Never was the variety greater or the materials more beautiful in texture, coloring and device. The woolen textiles of to-day—if one confine her attention to them alone—have reached such a degree of rich beauty that it would be an easy matter to design an entire outfit, or indeed, a whole trouseau with them. Among other elegant fabrics are grenadyne rayee, and miroir, ombre, cameleon and nacre velvet to use in combintion with handsome silk or wool tissues. Bengaline ondine is very effective. Eglantine royale is another handsome tixtile, likewise French taffeta in delicate tintings, brocaded with Pompadour bouquets in natural colors. The oriental dyes also are noted in many of these fabrics, the gay mixture catching the eye of the shopper at onte. The McDowell Fashion Journals are precisely a sure companion for they contain the best and the most practical information. "La Mode de Paris," and "Paris Album of Fashion" are unique in taste and style, and cost $3.50 a year or 35 cts a copy. "The French Dressmaker," $3.00 per annum, or 30 cts a copy, ought to please every dressmaker. If you want to know all about the latest fashions, read "La Mode," which is intended to find its place in every home, is only $1.50 per annum, or 15 cents a copy. If you do not find it at your newsdealer's you can be supplied with them by applying directly to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co. 4 West 14th street, New York.

All-Fools Day.

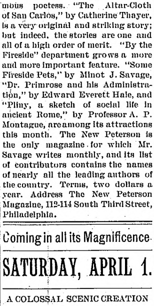
From a time long beyond the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," the first day of April has been deemed to give license for practical jokes to any extent. In the middle ages and down to the latter part of the eighteenth century, the peasantry of Europe celebrated All Fools Day by gathering in some church, choosing a bishop or archbishop, or pope of fools, and performing such burlesques on religious ceremonies as would now be thought highly improper, if not sacrelegious. It is said there is a fool born in the world every minute, and the literature of all centuries is sprinkled with allusions to them. Carlyle said that the population of Great Britain was thirty millions people, "mostly fools." This was dyspepsia run mad—but almost all persons are foolish about some things. Sometimes it does not make any important difference, but these are matters in which it is fatal to be foolish or fooled—and one of these is the selection of a railroad when you travel. You will be preeminently wise if you always choose the Burlington Route when traveling, for it goes every where and has the finest accommodations. For particulars, call on your home agent or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Better and better.—The New Peterson for April is even more attractive than its predecessors and cannot be too highly praised, both for its contents and illustrations. "Easter Days in and About Rome," by Sarah Powel, begins with a visit to the eternal city in the days of Pius IX. It is not only amusing but instructive; and several of the photographs are entirely new. "A College Girl," by Ellen Olney Kirk, is one of that popular author's best stories. The New Peterson was very fortunate to secure her, as she can seldom be persuaded to take magazine work. "Hawaiinei," by Mary Gray Umsted, is a delightful account of the Sandwich Islands, taken from a journal kept during a residence there, and the photogravures are admirable. "Easter at Naples," by Louise Chandler Moulton, is worthy the pen of that famous poetess. "The Altar-Cloth of San Carlos," by Catherine Thayer, is a very original and striking story; but indeed, the stories are one and all of a high order of merit. "By the Fireside" department grows a more and more important feature. "Some Fireside Pets," by Minot J. Savage, "Dr. Primrose and his Administration," by Edward Everett Hale, and "Pliny, a sketch of social life in ancient Rome," by Professor A. P. Montague, are among its attractions this month. The New Peterson is the only magazine for which Mr. Savage writes monthly, and its list of contributors contains the names of nearly all the leading authors of the country. Terms, two dollars a year. Address The New Peterson Magazine, 112-114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Coming in all its Magnificence

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

A COLOSSAL SCENIC CREATION



M. B. LEAVITT'S

New Grand Spectacular Production,

Spider AND Fly!

ORGANIZED IN EUROPE AT AN OUTLAY OF OVER $30,000.

UNEQUALLED
EUROPEAN
CELEBRITIES.

Pantomimic Features Dazzling Ballets. Unique Originalities Superb Musical Gems Magnificent Imported Costumes. Gorgeous Entrancing Scenery, Marvelous Electric and Mechanical Effects, Interspersed with High Class Vaudeville.

AN ARTISTIC, MATCHLESS PRODUCTION.

AN EPOCH IN JOURNALISM.

"The New York Sunday Press" is regularly Publishing an Art Cover in Seven Colors.

On Sunday, March 12, The Sunday Press (New York), started a feature that will mark an epoch in American Journalism. It consists of an Art Cover, in which the paper when folded to the quarter size, is encased, and it has created an unprecedented demand for the Sunday Press among all classes of people.

The front page of the Art Cover, next Sunday, will show a beautiful reproduction of the German masterpiece, "St. Cecilia," and for the four Sundays in April it will present an original water color design with an art calendar, an eminent American artist, and two reproductions of famous paintings, admitted masterpieces. The inside pages of the Art Cover will always contain exquisite half-tone portraits and illustrations of people and topics of the then current week.

Every copy of the Art Cover of any issue of the Sunday Press would command in any art store at least $1.00.

For Sale.

Eight choice young cows, two-thirds Jersey and one-third Holstein, from three to five years old; will be new milch cows in April. Will sell for cash or bankable paper due November 1st. Address.

E. LANCTOT,
[49-52] Crookston, Minn.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf]

Now is the time to list your farms and city property with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Opera block, Crookston.

Sells for Cash.

Charles Vine has adopted the cash system at his meat markets and also adopted cash prices. He sells the choicest cuts at lowest rates—and sells for cash only. Markets on Broadway and Second street. [48-tf]

For Sale

One pair of good farm mares and two or three extra good, new milch cows. For further particulars address.

F. BIVINS & SON,
[49-2] Crookston, Minn.

Farmers,

I am now making arrangements to buy wood from you. Call on me and we can agree. W. H. NORRIE,
Wood yard corner Main and Third streets, Crookston. [48-3]

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

A Little Red Spot

Developed Into Severe Case of Psoriasis

Wonderful Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Theo. Destiche
Green Bay, Wis.

"I am very glad to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was digging a well; by some slight accident scraped off a little of the skin between my left knee and ankle. Next day

A Little Red Spot

appeared, which spread something like a run-round. Then more spots and patches came; first on my legs, and finally all over my body, even on the bottoms of my feet, the palms of my hands, and inside my ears. It was a **terrible sight** and the itching and burning was intense.

I Scratched and Scratched,

only to make my body raw and in a more fearful condition yet. Physicians treated me without benefit. During the summer the disease was agonizing. One day my son took me to **Rev. Father Cantevcel's**, Schiller P. O., township Humboldt, a distance of eight miles. He advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I lost no time in getting Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it, according to the directions. The result was wonderful and **a most joyous one** for me. The large scabs which had covered my body, peeled off in great flakes. Dark spots remained, but all disappeared in about 6 months.

I Am now a Well Man.

No one who has not passed through such a terrible ordeal knows of the great joy to once more

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

be perfectly well. I am very thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Rev. Father." THEO. DESTICHE, Robinsonville, Green Bay, Wis.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. Try a box.

SPRING SCHOOL TERMS.

We publish below a list of the schools which will be commenced throughout the county in April and May; also the length of the term, with the name of the Clerk of the Board and number of district. Thus any teacher wishing a position can make application to the boards direct:

Dist. No.	Clerk.	Post Office.	Term Begins.	Length of Term.
4	Asselstine, A. C.	Fisher	April 15	3 months.
5	Dale, Halvor G.	Neilsville	April 15	3½ months.
10	Onstad, O. P.	Melvin	May 1	4 months.
13	Erwin, Thomas	Fisher	April 10	4 months.
16	Vraa, J G	Neilsville	April 15	3 months.
18	Christianson, H B	Crookston	April 1	3 months.
21	Thompson, Andrew	Fellsville	April 1	3 months.
23	Iverson, Blanchard	Neilsville	April 15	3 months.
26	Eastman, W G	Crookston	April 15	3 months.
27	Ducharme, Moses	Red Lake Falls	April 1	3 months.
29	Bivins, E M	Crookston	May 1	2½ months.
30	Horn, H G	Euclid	April 1	4 months.
31	Rupert, Wm L	East Grand Forks	May 1	3 months.
32	Perreault, Jos	Red Lake Falls	April 5	4 months.
33	Thorson, Peter	Neby	April 10	2 months.
34	Knappen, W F	Northland	April 15	3½ mos.
42	Duffy, E M	East Grand Forks	April 15	5 months.
43	Kilberg, Peter	Wylie	May 20	3 months.
44	Nelson, A	Fertile	April 15	2 months.
49	Demarais, J B	Red Lake Falls	April 15	2 months.
52	Tullar, A C	Warren	April 1	3 Months.
53	McMillan, D	Edna	May 1	3 months.
54	Aubol, Ed A	St Hilaire	April 1	3 months.
55	Danielson, W O	Crookston	April 15	4 months.
56	Hixson, A N	Crookston	April 15	3 months.
58	Weber, A Jr	Crookston	April 15	3 months.
59	Teal	Euclid	May 5	2½ months.
60	Tripp, G H	Mentor	April 15	3 months.
61	Swift, G M	Mentor	May 1	2 months.
66	Goodale, C B	Fertile	April 10	3 months.
68	Bartholemew, E M	Crookston	April 15	3 months.
71	Lemen, W	Angus	April 3	3 months.
73	Wassen, Andwew A	St. Hilaire	April 15	3 months.
74	Samson, Thos	Crookston	April 15	3 months.
75	Marin, W A	Melvin	April 1	3½ months.
76	Gibeau, Samuel	Lambert	May 1	3 months.
77	Tenney, J G	Crookston	April 1	3½ months.
78	Dangerfield, G E	Grand Forks	April 1	4 months.
80	Quesnell, Stephen	Dugdale	April 1	3½ months.
81	Perreault, Louis	Terrebonne	April 1	4 months.
82	Bergland T O	Crookston	April 1	4 months.
84	Stewart, T D	Mallory	April 1	4 months.
85	Sprout, Wm C	East Grand Forks	April 1	4 months.
86	Wedebill	Fertile	April 15	5 months.
89	Long, W R	Tilden	April 1	6 months.
92	Ose T D	Wig	April 12	3 months.
93	O'Brien, Ed	Mallory	April 15	3 months.
96	Benson, Nils	Crookston	April 15	3 months.
98	Appel, Wm	Buffington	April 15	4 months.
99	Hanson, Eric	Wylie	May 15	2 months.
100	Oleson, Peter	Rindal	April 3	3 months.
103	Lemay, Patrice	Lambert	May 1	2 months.
104	Gullikson, C J	Edna	April 15	2 months.
105	Fortier Remi	Gentilly	May 1	5 months.
110	Davis, F L	Crookston	April 1	3 months.
111	Hershberger, R M	Fosston	April 1	3½ months.
113	Hall, Jacob	Maple Bay	May 1	2 months.
115	Anderson, Peter	Emard	April 1	2 months.
117	Skinner, Wm	Fisher	April 1	3½ months.
108	Cernousek, F J	Tabor	April 1	3 months.
124	Shirrick, Frank	Wylie	April 1	4 months.
125	Anderson, John	St. Hilaire	April 1	3 months.
129	Gilmour, James	Mallory	April 1	4 months.
131	Luther J E	Lindsay	April 15	3 months.
133	Erickson, A A	St Hilaire	May 10	2 months.
135	Finke, John L	Thief River Falls	May 10	2½ months.
136	Kruger, Chas	Buffington	May 10	2½ months.
138	Brunn, Iver F	Fosston	May 1	2 months.
139	King, John S	McIntosh	May 1	3 months.
140	Regimbal, Fabier	Gentilly	May	3 months.
143	Richardson, C S	Warren	May 1	5 months.
145	Bergdahl O H	Fosston	May 1	2½ months.
147	Albue Erik	Tweet	May 1	2½ months.
148	Christianson, C	St. Hilaire	May 1	2 months.
150	Hansel, C C	Crookston	May 1	2½ months.
151	Brohman Joseph	Lombert	May 1	2 months.
153	Huot Louis	Huot	April 1	3 months.
157	Anderson, James M	Hansville	April 15	3 months.
158	Nass, C C	Erskine	April 15	2 months.
161	Grundesen, Halvor	Fisher	May 1	3 months.
162	Distad, John S	McIntosh	May 1	2 months.
163	McCarty, C	McIntosh	May 1	2 months.
164	Lof, Lars J	Erskine	April 1	3 months.
168	Amundson, L A	Lindsay	May 15	2 months.
170	Gilbertson, Henry T	Erskine	April 3	2½ months.
172	Helgeson, H H	[illegible]	May 1	2½ months.
173	Hopkins, James	Crookston	May 1	3 months.
176	Swanson Swan	McIntosh	May 1	2 months.
183	Laknes, Ole	Winger	May 1	2 months.
186	Anderson Martin	Rindal	May 1	2 months.
187	Honkom Hans	Fosston	April 3	3 months.
194	Amundson R S	St Hilaire	April 15	2 months.
195	Skin, Neri A	Olga	April 15	2 months.
197	Juvrud John E	Fosston	May 1	2 months.
199	Eggen E	East Grand Forks	May 1	3 months
200	Thorkelson, Thorvald	Lindsay	April 20	3 months.
201	Rose Robert A	Fisher	April 15	3 months.
202	Waale, Knut	Fosston	April 3	2½ months.
204	Hince, Peter	Lambert	May 1	3 months.
206	Stortroen, Eric O	Neby	May 1	3 months.
207	Stavig Ole O	Snake	May 1	2 months.
209	Lindberg R O	Edna	May 15	2 months.
211	Stromstad, John	Edna	May 15	2 months.

PRIDE AND POVERTY.

(Continued.)

The young man sprang to his feet. He still held his hat in his hand, and his face was quite crimson with embarrassment to match the flag of shame hung out in Judith's cheeks.

"Really, sir," he stammered, not knowing what he was saying, "I must go. —I find I shall have to be off by the two train. Very important business which for the moment I had forgotten." He glanced at Judith furtively with a reassuring look to tell the golden haired young lady that she should not be troubled by the presence of an unwelcome guest if the heavens fell.

"But you must remain," cried the old man imperiously, getting on his feet. "I shall not allow you to leave my house in this manner. Our business is unfinished. I want to talk to you about your pedigree."

"My what?" said the young man smiling.

"Your pedigree. I am particularly interested, as you must know, in family histories, and I think it more than probable that you may be descended from that Sir Bruce Mildmay, who fought in the Wars of the Roses and was chamberlain to Henry VII. Judith, request Mr. Mildmay to stay and dine. He bears a fine old historic name, but he will not mind our simple fashions. He will not expect a very extended bill of fare. Just pot luck, sir; pot luck."

Judith, still with burning cheeks, came slowly up to Mildmay and said, with her eyes dropped and a quiver in her voice, "Do stay, sir; it will be a great pleasure to my father and to me." She raised her eyes, and Mildmay thought he detected a suspicious brightness about them—something like a tear that hung suspended on the lashes and made the girl adorable. He studied her face a moment with a gentle, inquisitive glance, and then he said slowly, "As it will be such a pleasure to you, Miss Renwick, I will stay."

Judith frowned slightly at this speech. She was angry and she hardly knew why. But suddenly her face began to dimple with a consciousness of the absurdity of the situation. He caught the reflection, and they both broke into a suppressed gurgle of laughter.

Judith ran out into the kitchen and Mildmay sat back in his chair, and with those apparently unobservant eyes of his that saw everything began to study the great bare room with its details of ill disguised and pinching poverty. Everywhere he saw the darns and patches and makeshifts of a skillful woman's fingers trying to put the best side out, and there was a pathos in it when contrasted with old Renwick's high tone and exalted pretensions.

Judith meantime was surveying the cold kitchen, where the wood fire was always allowed to die out between meals to save fuel. The place was chill and dreary, and she shivered slightly through her shoulders as she looked about her. Already she had investigated the safe and the cupboard. She had found nothing but a slice and a half of bread; four cold potatoes on a broken plate, saved from yesterday; no tea or coffee, no meat, no dessert—not food enough, all told, to satisfy the appetite of one healthy person. There, to be sure, was the bag of oatmeal. But how could she offer a dish of oatmeal porridge to a dinner guest. Moreover she had taken only a pint of milk that morning, just enough to put in her father's tea.

The girl stood thinking, quite at her wits' end. She had only a few pence in her pocket, and the Renwick credit was not good at the grocery store and the meat market. Where was Mr. Mildmay's dinner to come from? Suddenly a light broke in. She remembered that Mrs. Sparkler owed her a quarter's tuition of the children, and here seemed a loophole of escape from the sorely hedged path. She had left her shawl in the living room and would not go back. Hastily she threw an old red tablecloth over her head, and softly opening the back door sped through the garden to the gap in the wall. She found her neighbor in the clean kitchen mournfully concocting squash pies. There were pots and saucepans on the stove all bubbling and boiling and emitting a good odor, proof positive that the family dinner was well in hand.

"Have you heard any news of them children?" Mrs. Sparkler cried excitedly as she saw Judith flit past the window with the red tablecloth over her head.

"No indeed; I only wish I had. I have come to you, Mrs. Sparkler, on my own account. I am in a great strait."

"You in trouble too? Poor thing! Well, it does look as if the whole world was all crooked today—gone topsy turvy. There's Sparkler gone off nearly distracted, with his horse and wagon, to scour the country. He's locked his shop and put out a sign, 'Closed on account of misfortune.' Folks will think he's burst up or gone crazy. But what is the matter with you, Miss Renwick? Is your pa took poorly?"

Judith shook her head. "No, it isn't that. It's something perfectly ridiculous," and she burst into a hysterical laugh. "He has brought a stranger, a Mr. Mildmay, home to dinner!"

Mrs. Sparkler paused in the act of trimming the crust from around a pie plate, and looking over her shoulder she repeated vaguely, "Home to dinner?"

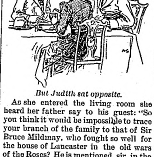
"Yes, and that is the joke of it," and Judith laughed until the tears ran down her cheeks. "There isn't anything in the house to eat—not enough to feed a cat."

"And you want some of my dinner," said Mrs. Sparkler brightening, glad to do a kind deed and for a moment to forget her worry. "What's neighbors for if not to help each other in a pinch, and haven't you helped me, Miss Renwick, and been a real streak of sunshine, whatever happens to them young ones? I don't know what I was about cookin up a big dinner if it wasn't for you in your hobble. Sparkler ain't here, and a mouthful would choke him if he was, and as for me I hain't no more appetite to eat than a sick kitten.

"I guess I kind of did it to distract my thoughts. There's boiled beef and vegetables, carrots and turnips and beets and potatoes. I've got some bread new baked. Had the best kind of luck with my bakin this time, and you shall have one of these squash pies and a pot of coffee. Now you go home and lay the table, and I'll bring the dinner in a basket through the gap in the wall around to your back door in less than half an hour."

Judith could have fallen down and kissed Mrs. Sparkler's old shoes, but she did dash home with the red tablecloth over her head, singing pæans of thanksgiving in her heart.

CHAPTER III.



But Judith sat opposite.

As she entered the living room she heard her father say to his guest: "So you think it would be impossible to trace your branch of the family to that of Sir Bruce Mildmay, who fought so well for the house of Lancaster in the old wars of the Roses? He is mentioned, sir, in the ancient chronicles, and his 'scutcheon has Plantagenet quarterings. There are many of his descendants still extant in England."

Mr. Mildmay's face was turned aside, but Judith could see that his back was shaking slightly with suppressed laughter.

"Why, no, sir, no; I never heard of Sir Bruce in my life. None of our Mildmays has been great or distinguished for anything in particular. My father was a very poor man, a genuine Yankee with a knack at inventions, and like inventors in general he was always hard up. He kept tavern, taught school, drove a stage and speculated in land, and between whiles contrived a number of useful things that have since made the fortune of other men, but nothing ever succeeded with him. I had to work my way through school and college as I could; borrowed the money to fit myself for my profession—that of a civil engineer—and paid it by day's wages earned in a shop or at farm labor. I did anything that would keep me going. Happily I had inherited a little of my father's inventive knack, and was not as easily gulled as he was, and when I went west and found an abandoned mine filled with water that nobody had been able to clean out I offered to do it for a half share in the enterprise. I rigged up machinery that freed the workings in less than a month, and the profit turned out to be pretty large."

As Mr. Mildway proceeded with his account of himself old Renwick's gaze had become cold and stony. He had frozen again into his stiff, formal politeness. The old hidalgo look had come back to his high, bony features and cold, faded blue eyes.

"I see what you have been striving for," said the old man, wearily waving his hand. "Success, success, the god of our nation; the avid love of gain; souls trafficked for gold. Yes, sir, I know the whole story, from A to Zed." The tone was rasping, icily edged. The young man turned crimson up to the very roots of his hair, and instinctively turned toward Judith, where she had paused in laying the table with the poor remnants of the old Renwick china. She had caught her father's trenchant tone with a feeling of inward dismay. She hoped her father would not bully the young stranger; patronize and condescend to him he was sure to do, but she knew he was capable of the violent outbreaks of testy old age. A sympathetic glance seemed to pass from her eyes to Mildmay's, reassuring him, and presently she heard him say in a clear, emphatic, honest voice:

"I am no worshiper of money, Mr. Renwick. There are things I would lay down millions to gain if I had them to command. After father died I had my old mother to care for, and, thank God, I have been able to place her in a good home and provide for her a happy old age. I had my young sisters to educate and my brother to establish in life, and there were other poor relatives—a pair of aged aunts and an old decrepit uncle. I could not let them go to the almshouse. It was my first duty to take care of those dependent on me."

"Very commendable no doubt, very commendable," said the old man from the surface of his false teeth and laying together his chilly finger tips. But he had gone into his shell and did not emerge again that day.

Judith flitted out of the room after placing the glass of autumn leaves and red berries in the middle of the table. She had folded under the frayed edges of the tablecloth and placed a napkin over a hole too much in evidence. Mrs. Sparkler had now brought the basket of dinner, smoking hot, to the back door, and swiftly Judith conveyed it to the board. Old Renwick took the place at the head of the table, waving Mildmay to a seat at his right hand. Judith sat down behind the tray, but ate nothing. She waited on the guest and on her father with punctilious care.

"Boiled beef," said the old man loftily, sticking his knife into the tender pulp on the platter before him. "I told you, sir, it was pot luck, only pot luck today. In my father's time, sir, the cellar of this house was well stocked with wine—good, sound brands of port and Madeira—but I was forced to give up the use of wine from my gouty tendencies some years ago, and I hope, sir, you will pardon the omission."

Mildmay saw Judith flush a little as the old gentleman proceeded to draw the long bow, and he made haste to acquit himself in a suitable manner as he raised a cracked glass to his lips containing nothing more potent than water from the old Renwick well. He looked about without seeming to notice anything. At the meager table service, the makeshifts of the frayed tablecloth, the old caster propped on three legs, the battered spoons, thin as shaved horn, and the ragged napkins—all told a pitiful story to a man of quick perceptions, but Judith sat opposite. He saw her face framed in golden hair over Mrs. Sparkler's tin coffeepot, and the feast of a king wreathed with rainbows could not have been more beautiful in his eyes.

Renwick was cased in frigid civility as in a coat of mail. Secretly he regretted having asked Mildmay to dinner, now that he had discovered that he was a mere nobody, not worth wasting his notice upon. He pressed his thin lips, lifted his arched eyebrows and looked discontented and unhappy.

But a current of sympathy had established itself between Judith's blue eyes and Mildmay's hazel orbs. It seemed to Mildmay like fine crossing lines of light with electric vibrations. He understood all the difficulties and humiliations of her life without an explanatory word. He never knew what he put into his mouth at that dinner, but strangely enough, even while Judith tripped around the table changing the old cracked plates and Renwick remained sunk in himself, a stream of merry talk seemed to flow between them. Mildmay was to her girlish apprehension the most unassuming and natural of men, and she had lived so long with pretension and unreality that naturalness was of all things delightful to her.

When this meal—as miraculously provided as if brought by ravens or angels—was finished, Mildmay, strangely enough, displayed no disposition to take himself away. Old Renwick, as usual after dinner, had betaken himself to his place by the fire in his great shabby easy chair and had lighted his long stemmed pipe. Judith and the stranger sat in another part of the large room, where the low afternoon sun came in through the window and touched his blond head and her golden one. She was sewing fast and deftly on a piece of needlework she had taken from the Ladies' Aid society in the hope of earning a few shillings for her pressing needs. Mildmay sat and watched her for awhile, saying a word or two now and again in a low voice. When the old man's regular breathing came to his ear, interrupted occasionally by short, brusque snores, Mildmay leaned over toward Judith and said confidentially:

"I am afraid I have fallen out of favor with your father. He seems to be less cordial than at first."

Judith without raising her head gave him a reproachful little glance out of the corner of her eye.

"Why could you not pretend to be descended from Sir Bruce Mildmay? You might have belonged to a remote branch, but still distinctly of that house, with the Plantagenet quarterings in your coat of arms."

"By heavens, Miss Renwick, if I had only known," exclaimed Milmay, "I would have sworn on the good book that Sir Bruce was my revered great ancestor; that I have his rusty coat of arms, his shield and battleax at this moment hung up in the baronial hall, and I would have forged yards of parchment to prove my claims."

"For an inventive man," said Judith, with a shy smile, "who had cleared an abandoned mine of water by improved machinery, you did appear to me singularly wanting."

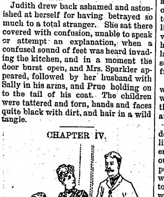
"What can I do to win your forgiveness for my stupidity," he asked, still gazing in her face.

"I don't know," she answered, with a suppressed sigh, "it may prove a more serious matter to us than you think. Father has old time notions deeply ingrained, and I fear he is growing somewhat childish. If he thought you belonged to an ancient race he would trust you, because he so firmly believes that noblesse oblige. He was not brought up with business habits and has been sadly taken in by speculators, and now if he thought you belonged to that class he would refuse to sell the western land, and we do so need the money. I can't make him understand how poor we are." The last words were given in a thrilling whisper.

Mildmay felt that this young girl had made a direct appeal to him for help in her trouble. He colored and looked embarrassed, and for a moment remained silent.

Judith drew back ashamed and astonished at herself for having betrayed so much to a total stranger. She sat there covered with confusion, unable to speak or attempt an explanation, when a confused sound of feet was heard invading the kitchen, and in a moment the door burst open, and Mrs. Sparkler appeared, followed by her husband with Sally in his arms, and Prue holding on to the tail of his coat. The children were tattered and torn, hands and faces quite black with dirt, and hair in a wild tangle.

CHAPTER IV.



"I have convinced father."

"We've got 'em back at last!" cried Mrs. Sparkler excitedly, not caring for the presence of the stranger or even old Renwick himself, while Sparkler, who on all occasions allowed his wife to be spokesman, hung back by the door. "They'd started to seek their fortunes, just like Tommy Sawyer in the story book. They had five cents atween 'em, and they went to the bakery and bought six cookies to provide for the journey. Then they footed it down the railroad track, and the wonder is they wasn't run down by a train. Prue got over into Beecham woods and Sally went tagging after. They got into a swamp, and Sally lost one of her shoes, and her hat flew up in a tree. Prue shinned up the tree and got the hat, but it was all torn to shoestrings.

"At last they worked their way out of the woods at a place called Ford's Corners, about seven miles from here. I guess they was pretty faint and hungry and beat out by the time they got there, for they stopped at Dr. Cookman's house and asked for a drink, and if they could lay down and rest in the barn, just as Tommy Sawyer did on his travels. And the doctor happened to be at home, and he kind of smelt a mouse, so he wormed it out of them who they was and where they lived; and then he hitched up his horse and brought 'em home."

Mrs. Sparkler had given her narrative in a breathless way, without semicolons or even commas, and old Renwick was now fully awake, eying her with cold disapprobation.

"What is it all about, my good woman?" he said sharply when he could stem the torrent of her speech.

"Good woman indeed, sir," cried Mrs. Sparkler, spunking up. "It's about them children. I would have Sparkler bring 'em over to show Miss Renwick what a mess they are in, and to ask her if they shouldn't be soundly spanked."

"Spank them, by all means, Mrs. Sparkler, but don't perform the operation here on my premises."

"Sparkler is that tender hearted he won't let me, but I thought Miss Renwick would tell me what ought to be done short of spankin or switchin, for she's been teachin the children these few months past and they've learned real well."

"My daughter teaching your children, Mrs. Sparkler?"

"Yes, sir, she has, and they think a sight of her, too, if they are naughty sometimes; and that reminds me that I'm owing for a quarter's tuition," and she pulled a little roll of bills out of her pocket.

Old Renwick stood up and haughtily waved her away. "My good woman, my daughter cannot take money for any instruction she may have given your children. If she has done it at all she has done it out of kindness to a poor neighbor. Keep your money, madam."

"We ain't poor neighbors," cried Mrs. Sparkler, raising her voice to the point of shrillness; "we're respectable, honest and well to do, and we pay our ways, which is more than some folks do that are dirty proud. If you knew where your dinner come from this very day I guess you wouldn't talk about poor neighbors."

Judith, with an agitated, beseeching face, now came forward and laid her hand on the woman's arm. "Remember," she whispered, "he is a helpless old man." Sparkler, on the other side, was twitching his wife's skirt and saying: "Come home, Marier. We ain't wanted here," and suddenly the little procession turned about, Mrs. Sparkler convulsed with angry sobs, and filed out of the house.

Mildmay saw that Judith was pale and agitated, her eyes full of tears, and he made haste to take his leave. "You will let me come again," he whispered as he pressed her hand at the door. "I shall be detained here a few days until I have come to terms with your father about the land."

The events of the day had not disturbed old Renwick. He was too closely wrapped in his tattered pride and self importance to feel their full force. It was his plan to avoid scenes and explanations with Judith as far as possible. In the first place, he looked upon her as a child, and in the second place, he had nothing to oppose to her logic but sheer obstinacy. When things went too far he was always conveniently deaf. For three or four days now the old hidalgo was terribly hard of hearing and misinterpreted everything his daughter said. He went as usual to the library, and ate his potatoes and oatmeal without remark. But as Mildmay continued to linger on in the town there grew up in the old man's mind the suspicion that he was a sharper trying to get the best of the bargain. He conceived an exaggerated notion of the value of these acres of sand and scrub oak, which happened to be near a railway station or a branch line, and were wanted for the company's workshops. Though Mildmay offered him ten times the actual value of the land, the old man stubbornly refused to sell and curtly dismissed the young man from his presence.

Meantime he was as regular as clockwork in his appearance in the alcove, where he sat day after day poring over the histories of great and noble families and making notes in his little diary.

In spite of the hopelessness of his undertaking, Mr. Harry Mildmay still lingered at the hotel, and strangely enough soon after the old man was well out of the house in the morning he appeared regularly at the door of the Renwick homestead. The neighbors began to notice the phenomenon, and questions were asked about the young man that no one seemed able to answer.

Judith had no teaching now, nothing but dull and unremunerative needlework to fill the vacant hours, and her days would have been sad and lonely but for the visits of this new friend. They seemed to have a thousand things to say to each other, as people always have who are bound by a secret sympathy. He was never tired of telling her stories of his early life, his poor chances, how much he had loved his eccentric and unlucky father, with that strain of genius in him. All the trials and hardships of his boyhood were sweetened by family affection. He wished her to know his old mother and his sisters and talked endlessly of them. But strange to say, of his later experience he had but little to relate; over these he seemed to draw a veil and Judith did not seek to raise it. She was deeply interested in all he had to tell. It was a joy to Judith to make acquaintance with Mildmay as a boy and to perceive that he was still what he had been then—loving, unostentatious, genuine to the core. It never occurred to her to ask who he was. She thought she knew him better than others could know him, and why should she ask?

The Indian summer came on more golden and tranquil than usual, and then the neighbors saw Judith and the young stranger walking out together toward country places, rustling the fallen leaves under their feet, and returning with hands full of the late autumn blossoms and colored leaves.

It was after an excursion of this kind, when Judith had returned home filled with strange, sweet, agitating emotions, for something very wonderful had happened that day, that Mrs. Sparkler came running to the kitchen door with an apron over her head. Miss Renwick was kindling a fire in the stove to prepare the evening meal and was somewhat surprised to see her neighbor who had fought very shy of the place ever since that painful interview with the old man.

"Miss Renwick," she exclaimed, all out of breath, and seeing Judith there on her knees by the stove, "Do you know who your Mr. Mildmay is?"

Judith turned her head and just shook it gently without venturing upon a word.

"Well, I can tell you," she went on, panting. "It's all over town now. He's the millionaire of Arizony. Owns lots of mines and two or three railroads. They say he could buy up the whole of this little town and put it in his pocket. And to think, Miss Renwick, that you've been keepin company with him and never knew he was the biggest man in all his part of the country!"

Judith blushed prettily as she rose to her feet and faced her visitor. She said she was very much obliged to Mrs. Sparkler. It was really neighborly and kind of her to take so much pains to let her know about the young man, and Mrs. Sparkler went home more mystified than ever.

It was the very next morning that old Renwick happened to meet Mildmay in the street not far from his house. As he had given him his final refusal of the land nearly a week before, the old hidalgo was rather surprised to see the young man on his path.

"Mr. Renwick," said he, looking at him frankly with his brown eyes full of cheery light, "I am here to ask you for the hand of your daughter Judith."

"Of my what?" said the old man, pretending deafness, and putting up his hand in the form of an ear trumpet.

"The hand of your daughter Judith," repeated Mildmay.

"No, sir; no, sir," said the old man, straightening. "That is too presumptuous in a person of your birth and breeding. I suspected you were an adventurer, and now I see you have laid a deep plot to secure my property through the hand of my daughter. But were it otherwise I would never consent to her marrying out of her sphere. You have my answer, sir; good day."

Mildmay stood on the walk while the old man walked stiffly away with head held high. His face was crimson and his hands were clinched in wrath. He began to stride rapidly up and down the pavement, muttering under his breath; "The proud old beggar. As if I had intended designs on his property," and then he broke into a hearty laugh.

Judith must have been on the watch for her father, for the moment he opened the door she flew to him weeping, clasped her arms around his neck and cried: "Oh, father, you cannot know the miserable state of poverty, misery and destitution to which we are reduced! I have tried not to trouble you with these things, tried to earn a little money secretly for our needs, but you refused to let me rent part of the house; you refused to let me take pupils and receive pay for them. You mortally offended those good Sparklers when they offered me my pay, and there was nothing I could do to earn money but to secretly take in sewing from the Ladies' Aid society, and now they have no more to give me. Come with me, father, and let me show you to what we are reduced."

She led him into the kitchen and opened one by one the cupboards, the pantry, the safe, the flour barrel and the bread box—all empty, not an ounce of meal or a pound of potatoes. Then she led him to the coalbin and the place where the wood was kept. That, too, was empty.

"You see, father," she said sobbing, "we must go to the almshouse or live on the charity of the town—the silent poor fund. Which shall it be?"

The old man turned without a word, wandered back into the living room and fell prostrate into his chair. He seemed dazed and lost for a time, and looked about him with a wandering eye. When he tried to speak his tongue was thick, as if he had received a slight stroke of palsy. Judith in fright knelt down beside him and began to chafe his cold, tremulous hands. She heard him murmuring the name of Mildmay. "That young man, you know, Judith"—he made an effort to clear his voice—"offered me ready money for the western land, and I refused it because I thought him a speculator—but the money would keep us from—from starving. Do you think, Judith, he has left town? Do you think he would reconsider?"

"He would not take the land now, father, unless you consent to his taking me."

"And you would marry him, Judith—a mere nobody, not of our class?" said the old man fretfully.

"You don't know him, father—what he has done for himself and others—because he is too modest and unpretending to boast of his success. He is the great man in his part of the country and the richest, a millionaire, they say, and it is he who condescends to take a penniless girl like me. He has done it all by his own energy and genius. It is not for his money I care, father. He showed me what he was in heart and mind before I suspected his wealth?"

"You love him, Judith?"

"With all my heart."

"If he had only been of the family of old Sir Bruce, the right Mildmays," murmured Renwick; "but perhaps he is, after all, without knowing it," the old man went on, brightening, "a collateral branch, you know, Judith. Do you think you could call him back? Could you write or telegraph?"

"I will try," said she. "Perhaps I may succeed." She ran to the door, flung it wide open and called "Harry!" with her clear silvery voice.

The young man must have been ambushed in the near neighborhood, for suddenly he appeared, darting up the steep path toward the house. Judith's face was radiant as he came toward her in answer to her summons.

"Come in," cried she, beckoning with her hand. "I have convinced father that you are at least an indirect offshoot of the race of old Sir Bruce Mildmay and twice as good and noble as any other Mildmay that ever lived, though he bore a hundred Plantagenet quarterings in his escutcheon."

THE END.

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IMPORTANT WORK.

IT WILL KEEP SENATORS BUSY THIS WEEK.

Cases of Appointed Senators to Be Discussed—Majority and Minority Reports Presented in the Case of Lee Mantle, of Montana.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The indications are that this week the senate will undertake the discussion and perhaps the decision of one of the most important constitutional questions that has has arisen in that body in late years, namely, the right of a governor of a state to fill a vacancy in the United States senate which occurred while the legislature was in session. The report of two factions of the committee will be presented at once and, as the disposition is, when once these cases are before the senate, to push them to conclusion as rapidly as is consistent with the proper expression of the views of all senators who have examined the questions involved, and desire to make their sentiments known, it is probable that, instead of taking a three days' recess, the senate will sit almost daily. The unknown quantity in the calculation of the week's work is the disposition of the leaders on either side touching the matter of reorganization. It is expected that the Democrats, through Mr. Gorman, will present the caucus nominations for senatorial offices early in the week, probably in executive session, and, if a serious controversy threatens to follow, the matter may be brought before the public through proceedings in open session.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY.

Reports on the Case of Lee Mantle Placed Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The reports of the majority and of the minority on the contested election case of Lee Mantle, a senator appointed by the governor of Montana, have been made to the senate, Mr. Hoar submitting the report of the majority in favor of seating Mr. Mantle, and Mr. Vance, chairman of the committee, the report against seating. There are two other cases, those of Mr. Beckwith, appointed by the governor of Wyoming, and Mr. Allen, appointed by the governor of Washington. Inasmuch as the facts are the same the test will be made in the case of the senator on whose credentials the report is made. It is not unlikely that as this is decided so will be the others. Both reports are rather lengthy and quote voluminously from the earlier decisions of the senate upon cases dealing with the same question.

Position of the Majority.

The majority state that they began their inquiry with the primal and controlling mandate of the constitution resting upon them, that the senate should be kept full and the separate representation herein of each state was the most important and unchangeable single obligation which the instrument creates. The constitution provided that no state should ever be deprived of its equal vote in the senate except by its own consent to a change in the constitution itself, and this consideration was held to be of infinitely more importance than the question whether the appointment should be made by the legislature or the executive.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Cleveland Sends in Another Batch.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations:

Justice—Felix A. Reeve, of Tennessee, to be solicitor of the treasury; William H. Seaman, of Wisconsin, to be United States district judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

United States Attorneys—George J. Dennis, of California, for the Southern district of California; Joseph S. James, of Georgia, for the Northern district of Georgia; William T. Geary, of Georgia, for the Southern district of Georgia.

United States Marshals—Frank Leverette, of Georgia, for the Southern district of Georgia; James Blackburn, of Kentucky, for the District of Kentucky; Thomas J. Ellison, of North Carolina, for the Western district of North Carolina.

Interior—Samuel T. Fisher, of Massachusetts, to be assistant commissioner of patents; Robert E. Wilson, of Mississippi, to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss.; Francisco Estudillo, of California, to be agent for the Indians of the Mission Tale river (consolidated) agency in California.

State—Samuel E. Morse, of Indiana, to be consul general of the United States at Paris; C. W. Chancellor, of Maryland, to be consul at Havre; Allen B. Morse, of Michigan, to be consul at Glasgow; George F. Parker, of New York, to be consul at Birmingham

THESE WERE CONFIRMED.

List of Presidential Nominations Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The senate was in open session only 10 minutes in the morning when it proceeded to executive business. After spending about three quarters of an hour in executive session the senate adjourned till Monday next.

The following nominations were confirmed:

Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be minister of the United States to Germany.

Edward B. Whitney, of New York, to be assistant attorney general.

Walter D. Dabney, of Virginia, to be solicitor for the department of state.

James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States circuit judge of the Seventh judicial circuit.

A number of less important nominations were also confirmed.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and four dollars ($304) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D. 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 29th day of April. A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $6.65 taxes paid by the mortgagee on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 1st, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [48-2]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Soltest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, copartners as Sylvester & Finseth.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Sylvester & Finseth in the above entitled matter, of the city of Crookston, in said county and state, have by deed in writing, dated 4th day of March, 1893, made a general assignment to the undersigned, of all copartnership and individual property not exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, for the benefit of all their creditors, without preferences.

All claims must be verified and presented to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated March 11th, 1893.

JEROME W. WHEELER, Assignee,
(48-2) Polk County, Minn.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated June 10th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on June 21st, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 17, whereby Knud Johnsen and Guri Johnsen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to T. E. Penney, mortgagee, all that tract of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows: The southwest quarter of section nine, in township one hundred and forty nine north, of range forty west, containing 160 acres more or less, excepting therefrom two acres in the southwest corner of said section, which excepted part is used for a church and cemetery, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $442, being the amount of the principal secured by said mortgage, with interest thereon and the taxes for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee, with interest thereon from the date of such payment. Said mortgage and the debt secured thereby were duly assigned by an instrument in writing bearing date September 8th, 1887, by said mortgagee to George Parker, and said assignment was on September 13th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in book 33 of mortgages, on page 241.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

GEORGE PARKER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Assignee,
[47-1] Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9, 1893]
[Last publication April 20, 1893]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, dated November 21st, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, on November 24th 1890, in book 49 of mortgages on page 268, whereby Bertha Rundhaug, formerly Bertha Iverson, and Torgrim O Rundhaug her husband, mortgagors, mortgaged to Martin Lally, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter and lot six, all in section six in Township one hundred and forty-nine of range forty-two, containing 78 and 72-100 acres, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $158.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a.m., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

MARTIN LALLY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale dated February 5th, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on February 15th, 1890, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 539, whereby Ephraim Audette and Philanise Audette his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Security Trust Company, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section ten, in township one hundred and fifty north, of range forty-five west, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $547.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

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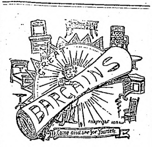
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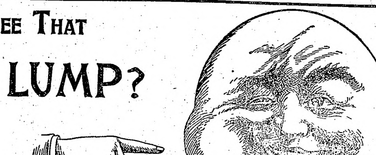
Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*



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7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2:1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

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W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 53.
1 Northern 51.

J. F. Creamer went to Fertile on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. C. M. Benson is visiting friends at Woodrich.

Miss Abbie Hill has returned to her home in Minneapolis.

Judge Ives is holding court in Kittson County this week.

Dave Miller and Al. Shaw arrived from the woods on Saturday.

The registration of votes commenced on Tuesday morning.

Rev. Smith went over to Grand Forks to preach on Sunday last.

Bishop's genial traveling man, M. B. McClellan, was in the city on Tuesday.

Pat Cox and Pat Lealos two prominent west side farmers, were in the city on Saturday.

Mrs. Smith, who has been visiting in the city during the past winter with her sister Mrs. Frank Bivins, has returned to her home in Wabasha county.

Street commissioner Dan McDonald is busy getting the drains in shape for a thaw and digging out such catch-basins as have been covered with snow and ice.

O. R. Williams, formerly of the firm of Williams & Roberts, is now running a general store at Irondale, Minn. His family will join him shortly.

Mrs. Geo. A. Hunter, of St. Paul, who has been attending her sister, Mrs. R. P. Roberts for about six weeks, left for home last Friday. Mrs. Roberts being now almost fully recovered.

Paul Nordby has brought the Ackerman restaurant fixtures and rented the restaurant of Earnest Rolsch for a year. He is thoroughly refitting the place and will have a neat and tasty restaurant.

Landlord Stoeser has had plans drawn for enlarging the Commercial hotel in order to meet the demands upon that popular hostelry. The Commercial always was in the front ranks.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., report that farmers are beginning to get ready for the coming seed-time. On Monday that enterprising firm sold eight drills.

C. D. Smith, director of experimental station at St. Anthony Park, called at this office on Saturday. He came up to see about the smut in wheat said to exist on the Fosston line. He intends to thoroughly investigate the matter.

Mrs. D. McLennan died at her residence on Sunday night, of consumption. A few years since her husband died and she has had the care of their farm near Angus since and it is said that she made a success of it showing what woman can accomplish when she sets about it. She leaves two girls and a boy to mourn the loss, a brother at Angus, and two sisters. The funeral took place on Wednesday at the Congregational church and she was laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery.

David Huggard returned on Saturday from a three months' visit in Canada. He says that everybody there complains of hard times and many are looking with longing eyes to the Red River Valley for relief. He would not be surprised to see some of them out here later on. His sister remains in Ontario for a visit until June.

Ole Olson was severely injured by being knocked down and run over near the coal shed by a box car that was being switched on to a side track on Friday. He was standing on the side-track near the coal shed when struck and was knocked down and the car passed over him dragging him along till the car stopped. His right arm was cut entirely off and he received sundry cuts and bruises. He was taken to Dr. Dampier's office and upon the first examination it was thought that his back was broken also. Later he was taken to the hospital and on Sunday was able to take some nourishment. He had been employed as a section man at Carman and is a single man 35 or 40 years old. At last accounts he was doing nicely with a prospect of ultimate recovery.

There has been quite a stir about the JOURNAL rooms the past two weeks doing extra work for the next issue of the Message which will be finished and sent out through the mails this week. The issue of a 16 page paper of 3500 copies a month, means a nice little job of extra printing. It means that the Message will count this month of 56000 pages of printed matter, which our force has handled with promptness and perfect satisfaction to the Message editor (we think.) The April issue will have the following among its beautiful illustrated pages: "Ladies of President Cleveland's Cabinet," illustrated; "The Mills' Revival at Minneapolis," by the editor; "A Common Sin," a ringing article by Rev. G. M. Morrison; "Liquor Selling," an editorial of two columns proposing a law to sell liquor by the county; "The Model Sunday School Convention," by Rev. R. P. Herrick, Sunday School Superintendent for Minnesota.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have engaged the celebrated temperance lecturer Rev. E. O. Taylor, M. A., to give a series of lectures in the city. He will lecture in the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening, April 2nd and in the Methodist church on Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Among his subjects are "That Boy of Yours," "Popular Fallacies," "A Glass of Beer Analyzed;" "The Gold Cure," etc. His lectures are on special subjects, which are new to the majority of people they are not old fashioned temperance talks, nor the "same old story." "That Boy of Yours" treats of the present national peril to childhood and youth in a manner wholly unique. Facts given are surprising. Its practical value to young people and parents cannot be overestimated. The lecture has won for itself a national reputation having been delivered over one hundred times within a year in different parts of the nation. The press of the country speaks highly of him wherever he has lectured.

A call at the breeding stables of Peterson Bros. & Warninger on Monday showed our reporter as fine an outfit as can be found anywhere in the Northwest. This institution contains representatives of the best trotting families in existence—and this fact is one that Polk county may well be proud of. Their own stock has wintered in elegant shape and they have also in their care a number of horses owned by breeders, notable among these is the celebrated trotter, "Jessie Green," owned by J. H. Brennan, of Milbank, N. D., Mr. Brennan is himself an experienced breeder and the fact that he patronizes this institution speaks volumes for Ham Nut, the leader. Mr. Brennan thoroughly understands trotting horses and will have none but the very best blood no matter what it costs. Our breeders would do well to call at the stable where Dr. Warninger, the manager will always be found ready to show them around and make them perfectly at home.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

M. W. Jenson was down from McIntosh on Tuesday.

Frank Hertz returned last week from a visit east.

Bi Chapin was down from Warren on Tuesday.

S. L. Collins has a few good farm teams to sell cheap.

Chas. Teal, Robert Teal and E. C. Murney were in from Euclid on Tuesday.

Rev. R. H. Battey moves this week into the Finlayson house, on Houston avenue.

The county board met at the auditor's office on Wednesday morning in extra session.

Fritz Eichoff came down from St. Hilaire on Saturday returning on Monday morning.

Rev. McDonald went over to Crystal N. D., last week, returning in time for services on Sunday.

Farmers are getting ready for spring's work which they are thinking will begin pretty soon.

Bloom, the drayman, went to M. R. Brown and bought one of those fine Iowa horses on Monday.

Henry Peterson has ordered a new pop-machine in order to be ready for the prospective demand.

H. G. Mitchell returned from Devils Lake last week and will move his family to the city in a few days.

The sale of stock from the Darling farm on Tuesday was well attended, but the horses sold went at extremely low prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Bivins move out to the farm this week and Mr. and Mrs. Bugg will occupy their house in town for the summer.

A harness maker has the refusal of the room H. F. Brown occupied and will probably take it when the building is completed.

Little Fanny Copeland has been quite ill from bronchitis for the past week. It is thought that she is somewhat better at the present writing.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna this week to buy one of M. R. Brown's Iowa horses. Budd knows a good thing when he sees it.

The office now occupied by Christianson Bros. and Judge Benson has been rented for a saloon, and the boys will have to vacate soon.

The weather so far this week has been very warm and spring-like. At this rate the snow will soon disappear and the land be ready for seeding.

A carload of Washington fir flooring arrived for T. G. Thompson on Monday and T. G. will now sport a new floor of material not very frequently used in this city.

A. M. Silver has accepted a situation as express agent in Grand Forks and Herb Newland has been appointed to succeed him in the Great Northern express office in this city.

Of one of our Crookston society ladies the Wabasha Herald says: "Mrs. P. J. McGuire left for her home in Two Harbors, Minn., on Tuesday morning after a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Reusch."

S. L. Collins has sent some samples of oats, wheat and barley for exhibition at the World's fair. The oats weighed 42 pounds and the wheat 63 pounds per bushel. The wheat was furnished by Will Himmelsback and Ole Hoven.

Rev. R. H. Battey extended his Barnesville trip to Fargo last week in the interest of the Message, and from there he went to Minneapolis where he had the pleasure of listening to the great revivalist, Rev. Mills, whom he pronounces a great preacher.

The work of repairing H. F. Brown's building is going on rapidly, and the room that Brown vacated will soon be all in readiness for occupancy and we are told that Mr. Brown intends to remain where he is and rent his building.

Knute Tedmanson came down from Maple Bay on Tuesday morning. Drove down in four hours. He intends to do more in dairying this summer than in raising grain, and will manufacture cheese on a large scale. Says he thinks diversified farming is the only kind that will pay here.

Easter Day will be observed at the Methodist Episcopal Church by unique services. At 11 a. m., the pastor will speak on his visit to the place of the Resurrection, and will close the service by a new ceremony entitled "Unveiling the Cross." At 7:30 p. m., the Sunday school will give an "Easter Concert," which promises to be a fine entertainment.

Little Katie Putnam delighted a Crookston audience at the opera house on Tuesday evening. She does not seem a whit older than when she appeared in this city several years ago. She is supported by an excellent company and has a play, "An Unclaimed Express Package," that calls into play all of her versatile powers. Katie is a favorite in Crookston.

Dr. A. A. Just is off for a short visit east.

Will Peterson and M. E. Kirsch went up to St. Hilaire on Monday.

Miss Della McDonnell, of Grand Forks, is in the city visiting friends.

Conductor Corser, of the Great Northern, was run over Wednesday evening by a train at Glyndon and had one of his legs taken off.

Will Walker put men at work on Wednesday laying the flooring for T. G. Thompson.

Remember the "Spider and Fly" spectacular at the Grand next Saturday evening, April 1st.

The "Spider and Fly" spectacular combination appears at the Grand next Saturday evening. It's rich.

C. O. Felland, the horse importer of Fisher, returned from Madison, Wis., where he has been for a few weeks.

Max Ericsson and his little son, Lloyd, came up from St. Paul on Tuesday for a few days visit with friends in the city.

The thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. LePage died this morning after a short illness, of brain fever.

Christian Bros. have rented rooms up stairs in the Anderson-Olson block on Robert street. Judge Benson will occupy adjoining rooms.

"Spider and Fly."—This popular and remarkably successful spectacular production will be presented at the Grand opera house Saturday, April 1st.

"Is Marriage a Failure?" is the title of a play that will be presented at the opera house on Tuesday evening, April 4th, in which "Little Irene," the child actress appears in her inimitable role. It is a piece full of sparkling comedy and presented by an excellent troope. Don't miss it.

Levi S. Myers was in the city last week from the west side. Says he is waiting with what patience he can command for a chance to go to seeding.

Wynkoop Leman, of Angus, the gentleman who has the distinction of belonging to Geo. Washington's masonic lodge, is sojourning in the city this week.

Plenty of money to loan. No delay. We sell farms and city property. List your lands with us. Red River Valley Loan and Investment Co., Opera block, Crookston, Minn.

The following are some of the articles you can get at cost at I. U. Jennings' furniture store: Parlor suites, chamber suites, lounges, couches, chairs, rockers, bureaus, center tables, cupboards, safes, tables, bookcases, mirrors, etc.

The state of Minnesota vs. Wm. Wolf was a case before Judge Christianson Tuesday. Mr. Wolf claimed that Louis Berthiaume, of Red Lake Falls, had obtained $200 from him under false pretenses. But as no evidence was forthcoming to prove the charge the case was dismissed.

The "Spider and Fly" can certainly be classed as a distinct novelty, containing as it does the brightest features of spectacle, pantomine, comedy, opera and high class vaudeville.

The costumes have been lavishly supplied. The scenery, electric and mechanical effects are all new, and said to be magnificent. The company numbers sixty people, and the chorus will be unusually attractive numerous novelties have been added, and the music, songs and specialties are all new.

The Independent Ticket.

Since our last issue another ticket has been placed in the field—an independent ticket. The gentlemen named are:

For Mayor, J. W. Wheeler; for alderman-at-large, A. K. Austin; for treasurer, L. C. Couverette; for clerk, E. M. Stanton; for assessor, Eli Steenerson. The justices and constables in the citizens ticket are endorsed.

These will be Teachers

Prof. Lommen has kindly furnished the JOURNAL with the following list of applicants who passed a successful examination and secured certificates at the recent examination:

SECOND GRADE.

Nellie McGuire, Belle F. Kyle, Maud Sargeant, Ellen E. Bullan, O. K. Berget, F. Tousley, James Crookshanks, George Wold, Peter S. Finseth, Crookston; Mamie Welsh, Severina Thompson, Mary Thompson, Sophia Grundesen, Sigri Grundesen, Fisher; Mamie A. Dwyer, Ellen E. Brady, Lydia E. B. Fletcher, Red Lake Falls; Della Hancock, Euclid; Helen E. Stoddard, Carrie Moen, Maple Bay; Katie McAnulty, Etta McRoberts, Lambert; Flora Haley, Fosston; Annie Peterson, Valley.

THIRD GRADE.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Julia Bloom, Sarah Crookshanks, Miriam Dobson, Agnes Godbout, Clara Magean, Isabella Reed, Olive W. Snedeker, Josephene Kirsch, Julia Anderson, Lena Bakken, Winfred Sampson, Andrew Finseth, H. T. McAnulty, John Kennedy, Crookston; May Swan, Emma Grundesen, Sigri Aanenson, Fisher; Anna S. Johnson, Thomas Rude, Grand Forks; Lillie Losey, Euclid; Louis Swansen, St. Hilaire; Axel Swanson Wylie; Eugene La Freniere, Jennie Bottineau, Red Lake Falls; Carrie Hunter, Lillie Horton, Azile Horton, Maple Bay; Fronie Eaton, Mae Reed, Fosston; Florida Brule, Gentilly; Emma Thompson, McIntosh; W. D. McMillan, Edna.

City Central Committee.

The chairman of the citizens' convention appointed the following gentlemen as the city central committee for the ensuing year, the first two named being at large and one in each ward, as follows:

Hugh Robertson, chairman; Oston Larson.

First ward—H. E. Cooke.
Second ward—J. H. Peterson.
Third ward—M. E. Kirsch.
Fourth ward—Felix Fournet.
Fifth ward—E. D. Childs.

WARD COMMITTEES.

First ward—I. U. Jennings, chairman; B. F. Zarracher, Joe Gervais.

Second ward—T. G. Thompson, chairman; Wm. Marin, Chas. Walters.

Third ward—P. J. Russell, chairman; R. J. Montague, John Kyle.

Fourth ward—In the absence of the chairman, A. C. Wilkinson, who is attending court at Hallock, we are unable to obtain this ward. If possible we shall have it for next week.

Fifth ward—E. D. Childs, W. F. Hitchcock, Geo. C. Wilde.

Special sale boots, shoes and rubbers.

New York Store.

Wanted.

A girl to learn millinery. Apply at Miss Veronneau's store on Second street.

Dreaming of Crows.

To dream you see a crow signifies expedition of business; if you hear them croaking unpleasantly while they are flying it is a sign of ill luck. If you see in your dream the crow flying on to the head of a child it will be in danger of some misfortune.—All the Year Round.

CHOICE ✣ ✣ STORIES

like the one published in this issue are a feature with this **Home Newspaper.** You should see to it at once that you

Do Not Miss a Number.

son of Blackwood, Jr., 2:22½, the great show horse; he by Blackwood 74, the handsomest stallion in the world in his day, sold for $30,000. Rose Valley Chief's dam is by Administrator, 2:29½, and Administrator is regarded by all intelligent breeders as one of Hambletonian's ten best sons, and ranks among the best of great brood mare sires. It is only a matter of a little time when our patrons will be fully convinced of the fact that we have made no mistake in the selection of the above named animals, and they will be cheerfully shown to any one by Dr. J. Warninger, veterinary surgeon, manager of the Red River Valley Trotting Association.

People wonder how I can sell goods so cheap. I can't and make any profit. But I must; my stock is too large.

A. CHABOT,
New York Store.

The sale at the New York Store will not last forever so don't put off your shopping too long—you might get left—and that would make you feel bad.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

Trusts and Combinations

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

If you want to sell your farm, list it with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Office in Opera block, Crookston.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all the Towns of Polk County.

CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

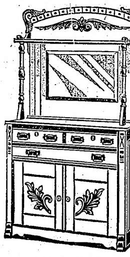
A. G. GALLASCH. Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

6 MONTHS
Accumulation of Remnants and short lengths will be put on sale at Unparalleled Wholesale Reduction Prices,
Wednesday, December 28th,
The people know that at these sales no regard is paid to values, only one thing, the
REMNANTS MUST GO!
Fontaine & Anglim.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893. NO. 51



$19.50.

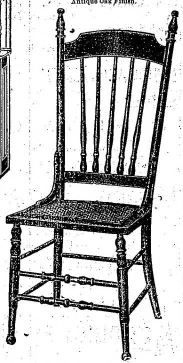
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS,
BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.	
Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.
Congressional.	
Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen.
Legislative.	
Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.
Judicial.	
Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.
County.	
Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard
County Commissioners.	
First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

Special sale boots, shoes and rubbers.

New York Store.

Wanted.

A girl to learn millinery. Apply at Miss Veronneau's store on Second street.

People wonder how I can sell goods so cheap. I can't and make any profit. But I must; my stock is too large.

A. Chabot,
New York Store.

The sale at the New York Store will not last forever so don't put off your shopping too long—you might get left—and that would make you feel bad.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Now is the time to list your farms and city property with the Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company. Opera block, Crookston.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Do you want some dress goods, flannels, skirtings, sheeting, yarns, linens or notions, carpets and draperies, go to the New York Store. Never before was there such a large stock of goods sold so cheap.

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me.

W. H. Norrie,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the Journal office. [10 t.f.]

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary. Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. Norrie,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

To the Ladies of Crookston.

Easter opening of millinery at Mrs. I. U. Jennings', Friday afternoon the 31st of March.

Farmers,

I am now making arrangements to buy wood from you. Call on me and we can agree.

W. H. Norrie,
Wood yard corner Main and Third streets, Crookston. [48-3]

The Poetry That Pays.

A poet, to have a successful sale for a book of verse, should bear in mind one potent fact—that the poetry for which there is the greatest general demand today is that which appeals to the heart, rather than to the mind. That is the secret of the greater sale of Longfellow's books over those of Walt Whitman; that is why Whittier outsells Browning, why a thousand copies of Dr. Holmes' poetical works are sold to one of Swinburne; why Will Carleton outsells Thomas Bailey Aldrich; why James Whitcomb Riley's poems sell as fast as they are put on the shelves, while those of Andrew Lang and Austin Dobson stand year after year looking at each other from the same relative position on the same shelves.

The cynical literary critic may sneer at Will Carleton, he may pick flaws in James Whitcomb Riley's verse, he may tell you that Eugene Field is only a newspaper poet, but does the public listen to the all knowing critic and buy the works of the long ago buried poets whom he chooses to call immortal? Ask the booksellers; ask the publishers. To defy the reader's easy conception of a thought in a poem may be to have your name included in the intense literary set, but it will not sell your poems.—Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

L. J. COLUMBUS. - - MANAGER.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

America's Greatest Actres,

Miss Jane Coombs,

—WILL APAEAR ON—

Wednesday Ev'g, April 12th.

In her celebrated character of

Lady Deadlock and Hortense.

See Charles Dickens'
Bleak House

Supported by her superb company.

Prices $1.00, 75c and 50c.
No extra charge for reserved seats now on sale at Tom Morris'.

CITIZENS WIN.

The City Election Results in the Election of the Entire Citizens Ticket.

The Vote was the Largest ever Polled in the City of Crookston.

The Principal Fight Made on the Head of the Ticket—The Vote by Wards.

Last Tuesday occurred the annual city election, and a new set of officers have been elected for the ensuing year. The day was pleasant, the workers were active, and it is safe to say that there were but few votes in the city that were not recorded. The following is the vote in detail:

	1st ward	2d ward	3d ward	4th ward	5th ward	Totals
Mayor—						
A. D. Stephens	130	147	69	133	8	492
J. W. Wheeler	121	81	89	168	29	488
Alderman-at-Large						
I. Simmons	147	151	79	155	8	546
A. K. Austin	97	57	27	131	25	337
Clerk—						
E. C. Carruth	120	152	87	160	13	532
E. M. Stanton	114	61	21	135	22	356
Treasurer—						
J. Matthews	120	189	77	180	8	474
L. C. Couvrette	114	75	27	162	28	406
Assessor—						
A. C. Schmidt	113	138	72	144	9	476
Eli Steenerson	122	73	34	144	25	398

For Justices of the Peace, C. S. Spendley and L. E. Gossman, no opposition.

For Constables, Geo. H. Holt and O. Ducharme, no opposition.

For Alderman from the First Ward, I. U. Jennings 118, Geo. O. Buhn 110.

Alderman Second Ward, W. H. Norrie 123, John Monroe 92.

Alderman Third Ward, Wm. Watts, no opposition.

Alderman Fourth Ward, John Cromb 153, Martin Lally 141.

Alderman Fifth Ward, R. G. Marlette, no opposition.

NOTES.

Isaac Simmons is the most popular man in the city—according to the election returns. He ran against a strong candidate and was elected alderman-at-large by a majority of 209—the largest majority of any candidate in the field.

John Cromb had a close call for alderman in the Fourth ward. Mr. Lally ran neck and neck with him, but Mr. Cromb went under the wire just 12 votes ahead.

Alderman Jennings of the First ward was re-elected by a majority of eight over Mr. Buhn—the closest vote recorded in the city.

Everything worked smoothly and rapidly at the polling places. There were no challenges, no disturbances, and the Australian system worked to perfection.

There were more soreheads the morning after election than the morning before.

The vote shows that the principal fight was made on the head of the ticket, Mr. Stephens having but 54 majority.

E. C. Carruth will take care of the city records for another year. Mr. Stanton made a good fight, but he is comparatively unknown as compared to Mr. Carruth, the latter having grown up from boyhood in the city.

The amount of personal history, biography, reminiscence and record that has been poured into the ears of the voters during the week previous to election is past computing.

The total number of votes cast was 945, the largest vote ever polled in the city.

The Taylor Lectures.

The temperance lectures given by the Rev. E. O. Taylor in the city this week were well attended and very unique in many particulars. On Monday evening the M. E. church building was filled to the doors and the speaker spent the evening in the endeavor to locate alcohol and to show why, with a majority of the people really in favor of total abstinence so little progress has been made in that line. The best medical authorities, the speaker said, now unite in proclaiming alcohol among the most deadly poisons, classing it with arsenic, strychnine and such-like, and aiming to show its insiduous and baneful effects upon the human system. He showed up the fallacy of the popular theory that alcohol exists in many articles of food and how the idea originated. He showed that while under certain conditions alcohol can be extracted from sugar certain chemical conditions must exist to change the nature of the sugar before this result can be obtained. Mr. T. is a very entertaining speaker and his lectures were highly enjoyed.

THE LEGISLATURE

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, March 28.

St. Paul, March 28.—Senator Donnelly, to whom was referred his bill relating to pensions of inmates of soldiers' homes, reported a substitute bill. The bill gives the board authority to withhold all above $1 of these pensions or to turn them over to the families of the pensioners in their discretion. The bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

Senator Lineau's resolution, endorsing Judge Lochren's candidacy for the commissioner of pensions was unanimously adopted.

In committee of the whole Leavitt's constitutional amendment, taxing output of mines, sleeping car and telegraph lines was recommended to pass: also requiring railroad companies to provide sufficient warehouse accommodations for handling of grain at all stations.

In the house a long discussion took place on Senator Dean's anti-pool room bill. The recommendation of the judiciary committee for indefinite postponement was not adopted and the bill was placed on general orders. A resolution endorsing Judge Lochren for commissioner of pensions was unanimously adopted.

The coal committee's bill amending the anti-trust law by adding imprisonment from one to ten years to the penalty for violating the law was passed under suspension of the rules.

The afternoon session was spent on the reapportionment bill. About 50 districts were agreed upon before adjournment.

Wednesday, March 29.

St. Paul, March 29.—The event of the day in the legislature was the introduction and passage in the house under suspension of the rules of a substitute for the anti-scalper bill, which has been lost or stolen.

The reapportionment bill was a special order for 3 o'clock and was discussed for some time. It will again come up as a special order Saturday.

The house concurred in the senate amendment to Mr. Walsh's bill appropriating $50,000 for the defense of the coal committee. The amendment provides that money not used in the defense of the committee may be used in prosecuting Rhodes and other members of the combine in and out of the state.

A bill was passed fixing pawnbrokers interest at not to exceed 10 per cent.

In the senate the bill reorganizing the national guard of the state was passed, as were also bills deducting part of the road tax from farmers who use wagons with a tire three inches or more wide, compelling passenger trains to stop at county seats, and prohibiting persons acting as locomotive engineers who have not served three years as firemen.

Thursday, March 30.

St. Paul, March 30.—In the senate several important bills were passed under suspesion of rules.

The Red River drainage bill was was taken up and passed, 41 to 3. It calls for an appropriation of $100,000 in all, $25,000 a year for four years, for the purpose of opening the closed water courses emptying into the Red River.

The anti-scalpers bill was placed on general orders.

Senator Eaton's bill providing that no paper which had not been published one year shall publish state laws, was amended, by making the time six months, and the bill passed. The capitol bill was made special order for Tuesday.

The bill for the erection of an elevator at Duluth of 1,500,000 bushels capacity and appropriating $200,000 out of the inspection fund for the purpose was passed.

Senator Donnelly introduced a bill naming a commission of ladies to select a state flag. The bill was passed by a vote of 49 to 0.

In the house the judiciary committee reported back an amendment to the senate bill taxing the gross earnings of sleeping car, telegraph and express companies and the output of mines, fixing the gross earnings tax at 5 per cent and the tax on ore mined at 3 cents per ton. An attempt to suspend the rules and pass the governor's elevator bill resulted in failure.

Friday, March 31.

St. Paul, March 31.—S. F. 4, Senator Leavitt's bill proposing an amendment to the constitution, under which the gross earnings system of taxation can be applied to sleeping car, drawingroom car, parlor car, telegraph, express and insurance companies, which has been on general orders of the calendar since the beginning of the session, came up for final action at the afternoon session. There was considerable excitement manifested during the roll call on its passage, as friends and opponents were about equally divided. The bill was defeated, receiving 25 votes, 8 less than the required number.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the university bill was lost.

A resolution of Senator Donnelly, calling upon the finance committee to report the amount of appropriations now called for by bills before that committee, was passed.

The house spent nearly all day in committee of the whole. Mr. Abbott's bill making express companies common carriers, subject to the regulation of the railroad and warehouse commission, was taken up, and after much debate the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost by a vote of 71 to 27 and it was recommended to pass.

The bills relating to dirtribution of Minnesota war records, protection of electric cars, were also recommended to pass.

Saturday, April 1.

St. Paul, April 1.—The senate has passed the bill providing for a state elevator at Duluth by the very decisive vote of 81 to 18. The bill as it passed calls for an elevator with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels to be built at Duluth prior to Oct. 1, 1894, to be under the control of the state baard of railroad and warehouse commissioners, who are to fix all charges and employ all necessary help. The appropriation called for is $200,000, to come from the grain and warehouse fund, in which there is now a surplus of about $85,000. The inspection fee is to be raised from 15 cents to not more than 50 cents to provide for the rest of the cost.

In committee of the whole the bill proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for annual sessions of the legislature with an annual salary of $1,000 for members was amended to make the salary $500 and recommended to pass.

The house has decided to meet hereafter at 9 o'clock in the morning on motion of Mr. Furlong. The evening sessions may be abandoned.

Mr. Winston's bill for a general election law was again taken up in committee of the whole. After adopting a number of amendments the bill was recommended to pass; also Kelly's bill to prohibit the manufacture or sale of adulterated cigars or cigarettes, and the sale of tobacco to minors.

Monday, April 3.

St. Paul, April 3.—The house tried the early meeting scheme, but there were only 18 members present. After trying for an hour to get a quorum the house went into committee of the whole and considered quite a number of measures.

The house bill relating to punishment for forming pools and trusts was returned from the governor for correction and repassed.

At the afternoon session the bill for the inspection of steam vessels and boilers, was indefinitely postponed. H. F. 595, to provide for a board of county adjusters of losses in fire insurance created considerable discussion and was also defeated. Dr. Williams' bill to prevent the pollution of waters of the state met the same fate as did also the Onstad bill providing that public officials who receive a free pass from the railroads shall forfeit their office and be punished by a term in the state prison.

The senate held no day session, but met at 7:30 p. m. and at once took up the calendar and passed several measures, among them the following:

Prohibiting trap shooting at live birds; providing for farmers institutes; to increase the salary of supreme court reporter from $1,500 to $3,500; providing for publication of legislative manuals.

CHOLERA AGAIN.

The Much Dreaded Scourge Breaks Out Afresh at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg March 31.—Cholera has made its appearance again in this city and it is known that fatal cases are of daily occurrence, although the authorities have not resumed their policy of last year of making a regular daily announcement of the new cases and deaths. At present the authorities are pursuing a policy of suppression and withhold from the public all information as to the spread of the disease.

Very Disquieting Rumors

have been received from the interior of Russia and the ministry of the interior is taking action which indicates that the government must possess special information of the gravest character.

The government is causing to be formed sanitary commissions which will look after the health of the people at the points to be reached through the railway system of Russia.

Cholera Spreading Rapidly.

Vienna, April 1.—A Vienna physician sent to Southeastern Hungary to report on the progress of the cholera says that the epidemic is spreading in that region. In the Peterwardin district it is especially virulent. The villages of Saulezre and Anundrien in Galicia have been isolated.

THE CHOCTAW FEUD.

Both Parties Actively Preparing for a Battle.

Antlers, I. T., April 1.—The situation as far as can be ascertained is neither peace nor war. Both parties have been recruiting their forces and making active preparations for battle all day. Locke has built a fort in a strong natural position and is awaiting the attack. The militia is trying to get in communication with Governor Jones, whose whereabouts are unknown. Indian Agent Bennett telegraphed during the afternoon that both factions must disband or he would send troops and compel them to do so. Both parties were notified of his intentions. Locke refuses to disband until the militia do. Many think Locke will be attacked during the night. Neither party wants peace now.

WANT THE TWINE.

Farmers' Alliance Proposes to Take the Minnesota Penitentiary Output.

St. Paul, March 30.—The state Farmers' Alliance proposes to take the entire binding twine output of the state prison and supply the farmers of Minnesota.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the alliance held at the Metropolitan hotel a committee consisting of President Donnelly, R. J. Hall, H. P. Bjorge and Robert Eckford was appointed to meet with the board of state prison inspectors at their next meeting in April, and to present a plan for supplying the Minnesota farmers with the output of their plant.

New Alliance Organ.

St. Paul, March 30.—The new Alliance organ will be called The Representative and will be published at St. Paul. The initial number will be out within the next three weeks. This was determined upon by the Alliance executive committee.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

South St. Paul, April 3, 1893.

HOGS—5@10c lower. Range of prices, $6.00@6.45.

CATTLE—Best butcher cattle steady. Stockers and feeders firm and active. Prime steers, $4.00@4.75; good steers, $3.50@4.00; prime cows, $3.50@3.75; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.50; stockers, $1.75@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

SHEEP—No receipts and no trading. Muttons, $3.75@4.85; lambs, $4.00@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 200; hogs, 100; calves, 15, no sheep.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, April 3, 1893.

WHEAT—May opened, 62⅝c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 62⅝c; closed, 63c. July opened 65⅝c; highest, 66c; lowest, 65⅛c; closed, 65⅝c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 64c; No. 1 Northern, 62⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 59@60c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, April 3, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Weak, 5@10c lower. Heavy, $6.20@6.85; mixed and medium, $6.15@6.75; light, $6.10@6.60.

SHEEP—Steady, except for lambs, which closed weaker.

Receipts: Cattle, 16,000; hogs, 14,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, April 3, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 76⅝c; July, 73⅛c; September, 73⅛c.

CORN—April, 40⅛c; May, 40⅝c; July, 41⅛c.

OATS—May, 29⅝c; July, 29⅛c; September, 26⅝c.

PORK—May, $16.15; July, $16.25; September, $16.20.

LARD—May, $9.40; July, $9.45; September, $9.50.

SHORT RIBS—May, $9.50; July, $8 97½.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, March 29.

Louisville banks have been swindled out of $100,000 by forged whisky receipts.

Gilbert A. Pierce of Minnesota is reported to have resigned as minister to Portugal.

The proposed national encampment of militia at Chicago during the world's fair has been abandoned.

By a decision of the United States supreme court Edison's quadruplex telegraph patent and also his three microphone patents are made void.

Clarence Sherman, accused of complicity in the murder of Banker Mead of Waupaca, Wis., eight years ago, has been arrested in a mining camp near Barnum, Minn.

The engagement of Commander Whitney of the United States man-of-war Alliance to Miss Etta Ah Fung, daughter of a wealthy Chinese merchants of Honolulu, is announced.

Thursday, March 30.

A conflict between Brazil and Paraguay is said to be almost unavoidable.

English capitalists have secured options on all the important iron mines in Mexico.

The inheritance tax on the Gould estate will bring the treasury of New York state three-quarters of a million dollars.

Fire in the Auburn (N. Y.) prison Wednesday caused a loss of $15,000, divided between the manufacturers and the state.

The Lancaster strike lasted 20 weeks, involved directly and indirectly 125,000 employes, and cost in lost wages alone $10,000,000.

The Burlington will put on a fast train between St. Paul and Chicago, making the run in 12 hours. It will probably cause a rate war.

Rev. Thomas Spurgeon has been chosen to succeed his father, the late Charles Spurgeon, as pastor of the Tabernacle church, London.

Friday, March 31.

Cleveland will review the Decoration Day parade at Brooklyn.

The Columbus caravel Santa Maria reached Porto Rico Thursday.

Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, have decided to increase their capital stock from $7,500,000 to $15,000,000.

A driver in Toronto was fined $2 or 10 days in jail for driving with a lady along the public streets on Sunday last.

Preacher Sam Jones denounces as a "great big lie" the statement that he and a brother minister were carrying guns for each other.

It is said that ex-Congressman Watson has been fined in the city court at Thomson, Ga., his home, for striking and drawing a pistol on Railroad Agent Palmer in a dispute.

Saturday, April 1.

A reciprocity convention will be held in St. Paul, June 5 and 6.

Mrs. McKenzie, widow of the late Alex McKenzie, ex-premier of Canada, died at Toronto Friday.

An old man, arrested for begging in St. Paul, was searched and $20,000 in money and certificates of deposit found on his person.

Three more bodies from the dories of the fishing schooner Ada K. Danon, which went adrift, have been picked up on the beech at Nauset, Mass.

Govenor Altgeld of Illinois is accused of attempting to turn the national guard into a political machine, and there is a rumpus in that organization in consequence.

Monday, April 3.

Prince Bismarck was 78 years of age Saturday.

Mayor Wright has appointed ex-Governor McGill to fill one of the vacancies on the St. Paul school board.

An application is on file by a Kansas girl to sell stamps at the world's fair. She is 24 years old and weighs 472 pounds.

Burglars carted away nearly $1,000 worth of furniture belonging to Mrs. Conrad Gotzian, St. Paul. It was stored in a barn at the time.

Joe Jefferson's house at Buzzard's Bay was destroyed by fire Saturday. His cook perished in the flames. The total loss is about $250,000, including $150,000 worth of valuable paintings.

Mrs. James J. Corbett, wife of the champion pugilist, is to become an actress. She is to appear with her husband in "Gentleman Jack," taking the place of Miss Belle La Verde, the soubrette of the company as Polly Graham, the college widow.

Tuesday, April 4.

The St. Paul city council has been asked to issue $50,000 bonds for a public library site.

Two men were drowned in Laurel Hill mine at Hazleton, Pa., by water breaking in and imprisoning them.

R. W. Crawford's wholesale drug and liquor house at Fort Dodge, Ia., was destroyed by fire early Monday

Redwood Falls, April 4.—The warm weather of the last few days has left the ground in splendid shape for seeding. Farmers commenced Monday. The average will be greater this year than last.

CROSS TO HIS MOTHER.

He Wouldn't Make a Good Husband, She Concluded.

When I was 18 years of age, I must confess I was very fond of a nice young man who had come to see me for over a year, and we both looked forward to a happy wedding in the near future. He was a German; I an American. I understood German very well, though I had never told him so. I had never seen his mother, and I wanted to, but he would say, "Some time I shall take you and show my mother her new daughter." He seemed a long time doing it, and one day I said, "Come, Gus, we will surprise your mother." He said, rather crossly, "Oh, not today." I said: "Yes, today. I want to go." He had sent me a lovely bouquet that morning, and I took out some pinks and wore them. When we got to —— street, I said, "In this street?" "Yes," he answered. "Mother is queer."

He stopped at an alley; then in we went to a very poor but respectable rear house. He opened the door, and a very lovely poor little woman stood in the room. Gus introduced us, but I shall never forget the look he gave her. She seemed in dread of him. Then she said: "Oh, Gus, where have you been since Saturday? I have cried myself sick worrying about you." He ground his teeth, and in German he said, "Shut your mouth." She sighed as she walked into the other room. A mirror hung between the two front windows, and where I sat I could see all that was going on in the rear rooms. His mother beckoned him to come in, and he did so. In German she softly asked for a little money. He took out some change and gave her part of it, saying in German: "You old fool, you are always asking for money. I had a debt to pay this morning of $3, and I am short, so you can take that or nothing."

Then out he stepped as pleasant as ever to where I was sitting. "I guess we will start," said I. "Your time is your own," he said, not thinking that I had understood and seen. His mother bade me goodby. I invited her to my home, but Gus spoke up, "Oh, mother never goes out." On the way home he said. "Don't you think mother is odd?" "No, I think she is lovely, and that is more than I can say about you." "What do you mean, dear?" "Well, if you want to know, I understood your German to your mother. I saw your looks in the glass, and a man that will use his mother like that I despise." He tried to smooth things over, but I was determined, so that settled that wedding, but I am married now to a man that loves both mother and wife.—Cor. New York Recorder.

The Danger In Cheap Guns.

Things made to look like guns are sold for as low a figure as $25, but I want no such "gas pipes" at my shoulder. As the cheap watch keeps time in a fashion, so does the cheap gun perform. It will kill birds fairly well for a time if held straight, but it will not stand continuous use, and it may contain a flaw or flaws in the barrels, which the owners of it may not detect until too late. When the cheap watch wears out and breaks, no great harm can result, but when a sham gun concludes to spread itself—well, that is another story!

If I had a fair young son, full of promise and with a few ounces of gray matter scattered through his intellect—if I took pride in the boy and dreamed of future presidential candidature or high position in church or state for him—just about the last place on the Lord's earth where I'd want to see him stand would be before, behind or alongside of one of those infernal machines known as a cheap gun. He might load and fire it many times with no other result than a crack, a smoke and perhaps a dead bird or animal, and he might also only fire a few times, but once too often, and go single sculling across the river Styx, in consequence of his supposed to be sane parent's criminal folly in giving him a weapon to use which was liable to blow a head or an arm or a few sections of hands off him at a most unexpected and unfavorable time.—Outing.

Keeping Him In Sight.

The most amusing spot in town during inauguration week is the great reception room of the Arlington. You may look around and see more celebrities than you have fingers to count them on, but the sight of the great and mighty is not nearly so amusing as that of the large number of lesser people who want to keep them in sight. The office seeker and the news gatherer are equally afraid that something will escape them.

"Where is X—— Y——?" asked one of the former class of a very great man's friend.

"He's up stairs. Do you want to see him?" amiably replied the other.

"Oh, no, I had better not just yet," replied the aspirant, "but I feel easier in my mind when I know just where he is."—Kate Field's Washington.

How One Girl Was Remembered.

One of the older teachers at Mount Holyoke college remembers Miss Mary Wilkins, who was among the pupils for a year when she first came.

"I can't recall very much about her," she said in answer to eager questioning from some of the undergraduates. "She sat at my table, and it was her work as a freshman to remove the platters before dessert. She was very handy about that."

"Think," says the girl who tells this story, "of the wonderful Miss Wilkins borne in mind for nearly 20 years only for her handy way of taking a platter off the table."—New York Times.

Two Explanations of Dimples.

According to an old legend the baby's dimples mark the spots where angels' fingers touched the child in bearing it from heaven to earth, but unromantic doctors have a different explanation. They say that dimples probably result from defective development of a muscle. When the muscle is called into use, the defective portion fails to respond, and a hollow is left into which the flesh and skin, of the cheek, for example, fall, and thus the dimple is formed.—New York Sun.

A Man Who Could Keep His Temper.

"A man may be pretty smart in a great many things, but it isn't everybody that knows how to hold his temper," remarked Clarke Warren of New Orleans at the Lindell yesterday. "I saw a very odd case down in Mississippi last week. It was in a railroad restaurant. A young lawyer, a mammoth fellow physically, had some words with a colored waiter. The negro was very abusive, and at one stage of the quarrel pulled a gun. We all thought that that meant death for one or the other of them, but no; the lawyer did not seem a bit worried, and some bystanders took the gun from the waiter. The latter then followed the young fellow out to the platform and renewed his abuse and demands for satisfaction. The rest of us were dumfounded at the action of the lawyer. He was evidently no coward, and it was just as evident that he was more than a match for the waiter.

"Finally the negro struck at him, merely knocking his hat off. Then some one hustled him away. After he was gone somebody spoke to the young fellow about it, and he said it would be poor policy for him to disgrace his family by becoming a murderer, and that it would be just as disgraceful for him to engage in a fist fight. Another thing, it would do that waiter good to be taught a lesson, and on his return he would have him arrested and sent to prison for a year or so. That man knew how to keep his temper, and I guess, after all, he took the right view of the matter."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Monkeys That Enjoy a Joke.

In a large cage in the Philadelphia zoo were kept at one time about 20 monkeys. Among them were two big, wise looking apes with gray beards and hair, and with the mien of stoics. They had very long, straight tails, and a habit of sitting high up from the ground and allowing their tails to hang at full length. In the same cage were three or four brown cebus monkeys, who were much devoted to exercise and fun.

While the big monkeys would cling to the side of the cage or sit on a perch some 10 or 12 feet from the ground one of the little brown monkeys would stealthily creep up to one of them and suddenly grasp the end of the long tail and swing with all its might. Of course the "big un" could not lift his tail because of the weight of the little monkey clinging to it. He could only climb down the side of the cage with his burden until he could reach the floor.

During this operation the brown monkey kept swinging until his own tail touched the floor, at which instant he would release his hold and spring to the top of the cage, followed by the outraged monkey amid the screams of the others.

By the time he had reached a point where he could attack his little tormentor, who would show some signs of resistance and cause him to pause for a moment, another brown monkey would seize his long tail and take a swing.—R. S. Garner in New Review.

The Lawyer Has the Deed.

A young lawyer in the city had as a client some time ago a negro charged with assault and battery, and the accused now owes his liberty to the fine work done in his behalf by his counsel, who put up the plea of insanity as his defense and was sustained by the jury. It was a hard fight. The fee was a good one, but the negro had no cash. In lieu thereof he deeded a building lot in the suburbs to his lawyer, who accepted the deed, duly signed and delivered, and locked it away in his safe.

A short time ago he bethought him that with the help of a building and loan association he might put a house on that lot and increase its value, so he offered the property for a loan to one of the home building and loan associations. His application was duly received, but when he went around to hear the result the secretary told him that the committee had rejected the application.

The astonished lawyer asked the reason; the lot was good, the loan small and title good, for he had examined into that part of it. The secretary said that the committee differed with the lawyer as to the title, because while they themselves were not lawyers they failed to see how a negro who had been released by a jury on a plea of insanity could give a good title to property. The young lawyer still has the deed.—Macon Telegraph.

A Superstitious Actress.

Eleanora Duse is absurdly superstitious and in the most unexpected ways. A stage carpenter at the Fifth Avenue theater relates this incident. Just before an evening performance he completed some bit of work and threw himself down to rest for a moment upon one of the stage properties, a couch made of soap boxes and covered with a buffalo robe.

Immediately all of Duse's support flew at him, chattering in wild excitement and unintelligible Italian. Finally the stage manager spied him and pounced upon him.

"You must get off from that," he said. "If Signora Duse saw you, she wouldn't let the curtain go up. She thinks it's a bad omen to have any one except herself rest upon that seat."—New York Times.

An Epitaph.

A tombstone in a country churchyard bears the inscription, "She was so pleasant." After all, could it have been more fully or better said? The stranger as well as the intimate knows that the dead woman was one who brought cheer with her wherever she came and brightened the joyless day with her sunny presence. One may not sigh if fame, riches, attainments are missed if "so pleasant" is said of us by and by.—New York Times.

Like Light Tapers.

A servant girl was once given some macaroni by her mistress to prepare for the table. Noticing the girl's surprise the lady asked:

"Didn't you cook macaroni at your last place?"

"Cook it? We used them things to light the fire with!"—Exchange.

A Quaint Old Austrian Custom.

The quaint old Austrian custom of a bride being cast off, as it were, by her countrymen when she takes to herself a foreign husband, was an interesting feature at the recent marriage of the Archduchess Louise of Tuscany. The archduchess entered the church followed by a long train of royal and noble Austrian ladies. They stood in a semicircle around her until the moment the bridegroom placed the ring upon her finger; then they turned and left her, for she was no longer a countrywoman of theirs. For a moment the princess stood alone—unattended; then a number of Saxon ladies ranged themselves behind her—she had become a Saxon.

At the marriage of Marie Antoinette, this custom, which in her case was observed only on the French frontier, had a pathetic denouement. When the Austrian ladies attempted to leave the new Dauphiness of France she refused to be left, and as if foreseeing what her fate would be in her adopted country clung to them and entreated them to take her back to Austria again. Actual force had to be used to separate her from her attendants.—Paris Letter.

Homes at the World's Fair.

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Nothern Pacific railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (standard and tourist) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of C. A. Sharkey, our agent at your station, a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchace for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accomodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to Oct. 30th; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full page large scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, by corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with reguard to rates and the accommodations desired..,

CHAS. S. FEE, N. P. R. R.

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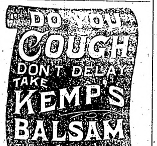

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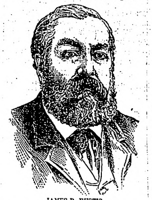
OUR DIPLOMATISTS.

MANY MEN OF LETTERS HAVE REPRESENTED US ABROAD.

Brilliant Record of American Ministers at Paris—The German Mission Considered a Perquisite of Eminent Scholars—Qualifications of the New Ministers.

The position of the United States among the nations is so peculiar that for many years together it has practically no diplomacy. Foreign diplomats at Washington have therefore come to look upon their stay there as a period of honorable retirement and dignified repose. Therefore, also, it was most natural that from the beginning the practice should prevail of choosing chiefly scholars and gentlemen of elegant leisure to represent us at foreign courts, and the truly honorable list is embellished by such names as Franklin, Bancroft and Motley, Edward Everett, Bayard Taylor and Andrew Dickson White, John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin and James Russell Lowell.

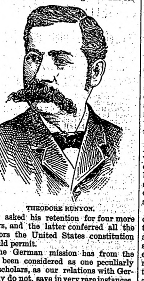

JAMES B. EUSTIS.

Even the minor consular service has been thought worthy of acceptance by such men as Robert Dale Owen, Wirt Sykes, Bret Harte and scores of equal rank, including the talented but unfortunate author of "Home, Sweet Home." Hence appointments in the diplomatic line by President Cleveland have been scrutinized with unusual interest, for it is conceded by men of all parties that such places are outside of so called civil service rules and that a Democratic administration ought to be represented abroad by Democrats.

The successor of Franklin and Washburne (the two bright particular stars of our mission to France) excites special interest, as he is the first full fledged minister to any European court from Lousiana since the famous Pierre Soule in 1853-5. There would seem a special fitness in sending a Louisiana man to France, and Hon. James Biddle Eustis, the new appointee, is a native of New Orleans, born Aug. 27, 1834, and familiar with the French language and literature. The family, however, is of Puritan origin. William Eustis was governor of Massachusetts in 1823-5. His nephew and private secretary, George Eustis, born in Boston in 1796, went to New Orleans in 1817 and obtained high rank as a jurist, and the present ex-senator and diplomat is his son. He served with honor in the Confederate army and in the legislature, practiced law, was attorney general of the state, filled an unexpired term in the United States senate in 1877-9 and was elected for the full term of 1885-91, which he served with distinction.

It will be no light task for him to sustain the traditional glory of the place, for while it is true that our chief complications have been with Great Britain, yet, taking our history as a whole, the French mission has been the one of greatest brilliancy. It has been held by such men as Thomas Jefferson, Gouverneur Morris, James Monroe, Charles C. Pinckney, Albert Gallatin and others of almost equal note, but certainly no man held it with greater dignity and success than Elihu Benjamin Washburne. As the retiring diplomats in 1870-1 one by one turned over their archives to him it resulted that he was for nearly a year not only minister from the United States, but for five German and other powers and several minor principalities and was at the same time confidential adviser of the French government.

All these apparently irreconcilable functions he performed with such skill that France and Germany, differing in all else, agreed in honoring him. The former asked his retention for four more years, and the latter conferred all the honors the United States constitution would permit.


THEODORE RUNYON.

The German mission has from the first been considered as one peculiarly for scholars, as our relations with Germany do not, save in very rare instances, involve any necessity for diplomatic tactics. Theodore Runyon, the new appointee, was born in Somerville, N. J., Oct. 25, 1822, of an old French Huguenot family, the name originally Rognion. He was graduated from Yale in 1842 and has held various state offices, the most important being that of chancellor. The new minister to Denmark, John Ewing Risley, is comparatively a new man in politics. He was born near Vincennes, Ind., about 49 years ago, studied law at Terre Haute, and while still a minor married a sister of Senator D. W. Voorhees, removed to New York city soon after and has practiced law with great success. His home is at the beautiful suburb of New Rochelle.

The German mission, as aforesaid, has been regarded from the first as peculiarly the perquisite of great scholars, though the record has been broken in a way that borders on the ludicrous. Of course we had ministers to Prussia from the first, and of one the story is told that when the British minister proposed to introduce him to the French minister he felt called on to say:

"I must warn you that though the gentleman is an eminent American—lately governor of his state—yet he cannot speak a word of French."

"Ah, well," said the other, "I will remember to speak English."

"But he does not really speak English."

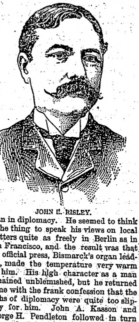
"Ah, then, what does he speak?"

"He speaks Hoosier."

This, however, was probably a "campaign lie." At any rate it was in the old condition when Prussia had really no important relations with us. As soon, however, as the real Germany was organized in 1871, George Bancroft, the historian, was accredited thereto and was received with enthusiasm. "In you," said Bismarck, "we honor at once Washington and Washburne; we honor freedom and learning." He had just before been minister to Prussia and the North German confederation and received the highest honors from the universities and various learned bodies. He was followed by John Chandler Bancroft Davis and he by Bayard Taylor, whose reception was the spontaneous ovation of the German people. They had honored Bancroft and Davis; they really loved Bayard Taylor.

By common consent he was taken not so much as representative of the great republic of the west as of the great republic of letters. The news of his illness and death followed, all too soon, the news of his cordial reception, and no German scholar ever received a more general and heartfelt tribute of sorrowful respect from men of all ranks than was accorded to Bayard Taylor. The state department was embarrassed by the task of selecting a worthy successor, but found him in the person of Professor Andrew Dickson White of Cornell university. He fully sustained the dynasty of scholarship, aided not a little by his refined and accomplished wife, of whom the Berlinese said that she "looked like a fascinating picture from the canvas of Watteau."

His successor, Aaron Sargent of California, had never before been abroad and was better versed in popular politics than in diplomacy. He seemed to think it the thing to speak his views on local matters quite as freely in Berlin as in San Francisco, and the result was that the official press, Bismarck's organ leading, made the temperature very warm for him. His high character as a man remained unblemished, but he returned home with the frank confession that the paths of diplomacy were quite too slippery for him. John A. Kasson and George H. Pendleton followed in turn and made the residence of the American minister a place of delight for scholars and travelers of American and other nationalities. Lastly came William Walter Phelps, whose success is the pride of Americans of all parties. His successor has indeed many worthy examples from Bancroft to Phelps.


JOHN E. RISLEY.

Life is very, very pleasant at a foreign court to any American minister who is a man of culture, with a moderate degree of diplomatic training or even of tact and native capacity for it without the training, and with wealth enough to enable him to entertain without embarrassment. The position is one of just sufficient dignity to make it agreeable to the natural man, yet not enough to cause an embarrassment of attentions. In all the walks and drives, at all the receptions and court balls, the American minister has a place of honor. His wife is one of the first ladies of the land. Their associations are with the learned and polite, the wealthy, the noble and the witty.

True, there have been complications. First was the question of court dress, which called forth so many cheap witticisms some 40 years ago as "the great breeches question." Secretary Marcy settled it once for all by a peremptory order that American representatives abroad should wear no livery whatever.

The question of rank still rankles, as one diplomat has put it. It is still a trifle annoying that the representative of a monarchy like Spain, for instance, should take precedence because called an embassador, and that the American minister should bring up the tail end of the procession. But such formal affairs are very rare, indeed, and for the most part one's social standing depends on himself. As a rule, there is very little indeed for an American minister to do. He simply has to dress well, live cleanly, talk to delightful people and keep himself well informed on the condition of the country to which he is accredited. It certainly is pleasant. At any rate, "the job" is very much sought after.

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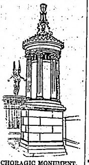
The Greek letter college societies have had space allotted to them and will make an interesting and instructive exhibit at the World's fair. This will include a collection of books, charts and documents relating to the fraternities, bound volumes of their songs, magazines, annuals, etc., and a complete display of all their badges and paraphernalia. But the chief feature of the exhibit will be a reproduction of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, which is said to be the most famous specimen of Corinthian architecture in existence, and which will be restored in every particular and put in the center of the space devoted to the exhibit. The monument is 40 feet high, and the walls are black, the woodwork being all ebonized and ornamented in gilt.


CHORAGIC MONUMENT.

It may be well to explain for the benefit of those who do not know that a choragic monument was a building erected by a victorious chorus leader for the exhibition of the tripod received as a prize in the musical contests in Athens. Besides that of Lysicrates to be reproduced for the fraternities there is another still to be seen in Athens, that of Thrasyllus.

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SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA county of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

State Bank of Warren, plaintiff, vs. Joseph S. David, defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, and state of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars, and interest theacon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum since the 26th day of December, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated February 22d, 1893.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Crookston, Minn.

(49-55)

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THE drainage bill has passed the senate and the prospects are good that it will pass the house. This legislature will not have lived in vain if this bill becomes a law.

ALTHOUGH the surface indications were quiet on election day, a strong and deep undercurrent was observable and the large number of votes cast by noon showed a deeper interest than ever before taken in a municipal election, nearly if not quite two-thirds of the vote being in by that hour.

MAJ. T. W. NEWSON, United States Consul at Malaga died of small pox last week. Major Newson was one of the pioneer newspaper men of Minnesota, coming to Minnesota, in 1849. He was one of the best known and most highly respected man in the profession in the state and his loss will be keenly felt. He was endorsed for re-appointment by the press unanimousiy without regard to politics.

IN the sad death of Maj. Newson, the Minnesota Editorial Association loses one of its brightest, one of its most honored members, a loss that will be long felt and sincerely mourned not only by the association but also by the state. Probably no man was more widely known nor more universally liked. He had not amassed riches of gold and silver, but never man died richer in the love of his fellow-men then did Maj. T. M. Newson. Dying far from home and friends as he did lends a peculiar pathos and many a true heart beats to-day in hearty sympathy with the afflicted family. The remains have been interred in Spain where they must remain for a time at least, but but it hoped that they may be removed in time to find a last resting place in the city that he loved so well—St. Paul.

THE JOURNAL's prediction in regard to the election of the citizens ticket—the regularly nominated ticket—was fulfilled, and every candidate on it—from mayor to constable—was elected. If this indicates anything, it means that the people are in favor of nominating candidates by the regular methods of open caucuses and conventions. There were good men on both sides, and the battle was stubbornly fought. A good deal of unnecessary bitterness has been stirred up among erstwhile friends and neighbors, and it would be better for the welfare of the city if this kind of politics was dropped forever. The JOURNAL much mistakes the temper of the people if there is not a general demand—at the next election—for party instead of personal politics.

The following interesting little item appeared in the Kittson county Enterprise of last week:

"Court adjourned on Wednesday from 8:30 a. m. till 2 o'clock p. m. in order to give H. Steenerson the opportunity of getting his breakfast. With a grand and petit jury drawing pay by the day, it made a very expensive breakfast for Kittson county tax payers to put up for. Evidently the courts of justice are becoming more and more a mockery."

Which little pleasantry will be liable to cause Editor Love some anxiety, even if it does not eventually deprive Kittson county of his society for a time as Mr. Steenerson has brought an action for criminal libel and the penalty for false and malicious reports of court proceedings is imprisonment for a time. The facts, as the JOURNAL learns them, are that Mr. Steenerson, who was retained in the Schneider case and others that the grand jury had under consideration, appeared in the court room about 20 minutes after eight ready for business. By law he was entitled to four days in which to prepare for defense, but in order to expedite the business of the court he told the Judge that he would be ready to proceed with the trial in the Schneider case the next morning. He then asked the Judge if there would be any more business for him right away saying that if there was not he would go and get his breakfast. The Judge said there would be no more business for Mr. Steenerson until the grand jury brought in their report in some other case in which he was interested so he went to breakfast. The Judge then dismissed the petit jurors until 2 o'clock and proceeded with a court case, the grand jury being all the time in session. When the article above appeared in the Enterprise, Mr. Steenerson read it in court and asked that Mr. Love should appear before the grand jury to explain it which request the Judge granted and gave the county attorney instructions accordingly. It seems that Mr. Steenerson so far from wasting the time of the taxpayers was doing all that he could to expedite matters even to appearing in court before he had got his breakfast, and it now seems that that breakfast is liable to cost Mr. Love more than any other taxpayer in Kittson county.

If an object lesson was needed to show the wisdom of conducting a campaign on the basis of political party lines the late city campaign has furnished that lesson in a marked degree. Never in the history of the city has a more bitter personal contest been waged, a contest that has set neighbor against neighbor, friend against friend and brother against brother. Never in the hottest political fight has there been more bitter accusations pro and con than in the past campaign and for what? Is there any sensible man in the city who for one moment believes that A. D. Stephens is a pirate and that Jerome W. Wheeler is worse? If this sort of thing continues what man, with an atom of self-respect will ever allow his name to come up for the office of mayor which is, in itself considered, a thankless task at best? We all know how difficult it was in the start to get any man to consent to the use of his name and we know what happened just as soon as these two men did consent. And then the bad practice of kicking and pounding the life out of a man who has been elected on a non-partisan ticket and served a term to the best of his ability is reprehensible but it is the legitimate result of a non-partisan basis. If the results of this campaign prove any one thing clearly it proves the wisdom of partisan nominations and patry rule. Let the nominations and elections be made on a party basis and hold the successful party responsible for the kind of an administration it furnishes and all of this personal animosity will be done away with and a cleaner campaign will result and this course will also tend to better government. We fully believe that a majority of our citizens are fully convinced that this is the best course to pursue and we are confident that this policy will be adopted sooner or later—and the sooner the better.

WHO SHALL PAY THOSE TAXES?

Minneapolis Tribune.—The effect of the exemption of 5,000,000 acres of unused railroad lands in northern Minnesota from taxation is, that those counties are compelled to levy nearly twice as high taxes as the agricultural counties of southern and central Minnesota where there are no tax exempt lands. The average rate of taxation in ten northern counties largely composed of tax exempt domain is as follows: Aitkin, 33.8 mills; Becker, 33.6; Clay, 29.8; Crow Wing, 30.3; Kanabec, 35; Marshall, 28.1; Mille Lacs, 27.3; Otter Tail, 27.9; Polk, 29.6; Wilkin, 29 mills—the average being over 30 mills. The average rate of taxation in ten south central agricultural counties, which have no tax exempt lands, is as follows: Carver, 13.7 mills; Dakota, 14.9; Dodge, 14.1; Filmore, 14.9; Houston, 15; Nicollet, 14, Olmstead, 14.1; Scott, 16.2; Sibley, 16.3; Steele, 16.5—the average being a fraction over 15 mills. The average rate in ten counties located within the limits of the 5,000,000 acre tax exempt domain is very nearly double the rate in the ten counties freed from such exemptions. In 25 northern and western counties the average rate is more than 10 mills in excess of the rate in 25 south central counties. And yet the former, in spite of the high rate, are barely able to support schools and local and county government of the simplest, poorest and cheapest kind, and are yearly sinking more deeply into bonded debt.

The taxes on the exempt domain would amount to two or three hundred thousand dollars. It is apparent that the counties must have these taxes or their equivalent, if they maintain schools and roads and local government. The senate has declared that the companies shall not pay the taxes on these lands. To raise the requisite two or three hundred thousand dollars from which the companies have been exempted, two plans are proposed. One is that the state shall pay the taxes to the counties; and the other is that the gross earnings tax on all the companies shall be increased. There are four favored companies who own exempt lands, and 18 other companies who pay gross earnings taxes, but have no exempt lands. The two propositions therefore amount to this: either that the people shall pay the taxes from which the four companies are exempted, or that the 18 companies shall help the four companies to pay their taxes. If the state pays the tax for the exempt companies, Hennepin county will bear 25 per cent. of the whole, or upwards of $50.000. If the 22 companies pay it in the shape of an increased gross earnings tax, the 18 companies which receive no exemptions will bear the major portion of the burden. Hennepin's six senators voted that the four companies shall not pay taxes on their speculative lands. It will be interesting to note by whom these solons decide the taxes shall be paid.

A WORTHY APPOINTMENT.

Gov. Shortridge, of North Dakota, has appointed Col. W. H. Topping, of Grand Forks, adjutant general. Col. Topping is a G. A. R. man and was commander of Col. Cobham Post of this city at one time. He is also a true blue republican, but the governor, who is a people's party man, did not consider politics in this case—caring more for the man than party. He made no mistake in this case.

THE drainage bill has passed the senate with such a large majority that its friends are very hopeful for a successful issue in the house. It was amended in the senate to take in Wilkin and Grant counties. The benefits that would be conferred by this bill are too obvious to need further comment here and we hope, as we confidently expect, that the bill will receive favorable consideration in the house. Everyone of our members there are in favor of it and there is no good reason why it should not pass with as great a majority as it had in the senate.

THE senate emphatically sat down upon the scheme to provide for annual sessions with a stipend of $1000 per session for each member. Senators Lommen, Hompe, Donnelly and other people's party senators favored the scheme, but the republican senators said no, and the taxpayers were saved another burden. The biennial sessions are expensive enough, but this scheme would have been a terror. The republicans believe in economy.

THE bill providing for a new capitol building is likely to pass but when it gets into the governor's room it is liable to meet a little veto. The bill has been railroaded through both branches and the voice of the people has had very little to do in the matter. We are very much mistaken if the governor does not refer the matter to the common people for their verdict.

SOME dissatisfaction is manifest because the county board declined to act under the new bill to furnish seed grain in certain cases. The reason the board gives for its action is that the law holds the county responsible for all losses incurred which under the previous act amounted to a considerable sum and is liable to under this one.

UNDER Bob Dunn's re-districting bill, Polk county would be entitled to one sentor and four representatives, but it is not thought probable that a re-destricting bill will pass at this session.

CARTER HARRISON was elected mayor of Chicago by a large majority. The council, however, is republican by a safe majority.

THE BILL making all country elevtors public warehouses has passed both branches of the legislature and now awaits the signature of the governor, which it will get.

FROM the present outlook the the prospects for much good to the people resulting from the present legislature are brilliant. This is a republican legislature.

The managers of the Chicago theatres intend to provide plenty of attractions for the hordes of visitors that will pour into the city for the next six months to view wonders of the earth at Jackson Park.

The unfortunate experiences of the Philadelphia and Paris managers during the terms of the World's Fairs in those cities seem to have had a stimulating rather than a deterrant effect on the men who guide the fortunes of Chicago's houses, and there is unshaken confidence that the approaching season will be phenomenal.

Every class of amusement, from the cheap and nasty exhibit of the dime museum to the dazzling splendor of the spectacle, will find its patrons in the cosmopolitan throng that is coming to the World's Fair city.

McVicker, the "dean" of the managerial corps, will divide the season between the "Black Crook" and the "Old Homestead." Dave Henderson has arranged to revive his burlesques from the "Arabian Nights" down to "Ali Baba."

Lillian Russell and troupe are to sing in light opera at Hayman & Davis' Columbia. Uncle Dick Hooley will stick faithfully to legitimate comedy and drama. There will be an abundance of farce comedy at the "Grand," and the manager of the Schiller has the latest "adaptations" by Mr. Frohman.

Abbey, Scheoffel & Grau, the renowned triumvirate of Grand Opera impressarios, are preparing to put a spectacle on the vast stage of the Auditorium that will attract and astonish theater-goers from one end of the country to the other. Only a few details are as yet known about the piece, but these are sufficient to stamp it as the most colossal, unique and magnificent work of the kind known to the modern stage.

Plans for its construction were laid a year and a half ago under the guidance of Imre Kiralfy, whose successful management of spectacular productions has gained him international fame.

It comprises a prologue and thirty tableaux, bears the title "America," and has for his subject the rise and progress of this country from the time of Columbus' landing to the present.

This historic theme will be illustrated by scenery, music, ballet and memetic action.

Dialogue will be used to some extent, but will be subordinate to the other features. The scenes, which are described as enchantingly beautiful, were painted in Paris by the corps of famous artists connected with the Grand Opera house.

Antonio Venanza, a celebrated Italian composer, wrote the entire musical score, and is at present in Chicago directing the preliminary rehearsals of this particular department.

The costumes, exquisite in design and texture, were made in London, Paris and New York, and cost a fortune alone; cost, in fact, does not seem to have been a consideration in the creation of this gigantic scheme. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars will have been the outlay before the curtain rises on the opening night, and heaven only knows what the expense will be thereafter. Seven hundred persons have already signed contracts to appear in the piece. The ballet, numbering two hundred, is to be a vision of loveliness—a ballet worthy the name—fresh from Vienna, Milan and Paris, where the delightful thing was born, and where it now exists in its prime. Luigia Cerale, of the Hof Theatre, Vienna, will be the premiere dancer. Others of no less celebrity, from the other side of the Atlantic, will assist her. The "Coryphees," who arrived with the chorus from Europe the other day, are a lot of beauties, representing nearly every nation in Europe, principally Italy and France. The principal dramatic and vocal parts will be assumed by Louise Beaudet, Lottie Gilman, Miss Russell, Miss Malcolm, Herr Barnemann and Signors Brighenti, Otavi, Biagirelli and Campana.

The first performance is announced for April 17th, and the season will continue for six months following that date.

Hood's Cures.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact—Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending April 2d, 1893.

Anderson, Julia J.
Haldon, Eva
Olmstad, Wm.
St. John, H. H.
Erickson, Ben
McKenzie Kimrith
Peterson, Larints
Wilmas, Philipp

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Curing an Insane Patient.

A patient entered the consulting room walking backward, under the delusion that his head had got a twist round and that his face was turned the wrong way Instead of laughing at him as I expected, the doctor entered into the case with the greatest gravity, tapping his patient's head all over, looking into his throat and ears and sympathizing with him. The patient was at once won over and placed the utmost confidence in the doctor's assurance that a complete cure would be effected in a few days, voluntarily exercising the greatest care in carrying out the medical directions, which consisted in elaborate nothings to keep the patient occupied.

A day or two afterward the doctor met him with feigned surprise and congratulated him. "On what?" asked the patient. "Judge for yourself," replied the doctor, handing him a mirror. The man surveyed his corrugated countenance intently for a few seconds, when with the dawn of conviction there stole a grin into his stern features. Thanking the doctor, he skipped out of the room in a frenzy of delight.—London Tit-Bits.

An Ingenious Reason.

The excuses which are resorted to by European tradesmen to make American tourists pay higher prices than any one else pays are often more curious than ingenious. An American who had a fine pair of boots made by a London cobbler was astonished at the price which was demanded.

"Three guineas for a pair of calf boots! It is preposterous," said the American.

"Indeed, sir," said the cobbler, "if you'd a-knowed the calf that was in that leather! It was a blooded hanimal, I assure you, sir, and bred on the hestate of the Duke of Bucking'am."

The customer paid the charge at once.—Youth's Companion.

AN AMBASSADOR.

THE FIRST APPOINTMENT OF THAT RANK MADE.

Ex-Secretary Bayard Will Represent This Country at the Court of St. James—Editor Lewis Baker Gets a Central American Mission—Other Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations:

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States: J. D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chili; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce D. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio, (now secretary of legation at Japan) to Japan.

To be consul of the United States: L. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ont.; Harrison B. Williams, of Missouri, to Vera Cruz.; M. Hendleton, of Maine, to Pictou; Theodore Stephen, of Illinois, to Annaberg; William T. Towns, of Virginia, to Rio de Janerio; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford; Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris.

John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant secretary of the interior, vice Cyrus Bussey, resigned.

Lawrence J. Maxwell, of Ohio, to be solicitor general, vice Charles H. Aldrich, resigned.

John I. Hall, of Georgia, to be assistant attorney general, vice H. Shields, resigned.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

Edmund Curtis, of New York, assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Genio M. Lambertson, resigned. Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, assistant secretary of the treasury, vice John H. Gear, resigned. James H. Eckels, of Illinois, comptroller of the currency. James F. Meline, of the District of Columbia, assistant treasurer of the United States. F. Strobe Farrow, of South Carolina, second auditor of the treasury. John B. Brawley, of Pennsylvania, auditor of the treasury of the postoffice department. James J. Willie, of Florida, deputy fifth auditor of the treasury. Henry W. Egnor, of New Jersey, collector of customs for the district of Newark, N. J. Dudley O. Watson, of Michigan, collector of customs of the district of Michigan.

Bayard Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Thomas F. Bayard, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Great Britain; George J. Denis of California, to be attorney of the United States for the Southern district of California.

Herding.

The undersigned will have about 800 acres pasture on sections 36, 1 and 26, town 150, range 45, at Gentilly. 70 acres of which stock return from to barnyard at night. Two flowing wells on pasture ground. Terms: cattle $1.25, sheep 25 cents and lambs 12½ cents for the season.

JOSEPH BACON.

At the residence of Joseph Laframboise, Gentilly, Minn. 51-53

Oak Lumber.

60,000 feet of solid oak plank from 8 to 18 feet, and inch boards.

For full information address

GORDON & ANDERSON.

(51-2) Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail Co., Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First publication April 6th, 1893.
Last publication May 18th, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly made and delivered by Pierre Lemieux and Philomine Lemieux, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1888, at 10.40 o'clock a. m., in book 34 of mortgages, on page 598, etc. Whereas default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest to-wit: $35.00 that became due June 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1890; $25.00 that became due December 22, 1890; $35 00 that became due June 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1892 and $35 00 that became due December 22, 1892, and whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Thirteen hundred forty-two and seventeen hundredths ($1342.17) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section thirteen (13) township one hundred fifty (150) range forty-five (45) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public aution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'cock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law,

Dated March 30th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. H. HOUGHTON,
Attorney For Mortgagee.

[51-5] N. G. 136.

Women Will Vote

as usual at the next school election—but for many candidates. They give a unanimous vote—every day in the week—in favor of

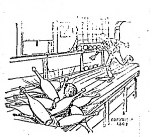
KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

because they know it has no equal as a labor and temper saver on wash-day. The "White Russian" is a great soap to use in hard or alkali water. Does not roughen or injure the hands—is perfectly safe to use on the finest fabrics.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap, Makes the Skin Soft and Smooth.

You will Make a Strike



If You Buy YOUR CLOTHING of Us!

You need them; we don't. They were bought for you!

Our peculiarity is three sights

CLEAR SIGHT,
LONG SIGHT
and FORESIGHT.

We don't have to wait until the first of the month before knowing what you will want at that time.

WE ARE
ALWAYS
PREPARED

to supply your wants beforehand at moderate prices, and are never caught napping.

The stock is full of what you want and you want to see it immediately, or you may not see something that'll cost you money to to miss. Don't by any means miss this striking opportunity that we are now offering.

GREAT BARGAINS
ALL OVER
THE HOUSE.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, March 27th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ranold D. Camson deceased:

Letters testimentiary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Donald McKinnon of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate court office in the City of Crookston on Monday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 27th day of March, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[50-52]

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, April 3, 1893.

Mrs. N. Platt went up to Warren Tuesday to visit her son.

Nels Freeburgh and family took the train Tuesday for Northfield, where they will visit with Mr. Freeburgh's parents.

B. S. Chapin was down from Warren Monday.

The manager of the Killarney farm shipped a carload of grain to Argyle Wednesday. It will be used for seed on some ground they are interested in there.

Mrs. M. M. Davis, who has spent most of the winter with her daughter Mrs. Duntley, returned home Wednesday.

Charlie Bush started for Drayton, N. D., Wednesday where he will make his future home.

J. Erchinger has rented the northwest one quarter of section, thirty-two, Euclid township.

Quite a number of the young folks gathered at the home of C. Teal, Sr., and took full possession until the wee hours of the morn, Wednesday evening. From all reports there was a grand good time.

Louie Hancock who has been attending the business college at Crookston, returned home Thursday.

Mrs. Snelling, of Angus, came in to attend to some business Friday.

E. B. Ballou has rented the Kirsch house on the east side of the town and will take immediate possession.

Pat Kelly left Wednesday for Tacoma, Washington.

Charlie Parson took the train Thursday for Minneapolis.

The Misses Anna and Ida Hancock came home Saturday to spend vacation.

Miss Minnie Crookshanks came home Saturday.

Mrs T. E. Biever went up to Argyle, Saturday to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tiedt.

Trade seems to be picking up as all hands at Taylor & Co.'s, are kept on the go these days. They are doing a large business.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Misner has been thoroughly fumigated throughout, and now they feel perfectly safe in having their friends call on them.

Fred Goosen is breaking their large black stallion to the harness; they expect to show him what fun there is in drawing a plow this spring.

D. F. McLaughlin, superintendent of the M. and N. Elevator company for this division, spent part of Saturday with us.

Peter Stuhr has gone into farming in earnest. He has rented about a thousand acres from his father this year and if push and good management will secure success, Pete's future is assured. There is only one thing lacking in Pete's equipment and that is the other or better half. But all things come to those who persevere.

For Sale.

Eight choice young cows, two-thirds Jersey and one-third Holstein, from three to five years old; will be new milch cows in April. Will sell for cash or bankable paper due November 1st. Address.

E. LANCTOT,
[49-52] Crookston, Minn.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. Room 46, Reckitt Block. [39-tf]

For Sale.

One pair of good farm mares and two or three extra good, new milch cows. For further particulars address.

F. BIVINS & SON,
[49-2] Crookston, Minn.

Sells for Cash.

Charles Vine has adopted the cash system at his meat markets and also adopted cash prices. He sells the choicest cuts at lowest rates—and sells for cash only. Markets on Broadway and Second street. [48-tf]

Womans' Board of Missions.

Nothern Pacific railroad makes reduced rates to Owatonna for the annual meeting of the Womans' Board of Missions of the interior to be held at Owatonna, Minn., April 12th and 14th, 1893, we will make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan to St. Paul and return subject to usual attendance.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

Swedish Lutheran Jubilee.

Northern Pacific make reduced rates to Minneapolis, for the Swedish Lutheran Jubilee Festival, to be held at Minneapolis, May 22nd and 23rd, we make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan, provided there are one hundred or more in attendance, who have paid full fare on the going trip.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

ANN ARBOR CASES.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS RENDERED AT TOLEDO.

Engineer Lennon Found Guilty of Contempt of Court for Refusing to Handle Ann Arbor Cars — The Brotherhood of Engineers Held to Be a Conspiracy.

TOLEDO, O., April 3.—Judge Ricks, in the United States circuit court, rendered his decision in the case of the Lake Shore engineers, who, obeying the laws of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, refused to handle Ann Arbor freight, as there was a strike on that road. The court held that Engineer James Lennon, inasmuch as he has been twice ordered to move the cars by the officials of the company, and did not do so until ordered to do so by the Brotherhood officers, after the boycott was raised, was guilty of contempt of court. The seven other men were discharged.

Must Complete His Run.

The decision is in line with the informal talk he gave these men on the afternoon of their arrest, but which was misconstrued widely into a declaration that a man can be compelled, to work though he desires to quit his employers' service. The decision, briefly, is that a man may quit work when he shall choose, if he quits in good faith, but an engineer out on a run must complete his run before quitting.

Judge Ricks read Judge Taft's decision in the Ann Arbor injunction case, in which Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is made a party. He decided that the whole Brotherhood was a conspiracy against the laws of the country and that inasmuch as Arthur gave the orders that precipitated the boycott, an order for a temporary injunction against Arthur as prayed for was allowed.

Will Have No Effect.

TERRE HAUTE, April 4.—Grand Master Frank P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, states that the decisions rendered by Judges Ricks and Taft in the cases of the engineers at Toledo is time wasted so far as affecting a strike or boycott and Judge Ricks' decision that the men had a right to resign will be carried out to the letter, and the courts will not get a chance to summon employes for contempt.

ROILROAD WAR.

Iowa Farmers and Employes of the Milwaudee Fight.

WEST UNION, Ia., April 4.—A terrific battle took place at Jackson junction, 20 miles from here, between employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road and mechanics and farmers. Miles McGovern and Peter Meyers determined to build a warehouse in spite of orders from the railroad company to the contrary. The company sent 75 men there to lay rails on the building spot to prevent building operations. McGovern and Meyers and a band of farmers resisted, and a bloody battle took place, resulting in seven or eight men being terribly injured, one of whom will die. The men became wild and fought with crowbars, hammers, stones and clubs. The company did not want to make a shipping point of the junction. The raiload company is now in possession of the field.

FIVE HUNDRED KILLED.

Terrific Slaughter in a Battle in Rio Grande do Sul.

RIO JANEIRO. April 3.—Details have reached here of the battle fought on March 27, at Allegrette, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, between the state gavernment troops and the revolutionists. According to the report that reached this city the slaughter of the state troops was frightful, while the loss of the revolutionists was heavy. It is said that there were 1,500 combatants engaged on both sides and that of this number 500 were killed and very large numbers wounded. The state troops were driven back, and the revolutionists have now undisputed sway at Allegrette, which place is used as the base of operations against the government. It is stated that the state troops will be reinforced and another attempt made to drive the insurgents from their position. The national government has as yet taken no active steps to support the state government.

WILL BE OPENED.

Cherokees Ratify the Treaty With Uncle Sam.

TALLEQUAH, I. T., April 4.—Chief Harris has signed the bill for the ratification of the amended Cherokee strip treaty. This was the last step necessary to open the strip for settlement.

Pearce Gets Seven Years.

ST. PAUL, April 3.—Judge Kelly of the district court has announced his decision in the matter of the application for a new trial in the case of Thomas J. Pearce, convicted of manslaughter for causing the death of Mrs. Helen M. Clayton. The motion for a new trial is denied and Dr. Pearce sentenced to seven years in the Stillwater penitentiary. Dr. Pearce made a long speech in his own defense.

Authorized to Call Troops.

CHICAGO, April 4.—General Miles has wired Colonel Townsend at Fort Leavenworth to proceed at once to the seat of trouble among the Choctaw Indians in the Indian Territory. Colonel Townsend has gone alone and is authorized to call troops to his aid by wire should in his judgment their be any necessity for their presence.

Electrocuted at Sing Sing.

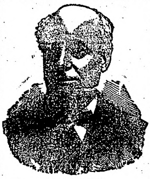
SING SING, N. Y., April 4.—James W. Hamilton, the colored ex-preacher, and convicted wife murderer, died in the electric chair at 11:12 a. m.

MAJOR NEWSON DEAD.

Minnesota's Pioneer Journalist Dies at Malaga, Spain.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 1.—Thomas M. Newson of this city, consul of the United States at Malaga, Spain, died at Malaga Friday afternoon of smallpox.

The first news was received in this city about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and before an hour had gone by it was repeated in the hotels, on the streets and placarded on many bulletin boards. There was scarcely any intimation of his illness, and with the exception of a private cablegram sent to friends Thursday that the major was down with the smallpox, no one was aware of it.



MAJOR NEWSON.

Major Newson, as he was familiarly called by every one in St. Paul, was one of the pioneer journalists of Minnesota, having come to the state in 1853. In 1854 he started the St. Paul Times, which he edited with ability for seven years.

In November, 1862, Mr. Newson was appointed commissary of substances in the United States army by President Lincoln, with the rank of captain, and was afterwards appointed commissary inspector of the district under General Thomas. He was breveted major for meritorious conduct by President Andrew Johnson in 1865.

He was appointed consul to Malaga nearly three years ago, and calculated to return home some time this summer. He leaves a wife, one son and four daughters, two of whom are teachers in the St. Paul high school.

HOTEL HOLOCAUST.

Six Persons Cremated, and Over a Score Injured.

PITTSBURG, April 1.—A special to The Leader from Bradford, Pa., says:

Fire at 4:30 a. m. destroyed the Higgins hotel, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg depot, the Higgins cigar factory and the grocery store and building of J. Leroy. At least six persons were burned to death, and the list of the injured numbers between 20 and 30. The bodies of six persons have already been taken from the ruins and are burned beyond recognition.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from a gas stove.

DISASTROUS MINE EXPLOSION.

Ten Corpses Taken From a Pennsylvania Shaft.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 3.—A miner's lamp caused an explosion in the Neilson shaft at 7 o'clock a. m. Many miners escaped, but 12 or 15 are still in the mine, with poor prospects of escape.

Ten Dead Recovered.

Ten dead men have been recovered from Neilson shaft. It is not known whether there are any more in the mine, which is burning fiercely, with momentary danger of an explosion. Despite this a force of men and officials are bravely battling the flames and the gas. The dead are all found in the Red Ash vein, to which place the smoke found its way from the vein, 200 feet below. One thousand men are thrown out of employment.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODED.

Four Trainmen Horribly Mangled at Red Oak, Ia.

RED OAK, Ia., April 4.—At 5:20 p. m. engine No. 20 of the Choctaw Coal and Railway company hauling an east bound way freight exploded as it was leaving the boundaries of this town, causing the death of L. P. Durnell, engineer; F. Fredericks, fireman; G. W. Martin, brakeman; Henry Landers, night hostler. The trainmen and passengers who occupied the caboose escaped with a few scratches caused by the sudden stoppage of the train.

FOUR WERE DROWNED.

A New Orleans Pleasure Party Capsized in Lake Ponchartrain.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—On Lake Ponchartrain a party of pleasure seekers went out for a day's sport in a fishing craft and four of them were drowned. The dead are: Agnes Flynn, Mary Flynn, Effie Kelly, Mrs. Thomas Kelly.

A HUNDRED DEAD.

Terrible Result of the Collapse of a Church at Gudria.

VIENNA, April 4.—A dispatch from Sofia states that a Russian church at Gudria, collapsed during a terrible storm and that more than 100 worshippers were killed.

Three Men Fatally Scalded.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 4.—The boiler of a shifting engine exploded near this place on the Baltimore and Ohio railway. Three brakemen were fatally scalded and otherwise injured.

Pleasure Seekers Drowned.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—Four persons lost their lives by the capsizing of a sail boat in which a large party was on a pleasure excursion. Twelve were rescued.

Bragg for Brazil.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—General Bragg of Wisconsin will probably be named for minister to Brazil.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

Free Trip to Chicago.

Separate W-O-R-L-D-S F-A-I-R and use the letters to spell as many words as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but not use the same letter in making any one word more than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said SEVENTY-FIVE small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." Example:—Wad, waif, soar, idol, etc. If you are good at word-making you can secure a FREE trip to the World's Fair and return, as the Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including R. R. fare, hotel bills, admissions to the Columbian Exposition, and $50.00 in cash for incidental express, to the first person able to make SEVENTY words from the letters contained in "World Fair," as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return with $25.00 for incidental expenses, to the first person sending SIXTY words as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return (without cash for incidental expenses) to the first person sending FIFTY-FIVE words.

To the first person sending FIFTY words will be given $50.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair, to each of the first FIVE persons sending THIRTY-FIVE words will be given $10.00 in cash, and to each of the first ten sending THIRTY words will be given $5.00 in cash.

Only one prize will be awarded to the same person. Write your name on list of words (numbered) and enclose the same post-paid with fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps for a large package of our Choice English Cottage Garden Flower Seeds.

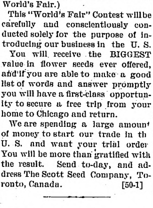
This combination includes the latest and most popular English flowers of endless varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair.)

This "World's Fair" Contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of introducing our business in the U. S.

You will receive the BIGGEST value in flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip from your home to Chicago and return.

We are spending a large amount of money to start our trade in th U. S. and want your trial order You will be more than gratified with the result. Send to-day, and address The Scott Seed Company, Toronto, Canada. [50-1]

$3 Worth of Hood's
Cured When Others Failed
Salt Rheum or Psoriasis—Severe Case



Mr. N. J. McCoun
Kingsley, Iowa.

"In 1879 I had an eruption appear on my left leg and arm. Sometimes it would ulcerate and on account of it I was unable to work a great deal of the time. I had seven doctors examine and treat me without success. Some called it psorasis, some eczema, some salt rheum and one knowing one called it prairie itch. All the doctors in the county had a trial but none did me a particle of good. I spent all my spare money trying to get relief. Finally I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After using one and a half bottles I saw the benefit. I have now used the third bottle and am **completely cured.**

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
CURES

I received more benefit from three dollars' worth of Hood's Sarsaparilla than from the hundreds of dollars paid for advice and other medicine. Any one suffering from skin trouble will surely get relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla." N. J. McCoun, Kingsley, Iowa.

We Know This to Be True

"We know Mr. N. J. McCoun; saw his leg and arm before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and know he was terribly afflicted; now he is cured."

"E. H. BANKS, Druggist, "D. A. OLTMANN,
"J. P. GASPAR, "R. B. ELLIS.
"C. C. BARKER, Kingsley, Iowa.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

THE CROOKSTON

GROCERY CO.

W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.

Will be Open for Business Soon.

LOOK OUT FOR
BARGAINS IN——

GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

AT THE OLD STAND
——OF BARNES & SLOCUM

On Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

THIS SPACE
BELONGS TO

L. I. BENOIT,

—THE—

Cheap Cash Grocer

Who will use it to keep Journal readers posted on the BARGAINS HE OFFERS.

Don't take our word, but call and see

L. I. BENOIT,

At the New Store on Broadway, - - Crookston, Minn.

SPRING SCHOOL TERMS.

We publish below a list of the schools which will be commenced throughout the county in April and May; also the length of the term, with the name of the Clerk of the Board and number of district. Thus any cher wishing a position can make application to the boards direct:

	Clerk.	Post Office.	Term Begins.	Length of Term.
4	Asselstine, A. C.	Fisher	April 15.	3 months.
5	Dale, Halvor G.	Neilsville.	April 15.	3½ months.
10	Onstad, O. P.	Melvin	May 1	4 months.
13	Erwin, Thomas	Fisher	April 10.	4 months.
16	Vraa, J G	Neilsville	April 15.	3 months.
18	Christianson, H B	Crookston	April 1	3 months.
21	Thompson, Andrew	Fellsville	April 1	3 months.
23	Iverson, Blanchard,	Neilsville	April 15.	3 months.
26	Eastman, W G	Crookston	April 15.	3 months.
27	Ducharme, Moses	Red Lake Falls	April 1	3 months.
29	Bivins, E M	Crookston	May 1	2½ months.
30	Horn, H G	Euclid	April 1	4 months.
31	Rupert, Wm L	East Grand Forks	May 1	3 months.
32	Perreault, Jos	Red Lake Falls	April 5	4 months.
33	Thorson, Peter	Neby	April 10	2 months.
34	Knappen, W F	Northland	April 15.	3½ mohs.
42	Duffy, E M	East Grand Forks	April 15	5 months.
43	Kilberg, Peter	Wylie	May 20.	3 months.
44	Nelson, A	Fertile	April 15.	2 months.
49	Demarais, J B	Red Lake Falls	April 15.	2 months.
52	Tullar, A C	Warren	April 1	3 Months.
53	McMillan, D.	Edna	May 1	3 months.
54	Aubol, Ed A	St Hilaire	April 1	3 months.
55	Danielson, W O	Crookston	April 15	4 months.
56	Hixson, A N	Crookston	April 15.	3 months.
58	Weber, A Jr	Crookston	April 15.	3 months.
59	Teal	Euclid	May 5.	2½ months.
60	Tripp, G H	Mentor	April 15.	3 months.
61	Swift, G M	Mentor	May 1	2 months.
66	Goodale, C B	Fertile	April 10	3 months.
68	Bartholemew, E M	Crookston	April 15.	3 months.
71	Lemen, W	Angus	April 3.	3 months.
73	Wassen, Andwew A	St. Hilaire	April 15.	3 months.
74	Samson, Thos	Crookston	April 15	3 months.
75	Marin, W A	Melvin	April 1	3½ months.
76	Gibeau, Samuel	Lambert	May 1	3 months.
77	Tenney, J G	Crookston	April 1	3½ months.
78	Dangerfield, G E	Grand Forks	April 1	4 months.
80	Queenell, Stephen	Dugdale	April 1	3½ months.
81	Perreault, Louis	Terrebonne	April 1	4 months.
82	Bergland T O	Crookston	April 1	4 months.
84	Stewart, T D	Mallory	April 1	4 months.
85	Sprout, Wm C	East Grand Forks	April 1.	4 months.
88	Wedehill,	Fertile	April 15.	5 months.
89	Long, W R	Tilden	April 1	6 months.
92	Ose, T D	Wig	April 12	3 months.
93	O'Brien, Ed	Mallory	April 15.	3 months.
96	Benson, Nils	Crookston	April 15.	3 months.
98	Appel, Wm.	Buffington	April 15.	4 months.
99	Hanson, Eric	Wylie	May 15	2 months.
100	Oleson, Peter	Rindal	April 3	3 months.
103	Lemay, Patrice	Lambert	May 1	2 months.
104	Gullikson, C J	Edna	April 15	2 months.
105	Fortier Remi	Gentilly	May 1	5 months.
110	Davis, F L	Crookston	April 1	3 months.
111	Hershberger, R M	Fosston	April 1	3½ months.
113	Hall, Jacob	Maple Bay	May 1	2 months.
115	Anderson, Peter	Emard	April 1	2 months.
117	Skinner, Wm	Fisher	April 1	3½ months.
108	Cernousek, F J	Tabor	April 1	3 months.
124	Shirrick, Frank	Wylie	April 1	4 months.
125	Anderson, John	St. Hilaire	April 1	3 months.
129	Gilmour, James	Mallory	April 1	4 months.
131	Luther, J E	Lindsay	April 15	3 months.
133	Erickson, A A	St. Hilaie	May 10	2 months.
135	Finke, John L	Thief River Falls	May 10	2½ months.
136	Kruger, Chas	Buffington	May 10	2½ months.
138	Brunn, Iver F	Fosston	May 1	2 months.
139	King, John S	McIntosh	May 1	3 months.
140	Regimbal, Fabien	Gentilly	May 1	3 months.
143	Richardson, C S	Warren	May 1	5 months.
145	Bergdahl, O H	Poston	May 1	2½ months.
146	Albue, Erik	Tweet	May 1	2½ months.
147	Christianson, C	St. Hilaire	May 1	3 months.
148	Hansel, C C	Crookston	May 1	3 months.
151	Brohmen, Joseph	Lombert	May 1	3 months.
152	Huot, Louis	Huot	May 1	2 months.
153	Anderson, Martin	Erskine	May 1	2½ months.
156	Anderson, James M	Hansville	May 1	3 months.
161	Ness, C	Erskine	May 1	2 months.
162	Grundesen, Halvor	Fisher	May 15	3 months.
163	Distad, John S	Fisher	May 15	3 months.
164	McCarty, C	Erskine	May 1	3 months.
165	Lof, Lars J	Lindsay	May 1	3 months.
166	Amundson, L A	Lindsay	April 1	2 months.
171	Gilbertson, Henry T	Erskine	April 3	2½ months.
172	Hilgeson, H H	[illegible]	April 1	2½ months.
174	Hopkins, James	Crookston	May 1	3 months.
179	Swanson, Swan	McIntosh	May 1	3 months.
181	Lakness, Ole K	Mentor	May 1	2 months.
184	Anderson Martin	Rindal	May 1	3 months.
191	Honkom, Hans	Fosston	April 3	3 months.
192	Amundson, B B	Fosston	May 15	3 months.
194	[illegible]	St. Hilaire	May 15	[illegible]
195	Skin, Neri A	Olga	May 1	[illegible]
196	Juvrud, John E	Fosston	May 1	2 months.
197	Eggen, E	East Grand Forks	May 1	3 months.
199	Thorkildson, Thorvald	Lindsay	April 20	3 months.
200	Rose, Robert A	Fisher	May 1	3 months.
201	Waafe, Knut	Fosston	April 3	2½ months.
202	Hince, Peter	Lambert	May 1	3 months.
203	Mortvgen, Eric O	Neby	May 1	3 months.
205	Slavig, Ole O	Snake	May 1	2 months.
209	Lindberg, B O	[illegible]	May 1	2 months.
211	Stromstad, John	Edna	May 15	3 months.

Margaret Medbury's Managers

By Mrs. H. A. STANLEY.

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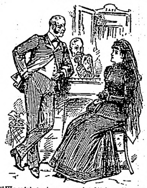
CHAPTER I.



"We wish to have a quiet little talk with you, Miss Margaret."

It was four o'clock Saturday afternoon. Jack turned from the elevator, down which he had just sent the forms of the last edition, and gave a sigh of relief as the regular beat of the stereotyper's brush arose from below. A few of the compositors yet lingered at their cases "throwing in" such type as could be got, but the majority had gone home to supper, preferring to return later when the forms were released from the steaming table and type was more plentiful. Quoins, sidesticks, mallets, planers and other utensils lay about on the imposing stones and tables, and with a wave of his hand toward them and a word of instruction to his youthful assistant, Hazeley stepped to his desk and began measuring up "dupes."

Despite the ink stains on his brawny arms and his beard of three days' growth, he was as handsome a specimen of young manhood as one often sees, and so Margaret Medbury thought as she at that moment opened the door from the stairway into the hall, at the end of the room where Jack was. Her modest "How do you do, Mr. Hazeley?" brought the blood to Jack's face and set his heart pounding, but he mustered courage to reply politely, and as at this instant the business manager and managing editor appeared at the head of the stair and bowed her across the hall into the late Mr. Medbury's room no further chance for conversation was given.

As Margaret entered this room, into which since childhood she had so often joyously bounded, her heart was heavy. It seemed as if she was entirely alone in a great, unfeeling world—a world her kind, indulgent father had made very happy for her. Her mother's death three years before had been a hard blow, but it was as nothing in comparison with her present bereavement. The utter loneliness had not come before, but now it was upon her with oppressive weight. The honest sympathetic face of her childhood friend and schoolmate—Jack Hazeley—had seemed most welcome a moment before, but the difference in their respective stations forbade his offering sympathy unless she made the first advances, and her woman's modesty forbade that.

All this and much more passed through the young woman's mind as she entered the editorial apartments. The polite invitations of the Messrs. Blite to be seated seemed hollow and grated harshly on her ears. Something told her the unusual cordiality of the brothers was assumed, and she was alarmed to find herself wishing she had the same confidence in these two polished gentlemen now in her company that she had always involuntarily felt for Hazeley—reticent and bashful as he might appear in her presence. Sturdy, blunt, sometimes almost surly, there was always an undercurrent of kindness that told her and all who came in contact with him, that while he was not a politic or polished man, he was still one who thoroughly understood himself—a man of uncommon moral and physical courage, and one of such broad mind and kind heart as to win the respect of all honest people.

Why she distrusted the brothers she did not know. Surely she must needs trust them, for now that her father was gone she must depend on them as the respective heads of the editorial and business departments of this property left to her. However, as Charles, the elder, removed his hat and cleared his throat preparatory to opening conversation, the other brother meanwhile carefully closing the door after them, it seemed as if that old saw—

> "'Will you walk into my parlor?'
> Said the spider to the fly,

was a most appropriate beginning.

"We wish to have a quiet little talk with you, Miss Margaret," said Blite, senior, as he sat stiffly down on the edge of his chair, "and for that purpose invited you into this little sanctum of mine." Margaret noticed the inflection on the word "mine," and repressed anger made her eyes glow a trifle. It seemed to her as if this man had shown undue haste in removing his desk, books, etc., into her father's room so soon after the funeral, and that, too, without consulting her, the present sole owner of The Herald plant. However, she could hardly find practical reason for resentment, and almost immediately controlled herself and looked expectant, as if anxious for the procedure of Blite's "quiet talk."

"You see," began the managing editor again, "Mr. Arthur here, my brother, and I have for some time had an interest—a financial interest, I may say—in this plant, and while it is not such an interest as in any sense renders us proprietors, it is such as will probably necessitate the office giving us stock. That, however, is all we ask. We do not want our money. We have never said anything to any one outside about this matter, and there is no need now of saying anything about it. Your father in his will named me as executor and administrator, and I now proceed in this quiet manner to inform you, the sole heir, of the only claim I know of against the estate, real or personal—namely, $12,000 held by myself in the shape of three notes of $4,000 each, given me by your father for money lent."

Surprise, mixed with indignation, betrayed itself in Margaret's voice. "Indeed! Why, if this be true, did not my father tell me of it? If you hold such paper, why did he say to me over and over again, 'My daughter, I leave you a fine property, free and clear from debt of any kind.' You will remember that after the first stroke he rallied, and we all thought he would recover, but he looked for the second stroke that finally came, and while able to converse with me he told me again and again what I have just told you; also of his trust in you two gentlemen, and while he was aware that I would probably not be able for years, if ever, to control and run such a property as this, there was little danger of disaster with two such men in control. Why, gentlemen, I can hardly believe what you say."

"We do not ask you to take our word for it, Miss Medbury," was the quick reply. "You shall see the notes, and when you do you will admit that not only the body of each but the signature are in your father's hand. Did he not suppose you knew of these notes?"

"No, certainly not. Had he supposed I knew of them would he again and again have used the words free and clear? Do you think a father on his dying bed would for any reason whatever thus deceive his daughter? Is it reasonable to so suppose? No, gentlemen. There is a mistake here somewhere."

A meaning glance here passed between the brothers, and as Margaret suddenly raised her eyes to their faces she saw it, and her suspicions were aroused. "Let me see these notes? Where are they?" she asked.

At a nod from his brother the business manager arose, descended to the lower office and soon returned with an envelope. As he went out he did not see Hazeley, who had stood at his desk near the partition the past fifteen minutes in a listening attitude. When he returned Jack was apparently very busy measuring dupes, but had Mr. Blite looked closely he would have seen that the string of slug fourteen was crushed together in the foreman's hard hand, and that an ugly light gleamed in his eyes. As the door closed on Blite, Jack resumed his listening attitude again. "I don't fancy eavesdropping," he muttered; "but all's fair in war with rascals like these. The Blites have twelve thousand dollars indeed! They never had twelve hundred dollars ahead, and never will unless they steal it."

Margaret surveyed the notes spread out before her in a dazed way, for an instant turning pale and breathing very hard. Not only was the signature of each that of her father, but the body of the note was in his hand. She would have sworn to it, and notwithstanding her suspicions of a moment before would have accepted the prima facie evidence here displayed without further remonstrance but for one little sign. As she again suddenly raised her eyes a small mirror hanging in the partition just before her came within range of her vision. In it she could see the faces of the brothers, who stood just behind her, and whereas these faces had hitherto worn an expression of solicitation—if not commiseration—each now wore a sardonic grin, while the beady little right eye of the business manager was at that instant veiled by its lid in something very like a wink. Her anger was at this instant beyond control, and all her former suspicions were magnified. Her eyes fairly blazed with wrath, and Jack had now no trouble in distinguishing her words.

"Charles and Arthur Blite, you have concocted a scheme to rob me, the only daughter of your patron and friend. While I cannot in truth brand these notes as forgeries, I say to you now and shall always believe there is something wrong about them. Why in the name of heaven did you not make them larger, so as to cripple this concern or gain control of its stock? You could then have rendered me and it subservient to you. As it is, I may be robbed, but only this once by you. I hold control as yet, and I will show you that I am my father's daughter. I can raise money by mortgage, and with the help of trusted men about me, for there are those here I can trust, even if I cannot believe the heads of this concern, I can and will pay off these claims of yours."

"But what is the use?" interposed Charles, his voice as soothing as a father's, his face expressing all conceivable concern. "Pay us our claim in stock. We can run this business for you as we have for your father heretofore. The books will be open at all times for your inspection, and we being interested"——

"Would own the entire plant in five years. Where did you ever get this twelve thousand dollars that you claim to have lent my father? What did he do with it when he borrowed it? He did not owe a dollar in the world five years ago, when this building was completed, for he told poor mother and me so the day the plant was moved in."

"Very true, very true, my dear madam, and he owed nothing up to the time he borrowed this money. At that time he put in a large quantity of new material, a news press among the rest, and we are quite sure he used this money for that. How was that, Brother Arthur?" and the bland editor bent his inquiring gaze on the business manager.

"That was it exactly, and if we had the books covering that period I could show Miss Margaret the entries proving it. As it is, I am sorry to say they are destroyed," and here another telegraphic signal passed between the cunning eyes of each. "It was just after we came in here," resumed Arthur, "and as I had the money and knew Mr. Medbury was good financially for sixty thousand dollars I lent it on notes, not asking even a chattel mortgage."

"If my father wrote and signed those notes he certainly did not know what he was about. I know there must be something wrong about them, for the profits of the business always have and always should have paid for all machinery needed. How you have managed to secure them I do not know, but if they are legal claims, which they appear to be, I must see them paid. I see they are payable October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, January first and April first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine. They will be paid when due—when due, I say—but not one dollar of stock in this concern do you get. Furthermore, as economy is in order, I must dispense with your valuable services. You will please give up your keys and vacate your quarters here as soon as possible. I am thankful this is Saturday afternoon, as it gives me Sunday to turn about."

"But, Miss Medbury, consider!"

"I have considered," was the quick reply, "and I want you to go, and that at once."

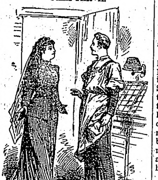
Gathering up their alleged notes the brothers stood looking at each other blankly, but as Margaret stepped to the door and opened it both took the hint and started out.

"This is the eighth day of September. I shall be prepared to pay the first note when due," said she as the two started to go down the stairs.

Mr. Charles turned about at the landing and began again in his suave way: "My dear young madam, we did not expect such an outburst as this. It is hard enough to accommodate a parent by lending him money and then to be turned upon by the offspring of that friend. Were it not that my duties as executor compel me"——

"Your duties as executor will not be required of you. You will leave matters just as they are—selling off nothing, handling nothing. I have seen the will, and it is entirely optional with me, the sole heir, to sell or keep and run this business. Rather than trust you or your brother I will keep it and run it as best I can. Like your editorial services, your services as executor I can and will dispense with." Here, slamming the door in his face, the excited girl ran across the hall, and sinking into her father's chair found relief in a flow of tears. She had kept up, she knew not how, until now, but here her woman's nature asserted itself.

CHAPTER II.



"Oh, Jack! I am in trouble."

Margaret had wept for some time when her will finally came back, and with a determined wiping of eyes, but with quivering lips, she arose and arranged her hair, and picking up her gloves prepared to go. She was undecided as to whether she should go down stairs and notify Mr. Simmons, the bookkeeper, of the discharge of the Blites, but after debating the matter a moment or two decided to go home, think matters over and come fresh to the work Monday morning. She threw open the door to go, but started back, for there on the threshold, immovable as a sphinx, stood Jack. His apron was wound about his big bare arms, his face was as solemn as a martyr's, and he looked so utterly lugubrious that Margaret could hardly refrain from laughing even in her present trouble. His face looked the pity he evidently felt, and in her impulsive way the girl appreciated and expressed that appreciation. Extending both her hands she exclaimed: "Oh, Jack! I am in trouble—serious trouble, too, I fear—and I need friends. We used to be friends. Aren't we yet?"

Jack made no reply, but in an awkward way grasped both her hands in his, and looking straight down into the tearful eyes stood as immovable as before. Finally his eyes twinkled, and dropping her hands he said, "I beg your pardon, Miss Medbury. I forgot myself. It seemed again as if you were the little Maggie I used to tease at school. Well! Well! Little one, you've a big job on hand."

"What do you mean, Jack—Mr. Hazeley, I mean? Do you know all, or do you refer to my difficulty in making you my friend?"

"I knew all, Miss Medbury. I could not well help hearing all, and you do need friends. You have acted very hastily, however, in discharging these two men. Who can fill their places?"

"That is true," said Margaret, with a laugh that had a sound of hysterics in it, "but what was I to do? I see now that I am not a diplomat. Oh, what shall I do?"

"Keep cool, little woman. That's the first thing to do. Your father was as nonchalant in times of the greatest excitement as any ordinary man would be on his way to dinner. If you propose running this paper you must get the mastery of your nerves first of all. Do you know anything of the business?"

"About as much as I do of anything else I never took an interest in," was the despairing reply. "Dear me! I fear I was hasty with those two men, but their attempt to swindle was so apparent that I lost all control of myself. You see I was looking at their faces. You only heard their voices. I should have dissembled, and if I had it to do over again would give them a soft answer and seek advice. As it is, the fight is opened, and we must go through with it to the end. What that end will be God only knows."

"Yes, God does know," said Jack, "and according to my mother's doctrine he'll see you through. I'm going to stand by the new management anyway, and whichever way I go the union goes. There's God and the union on your side anyway, and even a woman ought to run a paper with such backing as that. You mustn't look back and mourn over any mistakes you may have made, but look ahead. What shall you do in the future? That is the question. You asked me if I knew all. Yes, I do—or nearly all. What I don't know I've suspected for some time. The Messrs. Charles and Arthur Blite want this property. Just how they are going to get it I don't know, but suppose they've got the plan of campaign all ready for press. What we're to do is to pi their form. I'm not prepared to give advice just at this instant, but with your permission I'll see you later. I'd like to do something for you, and if we can have an understanding I may be able to run things inside the building more to your advantage. It won't do, however, for us to be seen talking here, and with your permission I'll now call a cab for you and call at your—your home for a later talk."

"Certainly, Mr. Hazeley. You are very kind and are the very person I want advice from. Come as early as possible this evening, and we'll have a long talk."

Jack sent the office boy out for a cab and went over to the sink to wash the ink from his hands and arms. Just as Miss Medbery went down the front way Mr. Arthur Blite came up the back stairway and out through the composing room. As he neared the sink he stopped short, as if there was something he wished to say, but remaining silent went on again, when Jack, who was as cool as ever and perfectly natural, remarked, "By the way, Mr. Blite, will you be here Monday?"

Blite's eyes glittered, and he turned sharply, looking suspiciously at the unconcerned foreman, who, as he wiped first one finger and then another on the grimy towel, selecting the cleanest spot with great care and deliberation, continued, "'Cos if you are, sir, I want to talk with you about some position contracts."

The apparent innocence of the question demanded a straight reply, and although Jack had mischievously inflected the word "position," giving the business manager quite a turn, the latter had no reason for equivocation and said: "Certainly, Hazeley; I shall be in the office right along. You can see me any time all next week."

"So! ho! Mr. Man, and so you don't propose to accept the discharge of the proprietress? I think when she authorizes Simmons to manage things, and Simmons authorizes me to fire you out the first door, you'll go," soliloquized the imperturbable Jack as he dried the last finger on the towel. He put on his coat, and as he went through the business office stepped up to Simmons, the bookkeeper, and said in a low voice, "I may call on you tonight between eleven and twelve, and if I do you'll be at home?"

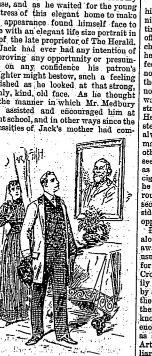
"What's that you said?" demanded the business manager from his desk.

"I was speaking to Mr. Simmons," was Jack's prompt reply, "and I'd also like to say to you that if you let that pill firm work any more wood backed cuts on us you'll hear of our missing some mails. They won't dry in the steam table, and we don't get out that first edition with a minute to spare. If we do miss all the eastern mail some afternoon"——

"Yes, yes. I'll attend to that at once," said the hoodwinked business manager. He had heard the same long winded complaint only fifteen minutes before from the pressman and again from the stereotyper, and he did not want a repetition. As he looked down again to his writing Simmons nodded intelligently, and Jack went out the office door.

CHAPTER III.

That evening Jack was ushered into the cozy reception room of the Medbury house, and as he waited for the young mistress of this elegant home to make her appearance found himself face to face with an elegant life size portrait in oil of the late proprietor of The Herald. If Jack had ever had any intention of improving any opportunity or presuming on any confidence his patron's daughter might bestow, such a feeling vanished as he looked at that strong, manly, kind, old face. As he thought of the manner in which Mr. Medbury had assisted and encouraged him at night school, and in other ways since the necessities of Jack's mother had compelled her to take him from day school, where he was a classmate of Margaret's, and apprentice him to The Herald office, the young man inwardly vowed to disinterestedly advise the friendless young woman.



"I am what I am by the grace of God."

The words, "I am what I am by the grace of God, and you were one of the main instruments of God's providence in making me a useful citizen, Samuel Medbury," came almost unconsciously from his lips. He supposed he was alone, and when he ceased speaking and turned to find Margaret in the doorway behind him his confusion was for a moment quite embarrassing to both. Finally the young man managed to say: "I supposed I was alone, Miss Medbury, and unconsciously spoke aloud. I meant what I said, however, and am here this evening to offer you my services in any way you may deem most efficient. I find you need some information concerning the details of the office. I can impart that, and can then bear any message you may wish to send to Simmons, who is naturally the successor of the business manager you have discharged. Mr. Simmons is an honest man, and you will doubtless by his aid become a successful journalist. There is no reason why a woman cannot run a newspaper successfully. I wish to report to you that one of the brothers at least—Mr. Arthur Blite—decides to remain with you, whether or no," and Jack proceeded to relate his experience in "pumping" the business manager, to the great amusement of the young lady. Finally, however, she became thoughtful again, and bending toward Jack said:

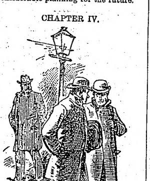
"You speak of Mr. Simmons? He is not my choice. You will pardon me, but I have chosen a man to succeed Mr. Blite whom you will probably advise me against. Your advice, however, in this respect will be unavailing, for I am determined. You are the man, John Hazeley, and I will take no refusal."

Jack drew a long breath and looked as if he had received an offer to go as missionary to the South Sea islands. Finally his mouth flew open, and he began, "But, Miss Mar"——

"No buts at all. Not a word of objection. I won't hear it. There's something tells me you are the man. It told me so an hour ago, and I went to McCollum, papa's lawyer, but he is in politics up to his ears and didn't want to say a word against the Blites or mix up in any quarrel among newspaper men. I think he will know his mistake before he's a year older. He did say, however, that you were practical and a bright young man. I want you to take charge at once. I can trust you fully. Will you do me this favor?" and the honest blue eyes were looking earnestly into his face.

The poor fellow weakened. It was so unexpected and he had not the proper confidence in himself, but every objection he offered was answered by arguments that he could not controvert. "You know that when Mr. Blite failed to hold an advertiser they always sent you around to talk with him, and I heard father declare not three months ago that your blunt arguments and businesslike talk did more with the average man than all of Mr. Blite's soft solder. You know they depended on you to settle the strike last spring. In short you must not refuse me," and before he left his young employer at ten o'clock that evening he had consented, and they had done considerable planning for the future.

CHAPTER IV.



He saw that Arthur carried a bundle.

As Jack reached the public square on his way home and gazed across it the night was so dark he could hardly distinguish the outlines of The Herald office, which stood over opposite the church, in the deeper shadow of which he paused to light a cigar. As he was feeling in his pocket for a match he noticed that the three lamps along down the street next The Herald office were not burning—a thing very unusual—and was at the same instant somewhat startled to see a flash of light in The Herald's business office instead of the steady gleam of the gas jet Simmons always left burning. As he stood—match in one hand and cigar in the other—he was still further startled to see the peculiar wink of a bullseye lamp as the slide was shot. Dropping the cigar and match into his pocket together he bent down, and securing a smooth round cobble tiptoed across the street, secreting himself behind a tobacconist's sidewalk sign out on the curb nearly opposite the office.

He could see the police officer pacing along up the street a block or more away where the lamps were lighted as usual and would have called to him but for fear of giving a needless alarm. Crouching still lower and gazing steadily into the office, he was soon rewarded by another flash of light as the slide of the bullseye was slowly opened, and then beheld a hand on the combination knob of the safe door. One glance was enough. One hand in all the world was as slim and peculiar between joints as Arthur Blite's, and if that was not peculiarity enough a seal ring of peculiar pattern clinched the proof. At this instant Jack heard the bolts shot, the door was swung open, and out of the safe came a cashbook and journal. That was enough, and drawing back his powerful arm the watcher prepared to deliver a "curve" toward that safe door that would have cracked it, but for a soft voice within fifteen feet of him and apparently in the open office door.

"There's no one coming. Use your lamp, Arthur, and don't fail to get the right books."

The bullseye was at this instant flashed toward the office door, and he caught a glimpse of Mr. Charles on guard with drawn revolver. The foreman set his teeth together and was about to change his aim to the watcher when the door was shut to, and from over the transom he heard low voices and the shooting of the safe door bolts. Then he heard the precious pair come forth and go down the street. As they passed under the first street lamp he saw that Arthur carried a bundle which he had no doubt contained the records they had stolen—for what purpose he did not clearly understand. Following as closely as he dared, he saw them halt before the house they and their maiden sister occupied. A large piano lamp threw its light out the full length window, and by its aid he saw them place the package beneath the steps leading up to the side door. Then they entered, and Jack drew near.

He was thinking faster than he had ever thought before, and while he wanted to secure the books was fearful lest they might become a white elephant on his own hands before he could place them in the hands of their owner. Through the window he could see Miss Blite sitting before the fireplace in which a hickory fire was blazing. "I want a witness when I take those books," he thought, and his mind reverted to Simmons, with whom he had made his appointment. He was hesitating as to what he should do when he saw Arthur, who sat behind the sister, crook his thumb toward the fireplace and grin triumphantly. "They'll burn those books as soon as she goes to bed," he thought, and they don't dare bring them in till she retires. "I guess I've time to call Simmons," and he started on a run down the middle of the street toward Simmons' residence.

He arrived breathless, and found the old gentleman expecting him. His story told, Simmons nodded gravely and said: "Boy, this is about what I've been expecting. I haven't time to explain now, but will later. Wait till I secure some less valuable fuel," and snatching a scrapbook and an atlas from the center table he started toward the door. "Come on. We've no time to lose. We must get those books. They may save a fortune—that is, if twelve thousand dollars is one, and it is to me."

Jack caught the old man's idea, and snatching the books from him ran up street at a pace the bookkeeper could hardly equal. As the old man arrived he found Jack on his knees beside the steps hastily unwrapping the precious volumes, and haste was necessary, for Miss Blite had gone to her room, leaving the brothers alone. The bookkeeper saw Mr. Arthur arise and throw some more light wood on the fire, and whispering to Jack to make haste retreated across the street. Jack joined him just as the business manager came out the door, and they saw him soon reappear in the room, bearing the bundle in his arms.

"Now if they undo that package our cake may be all dough," whispered the old man, who shivered with excitement. "They won't do it, though. See? In she goes. My, but won't Molly kick, though! That scrapbook was her pride, and she'll miss it within twenty-four hours."

"Hang the scrapbook!" whispered Jack, exultantly.

"Or rather burn it," rejoined the old man. "See those two fools stand there and watch it burn. I suppose they think they are safe now."

As Jack and Simmons prepared to depart they could see the brothers lighting up their cigars and sitting down before the fire for a smoke, happy in their supposed triumph.

(To be Continued.)

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston. Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

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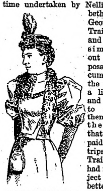
NOT AFRAID OF THE CARS.

A Chicago Girl Who Is Making a Unique Railroad Journey.

The novel journey around the United States now being made by Miss Bessie Mitchell Doolittle is in some respects of greater interest than the trips against time undertaken by Nellie Bly, Elizabeth Bisland and George Francis Train. Miss Bly and Miss Bisland simply started out to show the possibility of circumnavigating the earth within a limited time, and incidentally to advertise themselves and the newspapers that planned and paid for their trips, while Mr. Train apparently had no other object than to make better time than Miss Bly, though there was some sort of an advertising dodge connected with his scheme too.



BESSIE M. DOOLITTLE.

Miss Doolittle's journey has quite a different and more practical purpose. It was undertaken to show the possibility of traveling all around the United States, across the border to the City of Mexico and back again on one continuous trip, without the necessity of once putting foot on the ground. Incidentally it is expected to show the perfection the through passenger car service of American railroads has reached. In fact it was arranged by the general passenger agent of one of the railroads in Chicago with that object in view. The element of time enters into consideration only so far as it concerns making the necessary railroad connections, though of course if that is accomplished the journey will necessarily be made in the shortest time possible over the roads traversed.

Miss Doolittle left Chicago on March 22 and the itinerary of the trip as arranged before her departure included Portland, Or.; San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.; Deming, N. M.; El Paso, Tex.; Chihuahua, Zacatecas and the City of Mexico, in Mexico, on the southern trip, and San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Laredo and San Antonio, Tex., on the return. From Laredo the way lies through San Antonio again and thence north to Texarkana, St. Louis, Detroit, Buffalo, New York and Boston. From Boston a trip will be made back to New York by one of the railroads connecting with a line of steamers on Long Island sound and thence back to Chicago through Pennsylvania.

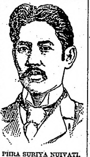
The entire journey is scheduled to occupy 19 days, and Miss Doolittle is expected to arrive in Chicago in the afternoon of April 10. She will not travel in a special car, but in an ordinary section of a sleeping car, and expects to show how comfortable, convenient and safe travel on the ordinary coach is for everyday travelers.

Miss Doolittle is a tall, slender young lady of attractive personal appearance, with brown hair, brown eyes and glistening white teeth. She is a thorough American girl, bright, alert, entertaining to talk to, good to look at and thoroughly able to take care of herself under any circumstances. She has lived in Chicago since she was 2 years old and is considered a good traveler. She expects to enjoy her trip, though she thinks it may prove a bit tiresome.

ENTERPRISING SIAMESE.

They Expect Great Things to Follow Their Exhibition at the World's Fair.

The avidity with which foreigners take advantage of the World's fair to extend their commerce with the United States is well illustrated in the case of Siam. The commercial relations between the two countries at present do not amount to much, but if the hopes of Phra Suriya Nuivati, World's fair commissioner from Siam, are realized, the exhibits that country will make at the fair will have the effect of promoting direct trade relations between the two nations. Besides the curious ivory carvings in which the Siamese are so pre-eminently proficient, and the pretty brass work, they will show specimens of all their woods, agricultural productions and manufactures, and examples of the work of their women, mostly fancy needlework and crocheting. The king has already appropriated $35,000 for the arrangement of the exhibits of his country and will set aside more as it is needed.



PHRA SURIYA NUIVATI.

Phra Suriya Nuivati is a quick, active, nervous little man, with a dark complexion and straight, stiff, black hair. He has a straggling mustache, which he twists as he talks. He needs no interpreter as he speaks excellent English. He is accompanied by his wife, who is in charge of the women's department of the Siamese exhibit, and by an assistant. One of the curious bits of information he imparted was that in Siam most of the buying and selling was done by women, few men ever being seen about the shops. He says the women are very shrewd traders and hard to beat. The men do all the heavier mechanical work and the farming.

A Railway Across Guatemala.

The first section of the Oceanic railway, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the republic of Guatemala, from Port Barrios eastward, is approaching completion. The second section is now under survey, and the government intends to shortly commence constructing a section starting from the capital.

How to Make Matches Waterproof.

Dip in a solution formed by adding two parts of glycerin to 100 of collodion.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

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Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

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W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.
Corner Main and Third streets.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and four dollars ($304) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D. 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $6.65 taxes paid by the mortgagee on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 1st, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [48-2]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Soliest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, copartners as Sylvester & Finseth.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Sylvester & Finseth in the above entitled matter, of the city of Crookston, in said county and state, have by deed in writing, dated 4th day of March, 1893, made a general assignment to the undersigned, of all copartnership and individual property not exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, for the benefit of all their creditors, without preferences.

All claims must be verified and presented to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated March 11th, 1893.

JEROME W. WHEELER, Assignee.
(48-2) Polk County, Minn.

The St. Paul Globe And Cleveland.

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CALL IN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated June 10th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on June 21st, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m. in book 33 of mortgages, on page 17, whereby Knud Johnsen and Guri Johnsen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to T. E. Penney, mortgagee, all that tract of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows: the southwest quarter of section nine, in township one hundred and forty-nine north, of range forty west containing 160 acres more or less, excepting therefrom two acres in the southwest corner of said section, which excepted part is used for a church and cemetery, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $442, being the amount of the principal secured by said mortgage, with interest thereon and the taxes for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee, with interest thereon from the date of such payment. Said mortgage and the debt secured thereby were duly assigned by an instrument in writing bearing date September 8th, 1887, by said mortgagee to George Parker, and said assignment was on September 13th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in book 33 of mortgages, on page 241.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

GEORGE PARKER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Assignee.
[47-1] Crookston Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9, 1893]
[Last publication April 20, 1893]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, dated November 21st, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, on November 24th 1890, in book 49 of mortgages on page 208, whereby Bertha Rundhaug, formerly Bertha Iverson, and Torgrim O. Rundhaug her husband, mortgagors, mortgaged to Martin Lally, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter and lot six, all in section six in Township one hundred and forty-nine of range forty-two, containing 78 and 72-100 acres, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $158.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a.m., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

MARTIN LALLY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale dated February 5th, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on February 15th, 1890, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 530, whereby Ephraim Audette and Philanise Audette his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Security Trust Company, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section ten, in township one hundred and fifty north, of range forty-five west, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $547.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

The Farmers' Tribune

THE Best Newspaper.
THE Best Agricultural Paper
THE Best Editorials.

THE BEST MISCELLANEOUS READING.
THE BEST SKETCHE OF TRAVEL.
THE BEST ESSAYS AND SERMONS.

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Remember, $1.00 for the Farmers' Tribune one year, with choice of either of above premiums. Or the

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ONE YEAR
AND EITHER OF THE ABOVE PREMIUMS,
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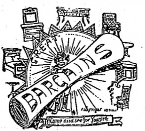
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Come and see for Yourself.

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Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.
OPERA BLOCK,
Crookston, - - - Minn.

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Is the only line running

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS

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Minneapolis

—AND—

NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

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Dining Cars on all through Trains.

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This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

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The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

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The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

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Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:12 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:10 a.m.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
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Is still doing business at the old stand and selling

WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY

CHEAPER
THAN EVER.

☞ WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. ☜

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Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

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FAMOUS
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AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.

Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau."

It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References; *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

Every Body Who Chews, Should Chew Climax Plug For it is so Much the Best

Sold everywhere. Made only by The P. Lorillard Co., The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the World.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West	at 7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north,	at 8:19 a. m.

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday

Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily, except Sunday.

Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—

Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.

Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 53.
1 Northern 51.

Mrs. P. J. Russell is visiting friends in Dakota.

A shower—the first of the season, occurred on Sunday evening.

Mrs. P. J. McGuire has returned from a visit with friends below.

J. S. LaDue, of Fertile gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call last week.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Prof. Casey came in from Red Lake Falls on Tuesday night in time to rejoice with those who do rejoice.

Carl Reidesel has commenced the work of building upon the site of his burned building on Second street.

A. C. Schmidt was busy papering T. G. Thompson's place last week and now T. G. feels just too nice for anything.

The city treasury is richer in the sum of $8,000 which amount the county treasurer turned in last week on settlement with the city.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Money to loan. Farm and city lots for sale. Please call at R. R. V. Loan and Investment Co., Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

Charlie Sture has gone to Duluth to accept a situation in a large store there. Charlie is accompanied with the best wishes of many friends.

Engineer Fred Chapin was in the city last week looking for a house to rent. His run will be between Crookston and Devils Lake hereafter.

J. A. Goodrich arrived on Wednesday morning from Pelican Rapids on a visit to his uncle, Robert Cochrane whom he had not seen before in 16 years.

A meeting will be held in the city hall, Crookston, April 15th, for the purpose of discussing the question of building a normal school and business college in the city.

The Spider and Fly company failed to show up on Saturday evening as per advertisement. Delayed by a washout on the railroad. Manager Columbus thinks they may appear here some night this week.

If all the buildings projected for the coming summer are built, Crookston will see the liveliest building season she has ever seen. It is a little early yet to prophesy but the indications are good for a busy season.

This kind of weather will bring the seeding along shortly. If there is no change in the weather program seeding will be commenced about the usual time. Hick's predictions, however are against a favorable seed time.

And now for a few days oceans of mud will reign supreme no doubt, but in view of the past three months the change will be a most welcome one. Monday morning opened rainy and disagreeable but the afternoon was bright and pleasant as a poet's dream.

Did you know that Geo. Vine is in the business again? That's what and you will find him on deck at his old stand on Robert street ready to greet all his old customers and as many more as choose to come. Call and see George when you want a choice steak or roast or anything else in his line.

Judge Ives goes to Moorhead the last of next week for a short term of court on the week following.

Supt. Lommen: I wish you would announce that school directors wanting teachers should notify me as soon as possible. Those applying early will have the best choice.

The genial Fred Stauff was in the city last week calling on old friends. Fred is a resident of Superior in these days—that is when he is at home, but he is on the road mostly.

Ed. Martin who purchased the barber shop fixtures of Mr. Ralston, has a neat shop on Second street near Main. Ed. is an artist in his line and "Ed's Barbershop" is becoming popular.

C. A. Munson:—That little local of mine in your paper brought a couple of farmers twenty miles to see me. If you had given the advertisement a good position it might have brought them forty miles.

In speaking of our old-time friend, H. H. Phelps, formerly of Ada, Fred Reynolds said that Mr. Phelps is considered one of the brightest attorneys in Duluth and great things are expected of him all of which the JOURNAL is pleased to record.

C. K. Ingeberg left for Grand Forks on Sunday. He has been a resident of Crookston for seven years during all of which time he has been a member of the Congregational church choir. He goes to the Forks to accept a position with Luke & Barnes.

Ex-mayor Alex. Mc Kinnon went to St. Paul last week. They do say that his mission was political. The JOURNAL is informed that he tried on one of Marcus Johnson's shoes—while Marcus was in the city last week, just to see how they would fit.

Joe Winfield has engaged to work with Charlie Vine at the Second street market. Joe is a thoroughbred in his profession and will draw lots of trade. He understands how to give everybody the choicest cut and is never happy unless everything about him is as neat and clean as wax.

Warren Sheaf.—Tom Harris, the boss house mover of the Red River Valley, is moving the J. H. McArthur & Co., store building to the lot across the street just opposite to where it formerly stood. Lewis Westman has bought it and will use it for a drug store and dwelling, we understand.

A stranger upon our streets on Monday might not be blamed if he received the idea that a presidential election had struck the town. Men were standing about in little groups eagerly discussing the merits of their respective candidates all the same as though they were about to elect a president on the morrow.

P. S. Ware, of the Thief River Falls Press, was in the city over Sunday and of course did not forget to drop into our den to swap stories. By the way Paul has just been duly elected Justice of the Peace in his village and they do say that the number of young ladies who would like him to marry them is wonderful to behold.

Hon. H. Steenerson was in attendance at court in Hallock last week. One of the cases he was called upon to defend was that of the Schneider brothers, charged with stealing a large amount of money from a saloon man. They were to be tried separately, but as the jury in the first case found a verdict for defendant, the county attorney moved for dismissal in the remaining case, which was done.

Messrs. A. A. Olds and J. L. Lusian the artistic painters, returned Tuesday morning from Fertile, where they have finished some painting contracts. They did a handsome job of painting and papering on Peterson & Duckstad's saloon, and these gentlemen now have the finest resort in the village. Fertile has three saloons, with a license of $1000 each.

Warren Sheaf.—A flock of prairie chickens, a hundred or more, can be seen daily picking up grain about the Inter-state elevator in this city. They have become quite tame in the presence of the regular attendants at the elevator, but whenever a stranger comes near them, they at once take wing. Mr. W. W. Wood says that at first only a few came, and they were very shy, but the number has gradually increased. The deep snows, no doubt, forced them to leave their usual feeding places in search of food elsewhere.

W. H. Douglas who is just starting a bank at Hallock, Minn., was in the city Monday. Mr. Douglas has for the past four years been deputy state treasurer of North Dakota, is a good business man—popular wherever he goes—and as Hallock is a good point he is sure to make a success of the "Kittson County Bank." When Mr. Douglas landed in Hallock another banking institution was about to open up—had all their stationery bought and a building rented—but with the usual get-there quality of North Dakotans Mr. Douglas bought out the other fellow.

G. H. Fargo was down from Euclid Tuesday.

Miss Tillie E. Rauch has been on the sick list for a week past.

B. Tiedeman and H. Osterloh were in from Euclid on Wednesday.

J. F. Montgomery of Angus attended the theatre Tuesday night.

O. L. Larson of Fosston was in the city on Tuesday getting pointers on how we conduct elections.

There will be serious trouble if you don't overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

Miss Flora J. McDonald arrived from Bismarck on Tuesday on a visit to the family of her brother Dan, for a fortnight or so.

Tobias Valear arrived in the city on Wednesday morning. The JOURNAL is informed that he will try to re-open the land contest case that was decided against him recently.

C. A. Munson, the Manitoba & Northwestern Land Co's agent, who is trying to induce settlers to go to the British Northwest, claims to be meeting with some success here among people who cannot afford to buy the high-priced land of the Red River valley.

Elder S. S. Beaver, of McAllisterville, Juniatta Co., Pa., says his wife is subject to cramp in the stomach. Last Summer she tried Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhœa remedy for it, and was much pleased with the speedy relief it afforded. She has since used it whenever necessary and found that it never fails. For sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

The many cases of rheumatism cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm during the past few months have given the people great confidence in its curative properties, and have shown that there is one preparation that can be depended upon for that painful and aggravating disease. Honaker Bros., Lorain, Ohio, say: "Mr. Moses Price, of this place, was troubled with rheumatism for a long time. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured him. He says that the Balm has no equal." For sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

P. M. Dauser who sold his photograph gallery recently, has had a gallery constructed on wheels, and has started on a trip to the neighboring towns and villages. Last Tuesday he loaded it on a car and started for Fertile. The gallery is nicely fitted up, has a little dressing room, dark room, good skylight, good instruments and an abundance of material for photographs. Mr. Dauser is noted for his good work and will be able to turn out first-class photographs from the "Queen photograph gallery."

Hood's pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a severe attack of rheumatism. We could get nothing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. To our great surprise she began to improve after the first application, and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, of C. J. Knutson & Co., Kensington, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

Grand Forks Plaindealer.—Yesterday afternoon Chief Hennessy returned from Crookston, having in charge William Mudget, accused of stealing a threshing machine. From Judge DeVoy he took a change of venue to Judge McLaughlin, and the case is on this afternoon. The defendant was remotely connected with the recent Ferris hay-stealing case and is said to have been a pupil of the Ferris gang. It is stated upon authority that if the threshing machine charge fails to stick, one which will hold is sure to be forthcoming. At two o'clock this afternoon a crowd of witnesses, attorneys and spectators invaded Judge McLaughlin's court. Before proceeding with the case, Attorney Bangs asked for an hour's continuance, as he had discovered a defect in the warrant for Mudget's arrest. It was granted and the case set for 3:45.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist, Crookston, Minn.

A Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our heartfelt appreciation of the friends who came to us with loving hearts and hands, through the long winter of sickness and at the death of our dear mother and sister. Aside from those whose nearness to us in this bereavement has made them our own, we, especially desire to thank the W. R. C. the G. A. R. and the choir that so tenderly sung the sweet messages into our aching hearts. That you may all have the same tender sympathy in your hour of affliction, is the prayer of the children, sisters and brothers of Mrs. D. McLennan.

The sale of the Barnes & Slocum stock was the event of the day on Friday. The stock was bid off by W. S. Stockdale, of Grand Forks, for $3475. The JOURNAL is informed that W. E. Slocum will have charge until the goods are disposed of.

Charlie Misner went up the line to visit relatives on Tuesdaay.

A. A. Miller went down to Ada on Monday as referee in a case.

Look out for bargains at the Crookston Grocery Co's store on Robert street. See big ad elsewhere.

The Crookston Grocery Co., will be ready to offer unheard of bargains in a few days; at the old stand of Barnes & Slocum on Robert street.

Fred Reynolds arrived from Duluth on Monday morning for a few days visit with old friends in the city. Fred looks as natural as in the days when he was a resident of Crookston.

Geo. Vine has purchased the Barnes & Slocum meat market has refitted and refurnished it throughout and opens out in first-class style. Everybody knows that George is a thoroughbred in his line and his many friends will be glad to see him on deck again.

The LeBrandt entertainment at the opera house on Tuesday evening was well attended and highly enjoyed. The little Irene captured the audience by her inimitable songs and dances. Should the company return at no distant day they will probably be greeted with a crowded house.

It is rumored that J. B. Holmes has secured sufficient backing in New York to push his road from Duluth to the Red River Valley to completion at the earliest practicable moment and that work will begin at once. If this be true it means three roads giving Polk county direct communication with the head of the great lakes before another winter sets in.

A Rare Treat in the Near Future.

Miss Theo. U. Irvine, an elocutionist of high order, will give an entertainment at the M. E. Church on Monday evening, April 10th. She comes highly recommended and no one should fail to hear her. Admission, adults 25 cents, children 15 cents.

The Northern Pacific railroad, makes reduction in rates to Mankato for the annual meeting of the Minnesota Sunday School Association to be held at Mankato, Minn., April 4th to 6th inclusive. We will a make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan from points in Minnesota, subject to an attendance of one hundred.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

Of Interest to Horse Breeders.

It is evident that the breeders of this vicinity are taking advantage of the low service fee charged for Ham Nut this season and are booking their mares ahead of the usual time. Among the mares already booked ahead is Jessie Green, record 2:26, owned by J. H. Brannon, of Millbank, S. D. Jessie is a great mare, as she obtained her record last fall at Brainerd, Minn., in the fourth heat of a race, and won the next two heats and race. Mr. Brannan thought so well of Ham Nut when he saw him perform, last fall, that he left Jessie here to be bred to him. On October 9th, 1892, Mr. Brannon drove Ham Nut the first time hitched to a sulky a quarter in 44 seconds, a 2:56 gait, and October 10th, the next day, the second time hitched to a sulky, Mr. L. I. Martin, of Farmington, Minn., drove him a quarter in 42¾ seconds, a 2:51 gate with a six ounce shoe forward and 3 ounce behind, and not a strap or a sign of a boot or toe weight anywhere. This shows that it is not so much training that colts want, but more trotting blood of the right kind and natural speed.

It is not only that Ham Nut is very handsome in form and color, or that he can show a great flight of natural speed at the trot, but a single glance at his pedigree will show that he is bred in the most desirable blood lines of the present day. Being sired by Some Day, a son of the great Nutwood 2:18¾, the greatest living sire, the sire of 103 with records of 2:30 or better. No other horse living has so many 2:30 performances as Nutwood, and Ham Nut's dam comes from the same blood lines that produced Nut-Wood. As a tabulation of his pedigree will show, he has five crosses to Hambletonian 10, and three to Abdalah 15, the sire of Belmont 64, and he the sire of Nutwood. Breeders should take notice of this important fact that like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor. It is for this reason that we have great confidence in Ham Nut's future. First, that he is one of the handsomest of his great family, with a kind disposition and a level head; second, he shows great natural speed and stamina; third, a pedigree which could not possibly be any better. So, take it all in all, why should we not expect him to develop into a great race horse and a great sire of race horses. This is the first opportunity that our breeders in this section have had to get the services of such a promising young stallion as Ham Nut at a service fee as low as $35 the season, with a return privilege in 1894. He is entered in the 3-year-old colt stake-race at our coming fair. We will also do everything in our power to develop him and keep him sound, and breed him to the best mares we can possibly get. We will also give $500 to the owner of the first colt that trots in 2:30 or paces in 2:25 by either of our stallions. We also have Rose Valley Chief, 15,481, a son of Blackwood, Jr., 2:22½, the great show horse; he by Blackwood 74, the handsomest stallion in the world in his day, sold for $30,000. Rose Valley Chief's dam is by Administrator 2:29½, and Administrator is regarded by all intelligent breeders as one of Hambletonian 10, best sons, and ranks among the best of great brood mare sires. It is only a matter of a little time when our patrons will be fully convinced of the fact that we have made no mistake in the selection of the above named animals, and they will be cheerfully shown to any one by Dr. J. Warninger, veterinary surgeon, manager of the Red River Valley Trotting Horse Breeding Stables, Crookston, Minn.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Ham Nut, 16,797, $35 for the season with return priviledge in 1894 if mare does not prove in foal money due at the time of first service or before removal of mare. Rose Valley Chief, 15,481, $25 to insure mares with foal. Money due when mare proves to be in foal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dreaming of Crows.

To dream you see a crow signifies expedition of business; if you hear them croaking unpleasantly while they are flying it is a sign of ill luck. If you see in your dream the crow flying on to the head of a child it will be in danger of some misfortune.—All the Year Round.

CHOICE ✣ ✣ STORIES

like the one published in this issue are a feature with this Home Newspaper. You should see to it at once that you

Do Not Miss a Number.

The World's Fair.

Three weeks from next Monday the World's Columbian Exposition will be formally opened at Chicago. The ceremonies will be graced by the presence of the most distinguished people in America, and as for the exhibition itself, it will be the greatest the world has ever seen. There may seen the greatest triumphs of art and science, and all nations will bring of their choicest and best for the millions to wonder at. To have seen—and that means to give your daily attendance for at least two weeks—such an exhibition will be equal to years of travel and the reading of thousands of books. The visit will be an education of itself—to people who have eyes and use them. Of course you are going—but have you planned the how and when? As to the time, your own convenience must determine that, but as to the how, you will never regret it if you select the Burlington Route as your line in going to and from Chicago. The smoothest track, the fastest time, the best accommodations, the most careful management, assure the perfect safety and comfort of the passenger. Ask your home ticket agent for tickets to Chicago by this route, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE HOMESTEADS

In the Saskatchewan Valley.

160 acres free to all males over 18 years of age in the beautiful Saskatchewan valley, where wheat goes 40 bushels to the acre and potatoes 600 bushels, and hay cuts from three to four tons an acre. Plenty of timber for buildings, fencing and fuel. First-class soil and water. Good railroad facilities. Fine climate and good markets and where taxes are only for school purposes. For full information apply to

C. A. MUNSON,
Colonization Agent,
Commercial Hotel. Crookston.

RED RIVER VALLEY

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all
the Towns of Polk
County.

CITY LOTS

In Crookston and Thief River Falls.

List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.

OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

WE ARE NOT DOING

Much Blowing

At this time of the year, and it is not bragging to say that

OUR MAMMOTH STOCK

was never more complete than this spring, and that you can find no greater bargains in the city than we are giving. There is an old saying to the effect that

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING
IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."

This applied to the old-fashioned steamed Indian Pudding that was put in a bag and tied with a string, which string no doubt retained enough of the pudding to furnish a sufficient sample.

We don't claim to have a "string" on the public, but it is a fact that when a man once comes into our store and taades he always comes again. As the pudding was supposed to speak for itself, so our goods speak for themselves every time.

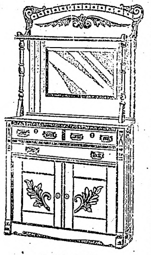
☞ YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

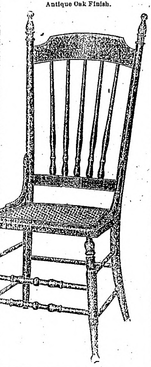
FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVI. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893. NO. 52

Historical Society





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FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.	
Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.
Congressional.	
Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,
Legislative.	
Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.
Judicial.	
Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.
County.	
Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard
County Commissioners.	
First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

Wanted.

A girl to learn millinery. Apply at Miss Veronneau's store on Second street.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O, F. block. [39-tf]

For Sale.

One pair of good farm mares and two or three extra good, new milch cows. For further particulars address.

[49-2] F. BIVINS & SON,
Crookston, Minn.

For Sale.

Eight choice young cows, two-thirds Jersey and one-third Holstein, from three to five years old; will be new milch cows in April. Will sell for cash or bankable paper due November 1st. Address.

E. LANCTOT,
[49-52] Crookston, Minn.

Sells for Cash.

Charles Vine has adopted the cash system at his meat markets and also adopted cash prices. He sells the choicest cuts at lowest rates—and sells for cash only. Markets on Broadway and Second street. [48-tf]

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me. W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

The Great Northern road has set a good example by putting a carload of gravel on the crosswalk from the depot platform to the Fair Department store. It is said that they intend to fill in the street with gravel as soon as they can get to it.

W. E. Slocum is now ready for business at the Crookston grocery store. Everything looks as slick as a new whistle.

Eight leading nationalities will be represented at the World's Supper. Artistic decorations, rich costumes and elaborate menus are being provided.

The Mediterranean Flower display at the World's Supper will add beauty and fragrance to what promises to be a brilliant affair.

W. D. Wilson: "You might say that business at the Fair is booming this spring. Never better at this time of the year."

A. C. Schmidt will put "California Winehouse" in gold letters upon T. G. Thompson's front windows.

Having completed the work of painting, papering and oiling his floor T. G. Thompson now has his place fixed up in elegant shape and now daily expects the arrival of a large oil painting from the California Winehouse, St. Paul, which will remain for a time then be substituted for another one until he has had the entire set owned by that house upon exhibition. These pictures are gems of art some of them 6x12 feet and have long been a feature at the California Winehouse in St. Paul. He has received notice that the first one has been shipped and is now daily expecting its arrival. He extends a hearty invitation to all of his friends to call and examine the painting.

Will Lycan, C. C. McGowran, I. E. Watson, E. T. Dunn, Miss Jessie Lycan and Miss Gertie Griffin, of Grand Forks, spent the Sabbath in the city returning home on Monday morning.

Weak stomach strengthened by Beecham's Pills.

Business Opening.

For sale on easy terms a well established and paying business in the city of Crookston. Good reasons given for retiring. Address No. 8 care of "JOURNAL" office Crookston. (52-5)

Farmers,

I am now making arrangements to buy wood from you. Call on me and we can agree. W. H. NORRIE,
Wood yard corner Main and Third streets, Crookston. [48-3]

Swedish Lutheran Jubilee.

Northern Pacific make reduced rates to Minneapolis, for the Swedish Lutheran Jubilee Festival, to be held at Minneapolis, May 22nd and 23rd, we make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan, provided there are one hundred or more in attendance, who have paid full fare on the going trip.

C. A. SHARLEY,
Agent.

Commissioners Proceedings.

The Minutes of the last Meeting of the County Board.

The Board Resolves not to take Advantage of the Seed-grain bill.

All members present. A. C. Rhinehart took his seat as Commissioner of the Fifth district.

Reading of minutes of the regular and first meeting of the board was dispensed with.

The seed-grain lien entered against the sw¼, sec. 17, tp. 151, r. 43, on the tax roll for 1891, was ordered transferred to the tax book of 1892, and the same assessed against Moses Allard of Gervais township.

A. C. Rhinehart was named on the county committees in place of Mr. Anderson.

The motion of Oppegaard to refund such portion of the taxes paid for 1892 on account of assessments for wheat in Knute township by Lillemoe and others received no second.

The amounts due on account of seed grain loans of 1889, by A. D. Berry of Louisville, John Beland, Geo. Charest of Lambert, Phileas Delaire of fourth district, O. P. Stubson of Winger, C. C. Carlson of Bray, John Quisnell of Grove Park, Moses Allard of Gervais, was extended till the parties agreeing to waive any possible rights of protest for its future collection.

Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16 and 17, township 149, range 48, was organized into a new school district and given number 39.

The amount of $35 was appropriated out of the road and bridge fund to Hammond township for the building of a bridge over a coolie in the nw¼, section 17.

The petition of D. D. Hawes and others for the organization of a new school district was laid over.

The assessment of $100 to Rev. Battey in City of Crookston, was ordered stricken from the assessment roll.

The assessment of Paul Jones in Bygland township was ordered cancelled, as he appears to have been assessed and taxes paid thereon in Huntsville township.

The amount of $15 was appropriated to Louisville township to repair the ferry at Huot in said township.

Section 36, township 154, range 50, and section 1, township 153, range 50 was attached to school district No. 196, the same being located in unorganized territory.

Hearing granted and set for next meeting of the board in the matter of the following undivided school petitions:

From Austin Welte, asking to detach e½ nw¼ sw¼, section 21, township 148, range 39, from district number 155, and attached to district number 8.

From Carl T. Molstad, asking to detach se¼, section 21, township 147, range 39, from district number 155 and attached to district number 8.

From John Stad, asking to detach the ne¼ section 21, township 147, range 39, from district number 155 and attached to district number 8.

From M. Enje, asking to detach the nw¼ of the ne¼ and the n½ of nw¼, section 28, township 147, range 39 from district number 155 and attached to district number 8.

Said notices of hearing to be posted by or at the expense of the petitioners above named.

The bond of A. Kaiser as surveyor of logs and lumber in the seventh district was accepted and ordered filed.

Petition of Eustache Rayment and others for an appropriation to build a bridge across Black river in Louisville township was laid over.

The taxes levied against lot 5, block 2, Clements' addition to City of Crookston, for years 1890, 1891 and 1892 was ordered cancelled.

The appropriation of $325 made at a previous meeting for repairing the bridge in section 2, Grand Forks township was on motion of Rhinehart reconsidered and the appropriation cancelled.

The Judge of probate was allowed to continue his office in the business portion of the city, and authorized to select his own quarters at an expense not to exceed $14 per month.

On motion of Commissioner Rhinehart $100 was appropriated to repair the bridge in sections 1 and 2, township 152, range 50, the money to be expended under the supervision of the commissioner of the fifth district.

The petition of H. P. Johnson and others of Hill River, Nere A. Skele and others of Eden, Nels H. Lofthus and others of Sletten township, and the petition of the supervisors of Winger township for road and bridge appropriations were referred to commissioner Oppegaard for him to report at next meeting.

On motion of commissioner Lindem $200 was appropriated to aid Bygland township in building two bridges across a coolie in section 16 said township.

The board accepted the offer of T. B. Walker to pay over to the treasurer of Polk county $800 as settlement in full for damages sustained by the county bridges at East Grand Forks and Mallory, caused by Mr. Walker's logs.

Commissioner Kirsch reported having collected $428.27 from the state, being the amount expended by Polk county in 1891 to exterminate grasshoppers. He also reported having collected $35 from the state as the amount advanced by the commissioners in defraying funeral expenses of Louis Zange, a member of Col. Cobham Post.

The correspondence from secretary Hart of the board of correction and charities was laid on the table.

The taxes paid by the Clearwater lodge of Red Lake Falls for 1892 was ordered refunded.

The committee, (Messrs Kirsch and Lindem,) to examine the Mallory bridge reported that the water had nearly washed out the north pier of the bridge, and the committee deemed it necessary to build a wing pier, and had awarded the contract for the erection of the same to James McStraith for $350.

The report was adopted.

Messrs. Kirsch, Demers and Oppegaard, the committee appointed to examine the bridge over the Red Lake river at Red Lake Falls, reported that the piling under said bridge was in a rotten condition, and that they had decided to put in new piling.

The cost of the work was as follows:

C. P. DeMers, 39 piles	$ 300 00
W. M. Cyr, 18 days work	27 00
Moses Belair, 20 days work	30 00
Peter Beautron, 23½ days work	47 00
Jas. Smith & Co., 2 barrels salt and 53 days work	83 00
James Lee, 16¼ days work	24 88
Theodore Schmite 14¼ days work, fuse and powder	22 93
W. Findleson, blacksmithing	50 11
P. & J. Meehan, lumber	259 11
Alex Daoust, 10¼ days work	25 02
T. G. Geer, 17¼ days work	13 12
Baptist Rosial, 10¾ days work	5 75
Hunt & Wyer, hardware	59 00
I. Marchildon, 14¼ days work with team and 4 days without	55 87
W. Marin, 82 days work and other disbursements	161 00
Desire Houlle, 5½ days work	8 25
Total	$1212.14

On motion the report was adopted.

The assessment of the vacated portion of St. Hilaire townsite for 1892, and the assessment of the unpaid portion of said addition for the years 1887 and 1889 was reduced to 50 per cent, and the interest due on the 1887 taxes abated.

The county auditor was requested to issue notices of hearing on the petition of H. Gilbertson and others, asking for the laying out of a county road from Poplar river township to Erskine.

The assessment of Thos. Crampe of Red Lake Falls was ordered stricken from the assessment book.

A correction in the assessment of George Useldinger of Belgium township was ordered to be made as prayed for.

The assessment on account of a mortgage to Geo. Labissionere in the village of Red Lake Falls was ordered to be corrected as prayed for.

The application of W. Wood for a correction of his assessment in village of Fisher was rejected.

The board declined to take any action of the communication of J. A. Duffy, of Red Lake Falls.

The deputy county auditor presented a report of his investigation as to the status of school books in the hands of the different agencies of the county, which report was read and accepted.

The board refused to grant the request of A. McEachran to authorize the county auditor to issue a duplicate of a warrant which was claimed to be lost.

The bills of W. E. McKenzie, F. J. Duffy and C. T. Lanman, were allowed conditioned that they shall prove to be correct in so far as they relate to the number of folios charged for the financial statement, to be referred to and computed by the state printer, and also as to the number of descriptions charged for in the delinquent tax list, which task of counting same was referred to Commissioner Oppegaard.

The board determined by a vote of 3 to 2 (ayes; Kirsch, Linden and Rhinehart; nays, Oppegaard and DeMers) not to avail themselves of the privileges contained in a recent bill passed by the legislature for the purpose of aiding certain counties that were visited by hail during the season of 1892, the majority of the board stating their reasons for so voting as follows:

First, The bill is considered unconstitutional in that it declares the seed grain loan to take precedence over any and all incumbrances.

Second, That the bill does not attempt to secure the county for the liability which the county assumes to the state.

Third, That the applications on file are not in proper form, nor in compliance with the bill, and fail in in particular to state whether or not the land is encumbered.

Fourth. That the county is at present indebted to the state of Minnesota in the amount of between four and five thousand dollars for seed grain furnished under the seed-grain law of 1889, which the taxpayers of this county will eventually have to pay.

The board further directed that the clerk of each township having applications on file be informed of the action taken by the board in this matter.

The petition of residents in Fisher, Lowell, Nesbit and Fanny townships suggesting the establishing of a ditch in said townships was referred back, the petitioners having failed to state what action is desired of the board.

On motion of Commissioner Kirsch the board resolved to meet as a committee after the adjournment of the session to go over the tax books in the hands of the county treasurer, and to cancel such delinquent personal taxes as they shall deem uncollectible, or in cases where the expense of collecting the same will be largely in excess of the amount to be collected.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

Louis Huot, receiving ballots for Louisville township	$ 3 40
Knute Balli, election returns from Liberty township	4 00
Adolph Plante, constable fees	15 90
O. Vaule, three days witness fees	8 52
A. Grunderson, cleaning jail vault	28 00
Swan Swanson, witness fees	8 52
Caroline Marcill, witness fees	2 65
David Johnson, witness fees	9 76
J. W. Galloway, witness fees	9 76
Joel Togelberg, witness fees	8 52
P. H. Peterson, witness fees	8 53
M. E. Randkler, witness fees	8 52
John Hillestad, witness fees	9 76
John A. Lusty, witness fees	8 52
Peter Bugge, witness fees	8 28
Levi S. Meyers, witness fees	10 20
Halvor Larson, witness fees	2 56
Rosa Jalicoure, witness fees	1 12
E. B. West, constable fees	1 60
Geo. Bratt, constable fees	5 80
James F. Holmes, justice fees	11 45
Gust Holt, 4 days witness fees	9 79
Knute Rieveson, 4 days witness fees	9 76
R. Martinson, witness fees	6 12
A. Brouillette, witness fees	1 12
O. H. Rystad, witness fees	3 36
O J. Vaule, witness fees	6 40
Mrs. A. Brouillette, witness fees	1 10
Christ. Bugge, witness fees	2 63
Medard Marcille, witness fees	2 65
Mary Louise Marcille, witness fees	2 65
Joel Togelberg, witness fees	1 12
J. W. Kelly, witness fees	1 65
Geo. I. Holt, constable fess	3 95
E. B. West, constable fees	11 68
J. W. Kelly, constable fees	5 60
Knute H. Rollag, constable fees	1 50
Hugh Dingley, constable fees	15 08
John Vig, justice fees	2 35
C. Widenhoefer, justice fees	1 80
A. A. Lommen, express and postage	5 95
Wm. Watts, attorney's fees	50 00
Alex Thompson, jailor's fees	2 12
W. S. Russell, map of East Grand Forks	5 00
A. McEachran, medical service bill for $78 allowed at	50 00
J. L. Lusiau, interpreter fees	1 12
A. Sture, clothing for prisoners	6 55
Paul King, nursing diphtheria cases	17 00
Barnes & Slocum, merchandise	4 20
Hertz & Roberts, laundry for hospital	18 17
Oliver Mercil, groceries for hospital	34 47
Amanda Grover, work at hospital	20 50
Barnes & Slocum, lamp for hospital	1 55
W. Cunningham, milk for hospital	9 00
A. Chabot, dry goods for hospital	8 12
Mrs. A. J. Streeter, 50 pounds of tea for hospital	12 50
R. G. Woodham, burial supplies	5 00
P. McPhee, 340 pounds pork	29 75
Mrs. A. M. Freeman, services at hospital	40 00
John Hillestad, unloading one car jail material, for account Diebold safe Co.	11 00
A. Halverson, board and lodging for Fretz Klay	2 50
C. O. Christianson, 1 day drawing jurors	3 12
Nils Muus, stamps and express	9 36
Dr. Nils Nilson, services in diphtheria cases	15 00
Job Dougherty, hauling wood	50
John Amundson, postage and recording	46 65
W. H. Norrie, wood for county jail	72 50
Brown, Treacy & Co., rubber stamps, blanks and judgement books	50 20
C. H. Denniston, amputing toes of Aug. Gustafson	120 00
C. H. Denniston, attendance on Jarrett	5 00
Fontaine & Anglim, dry goods	17 79
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	14 50
J. S. Dyer, justice fees	7 49
John Vig, justice fees	2 55
Arny Grundysen, boarding prisoners	289 68
Arny Grundysen, sheriff's fees	219 28
M Cornelius, witness fees in justice court	1 12
M. Cornelius, expenses visiting text book agents	24 78
C. P. DeMers, commissioners fees and mileage	137 54
Anton Lindem, commissioners fees and mileage	63 80
M. E. Kirsch, commissioners fees and mileage	77 60
J. E. Oppegaard, commissioners fees and mileage	39 30
A. C. Rhinehart, commissioners fees and mileage	17 60
C. U. Webster, postage and express	28 05
Pioneer Press Company, seal	8 00
Brown, Treacy & Co., books, bills of $201.85 allowed at	181 85

Bills from Eugene Blackburn, K. O. Rategard, J. H. Dalen, John Tinke and J. S. Dyer were returned for correction.

The board then passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that whereas Polk county has by its commissioners this day decided not to accept any aid from the state in the matter of furnishing money by the state for the purchase of seed wheat, we, the board of county commissioners, of said county, do therefore request that the members of the legislature of this district use their best efforts to secure the passage of the bill now pending before the legislature to cancel the debt due from said county to the state of Minnesota on account of money advanced under the seed-grain law of 1889 and;

Be it further resolved, that whereas the said county has been visited by hail for the past three years causing great damage to our crops and loss to our people, we believe that justice demands that the bill to cancel said debt should become a law.

Board then adjourned to meet May 15th.

They Should Start a Museum.

East Grand Forks Courier: The county commissioners of Grand Forks county, N. D., have a white elephant on their hands. A few days ago an unmarried woman in Grand Forks gave birth to a male child, which in appearance resembles a monkey. The head is that of a monkey, and a growth of fine hair covers its body. The mother refused to nurse the child, and threatened to kill it if brought within her reach. The mother declined to disclose the name of the child's father, and while still under the doctor's care secretly made her escape to an east-bound train for St. Paul. The county commissioners have the child, and are quite anxious to learn who the father is.

Sailed the Seas 38 Years.

Capt. A. P. Loud is a prominent resident of Hampden, Me. For 38 he sailed the seas, and upon retiring from that calling was appointed by the U. S. government to superintend its interests in the Alaska seal fisheries, a position he held five years. In speaking of his experience he says: "For several years I was greatly troubled with nervousness and pain in the region of the heart. It was almost impossible for me to get rest and sleep. Physicians from New York to San Francisco did me no good, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure speedily and completely cured me. I owe my present excellent health to them.

East Grand Forks Election.

The following are the officers elected in East Grand Forks for the ensuing year:

Mayor—T. A. Sullivan.
Treasurer—C. Madson.
Justice—Alex. Robinson.
Constable—J. P. Ripple.
Aldermen—John O'Leary, John A. Mundigel, J. H. Hiler, Paul Hogen.

What For?

The Daily News of Grand Forks says:

"At the Clarendon, Representative Johnson, of Polk county, is quartered and by the way, Johnson is one of the most conscientious workers in the legislature. He is a credit to Polk county."

What has representative Johnson got to do with Polk county anyhow?

A Memorable Week.

The week of April 15th, 1861, and the same week in 1865, will be ever memorable to us on account of as important events as any in the history. At 4:30 in the morning of April 12th, 1861, the secessionists of South Carolina, by command of Gen. Beauregard, fired on Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. The first shot woke the people of the North to a gignatic and deadly struggle four years long. That shot was the death knell of legalized human slavery in the United States. April 9th, 1865, Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Virginia to Gen. Grant, and that was the virtual end of the great war for the Union. The surrender at Appomattox is one of the great mile-stones in the world's history. A few days after this event came the assassination of the great Lincoln. Were not these truly memorable weeks? A memorable time to you, too, was when you took your first railroad ride—especially if it was on the Burlington Route, one of the most extensive and best equipped railroad systems in the United States, reaching all principal cities in ten of the greatest Western states. For tickets, maps and rates, call on any agent of the Burlington Route or address, W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE HOMESTEADS

In the Saskatchewan Valley.

160 acres free to all males over 18 years of age in the beautiful Saskatchewan valley, where wheat goes 40 bushels to the acre and potatoes 600 bushels, and hay cuts from three to four tons an acre. Plenty of timber for buildings, fencing and fuel. First-class soil and water. Good railroad facilities. Fine climate and good markets and where taxes are only for school purposes. For full information apply to

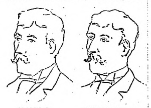
C. A. MUNSON,
Colonization Agent,
Commercial Hotel. Crookston.

PICTURES BY TELEGRAPH.

Professor Gray's Invention That Will Send Facsimiles by Wire.

Though most people have become accustomed to say that they would not be surprised at any new electrical invention, however marvelous, it is doubtful if the world was any better prepared for the advent of the telautograph than it was for the phonograph when it came, and when everybody and his big brother considered it a hoax. That a man would ever be able to sit down in his private office and draw a diagram or a picture with an ordinary lead lencil or write a message which should be reproduced in facsimile hundreds of miles away by electricity seemed quite as improbable as it once did that the sound of a voice talking in New York could be heard in Boston or Chicago. Yet the telautograph will enable him to do that very thing.

The new instrument is the invention of Professor Elisha Gray, who claims that he invented the telephone, though Professor Alexander Graham Bell was granted the patent, for which both men applied on the same day. His experience with the telephone has led him to be very careful with the telautograph, and he has guarded his new invention by filing nearly 400 claims in the patent office. He invented the musical telephone and the harmonic telegraph, by which eight different messages can be sent over one wire at the same time, but he considers the telautograph the crowning achievement of a life largely devoted to electrical inventions.


ORIGINAL. REPRODUCTION.

The construction of the telautograph is very simple. It consists of a transmitter and receiver at each end of the wire, whatever is written at one end of the circuit being reproduced in facsimile at the other, and the sender and receiver each having a copy of every message and reply. The transmitter is an ordinary lead pencil, with two silk cords fastened at right angles to each other near its point. These cords connect with the instrument, follow the motions of the pencil and regulate the motions of the pen on the distant receiving instrument as well as on that beside the operator who sends the message. The receiving pen is a capillary glass tube placed at the junction of two aluminium arms and is supplied with ink through a small rubber tube. A roll of ordinary paper five inches wide is attached to the machine and is shifted mechanically at the transmitter and electrically at the receiver.

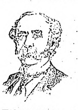
The electricity coming over the wire moves the pen of the receiver simultaneously with the movements of the pencil in the hand of the operator, and an ink tracing is left as the pen passes over the paper which is always a facsimile of the sender's motions.

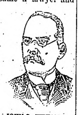
TWO NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Wade Hampton and John S. Seymour Receive Important Federal Offices.

President Cleveland continues to scatter his favors in office, giving among all sections of his party and country, appointing one and disappointing ten, as presidents have had to do from the start. Wade Hampton, soldier and senator in turn, is made commissioner of railroads, and John S. Seymour of Connecticut commissioner of patents, while other equally good offices go to the far west and far south in turn.

The appointment of Wade Hampton probably excites most comment and gives much satisfaction in his section, for, though 75 years old, he is still in the full vigor of intellect, enjoying excellent health and genial to an unusual degree, looking upon life without asperity and expressing his views with all the optimism of youth. To give his biography and military career would be superfluous. Suffice it that he was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1818, was graduated from the state university, became a lawyer and served with distinction in the state legislature before the war. His subsequent career as general, governor and senator is well known.


WADE HAMPTON.


JOHN S. SEYMOUR.

In the national senate General Hampton had an experience probably without precedent. As chairman of the committee on military affairs he made 500 reports, and not one of them was acted upon adversely by the senate. He entered that body in 1877 under peculiar circumstances, which excited much bitterness, yet left it in 1891 with the warm personal regard of every one of his political opponents. Indeed no senator of either party maintained more pleasant personal relations. In appearance he combines the venerable and the genial. His snow white hair and whiskers, with his broad brimmed hat, give him quite a patriarchal appearance.

At the other end of the country, as well as of the list, so far as being noted goes, is John S. Seymour, the newly named commissioner of patents. He is a lawyer some 40 years of age and a resident of Norwalk, Conn. Two years ago he was elected to the state senate, which was his first public service. Recently he was appointed insurance commissioner for the state. In national affairs he is an absolutely new man.

The Egypt of Today.

Imagine a people the most docile and good tempered in the world in the grip of a religion the most intolerant and fanatical. Imagine this people and this faith, congenial in nothing but their conservatism, flung into the maelstrom of European restlessness and innovation. Imagine a country full of turbulent foreigners, whom its police cannot arrest except flagrante delicto, whom its courts cannot try except for the most insignificant offenses.

Imagine the government of this country unable to legislate for these foreigners without the consent of a dozen distant powers, most of them indifferent and some ill disposed. Imagine it carrying on its principal business in a foreign tongue which yet is not the tongue of the predominant foreign race. Imagine it struggling to meet the clamorous growing needs of today with a budget rigorously fixed according to the minimum requirements of the day before yesterday.

Imagine the decrees of this government liable to be set at naught by courts of its own creation. Imagine its policy really inspired and directed by the envoy of a foreign state, who in theory is only one—and not even the doyen—of a large number of such envoys and the chief administrative power wielded by a man who in theory is a mere "adviser without executive functions." Yes, imagine all these things and then realize that they are no "Mikado" like invention of comic opera, no nightmare of some constitutional theorist with a disordered brain, but prosaic, solid fact—an unvarnished picture of the political Egypt of to-day.—"England in Egypt."

Slept Fifty-seven Years.

Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" is believed to have its foundation in the wonderful story which Pliny relates concerning the extraordinary experience of a shepherd named Epimenides. The scene is laid in Crete, the time summer, and Epimenides a boy of some 15 years. During the very warmest part of the day he found that some of the sheep were missing and at about the same time heard prolonged bleatings from the almost inaccessible portions of a neighboring mountain. He grasped his crook and started off in the direction of the sounds. The path was a very difficult one to travel over, the day hot, so that long before he reached the stray sheep he was so overcome with fatigue that he lay down in a dry place in a cool cavern to sleep. He slept, so Pliny gravely informs us, 57 years.

At last when he had finally managed to shake off the terrible lethargy that had held him spellbound for more than half a century, he returned to the herd only to find a brother younger than himself a tottering, gray haired grandfather. That "ill wind" proverb is very appropriate in this case, for we find the Epimenides' enforced slumbers had endowed him with miraculous powers. He became a great epic poet and Gnostic philosopher and even defied death itself for nearly three centuries, not dying until after he had celebrated his two hundred and eighty-fifth birthday.—St. Louis Republic.

Thackeray's Influence Over Sala.

G. A. Sala recalls a meeting in his youth with the white haired Thackeray and the strong impression made upon him by the novelist's kindness. "I have not forgotten, I hope," he says, "one word of the wise and gentle counsel which Thackeray give me that night, and how he bade me 'buckle my belt tight,' 'hang out my sign' and ask him to come and take a chop with me. Some of his forecasts of what I might do if I tried proved to be almost of the nature of prophecy, and if I may borrow an image from one of the crafts which I practiced in my youth I may say that my heart and mind were to me as he talked even of the nature of a plate of copper, and that, with the acutest of needles and the strongest of aquafortis, he etched and bit in on that plate a rule of work and study and conduct from which I have been enabled these many years past very rarely to deviate."

A Dog That Stopped a Runaway.

I had a dog named Chris. One day papa and mamma went out riding, and the dog went with them. As they went around a corner three miles from home, the carriage tipped over and threw them out, and then the carriage righted itself, the lines dragging under the carriage. The dog, who was under the carriage, pulled the lines with his teeth and tried to stop the horse from running and could not. Then he ran to the horse's head and kept jumping, nipping him in the nose, so he stopped running and walked. Every time he tried to run the dog kept on in that way for two miles until a policeman stopped him. Ever after, so long as he lived, whenever the horse would start up suddenly, Chris would go right to the horse's head.—Cor. New York Recorder.

The Death of Mark Antony.

Mark Antony gave the world for a woman's love, but found himself so poorly compensated by the exchange that in desperation at the approach of Octavius, and being informed that Cleopatra was endeavoring to make terms for herself by surrendering him, he stabbed himself with his dagger. Being revived, he received the message sent by Cleopatra that she desired to see him. He was carried to her place of refuge. Cleopatra and her maids raised him by ropes to the window of the tower where the fallen queen found her last home. He was lifted in and died in her arms.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Indicative.

"That's a very lovely baby of yours, Lawson. I wonder what he will develop into?"

"Well, if we can judge of the future by the present, I think he will be a town crier when he grows up."—Harper's Bazar.

What Did He Mean.

Skaggs—Does your wife ever lose her temper?

Raggs—Not that I ever knew of.—Detroit Free Press.

A SONG OF FRIENDSHIP.

One friend have I—who love have none—one
friend of loyal heart—
A girl whose faith compels my soul to act its
noblest part,
Who lives unspoiled by idle praise, unvexed
by selfish care,
And who is sweet as she is true, and good as
she is fair,
Oh, love's a flow'r that climbeth high and
aims to reach a star,
But friendship's plant creeps close and clings
with scent that's sweeter far!

She sings to me, and I grow glad; she talks,
and I grow wise;
Her ways are frank and sisterly; there's sunshine in her eyes;
Her loving heart holds balm for ev'ry ill that
fate can send;
And earth is fairer, heav'n more near, because
she is my friend!
Oh, love's a song that rings and swells with
passion's rapture strong,
But friendship is a lullaby that soothes a whole
lifelong!

A Sad Memory.

They talked of home and family matters, baby's new clothes, papa's trip on the road and mamma's visit to her mother, while every one listened in a most interesting manner. The trend of the conversation showed that the wife and baby were not going to the depot with the happy father, as he declared it would be nonsense. But as the car neared Jefferson street, where he was to leave them, every one wondered all to himself how they would part and whether he would kiss her in front of the crowd. They were not long in doubt.

When Desplaines street was reached the drummer arose, caught up his baby and kissing it goodby placed it beside its mother. He stooped down to kiss his wife, and the loving woman placed an arm about his neck as she said, "Now you'll write often, won't you?" Just then a morose individual on the opposite side of the car, who had evidently been absorbed in his paper, glanced over the top of it and remarked in the driest of tones, "I lost a watch doin that."—Chicago News.

French and German Politeness.

In England, as the titles of nobility are limited and cannot be usurped by fictitious characters without detection, they confer a degree of consideration upon the possessor far superior to what is observed in foreign countries, where they are abundant to an extreme and where every needy adventurer can assume them. A German baron, in derision, on a race course a few days since observed to a French marquis that the title of marquis was very common in France, "I," added he, "have a marquis in my kitchen." "And I," retorted the Frenchman, who felt insulted, "have a German baron in my stable." This repartee was particularly happy, it being well known that German grooms are as common out of their country as are French cooks. It affords a just lesson, too, against the folly as well as rudeness of all national reflections.—Magazine Journal.

Fire at Florence, S. C., Monday caused a loss of nearly $260,000. Twenty buildings and contents were destroyed.

In a fire in the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung, a small German daily of Bello-

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

Just as Sure
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is it that the best of current fiction appears
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CROOKSTON, MINN.
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HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.
DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.
Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.
May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
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SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.
TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

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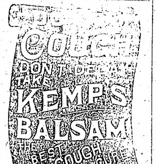
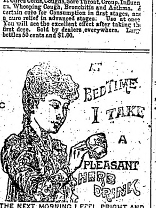
OFFICE. IN McKINNON BLOCK.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LEROY, N. Y.

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Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
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And it depends to a great extent upon the machine you use to do your seeding with; whether it will be a full harvest or not. To insure this buy a
Dowagiac Shoe Drill
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SIMPLE,
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We also sell a complete line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, Boss and Steel Lever Harrows, Rushford Wagons, and a complete line of all styles of Harness. We are also agents for the VICTOR BICYCLE, the best wheel made, and invite you to call and see them.
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Sold by druggists. Dr. Taft Bros. M. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
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If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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Is Headquarters for all kinds of
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Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

AN ENGLISH BILLION.

FEW APPRECIATE THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORD.

An English Writer Endeavors to Give a Few Illustrations In Order to Convey to the Reader a Comprehension of the Enormity of an Expression.

It would be curious to know how many of your readers have brought fully home to their inner consciousness the real significance of that little word "billion." which we have so often seen used in your columns. There are indeed few intellects that can fairly grasp it and digest it as a whole, and there are doubtless many thousands who cannot appreciate its true worth, even when reduced to fragments for more easy assimilation. Its arithmetical symbol is simple and without much pretention. There are no large figures—just a modest 1 followed by a dozen ciphers, and that is all.

Let us briefly take a glance at it as a measure of time, distance and weight. As a measure of time I would take one second as the unit and carry myself in thought through the lapse of ages back to the first day of the year 1 of our era, remembering that in all those years we have 365 days and in every day just 86,400 seconds of time. Hence, in returning in thought back again to this year of grace, one might have supposed that 1,000,000,000,000 of seconds had long since elapsed, but this is not so. We have not even passed one-sixteenth of that number in all these long eventful years, for it takes just 31,687 years 17 days 22 hours 45 minutes and 5 seconds to constitute 1,000,000,000,000 seconds of time.

It is no easy matter to bring under the cognizance of the human eye a billion objects of any kind. Let us try in imagination to arrange this number for inspection, and for this purpose I would select a sovereign as a familiar object. Let us put one on the ground and pile upon it as many as will reach 20 feet in height. Then let us place numbers of similar columns in close contact, forming a straight line and making a sort of wall 20 feet high, showing only the thin edges of the coin.

Imagine two such walls running parallel to each other and forming, as it were, a long street. We must then keep on extending these walls for miles, nay. hundreds of miles, and still we shall be far short of the required number. And it is not until we have extended our imaginary street to a distance of 2,386¼ miles that we shall have presented for inspection our 1,000,000,000,000 of coins.

Or in lieu of this arrangement we may place them flat upon the ground, forming one continuous line like a long golden chain with every link in close contact. But to do this we must pass over land and sea, mountain and valley, desert and plain, crossing the equator and returning around the southern hemisphere, through the trackless ocean, retrace our way again across the equator, then still on and on until we again arrive at our starting point, and when we have thus passed a golden chain around the huge bulk of the earth we shall be but at the beginning of our task. We must drag this imaginary chain no less 763 times around the globe.

If we can further imagine all those rows of links laid closely side by side and every one in contact with its neighbor, we shall have formed a golden band around the globe just 52 feet 6 inches wide and this will represent our 1,000,000,000,000 of coins. Such a chain, if laid in a straight line, would reach a fraction over 18,328,445 miles, the weight of which, if estimated at one-fourth ounce each sovereign, would be 6,975,447 tons and would require for their transport no less than 2,325 ships, each with a full cargo of 3,000 tons. Even then there would be a residue of 447 tons, representing 64,081,920 sovereigns.

For a measure of height let us take a much smaller unit as our measuring rod. The sheets of paper on which The Times is printed, if laid out flat and firmly pressed together as in a well bound book, would represent a measure of about one-three hundred and thirty-third of an inch in thickness. Let us see how high a dense pile formed by a billion of these thin paper leaves would reach. We must in imagination pile them vertically upward, by degrees reaching to the height of our tallest spires, and passing these the pile must still grow higher, topping the Alps and Andes and the highest peaks of the Himalayas, and shooting up from thence through the fleecy clouds pass beyond the confines of our attenuated atmosphere and leap up into the blue ether with which the universe is filled, standing proudly up far beyond the reach of all terrestrial things—still pile on your thousands and millions of thin leaves, for we are only beginning to rear the mighty mass. Add millions on millions of sheets and thousands of miles on these, and still the number will lack its due amount.

Let us pause to look at the neat plowed edges of the book before us. See how closely lie those thin flakes of paper; how many there are in the mere width of a span, and then turn our eyes in imagination upward to our mighty column of accumulated sheets. It now contains its appointed number, and our 1,000,000,000,000 of sheets of The Times superimposed upon each other and pressed into a compact mass has reached an altitude of 47,348 miles!

Those who have taken the trouble to follow me thus far will, I think, agree with me that 1,000,000,000,000 is a fearful thing, and that few can appreciate its real value. As for quadrillions and trillions, they are simply words, mere words, wholly incapable of adequately impressing themselves on the human intellect.—Sir Henry Bessemer in London Times.

Like Father, Like Son.

"This is my youngest boy, Mr. Cynicus," said the distinguished novelist. "They say he is very like me."

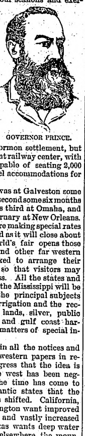
"Does he go to school?"

"Yes. He can read quite well, but as yet he can't write."

"He's very much like you," said Mr. Cynicus.—Harper's Bazar.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Twenty-two States and Territories to Be Represented at Ogden.


GOVERNOR PRINCE.

The transmississippi congress, so called, has already held four sessions and exercised great influence on legislation, and its approaching session will be of unusual importance. No one fact could emphasize the westward course of empire more forcibly than the fact that this congress is to be held in Ogden, Utah, a place which but a few years ago was an obscure Mormon settlement, but is now an important railway center, with an opera house capable of seating 2,000 delegates and hotel accommodations for them.

Its first session was at Galveston some three years ago, its second some six months later at Denver, its third at Omaha, and its fourth last February at New Orleans. All the railroads are making special rates to the congress, and as it will close about the time the World's fair opens those from the Pacific and other far western states will be asked to arrange their tickets to the fair so that visitors may take in the congress. All the states and territories west of the Mississippi will be represented, and the principal subjects discussed will be irrigation and the reclamation of arid lands, silver, public lands, the Pacific and gulf coast harbors and all other matters of special interest to the west.

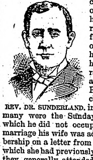
It is easy to see in all the notices and appeals of the far western papers in relation to this congress that the idea is prevalent that the west has been neglected and that the time has come to convince the Atlantic states that the seat of empire has shifted. California, Oregon and Washington want improved rivers and harbors and vastly increased coast defenses, Texas wants deep water at Galveston and elsewhere, the mountain commonwealths want a comprehensive system of irrigation, and all want silver restored to its old place in the coinage.

They have undertaken a big contract, and have therefore broadened the basis of representation to secure a big congress. Each state or territory is entitled to 10 delegates, each county to one, each city to one for each 5,000 people or fractional part thereof, all commercial bodies in all towns to as many each as the town in which each is situated, and in addition all governors, mayors, county judges and presidents of boards of county supervisors are ex-officio members.

Governor Bradford Prince of New Mexico is president of the congress, elected at its last session at New Orleans, and will hold over till his successor is elected at Ogden. O. W. Crawford of Velasco, Tex., is the present secretary. The congress has 10 vice presidents, all men of influence.

THE PRESIDENT'S PASTOR.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland of the First Presbyterian Church at Washington.


REV. DR. SUNDERLAND.

The presidents of the United States have generally been attendants at divine worship during their terms of office, and Mr. Cleveland during his first term was no exception to the rule. Few of the chief magistrates of the nation have been more regular in this form of Sabbath observance than he. Soon after his first inauguration he selected a pew in the First Presbyterian church of Washington, and not many were the Sunday mornings on which he did not occupy it. After his marriage his wife was admitted to membership on a letter from the church with which she had previously worshiped, and they generally attended the services together. Upon his second inauguration the president and Mrs. Cleveland chose the same church and the same pew occupied by them during the first administration.

The old First is historic and was one of the very first churches organized in the Capital City. It was established nearly a hundred years ago and for a long period was one of the most fashionable churches in the city, its site on Four and a Half street being in the heart of what was considered the best residence district. The conditions have changed now, and the tide of fashion has swept away to the northwestward, while the vicinage of the church has become very thickly populated with people who are not leaders in society. It still retains many of the leading residents of Washington among it membership, however, and is alert, active and aggressive in its religious work.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, who has occupied the pulpit for 40 years, is more than 70 years of age, but still retains much of the vigor and enthusiasm of his younger days. His discourses are eloquent and forceful as of old, when they gained him a reputation as a pulpit orator that reached far beyond the confines of his congregation. The burden of his years, however, has made it impossible for him to perform much of the work which such a pastorate demands, and a year or so ago the congregation decided to engage an assistant to relieve him. Rev. Samuel Van Vranken Holmes of Richfield Springs, N. Y., was the man engaged, and his labors have been attended with marked success.

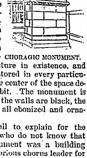
The Book of Books.

What is said to be the costliest illustrated book ever made is the property of a man in Oswego, N. Y. It is a Bible and cost $10,000. It was originally in seven volumes, but has been enlarged to 60 volumes by the insertion of drawings, etchings, engravings, lithographs, mezzo tints and paintings, of which there are 3,000.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
BEECHAM'S PILLS
COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.
For SICK HEADACHE,
Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head, Wind, Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Gravel, and flying Pains in the Body, Rheumatism, etc.
Take four, five or even six of Beecham's Pills, and in nine cases out of ten, they will give relief in twenty minutes; for the pill will go direct to and remove the cause, the cause being no more nor less than wind, together with poisonous and noxious vapours, and sometimes unwholesome food.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

FOR OLD COLLEGE BOYS.

The Greek Letter Fraternities Will Have an Interesting Show at the Fair.


CHORAGIC MONUMENT.

The Greek letter college societies have had space allotted to them and will make an interesting and instructive exhibit at the World's fair. This will include a collection of books, charts and documents relating to the fraternities, bound volumes of their songs, magazines, annuals, etc., and a complete display of all their badges and paraphernalia. But the chief feature of the exhibit will be a reproduction of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, which is said to be the most famous specimen of Corinthian architecture in existence, and which will be restored in every particular and put in the center of the space devoted to the exhibit. The monument is 40 feet high, and the walls are black, the woodwork being all ebonized and ornamented in gilt.

It may be well to explain for the benefit of those who do not know that a choragic monument was a building erected by a victorious chorus leader for the exhibition of the tripod received as a prize in the musical contests in Athens. Besides that of Lysicrates to be reproduced for the fraternities there is another still to be seen in Athens, that of Thrasyllus.

From the safety of their operation in blood letting the leech has been used for more than 2,000 years, and in many cases doctors could hardly dispense with their use.

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for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections. Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, [illegible] St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE [illegible] FRAUDS.

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The Great English Remedy.
Before and After.
Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.
Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.
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Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

Cook's Cotton Root
COMPOUND.
A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.
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Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
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Manufacturers of
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Straight: North Star
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BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss.
In Probate Court, Special Term, March 27th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Rauold D. Camson deceased:

Letters testimentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Donald McKinnon of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate court office in the City of Crookston on Monday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 27th day of March, A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[50-52]

THE NEW NORTHWEST
FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana.
NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
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Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

"In no way can Americans so effectively inform themselves on the subjects that claim public attention from one month to another as by reading the North American Review."
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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.
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DO YOU WANT TO EARN A FEW DOLLARS?
IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR everyone requires some Garden or Flower Seeds, and we have made arrangements with the Weekly Pioneer Press of St. Paul, whereby we are enabled to distribute
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Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

IT is thought that the apportionment bill now before the legislative bodies will pass, notwithstanding bitter opposition from southern members.

FERGUS FALLS voted no-license by a majority of 91 votes. This result was unexpected, but was caused by a revulsion of feeling against the lax manner in which the saloons have been run.

JUDGE IRA B. MILLS will be a valuable acquisition on the board of Railroad and Warehouse commissioners. He is fully alive to the interests of the people and if the legislature gives the board sufficient authority to act, his presence there will be felt for good to the people.

"FOUR more years of Grover" sings the average democrat now-a-days, but there does not seem to be the gladsome ring to their voices that there would be if Grover would shake the patronage tree more freely and drop more official plums into the hungry maws of the faithful. Governor is too slow for any use they think.

THE St. Vincent New Era, says that Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific is anxious to build the Duluth & Winnipeg road to Hallock and St. Vincent and also to build a branch from Hallock to the Rainy Lake country. Where's the Rainy Lake railroad company? What's the matter with waking up and putting that road through? What did you say, president Steenerson?

THE St. Paul Globe says that Captain T. A. Dunlava is in Washington looking after L. K. Aaker's official shoes and seems to intimate that his chances for wearing them are very good. The Captain has lots of Grand Army friends in Polk county who would be glad to see him get the receivership in this land office. It is said to stand between Captain Dunlava and Wm. Anglim.

A DISPATCH to St. Paul papers from Fargo states that 20 men in Fargo have pledged $200 apiece to a Crookston law firm on condition that they prove the prohibitory law of North Dakota to be unconstitutional The sum of $40,000 is to be pledged not a dollar of which the firm will get unless they win the case. So confident is the firm of their ability to win that they have offered to conduct the case at their own expense and unless they win they do not get a dollar.

REPRESENTATIVES Chesley, Juelson and Knudson opposed the Peterson grain bill with voice and vote to the end—and every one of them are farmers! How any farmer could oppose any measure calculated to benefit the farmers in the degree that this bill is, is certainly beyond our comprehension—the only reason that we can see is not tenable—that the bill is a republican measure and these men are populists. This may not be the case with them, but we can see no other motive for their unaccountable action in the matter.

DURING the debate on the Peterson bill on Friday one of the populist opponents of the bill said that he was opposed to it because it gave the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners too much power. And yet this genius claimed to be a farmer! Had he been a Red River Valley farmer he would have known that one great trouble in the wheat business has been that the board has never had power enough—where that power was needed, and our farmers, who thoroughly understand the matter, have ridiculed the idea of creating a board and then depriving them of the power to act, and they have time and again loudly demanded just the very things that are provided for in this bill. Well, the bill has become a law and we shall now have a chance to see something done.

GOVERNOR NELSON has justified the faith reposed in him by the farmers of Minnesota by faithfully standing by them on every measure affecting their interests, notably in his efforts in behalf of the Peterson grain and warehouse bill, senate file No. 371, which, largely through the governor's efforts passed the house on Friday. In time, when the effects of this bill become better known through operation our farmers will begin to realize how much they own to our governor for his action in this matter. The JOURNAL is in a position to know that but for Governor Nelson that bill would never have passed the house. He has been indefatigable in his efforts since it was first drawn and his efforts has secured such a victory for the farmer as he never won before.

A BILL annexing Becker and Clay counties to the Fergus Falls district for judicial purposes, and creating a new judicial district composed of Norman, Polk, Marshall and Kittson has passed both houses. This is done in lieu of granting the additional judge that was asked for and will lighten Judge Ives' labors very materially and enable him to keep up with the calendar. The governor was opposed to the idea of an additional judge on the ground of economy claiming that there were already plenty of judges to do the business and in that he was right.

THE appropriation bill now before the legislature provides a fund to reimburse certain counties wherein are railroad lands that don't pay taxes in order to equalize the burden of taxation more equitably. This idea was suggested by the discussions on the Markham bill and some of those who honestly thought that bill would invalidate the gross earnings plan originated this idea. If the bill passes Polk county will get $2000 each year until the next session. This is as it should be as every county wherein those lands are located now has to pay on unjust proportion of taxes. The bill is liable to pass it is said.

IN view of the fact of the anticipated visit of cholera to our shores during the coming summer, it behooves our citizens to be more careful than ever to adopt thorough sanitary measures and to see that no dirt of any kind is allowed about their premises. Prevention in this case is the only remedy—it's no use trying to cure a case of it, but it may be prevented by cleanliness. Just as soon as the weather will permit the board of health will no doubt take the proper steps to see that the city is placed in condition to resist an invasion of the dread disease should it get thus far north, which might occur at any time, as some emigrant might arrive from the infected districts of Europe. Every citizen should however, make this a personal matter this season and not await peremptory orders.

MAYOR STEPHENS' inaugural address to the new council, besides being a scholarly effort, showed that he is fully alive to the needs of the city. He reviewed the condition of the city, its streets, lights, waterworks and sewerage. He showed that while the street lighting was comparatively cheap—only 94 cents per capita of population—it was more than is paid by any city in the country except Boston. A public building for the city was recommended as soon as the condition of the city's finances would warrant. The mayor also spoke of our efficient fire department, and paid a handsome compliment to our schools. He advised extra sanitary precautions this year, as there was a possibility of cholera being brought into the country during the summer. He spoke of the proposed opening of the Red Lake Indian reservation and the amount of pine which was tributary to Crookston, and which, with a little effort on the part of the city, could be brought here and manufactured. Altogether Mr. Stephens' address was an exhaustive, comprehensive and carefully prepared document.

THE popular and scholarly gentleman who runs the Times seems to be afraid that the nominees and supporters of the citizens ticket in the late election may forget his valiant and herculean efforts in behalf of that ticket, and lest some of them might allow some of their business to go to the JOURNAL, he is trying to prejudice the people against this paper. Because the JOURNAL is controlled by no clique or faction, and had independence enough to take an impartial stand on a purely personal fight, this dapper little gent shouts "the JOURNAL is on the fence." In addition to this. "the JOURNAL's position was nauseating." This is really too bad. We had no intention of upsetting his weak little stomach in this manner, and he should see a physician and procure something to alleviate this nauseating feeling which has crept into his dear little system. Lastly the "JOURNAL is trying to climb on the band wagon" and he prints a lot of silly slush to try to prove it—to himself. The JOURNAL remarked previous to election that "as the caucuses and convention went, so would go the election—in most cases." In other words, that the majority of the citizens ticket would be elected. Last week the JOURNAL referred to this. And because of this we are trying to "climb on the band wagon." The animus of all these little thrusts by the Times is so apparent that it seems incredible that any republican should be influenced by them. And yet the JOURNAL is being knifed by men whom it has always upheld, and who have no excuse for their actions except the fact that the JOURNAL did not play the part of a catspaw to the Times in the late election.

THE re-apportionment bill is killed and the JOURNAL is informed that our representatives in the house were opposed to it. Although Mr. Chesley is credited with one vote in favor of it this is said to have been the result of a trade between Waggoner and himself. Knudson voted against it and Juelson was absent. Any representative from this upper country who would vote against that bill is a traitor to the best interests of his constituents and deserves to be sat-down upon hard. How any sane man, living in this country so destitute of representation, could oppose a bill that comes so near giving us proper representation is a mystery to us, providing the aforesaid individual has sense enough to pound sand.

IT IS NOW A LAW.

The Peterson Grain Bill Passed the House on Friday Afternoon, and Promptly Signed by Governor Nelson.

THE Peterson grain bill, senate file No. 371, a bill to regulate country elevators making them public, giving the commissioners control over them and regulating receipts, passed the house late on Friday afternoon by just exactly votes enough to pass it after having once been voted down, resurrected, laid on the table and then called up for final action. The opponents of re-apportionment had been trying to use the bill to defeat re-apportionment and would probably have succeeded in their attempt but for a fatal blunder made by Mr. Maguire, one of the southern populist members and a strong opponent of the bill. After the vote was had the bill had 57 in favor of and needed 58 to pass. Mr. Maguire, who had voted nay under the impression that the bill had received 62 votes changed his vote to aye in order to have a chance to reconsider but failed to get his motion in before the speaker announced the result of the vote and declared that the bill had passed. Mr. Maguire, when he saw what he had done was completely paralyzed and moved to reconsider which motion was lost. The bill was at once engrossed sent to the governor was signed and on Saturday morning when the house re-assembled it was safe beyond the reach of its enemies. It begins to look as though the farmers would get some beneficial legislation this term after all.

How to Settle Re-apportionment.

Commenting upon the prospects for a re-apportionment at this session the Minneapolis Evening Journal has the following excellent suggestion to offer:

"It is strongly intimated by the tone of the legislature that no re-apportionment measure will be passed this session. Left as this important matter is to the caprice of legislators who do not look beyond the horizon of their own districts, it is not surprising that the capitol should have been filled with the echoes of noisy personalities, minatory declamation, bad grammar and profanity. It was folly in the first place to leave re-apportionment a prey to such whimsies. Take the whole business of re-apportionment out of such conditions. Call a constitutional convention and revise the constitution so that it shall be mandatory upon every legislature succeeding the United States census of population and upon every legislature succeeding the state census to re-apportion the state strictly on the basis of population. Thus, under positive statutory and constitutional obligation we would have a fair re-apportionment after each United States census, and another after the state census. The legislature would have no chance to wrangle over the business, for its duty would be distinctly defined. There could be no kicking and no obstruction to other public business. It is a great mistake that the matter was not so arranged years ago."

Making a Tariff for the Dems.

Warren Register:—An association of Anglo-maniacs, dudes and importers, called the New York Tariff Reform club, is claiming the right to formulate the new tariff bill which is to be passed by the democratic congress next fall. No doubt the bill they draft will be formed after the English model.

Money for White Earth Indians.

Editor Lanman, of the McIntosh Times, passed through the city last Friday on his way home from White Earth. While he was at the reservation the Indians were being paid their share of what is known as the reservoir damage money, which has been withheld for several years. It was awarded to them for damages to their crops caused by the overflow of water from the dams constructed on the upper Mississippi by the government. These dams it will be remembered, were constructed for the ostensible purpose of improving navigation on the Mississippi, but were practically for the benefit of the lumbermen. The government appropriated $150,000 to pay the the damages to Indians but there was only $116,000 of this amount left when it reached the reservation. It amounted to $11.50 per head for each member of the Mississippi band, and $41.50 per head for the Pillagers. There was one instance where it was profitable to have a large family.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of two Meetings of the City Council.

Last Meeting of the Old and First Meeting of the New Council.

Officers Appointed and Confirmed—and the new Council get down to business.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held in the City Hall on Saturday evening April 8th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present:—Cromb, Jennings, Morrisey, Marlette, Monroe, Watts, Jerome, Anderson.

Aldermen absent:—Walker. Austin, Childs.

The purpose of the meeting was to canvass the votes cast at election held on Tuesday, April 4th, 1893.

The undersigned members of the City Council of the City of Crookston, do hereby certify that at a special meeting of said City Council held in the City Hall on Saturday evening, April 8th, 1893, we duly canvassed the vote cast at annual charter election of said City held on Tuesday the 4th day of April, 1893 and find that the following named persons, for the offices named to-wit:

FOR MAYOR	
A. D. Stephens	494
J. W. Wheeler	438
FOR ALDERMAN AT LARGE	
I. N. Simmons	547
A. K. Austin	337
FOR CITY CLERK	
E. C. Carruth	532
E. M. Stanton	356
FOR CITY TREASURER	
J. O. Matthews	474
L. C. Couvrette	406
FOR ASSESSOR	
A. C. Schmidt	476
Elias Steenerson	398
FOR CONSTABLE	
Geo. H. Holt	764
O. Ducharme	514
FOR JUSTICE	
L. E. Gossman	629
C. S. Spendley	677
FOR ALDERMAN FIRST WARD	
I. U. Jennings	118
Geo. O. Buhn	110
FOR ALDERMAN SECOND WARD	
W. H. Norrie	122
John Monroe	92
FOR ALDERMAN THIRD WARD	
Wm. Watts	93
Carl Ziebeck	1
FOR ALDERMAN FOURTH WARD	
John Cromb	153
Martin Lally	141
FOR ALDERMAN FIFTH WARD	
R. G. Marlette	31

We hereby declare that A. D. Stephens is elected mayor; I. N. Simmons, alderman at large; E. C. Carruth, city clerk; J. O. Matthews, city treasurer; A. C. Schmidt, assessor; Geo. H. Holt and O. Ducharme, constables; L. E. Gossman and C. S. Spendley, justices of the peace. That I. U. Jennings is elected as alderman of the First Ward; W. H. Norrie, alderman of Second Ward; Wm. Watts, alderman of Third Ward: John Cromb, alderman of Fourth Ward and R. G. Marlette of the Fifth Ward of the City of Crookston for the ensuing year or term as case may be, and we do hereby certify that we have duly canvassed the vote cast in said city on said day and find the number of votes cast as heretofore stated.

Dated Crookston, Minnesota, this 4th day of April, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
I. U. JENNINGS,
FRED ANDERSON,
JAS. MORRISEY,
R. G. MARLETTE,
JOHN MONROE,
WILLIAM WATTS,
FRANK JEROME,
Board of Canvassers.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, April 11th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen absent, none.

The election of a new president was the first in order, and on motion the clerk was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of John Cromb, who was duly declared elected to fill the position for the ensuing year.

Alderman Morrisey was nominated vice-president, and on motion the clerk was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of him, and he was duly declared elected the vice-president of the council.

The city attorney who was appointed as a committee to look into the matter of securing a right of way for drainage through property on Polk street and into the river, reported that he had done so, and that the contract was on file in the comptroller's office. Report accepted.

The finance committee stated that they were not ready to make a regular report and would do so at the next meeting.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Morrisey that the rules be suspended and that the out going mayor be heard and also any message the mayor-elect might have, be received. Carried.

Mayor Anglim then arose, and after thanking the council for the harmonious way in which their affairs had been conducted during the past year, he introduced to them the Mayor-elect A. D. Stephens. He then presented to the council his message which was read and referred to the committees mentioned therein. He also presented for confirmation the following names for officers of the city.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CROOKSTON, Minn., April 11, 1893.

To the honorable city council of Crookston, Minn.—I hereby appoint and recommend for confirmation, the following city officers, viz: DeForrest Bucklen as City Attorney, Edwin M. Walsh as City Comptroller, Louis Gonyea as Chief of Police, Halvor N. Tweeten as Patrolman No. 1, John A. Kyle as Patrolman No. 2, W. F. Arnold as City Engineer.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Mayor.

On motion the clerk was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of E. M. Walsh for comptroller. The clerk did so and E. M. Walsh, declared duly elected and confirmed as comptroller.

On motion the clerk was instructed to cast the ballots for DeForrest Bucklen as city attorney. Same being done he was duly declared confirmed as city attorney.

Louis Gonyea being appointed as chief of police, on motion the clerk cast the ballot for him and was declared duly as chief of police.

Halvor N. Tweeten was duly declared confirmed as patrolman number one.

On motion the clerk was instructed to cast the ballot for John Kyle and he was duly declared confirmed as patrolman number two.

On motion the clerk was instructed to cast the ballot for W. F. Arnold was duly declared confirmed as city engineer.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Norrie that D. F. McDonald be appointed as street commissioner for the ensuing year.

On motion the clerk was instructed to so cast the ballot which he did and D. F. McDonald duly declared appointed as street commissioner for the ensuing year.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

Report of Justice Spendley received and ordered placed on file.

Three applications for license to sell liquor were received and the clerk instructed to have the necessary publications made. They were from T. J. Orvik, L. M. Bergquist and Dahle & Bergstrom.

The clerk presented the names of Miss. Dora Munch and W. E. McKenzie as deputy city clerks.

The official bonds of L. E. Gossman, C. S. Spendley, O. Ducharme, E. C. Carruth, Geo. H. Holt and J. O. Mathews, were received and referred to the city attorney for investigation.

Moved by Alderman Childs seconded by Alderman Watts that A. A. Miller be elected to serve a term of three years on the board of health. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Alderman Childs seconded by Alderman Jennings that C. E. Sawyer be elected as one of the board of sinking fund commissioners to serve for a term of five years.

Carried unanimously.

Alderman Childs spoke on the matter of the citizens celebration at St. Paul in June, which is to be held in honor of the completion of the Great Northern Railroad to the coast an invitation to attend having been extended to the city.

Moved by Alderman Watts seconded by Alderman Anderson that a committee of five, consisting of the mayor and four others, to be appointed by the chair, who shall consider the matter of the invitation of the citizens of St. Paul to attend the celebration to be given by them in celebrating the completion of the Great Northern railroad as a transcontinental line. The committee to report at the next meeting. Carried.

The president appointed as the committee:—W. Watts, Wm. Anglim, J. E. Morrisey and Hugh Thompson.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Marlette that when we adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday, April 18th. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Norrie that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to investigate the sewer assessments for the different sewers of the city and to report at the adjourned meeting. Carried.

Chair appointed as the committee: Alderman Morrisey, Norrie, Watts.

On motion the president appointed Alderman Walker, Anderson and Marlette as a committee of three to look into the matter of seating the council room in a better manner.

City clerk instructed to advertise for bids for the city printing, on a basis of being measured as solid nonpareil.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Jennings seconded by Alderman Marlette.

Resolved, That this council extend to Martin O'Brien the ex-city attorney of Crookston, Minn., a vote of thanks for the efficient and courteous manner in which he has performed the duties of his office and the earnest and prompt attention he has given to all matters pertaining to his duties as city attorney.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Watts that the mayor be appointed as purchasing agent at a salary of ten dollars per month. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Anderson seconded by Alderman Jennings that Louis Gonyea be appointed a commissioner on poor. Carried.

At the regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 11th day of April, 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey.

Resolved, That the salaries of the city offices hereinafter named be for the ensuing year.

City Attorney, three hundred dollars, City Comptroller three hundred dollars, City Engineer three hundred dollars, for the full term and Chief of Police seventy dollars per month, Patrolman No. 1 sixty dollars per month, Patrolman No. 2 sixty dollars per month, Street Commissioner five hundred dollars per annum, City Clerk four hundred dollars per annum, Commissioner of the Poor ten dollars per month, City Assessor three hundred dollars per annum and City Treasurer three hundred dollars per annum.

Upon the call of ays and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs; Jennings. Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Watts, Walker, Simmons, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 11th day of April 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of April, 1893.

Attest: A. D. STEPHENS,
Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

On motion of Alderman Norrie and seconded by Alderman Marlette the fines of the aldermen were remitted and the bill allowed for the aldermen's salaries.

The president appointed the following aldermen for the standing committees.

Ways and Means: Jennings, Norrie, Walker.

Finance: Watts, Morrisey, Marlette.

Poor: Norrie, Simmons, Jerome.

Fire: Childs, Jennings, Anderson.

Electric Light Committee: Morrisey, Anderson, Norrie.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

My Sweetheart's Face

—that's my wife's you know—wears a cheerful, life-is-worth-living expression, ever since I presented her a box of

KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

She is always recommending *Kirk's* soaps to her friends—says she is through with experiments—has just what she needed to make labor easy, and ensure perfectly clean clothes. She knows what she's talking about—don't forget it.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap The Soap for Cuts Wounds and Bruises

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April 7th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Oline Severe, deceased

On receiving and filing the petition of Edward Severe, of the county of Polk, representing, among other things, that Oline Severe, late of the county of Polk in the state of Minnesota, in February A. D. 1889, at the county of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the surviving husband of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Edward Severe granted.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before said court on Tuesday the second day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 7th day of April, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[52-3]

AROUND THE COUNTY.

McIntosh.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

McINTOSH, April 9, 1893.

Spring has come at last and we are now beginning to enjoy the pleasant, sunshiny weather.

Our village is undergoing some wonderful changes this spring. Our merchants are busy refitting and decorating their places of business, and our seven saloons are being fixed up in elegant style.

H. S. Quam and Ole O. Narveson will have the finest saloon in town if not in the county.

The two Misses Scotland who have been visiting in St. Paul for some time, returned home last week.

Ole Narveson and family who have been living in Fertile for the past year, are back to McIntosh again and will hereafter make this their home.

A number of dwelling houses are being built this spring, as several families who rented rooms were notified to vacate and had to resort to building.

Mine host Solberg of hotel Duluth has sold out his hotel to N. Matson & Son of Lessor, who have already taken charge of the premises.

E. D. West has rented his hotel to Rodegard Bros. of Grand Forks, and retired to private life.

At the county division meeting held Tuesday evening it was agreed to name the new county "Columbia county," and five acres of ground was donated by Mr. Pratt for court house purposes.

M. W. Jenson made a flying trip to Crookston and Grand Forks Tuesday, returning Saturday.

Guy E. Pratt took Friday's train for the county seat, returning Saturday.

A few of the democratic magnates, including A. Thompson, A. Gilmour and E. King, were in Crookston last week looking after the McIntosh post office, but as yet no one is the wiser as to who will get it, although several thnik that they are to be the successful candidate.

Gust Langerak and family left for Setersdalen, Norway, last Saturday, where Mr. Langerak goes to take charge of and dispose of a farm left him by his father. They will remain till next fall.

Quite a number of the Fosston sports came down on the hand car last Sunday to take in the town, but as McIntosh is a moral place, especially on the Sabbath, they could not get as much as a glass of cider. Come some week day, boys.

Harry Norrie paid us another visit on Wednesday last, remaining until Thursday, and another jolly and enjoyable time was had. Come again, Harry.

We understand that the Citizens' bank is going to erect a brick block on the corner of Cleveland avenue and First street. Work will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Our jail, which has stood empty and vacated for over a year, opened its doors to an unfortunate lodger last Saturday evening, who remained until Monday, but when he came to pay his board bill he discovered that he was strdpped and he was given ten minutes to get out of town and was soon on the road to Erskine, his home. When you come again, Bob, don't pretend to be so smart. That game don't work, especially in McIntosh.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, April 11, 1893.

C. E. Misner—the disabled—(but still in the ring) tonsoral artist, spent several days among relatives and friends last week.

E. R. Blanchard and family started last week for Kansas where they will reside in the future.

Mrs. R. A. Warden—a book vendor—canvassed our village pretty thoroughly last week and now several parties are mourning that they ever met her.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Douglas are happy over the arrival of a girl baby.

John McLennan was in from Angus this week. He thinks that seeding will be pretty universal next week.

Miss Hattie Davidson returned to Crookston Saturday, where she goes to resume her studies in the High School.

H. C. Misner and M. P. Losey were among the Euclidites, who were in the Queen City last week.

Fred Kruger was over from Red Lake Falls last week and purchased several head of horses from Carsten Stuhr.

Sarah, Lizzie and Martha Cruikshanks, who have been visiting with their parents, returned to Crookston Saturday.

The new town board met and transacted some important business Friday.

Casper Tiedemann, who has been visiting at Red Wing for the past two months returned home Saturday.

Peter Keeley, who left here two weeks ago to seek employment as telegraph operator, in the State of Washington returned Friday. He says that is no country for a white man to live in.

There is a number of parties from different sections of the country, principally, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, who have been here looking for farms to rent, or purchase, that should be positive proof that it does do good to advertise.

John Chandler has accepted a position at Barnesville.

Horse-men can see cuts for horse posters by calling at the post office.

L. Halverson is busy hauling out seed grain for the Kelso farm.

E. D. Childs sent up a car of seed grain to Robert Teal to be used on Mr. Childs' farm here.

Angus and Euclid have concluded to have Rev. W. T. McAltioner as their pastor for the ensuing year.

Capt. L. L. C. Brooks is up on business in connection with the Keystone farm.

Mr. Watson representing the Deering Binder Co. was doing business with some of our machine-men Monday.

D. Fasseth of Argyle came down to give his many friends a call Monday.

Joseph Heard of the C. W. Hackett hardware Co. called on Taylor & Co. Monday.

To the Ladies of Crookston.

Easter opening of millinery at Mrs. I. U. Jennings', Friday afternoon the 31st of March.

Herding.

The undersigned will have about 800 acres pasture on sections 36, 1 and 26, town 150, range 45, at Gentilly, 70 acres of which stock return from to barnyard at night. Two flowing wells on pasture ground. Terms: cattle $1.25, sheep 25 cents and lambs 12½ cents for the season.

JOSEPH BACON.

At the residence of Joseph Laframboise, Gentilly, Minn. 51-53

Free Trip to Chicago.

Separate W-O-R-L-D-S F-A-I-R and use the letters to spell as many words as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but not use the same letter in making any one word more than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said SEVENTY-FIVE small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." Example:—Wad, waif, soar, idol, etc. If you are good at word-making you can secure a FREE trip to the World's Fair and return, as the Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including R. R. fare, hotel bills, admissions to the Columbian Exposition, and $50.00 in cash for incidental express, to the first person able to make SEVENTY words from the letters contained in "World Fair," as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return with $25.00 for incidental expenses, to the first person sending SIXTY words as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return (without cash for incidental expenses) to the first person sending FIFTY-FIVE words.

To the first person sending FIFTY words will be given $50.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair, to each of the first FIVE persons sending THIRTY-FIVE words will be given $10.00 in cash, and to each of the first ten sending THIRTY words will be given $5.00 in cash.

Only one prize will be awarded to the same person. Write your name on list of words (numbered) and enclose the same post-paid with fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps for a large package of our Choice English Cottage Garden Flower Seeds.

This combination includes the latest and most popular English flowers of endless varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair.)

This "World's Fair" Contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of introducing our business in the U. S. You will receive the BIGGEST value in flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip from your home to Chicago and return.

We are spending a large amount of money to start our trade in the U. S. and want your trial order. You will be more than gratified with the result. Send to-day, and address The Scott Seed Company, Toronto, Canada. [50-1]

From Winneshelk Co. Iowa.

P. H. Wermager arrived on Saturday evening with a carload of horses for sale. On Tuesday D. McMillan bought a pair of colts coming two years old, high grade Normans, very evenly matched which in time will be a daisy team. Mac knows a good thing when he sees it and when he found that he could get those colts for $350 spot cash he snapped 'em up so quick that it made the dealer dizzy.

Warren Sheaf:—Mr. A. P. Frank, one of our early settlers and enterprising farmers living just across the line in Polk county, is a firm believer in the sheep industry, and regards it far more promising and profitable than raising wheat. About four years ago he started in with a few sheep, and now he has a herd of about a hundred. Sheep can be raised with very little expense, and, though requiring a great deal of attention, yet they are gentle animals to handle. A hundred sheep well attended to, will yield more profit than does the average wheat farm.

How to Pay License at Stephen.

Warren Sheaf:—The village council of Stephen has hit upon a new plan for licensing saloons. The council proposed to tax the liquor interests of the place $2,500 and fixed the license on a graduated scale as follows: For one saloon $2,500, for two saloons $1,250, for three saloons $835, for four or more saloons $625 each. Afterward the council passed a resolution fixing the license at $1,250, and restricting the number of saloons to two, expecting, of course, to have two applications for license. Thus far but one saloon has taken out a license, hence, the good Stephen people can slake their thirst at but one fountain.

Did You Buy Any Koal-Spar?

Minneapolis Journal: A concern has been selling and extensively advertising yellow packages labelled "Koal-Spar," at 25 cents for three pounds, representing that the wonderful compound would make a ton of coal do the work of a ton and a half. The New York World hired a prominent chemist to analyze the wonderful compound and it was found to be common salt. A trial of common salt showed that it did the work at a quarter of a cent just as well as the "Koal-Spar" did at 25 cents. There was 900 per cent profit in the business. The 24¾ cents was the contribution of a grateful but very badly bitten public to Yankee "shrewdness." Perhaps the wooden nutmeg story was not a myth after all.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

To Get at the Facts.

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that Hood,s cures.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

To Get the Money.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., April 10.—The Cherokee senate has passed a bill designating the chief and treasurer and two other delegates to go to Washington to get the money, amounting to $8,300,000 due on the sale of the strip. The bill will pass the lower house. Quite a sensation is being caused here by the recent offer of the Mexican government to sell the Cherokees a portion of old Mexico in case the United States takes the country away from them.

Radical Anti-Pinkerton Bill.

MADISON, Wis., April 10.—The assembly has passed the anti-Pinkerton bill, which is so radical as to make it illegal for an employer to call out his employes in case of necessity to protect his property, and some lawyers say would even forbid a trainman to call upon his crew to protect the train in case of assault.

Impeached a Populist.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 10.—The state senate without a dissenting vote, adopted a resolution impeaching ex-Attorney General Leese for misdemeanor in office. Leese held the office of attorney general for four years and retired to private life two years ago. He is now a leader of the Populists.

Confirmed Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The senate has confirmed the nominations of James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France, and Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, to be minister to Austro-Hungary. Also a number of less important appointments.

Hood's Cures
Almost Miraculous
Absolutely Helpless and Hopeless
The Grip, Rheumatism, Debility.

Mrs. Mary Andress
Of Crawfordsville, Ind.

"It is with much gratitude that I tell of the wonderful help received from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For several years I have been a very great sufferer with rheumatism. In the winter of '90 and '91, when I had been obliged to use crutches for a long while, in my unfortunate condition I had a severe attack of **the grip,** which put me down bedfast, for nearly a year. As I had **a severe cough,** the doctor thought my lungs affected, and that there was little or

No Hope of My Recovery

In the fall I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and, to my utmost delight found that I had at last obtained a medicine which was doing me good. When I began to take it I was unable to rise from my bed without help. There was **severe pain and swelling** in my hands, feet, knee-joints, and left ankle. I had become so hopeless of ever being any better that

I Desired to Die

And be out of my great pain. But as I continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla I continued to mend. From an utterly helpless condition I have now reached a good state of health. I do all my work and walk around without crutches. The pain and swelling, caused by the rheumatism, are gone. I have no pain in my hands and wrists, and they are not swollen or drawn any more. The **cough and lung trouble** and soreness in the chest, which followed the grip, have all gone, and I can sleep comfortably. I am greatly improved in flesh, strength and color. My bowels, hitherto inactive without physic, are, since taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

quite regular, and other bodily functions healthful. My relatives and friends are delighted at my remarkable improvement, and join in giving the highest praise to Hood's Sarsaparilla," MRS. MARY ANDRESS, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

Oak Lumber.

60,000 feet of solid oak plank from 8 to 18 feet, and inch boards. For full information address
GORDON & ANDERSON.
(51-2) Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail Co., Minn.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication April 13th, 1893.)
(Last publication May 25th, 1893.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, containing power of sale, dated November 30th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on December 4th, 1885, in book 23 of mortgages, on pages 99, 100, 101, whereby Jean B. Lelande and Cleophie Lelande, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to Mary E. Towle, mortgagee, all those tracts of land described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and lot one; all in section four, in township one hundred and fifty-one, of range forty-five, in Polk county, Minnesota, containing eighty acres more or less, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice $351.65.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be fore closed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on May 27th, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any and $25 attorney's fees, and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 4th, 1893.

MARY E. TOWLE,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
[52-8] Attorneys for Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First publication April 6th, 1893.
Last publication May 18th, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly made and delivered by Pierre Lemieux and Philomine Lemieux, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February, A D. 1888, at 10.40 o'clock a. m., in book 34 of mortgages, on page 598, etc . Whereas default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest to-wit: $35.00 that became due June 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1890; $35 00 that became due June 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1892 and $35 00 that became due December 22, 1892, and whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Thirteen hundred forty-two and seventeen hundredths ($1342.17) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼ of section thirteen (13) township one hundred fifty (150) range forty-five (45) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public aution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'cock a m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law,

Dated March 30th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney For Mortgagee.
[51-7] N. G. 186.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 1st, 1893, and terminating on April 30th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: L. M. Bergquist, on the ground floor of the two-story frame building situated on lot 16, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, Minn., on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and the seal of said city this 12th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 10th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: T. J. Orvik, on the first floor of the Opera Block, on lot 5, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893 at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 12th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 11th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: Dahle & Bergstrom, in the one-story frame building on lot 1, block 16, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 12th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK. District Court.

In the matter of the assignment of Solfest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, partners as Sylvester & Finseth, insolvents.

At Chambers, April 11th, 1893, it appearing to the court by satisfactory proof and the files in the above entitled matter that Jerome W. Wheeler has duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his trust as the assignee of said Sylvester & Finseth, and has filed the bond herein required by law.

Now, on motion of E. M. Stanton, Esq., attorney for said assignee, it is ordered, that all persons whomsoever having claims against the said Sylvester & Finseth existing on the 4th day of March, 1893, present the same duly verified, with the proof thereof, to said Jerome W. Wheeler at the Scandia-American Bank of Crookston, in the City of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on or before the 10th day of July, A. D. 1893, for allowance.

Dated April 11th, 1893.

FRANK IVES,
(52-1) District Judge.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK, District Court.

In the matter of the assignment of Solfest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, partners as Sylvester & Finseth, insolvents.

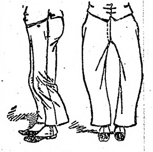
On reading the petition of Jerome W. Wheeler the assignee of the above named insolvents praying for license to sell certain of the personal property of said insolvents, in bulk, or by the piece, and for other directions,

It is ordered that said petition be heard at Chambers, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1893, at the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and let all persons interested in said insolvent estate then and there show cause why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Let a copy of this order be mailed forthwith to each of the creditors of said insolvent estate whose names appear upon the schedule thereof on file with the Clerk of this Court.

Dated April 11th, 1893.

By the Court, FRANK IVES,
(52-1) Judge.



IT'S THE

Fault of the Merchant

IF YOUR

CLOTHING

DOESN'T FIT.

There's nothing extraordinary about your figure. It's an easy enough matter to take your measure, and it's just as easy to cut cloth according to the measure when taken. We can take your measure and cut the cloth without the possibility of a mistake.

YOU MUST SELECT THE MATERIAL however, and much depends upon the good taste you display in making a choice. It's no case of Hobson's choice in our store either, because our stock embraces all the materials SANCTIONED BY FASHION, and if there is not something in it perfectly appropriate to you, then the appropriate fabric has not been made yet. We are showing the LATEST NOVELTIES FOR SPRING WEAR.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House,
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

THE CROOKSTON

GROCERY CO.

W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.

Will be Open for Business Soon.

LOOK OUT FOR
BARGAINS IN—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

AT THE OLD STAND
—OF BARNES & SLOCUM

On Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

THIS SPACE
BELONGS TO

L. I. BENOIT,
THE
Cheap Cash Grocer

Who will use it to keep Journal readers posted on the BARGAINS HE OFFERS.

Don't take our word, but call and see

L. I. BENOIT,

At the New Store on Broadway, - - Crookston, Minn.

Margaret Medbury's Managers

By Mrs. H. A. STANLEY.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER V.

Arrived at Simmons' home a comparison of notes followed, and at Jack's recital of the afternoon's interview and Margaret's spirited denial of the brothers' claim the old gentleman kept exclaiming, "I knew it! I thought as much!" and seemed also to have a story to tell. As he proceeded Jack understood the motive of the theft from the safe.

"You see," began Simmons, "while I have worked for Mr. Medbury many years, even before you came, I have only run the books about—let me think."

"Eighteen months," suggested Jack.

"Yes; that's just about the time, I guess. You were then at the case, I think. I wasn't sure whether I took them while you were devil or not. At any rate, if Mr. Arthur hadn't been so ambitious to be a business manager and disliked bookkeeping so much, he would probably have succeeded Mr. Perkins, and I would have been still out on the road collecting and canvassing.

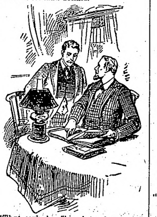
"I used to envy Mr. Arthur at first, for I could see or thought I could that he was bound to secure Perkins' place sooner or later, leaving me just where I was. He aimed higher than I thought, however, and his ambition was just what gave me the place. Coming from the local staff but a year or two before, he displayed more of an aptitude for securing advertising and for general management than he did for the position of helper to Perkins, and as a result I was worked in. Perkins liked it best that way, too, and declared to Mr. Medbury that he had rather have me and also praised Mr. Blite's capabilities as an advertising manager. It therefore happened that I was bookkeeper through Perkins' last sickness, being called in off the road, and my son was given my place. Meanwhile Mr. Blite kept gaining in favor and the balances showed that a business manager paid. He was therefore finally given almost entire control and had arrived at his present position about six months before Mr. Medbury's death. I relate all this that you may know how it all came about, for you were in the business office very little and may have wondered why Blite was placed over all of us. The fact is I would rather today do clerical work and only hope some man will be found to take Mr. Blite's place at once. I don't want the responsibility."

"That's all settled, I suppose," said Jack, blushing, and the old man went on.

"Mr. Arthur was always very respectful to me, but to the others, as you know, was at times very overbearing and disagreeable. I was somewhat surprised, therefore, when he came to me one day last week and informed me that, while his brother would have full charge of the editorial force as heretofore, he (Mr. Arthur) would manage the business end, and warned me not to have so much to say to the men. I knew that this charge was so unfounded it must be for a purpose, and suspecting that he was seeking some pretense to discharge me kept perfectly quiet. I only wanted to hold my position long enough to see him go, and I guess I shall—maybe to state's prison. Only day before yesterday he came in and found me looking over the cashbook he stole tonight. I was looking up an old account claimed to have been paid, but he gave me no chance to explain, for he walked up, banged the book together, and in his overbearing way said I was not to 'study ancient history, but to go on with my work.' I could see by his manner that he was suspicious of me, and as a result I became at once suspicious of him. What he was afraid of I don't know for certain, but I have a theory."

"So have I," said Jack, "and I've had it since I heard that interview this afternoon. If I'd been Miss Margaret I shouldn't have lost my temper so easy, but would have seen those books before I went home."

"That's the very thing," agreed Simmons. "Those notes are forgeries, and he knows the cashbook, which shows the receipt and expenditure of every cent, would give him away. You see, I knew nothing about the note dodge, and while I was suspicious of theft should have been on the wrong track till too late. You say, then, he produces notes for twelve thousand dollars?"



"That corks 'em!" exclaimed Simmons.

"Yes, Miss Margaret says there are three of them. They are for four thousand dollars each, and bear date of October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, January first and April first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. The Blites called on her at the house Thursday and told her they had some papers they wanted her to come to the office and look over, but did not explain anything, and as she was busied about some other matters she did not come down till this afternoon. They claim now that the notes were given the time the new dress and big stereotype press were purchased, but I recollect, now it's brought to my mind, of Mr. Medbury telling Major Benton near my case one afternoon that he paid cash down for both."

"Well, he might have done that and still borrowed the money, but I don't believe he borrowed a cent. If he had, why should he have borrowed of the Blites? They never had the reputation of capitalists, so far as I know. What's the use of conjecturing, however? We have the cashbook. Let's look it over."

Drawing the curtains they brought the cashbook out and proceeded to examine it. A volume of five hundred pages, it was a continuous record from January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. The balance brought from a former book was three thousand dollars, and this had increased as the months rolled by about fifteen hundred dollars per month till September twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, when a balance of fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars was reduced to five thousand three hundred dollars by the payment of ten thousand five hundred dollars for a stereotype press and outfit. About thirty days later (October fifteenth) the balance, which had again increased to six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, was again reduced to four thousand eight hundred dollars and forty cents by the payment of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty cents for a new news dress and a large quantity of job type. The journal agreed with the cashbook.

"That corks 'em!" exclaimed Simmons triumphantly. "There's a record of every cent the office received and of all it paid out. I tell you a man's cashbook, if it's kept right, is a key to his business, no matter whether he lives or dies. I don't wonder the Blites wanted to destroy this one. It's lucky we saved it from the fire."

"But," interposed Jack, "Miss Margaret says these notes are in her father's own handwriting—body, signatures and all. They are not on a regular printed blank."

"The d-d-deuce you say!" gasped Simmons. "Why, I never knew Medbury to draw up any paper himself. He always referred such jobs as that to the bookkeeper and attached his own signature afterward. He was not an easy penman, but did all his writing with a big soft lead pencil."

"Yes, his copy used to look like lampblack put on with a brush."

"Well, do you know I never saw him sit down and write with a pen but once, and that was—let me think. Why it was in the office the day he gave me my fountain pen. Say, do you know what kind of paper those notes are on?"

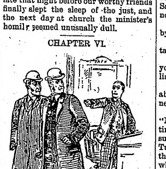
"Yes. That's the thing that struck Miss Margaret as 'funny,' as she expressed it. Those notes are written on a ruled, cheap yellow paper, such as they used to send up 'ads.' on, as near as I can understand from her description."

"Jack," cried Simmons excitedly, "I've got the key to the whole business. I saw those notes written, and it was my fountain pen that did it. Those notes were written in blank, so far as the figures were concerned, by Mr. Medbury himself, and on my desk. It was while Perkins was alive. I lent Medbury my fountain pen one day, so that he could purchase one like it for Miss Margaret or her mother, I don't know which. I went out on the road, and when I came back he'd lost it. He was somewhat plagued about it, and went out and bought me another. He came over to my desk, and throwing it down on the pad said, 'Here's a better pen than you had, Simmons,' and he dashed off those three notes on that pad.

"I remember how he tore off the sheet and laid it aside while I tried the pen on the pad. I remember he used Mr. Charles' name, but used no figures. The dollar sign was made, but only a dash where the face of the note should have been, and I've found out since that there was a peculiarity about the ink in that pen. This peculiarity will give those rascally Blites away, even if the cashbook did not. I tell ye, the hand of God is in it, and those men will never be allowed to rob Medbury's estate. In the daytime that ink is a bluish black, but in the nighttime, under any ordinary light, it's green as grass."

"Simmons, old man, we'll make the teeth of those two rascals chatter yet," and Jack fairly danced for joy. It was late that night before our worthy friends finally slept the sleep of the just, and the next day at church the minister's homily seemed unusually dull.

CHAPTER VI.



"I'll give you just ten seconds to get outside that door."

"Good morning, Mr. Hazeley," was Mr. Charles Blite's polite greeting on the following Monday as at eight o'clock he found Jack seated in the business manager's chair in the business office looking over the morning's mail, which Simmons was busily opening up for his inspection.

"What does this mean?" Mr. Charles demanded as he took in the situation, and he strode over to the desk, his suavity gone, his frown fearful to behold.

Jack coolly glanced over an advertising contract and remarked: "Keep your coat on, Mr. B. Don't get excited. Here comes your brother, and I want him to hear what I have to say." As Mr. Arthur came in Jack arose from his chair, buttoned his coat tightly around him, and, raising his voice a trifle announced, "It means, gentlemen, that by the authority vested in me by Miss Margaret Medbury I am in possession of this office in the capacity of business manager, and that you two gentlemen are not wanted here in any capacity whatever."

Brother Charles' heavy face became actually gray with passion, and as he shook his clinched fist toward Jack he snarled like a wounded wolf in impotent fury. Finally getting his voice he began: "It does, eh? We'll see. I'm named as executor of the will of Mr. Medbury. That will comes up for probate today, and we'll see who has charge of this office and property. Besides all this, my brother and I have certain claims that may make the property or a portion of it ours."

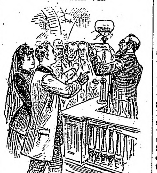
"Until you get before the surrogate and substantiate your claims, however," said Jack, "I am in possession here. I'll give you just ten seconds to get outside that door and stay out. If you don't go peaceably I'll throw you both clear over that curb." As he advanced the brothers retreated, and waiting not on the order of their going went.

"You forgot to tell me how they secured possession of those notes, Simmons," he remarked as he settled down to work again.

"So I did, and to tell the truth I don't know. The last I saw of them they were in Mr. Medbury's hand as he stepped on the elevator to go up to his office. I presume he laid them carelessly down with his exchanges, where they were found later by Mr. Charles. Maybe he didn't find them till he moved in after Mr. Medbury's death."

"Very likely. Let's see. We appear before the surrogate today at nine, do we? I believe I'll send a carriage for Miss Margaret."

CHAPTER VII.



"Hold one of these notes up where the light will not fall directly on it."

"The provisions of this will command me to issue letters testamentary to Mr. Charles Blite, who is here present, I suppose?" announced Judge Baxter at the surrogate's office an hour later, "and I suppose this to be the only document and the latest under the hand of the late Samuel Medbury." As he paused in a professional way he gazed over his spectacles at a group of a dozen, among whom were Margaret, Jack, Simmons, the Blites and several court loungers, including the sheriff. There was a momentary pause, and the surrogate had already motioned for his clerk to come forward when Jack's steady tones broke the silence:

"There are some papers which bear on the issue of letters, your honor, and as a representative of the sole heir at law I demand that the court see them before their holder is appointed executor and auditor of his own claims against Samuel Medbury's estate. I refer to three notes aggregating $12,000." Mr. Charles, who looked somewhat uneasy, stepped forward.

"I suppose," he ventured, "I am not obliged to show these at present, but inasmuch as Miss Margaret has seen fit to question their validity, and to discharge, or rather attempt to discharge, my brother and myself for daring to announce our possession of them, I herewith present them for your honor's inspection. Are not both of these signatures those of the decedent in this case?"

The surrogate looked at them critically and announced, "Not only are the signatures in the handwriting of the late Samuel Medbury, but the body of the notes as well."

"Has your honor a dark room near by?" was Jack's next question.

The surrogate looked surprised. "Certainly, Mr. Hazeley. Why do you ask?"

"For the reason that I wish to call your honor's attention to a certain peculiarity about these alleged notes."

"How do you know of any peculiarity about them, you presuming puppy? You never saw them in"——

"Silence!" thundered the surrogate. "Mr. Arthur Blite, I want you to distinctly understand that I never allow such language in these chambers." Turning, he ordered his clerk to lead the way to the great vaults below, in which were filed all the county records of the surrogate's office. Jack and Simmons brought up the procession. In Simmons' arms were the cashbook and journal, which, as they turned about to survey the crowd, the brothers recognized as the volumes they supposed they had burned the Saturday evening previous. The gas had been lighted, and by the glare of it the faces of the two guilty wretches looked ghastly indeed. Were ever two knaves in closer quarters? The proof of one attempted crime before their eyes, and the proof of another, greater, and the primary crime of the lot, promised, and they in the presence of their accusers in an iron vault and with a stalwart sheriff at the door!

"Your honor will please hold one of these notes up where the light will not fall directly on it—so," said Jack. The judge did as requested, and an exclamation of wonder escaped every person present except Jack and Simmons and the brothers. The former were smiling triumphantly. The latter, with looks of terror on their faces, were slinking toward the door, leaving their notes in the hands of their accusers.

"Sheriff, stop those two men," commanded Jack, and that official made a significant motion which brought the Blites to a stand. "You will notice," continued Jack, "that while the body and signatures of those notes are here green the sums or faces and the dates are a decided blue. Mr. Simmons, please tell the court your story." Simmons did so, and the sheriff as he listened got out his bracelets.

The surrogate listened attentively, and at the conclusion of Simmons' tale, which Jack had supplemented from time to time, said, "I must say that I have never known of a case similar to this, and my duty is hardly clear to me at this moment."

"You will pardon the suggestion, your honor," interposed Jack, "but in behalf of my employer, Miss Medbury, allow me to say she has no desire to punish these wretched servants further than by the discharge they received Saturday. If they will leave the city she will decline to prosecute."

"I do not know that I have a right to allow them to go. Technically they are not guilty of forgery, but they are of fraud, and of an attempt to utter fraudulent paper. They have raised these otherwise harmless blanks, however, and the law can and will handle them severely for it if I do my duty."

"I most earnestly request that they be allowed to go," said Margaret, here breaking in. "No one can lose by their freedom but myself, and I have not the least desire for vengeance."

"Granted," exclaimed the judge, "and if all employers were as lenient as you rascality would be more plentiful and lawyers would have less business." He nodded to the sheriff, who stepped to one side and allowed the precious pair to hurry out and down the street. They were not heard of for more than a year afterward, and then only by a brief news dispatch announcing the death of Charles and the serious wounding of Arthur by a western farmer whose name they had secured to an innocent looking order for a patent right. The order proved a note, and the farmer went gunning for them. He refused payment, saving his money to defend himself with. He was acquitted by a jury of his neighbors.

It was a merry and thankful company that assembled at the Medbury house that evening after the hearing before the surrogate, and when Mr. and Mrs. Simmons and John Hazeley left at a late hour the office problem had been settled satisfactorily to all concerned. Jack was to be business manager and dictate the editorial policy of the paper, for Simmons and Margaret seemed confident he could make no mistake. During the afternoon an arrangement had been made by wire whereby a talented editorial writer from a neighboring city had been secured and placed in the position made vacant by Ruggles, the associate editor, who was promoted to the position made vacant by Mr. Blite's dismissal. As for Mr. Simmons, all he wanted was "the books," and he got them.

It remains but to be said that Jack's policy was vigorous and wise, and that The Herald took an active part in the last political campaign, doing much for its party candidates. Always an observer and a student, Jack has improved vastly, rising equal to every emergency. The year eighteen hundred and ninety-one was the most prosperous The Herald had ever known. In fact both the paper and its manager are so popular as to have influence even among opponents. Jack is mentioned for congress, and will without doubt go there in three years. It was recently announced that he was to marry the lady by whom he is employed, which proves conclusively how she appreciates his management.

THE END.

A Luxurious Shanty.

If the intelligent foreigner who comes to New York includes Shantytown in his round of observation, it must surprise him to see what a difference exists between the rude huts of that district and the cabins of the very poor in Great Britain and France. The latter are built to last, while the New York shanty is only expected to tide over a period of four or five years; but, rude as it is without, the shanty is often the superior of the European cottage in its furnishing. Well made furniture, carpets, stoves and wall paper are common to the shanty, while the peasant across the sea may have to content himself with an earthen floor and a bed built into the framework of the house. On a recent evening a reporter saw a shanty that could not have cost $100. It had lace curtains at the windows, portieres worth about $10, framed pictures on the walls, and was lighted by a piano lamp with a silk shade.—New York Sun.

A Popular Myth.

The time worn "million stamps" lie still survives and is likely to prove immortal. People all over the country are trying to accumulate 1,000,000 canceled postage stamps, in the belief that a standing offer is made by the government or by somebody of a big prize for such a collection. Some think that $10,000 is the sum guaranteed, while others imagine that the reward is the endowment of a permanent bed in a hospital. The popular notion on this subject being somewhat undefined, letters asking about it are constantly received at the postoffice department. But no denials serve to destroy the widespread faith in this strange chimera.—Washington Letter.

The Crucifix of Louis XVI.

It has often been wondered what had become of the crucifix used by the Abbe Edgeworth at the execution of Louis XVI. Our Paris correspondent says it is now in the possession of the parish priest of St. Medard de Guisiere, to whom it was given by one of his flock, a Mme. d'Espilat, when she was dying. She enjoined him never to part with it because it was a sacred relic, and she expected that Louis, the martyr, would one day figure in the calendar of the church along with his ancestor, St. Louis. The crucifix, with the Christ on it, is in old carved ivory and was probably made at Dieppe.—London News.

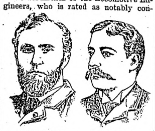
RIGHT TO QUIT WORK

THE ISSUE INVOLVED IN THE ANN ARBOR CASE.

Judges Ricks and Taft Have Put a New Phase on the Labor Question—Labor Leaders Sargent and Arthur Have Had Interesting Careers.

Put in the fewest possible words, the various orders and rulings of United States District Judge Ricks and the restraining order of United States Circuit Judge Taft in the Ann Arbor railway cases at Toledo mean just this: Railroad and telegraph employees and some others form a class which is a marked exception to the general rule as to laborers' rights. Those corporations are the public's agents; they are under obligations to government, and the men in their employ are quasi public agents. They cannot drop work at will or without giving due notice, as by so doing they may work great injury to the public.

Similarly condensed, the reply of the men is: If the railroads can, as they do, combine to regulate labor and wages, and the employees cannot, or if the railroads can, as they do, discharge employees at will, and the men have no corresponding right, then it is, in effect, despotism. To this Chief Arthur of the Locomotive Engineers, who is rated as notably conservative among laboring men, adds that the men would not object to a law equally binding on both parties and requiring notice with sufficient time. It is evident that a new and very grave question is raised, and probable that it must go to the United States supreme court for final settlement.



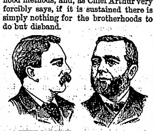
JUDGE RICKS. JUDGE TAFT.

Of the solutions offered, that of the socialists, semisocialists and paternalists generally is this: Let the government take charge of the railroads and run them as it did in wartime. Let the employees be taken as enlisted men, and then they can be punished for desertion. And this idea so far commends itself to the vice president and manager of the road in controversy, James N. Ashley, that he has embodied the principle in his new set of rules. Hereafter employees are to be taken for a definite time and sign a contract accordingly. They are to be examined under civil service rules and give some guarantees for strict performance of contract and are to be discharged or promoted by rule. It is unnecessary to add that the world will watch his experiment with intense interest.

All the parties to the controversy are in dead earnest and realize that it is organized labor's big fight. His honor Augustus J. Ricks, scarcely heard of outside of his district before March 11, is now a man of national, possibly international, note. His official residence is at Cleveland; he is United States district judge for the northern district of Ohio, and his salary is $5,000.

United States Circuit Judge William H. Taft is a man of far more note, and his career has been phenomenal. A son of Judge Alphonso Taft, who was in turn secretary of war, attorney-general and minister to Austria and Russia, the young judge was born in Cincinnati Sept. 15, 1857. He was graduated from Yale in 1878 and admitted to the bar in 1880, and his progress in his profession was so rapid that after holding minor offices he was in 1887 made judge of the Cincinnati superior court. Not quite three years later President Harrison appointed him solicitor general at Washington, and two years later, at the early age of 34, he was named for the high dignity of United States circuit judge in the new circuit court of appeals then created as an aid to the supreme court. Rare indeed are the instances in judicial history of such rapid advancement.

His restraining order, denounced by the strikers as arbitrary, peremptorily forbids P. M. Arthur and F. P. Sargent from issuing or continuing any rule or order directing any railroad man to refuse to handle any goods in transit from one state to another, or doing anything else to hinder transportation. It names them and their brotherhoods specifically and flatly forbids men or orders to do as they have been doing. In short, it brings the whole force of the federal government squarely down on brotherhood methods, and, as Chief Arthur very forcibly says, if it is sustained there is simply nothing for the brotherhoods to do but disband.



CHIEF SARGENT. CHIEF ARTHUR.

Peter M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is a native of Scotland, but came to this country very young, began life as a helper in the blacksmith shops of the New York Central, worked up to the position of engineer and was elected chief in 1874. During his 19 years as its head the order has attained a membership of 80,000, and he, by judicious investments in real estate and otherwise, has acquired $300,000. He lives in a handsome brick house on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, is a member of the Methodist church and has a wife and three grown and married children. Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is a native of Vermont, 41 years old and lives in Terre Haute, Ind.

WHY HE HATED THE BEAST."

An Extraordinary Request Which Excited the Curiosity of a Country Boarder.

"I never look at that old clock on the mantelpiece," observed my friend Mrs. W. as we sat in her parlor one evening last week, "that it does not call to my mind an amusing incident connected with my trip to the northern part of this state last summer.

"I was stopping," she went on, "in a quaint little village at the only hotel in the place. Every evening upon retiring I heard voices in an adjoining room. My curiosity naturally prompted me to listen. The conversation was usually of a commonplace order, but what really attracted my attention was this strange request nightly repeated:

"'Now, Jovilla, put that infernal beast out of the way and cover him up.' It was a man's voice, gruff, though, I fancied, kindly. This peculiar request was invariably met with some such response as this:

"'Oh, Tom, shame upon you! What would dear mother say if she knew how you treated her present?'

"The voice this time was distinctly feminine and rather shrill and complaining. Of course I was fairly consumed with curiosity. What manner of beast was this which the poor woman was thus obliged to 'put out of the way and cover up?' And why did they keep a 'beast' in their bedroom anyway?

"In vain I pondered over this seeming mystery. In vain I fretted and guessed. Tom appeared to be so kind and even tempered too. Well, I could stand it no longer, so I finally resolved to ask him frankly for an explanation.

"'Mr. Tom,' I said to him one morning, 'pray excuse my apparent rudeness and curiosity, but won't you tell me about that beast you keep in your room and why you wish to have it covered up every evening before you retire?'

"A gleam of mirth lighted up his countenance. 'So you've heard us a-talkin, neighbor,' he said. 'Well, it's just this a-way:

"'Jovilla, she's my wife, an she sets great store by her ma, which, between you an me an that theregatepost, I don't. So 'long 'bout last Christmas the old woman give us a clock. It wasn't much to look at, but it had the awfulest tick you ever heerd. Loud and solemnlike it was, an it made me that nervous I couldn't get no sleep o' nights.

"'"Now, Jovilla," says I, "you'll have to put that tickin beast—I always calls it a beast—out of the way or muzzle it or su'thin, or I'll smash it with a hammer, I will." So Jovilla she took it and wrapped it up in her flannel petticoat.

"'But may I never touch another drop of cider ef the cussed thing didn't tick louder than ever. That kinder made me mad, an I told her that if I heerd that tickin ag'in I'd stop it for good.

"'So, you see, neighbor, Jovilla fixes it every night before she goes to bed so's it kain't make no noise. She just puts it in the washtub, throws a big fur robe over it, shoves it in the closet an shuts the door.

"'An that, neighbor,' observed my rural acquaintance, 'is what I mean by coverin up the beast.'"—New York Herald.

An action may be so clothed as to change its proper effect on people. With most of us a sugar coated vice seems preferable to a pepper coated virtue.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

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PRAIRIES ON FIRE.

GREAT DEVASTATION THROUGHOUT NEBRASKA.

A Violent Gale Drives the Flames Over Many Counties—One Town Believed to Have Been Wiped Out. Meagre Details of Great Losses.

OMAHA, Neb., April 10—A violent gale prevailed throughout Nebraska all day. Reports from many portions of the state indicate that prairie fires have done much damage. Banner, Keith, Dawson, Blaine and adjoining counties are completely devastated by the flames. In Banner county the village of Ashmore is supposed to have been completely destroyed. Word was brought to Harrisburg by the driver of the stage that that town was directly in the path of the fire at 4 o'clock, and that the entire population of the village was engaged in a battle to save their homes. Meager details received during the night from Ogallala, Dunnington, Inverton, Kearney, Grand Island and Hastings give accounts of great losses to property. A Burlington bridge at Dunning, and another at Hastings, on the Elkhorn were destroyed, delaying the trains somewhat. At Kearney, the fire burned near enough to town to destroy a brewery located just at the edge.

At Dunning an old lady named Bartlett was burned so badly that she may die. The region burned over is the chief grazing section of the state.

WIND AND HAIL.

Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois Visited by a Severe Storm.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A furious wind and hail storm swept over the southern portion of the city during the evening, causing considerable damage. Trees were blown down, bill boards were levelled and hundreds of window lights were shattered.

John Ordway of Englewood, while riding in a street car, was struck in the back of the neck by a piece of glass from the car window which had been broken by hailstones and one of the veins of his neck was cut. Before medical aid could be given him he lost so much blood that his recovery is doubtful.

Panics occurred in several of the tall apartment buildings but no serious accidents from this cause have been reported. The Chicago Floral company had 10,000 panes of glass broken in their greenhouse. Several other greenhouses suffered from broken glass. Severe wind storms accompanied by electrical disturbances prevailed throughout Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. At Racine, Wis., shipping was somewhat damaged by a tidal wave and a number of buildings were struck by lighting. At Bloomington, Ills., Miss Kate Viney was struck by a flying board and fatally injured.

BURNED MANY HOUSES.

Carelessness of a South Dakota Settler Causes a Fierce Prairie Fire.

SIOUX FALLS, April 10.—A special from Chamberlain states that a frightful prairie fire swept over Presho county, burning up many ranch houses and laying waste the country far and wide. This is one of the newly settled counties on the late Sioux reservation and is not protected by fire guards. The flames, many feet in height, were swept along at a fearful rate by a gale, and it was impossible for those in their track to escape. A woman named Bessie Morgan and child were caught on their claim and burned to death. Hundreds of cattle and horses were also destroyed. The blaze was accidentally set by a settler throwing a lighted match into the grass, which kindled into a roaring flame almost instantly. So great is the public indignation at the man's carelessness that a mob has formed and threatens to lynch him. The sheriff has gone with a posse to protect him.

Much Damage at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., April 10.—The forest fire of Friday and Friday night burned over the ranch of Hon. John L. Burke, three miles south of town, doing damage to the extent of $2,500. A number of other ranches were also burned. The loss by this fire cannot be estimated, as thousands of acres of fine timber has been destroyed, besides the loss sustained by settlers.

WORKMEN MEET DEATH.

An Engine House Crushed by a Huge Cantilever at Joliet, Ills.

JOLIET, Ills., April 8.—Nine men employed on the drainage canal were killed outright and ten others received injuries more or less serious by the falling of a cantilever machine on the engine house in which the men were gathered for protection from the storm which visited this section of the state during the day. The heavy hail and wind storm passed through Joliet at 6 p. m. doing damage to buildings. At Romeo, four miles north of Lockport on the drainage canal, occurred the worst damage in this county. Danbridge & Hanger, sub-contractors under Mason, Hage & King on the drainage canal channel, will suffer a heavy loss. The high cantilever on wheels, weighing 28 tons, was on the track when the storm set in. Before it could be changed the wind swept it down the track and it fell on top of the engine house where the men had got out of the storm.

Stock for a State Saloon.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 10.—Governor B. R. Tillman and State Commissioner D. H. Troxler are in Pittsburg looking after a stock of liquors and bottles. They will call on the leading glass and liquor men, who are to quote prices for the "stocking" of a big state saloon.

Carter Issues a Call.

HELENA, April 11.—Chairman T. H. Carter has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican national committee at Louisville, May 10.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Cheap Fuel.

From a limited amount of wood, I will deliver to any part of the city four foot dry soft wood at $4.00, four foot dry hard wood at $5.50, sawed as you want it for 50 cents extra.

W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.
Corner Main and Third streets.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and four dollars ($304) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D. 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $6.65 taxes paid by the mortgagee on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 1st, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [48-2]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Sollest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, copartners as Sylvester & Finseth.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Sylvester & Finseth in the above entitled matter of the city of Crookston, in said county and state, have by deed in writing, dated 4th day of March, 1893, made a general assignment to the undersigned, of all copartnership and individual property not exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, for the benefit of all their creditors, without preferences.

All claims must be verified and presented to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated March 11th, 1893.

JEROME W. WHEELER, Assignee.
(48-2) Polk County, Minn.

The St. Paul Globe And Cleveland.

Now that the Democratic party, by the vote of a large majority of the American people, has been placed in possession of all branches of the national government,

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Club of three Weeklies				$2.70
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Address, ST. PAUL GLOBE,
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NEW CIGAR STORE

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H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds; Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerschaum.

CALL IN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated June 10th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on June 21st, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 17, whereby Knud Johnsen and Guri Johnsen, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to T. E. Penney, mortgagee, all that tract of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows: the southwest quarter of section nine, in township one hundred and forty nine north, of range forty west containing 160 acres more or less, excepting therefrom two acres in the southwest corner of said section, which excepted part is used for a church and cemetery, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $442, being the amount of the principal secured by said mortgage, with interest thereon and the taxes for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee, with interest thereon from the date of such payment. Said mortgage and the debt secured thereby were duly assigned by an instrument in writing bearing date September 8th, 1887, by said mortgagee to George Parker, and said assignment was, on September 13th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in book 33 of mortgages, on page 241.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

GEORGE PARKER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorney for Assignee.
[47-1] Crookston Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9, 1893]
[Last publication April 20, 1893]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, dated November 21st, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, on November 24th 1890, in book 49 of mortgages on page 208, whereby Bertha Rundhaug, formerly Bertha Iverson, and Torgrim O Rundhaug her husband, mortgagors, mortgaged to Martin Lally, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter and lot six, all in section six in Township one hundred and forty-nine of range forty-two, containing 78 and 72-100 acres, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $158.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a.m., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

MARTIN LALLY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale dated February 5th, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on February 15th, 1890, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 539, whereby Ephraim Audette and Philanise Audette his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Security Trust Company, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section ten, in township one hundred and fifty north, of range forty-five west, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $547.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

The Farmers' Tribune

THE Best Newspaper.
THE Best Agricultural Paper
THE Best Editorials.
THE BEST MISCELLANEOUS READING.
THE BEST SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.
THE BEST ESSAYS AND SERMONS.

Should be read in every home in the Northwest.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS.

Each subscriber who pays arrearges and one year in advance, or each new subscriber who sends one dollar for one year's subscription between Feb. 15th and May 1st, 1893, will receive as a premium their choice of either

No. 1—12 Packages Vegetable Seed.

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No. 3—25 Strawberry Plants.

No. 4—1 Lb. Farmers' Tribune Pedigreed Seed corn.

Remember, $1.00 for the Farmers' Tribune one year, with choice of either of above premiums. Or the

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ONE YEAR
AND EITHER OF THE ABOVE PREMIUMS,
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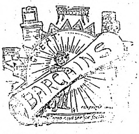

A Neatly Furnished House

Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.

OPERA BLOCK,
Crookston, - - - Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
BETWEEN
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis
AND
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.	7:12 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg.	8:19 a.m.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

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Is still doing business at the old stand and selling

WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN. **C. H. SAAKE.**

Schmidt, the Painter,

CARRIES A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS AND
VARNISHES
—ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF—
WALL PAPER.

Painting in all its branches, and Paper Hanging artistically done.

Call at the Shop on Broadway.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—

BRAND'S
FAMOUS
STOVES AND RANGES

FAMOUS BRAND STOVE

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS [illegible]

Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau." It will save you Worry, Time and Money. **Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed.** Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

The P. Lorillard Company

has been for many years the largest manufacturer of tobacco in the World—**why?**

Chew
Climax
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Plug

CHEW CLIMAX PLUG and the reason why will be as clear to you as the noonday sun.

IT'S MUCH THE BEST.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West.........at 7:12 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 8:19 a. m.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Daily, except Sunday.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:59 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 53.
1 Northern 51.

Fine showers on Tuesday.

The snow is going very slowly and the prospects for late seeding are very good.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

John Wyatt, who has been laid up for about 10 days with a sort of fever, is able to be around again.

Money to loan. Farm and city lots for sale. Please call at R. R. V. Loan and Investment Co., Opera Block, Crookston, Minn.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Geo. L. Henderson representing the Railway Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis, was in the city Monday, and appointed E. M. Walsh agent for Crookston.

Nic Suprenault died at his residence in the Fifth ward of paralysis, at 2 a. m. on Sunday, and was buried on Monday. He was about 35 years old and had been working in the Walker mill.

C. H. Baldwin returned Monday from a trip to St. Louis. He reports the grass growing green there and the temperature about 80 above, men wearing linen dusters and spring merging into summer.

Dr. A. Nelson was in the city from Fertile on Monday, calling on his many friends here. The doctor reports everybody distressingly healthy this spring which is tough on the profession.

The Glyndon News says that the great sale of horses on the Barnes farm on the 4th and 5th was poorly attended and only about one-third of the horses were sold, at very low figures. Poor roads and inclement weather interfered with the sale,

Will Peterson returned from a trip to Red Lake Falls on Monday evening, rustled around the city on Tuesday and lit out again early on Wednesday morning by the first train he could catch. He don't let any grass grow under his feet these days.

Olson & Anderson are building a vault in their new block for the special use of Christianson Bros. who will take possession of their new quarters in that block just as soon as the vault is ready for them. They were obliged to take a five years lease in order to induce the proprietors of the block to build the vault.

Alphonse Paradis started this week for Minot, N. D., near which place he has located a coal mine. From samples he showed our reporter of the coal he has we should udge that he has secured a bananza, and we hope he has. He informed us that several Crookston gentlemen are interested with him and will furnish the capital necessary to work the mines.

We live in hopes of a seed-time—bye and bye.

Charlie Westler showed up in fine form on Tuesday morning. He makes Crookston every 40 days.

Alderman Norrie says the wood business took a boom last week. Everybody wanted wood and wanted it right away quick.

L. Larson: This is our fourth carload of drills we've got this spring. They are all Dowagiacs and were sending them out every day.

Present appearances indicate that not much seeding will be done before the latter part of the month. The snow is going very slowly.

And now we are all waiting anxiously to see the drainge bill passed. The prospects seem to be favorable—but you can't tell till it is done.

Aldermen I. U. Jennings:—"In the contest for alderman in the First ward I may not have "taken the whole bakery" but I eight the Buhn, anyhow."

Miss Jennie Newland has accepted a position in the express office with her brother Herb. Miss N. is well qualified for the position being a competent book-keeper and thoroughly posted on the routine of office work.

W. E. McKenzie was setting up the cigars on Monday all on account of the arrival of a fine bouncing young printer's devil at his house. The Daily Times had an extra ring that afternoon, and Mac has loomed up portentiously all the week.

Tom Harris, the expert house mover, moved Judge Benson's large safe last Saturday from his quarters in Christianson's, Bros. office to his new office upstairs in the Anderson-Olson block. The safe weighs about three tons but Tom is "onto his job" and handled it with ease.

M. Lefebvre has purchased the stock and tools of Louis Godbout, rented his building on Broadway and moved in. Mr. Lefebvre is one of the best in his line and will no doubt do well in his new location. Mr. Godbout will go to Detroit, Mich., to look after his new patent.

The JOURNAL family is enjoying a sample of flour from Kretzschmar's mill at Thief River Falls and if all his flour is like that we should not blame everybody for using only Kretzschmar's flour. The writer can say that he never saw a finer sample in his life and he has eaten flour in almost every state in the Union.

Aldermen W. E. Walker welcomed a young Maud S. on Tuesday morning. The filly will be a world-beater when it reaches the proper age as its sire is Rose Valley Chief, a descendant of a noted line of trotters. Already Alderman Walker is challenging Alderman Marlette and other noted horse-men in the council and offering all sorts of odds.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. have the agency for the Overman Wheel Co. of Boston, the makers of the celebrated Victor wheel—said to be the best on earth. For a medium grade wheel they sell the Duke, Duchess and Crescent, all good serviceable wheels, but they haven't got as many frills as the Victor. If you want to see the slickest bicycle made, just step into their office, corner Broadway and Robert street.

My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a severe attack of rheumatism. We could get nothing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. To our great surprise she began to improve after the first application; and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, of C. J. Knutson & Co., Kensington, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

During the rain-storm on Friday the residence of Frank Williams in Lowell was struck by lightning and the bolt wrecked the kitchen stove caromed about the floor making more kindling wood than desirable also played havoc with a setting room stove and disappeared down cellar. The family were all in the house but no one was injured beyond a good lively scare. One of the legs to the kitchen stove had a neat little hole cut through it the size of a minie rifle ball. While the loss is considerable, Mr. Williams feels grateful that no loss of life resulted.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Numerous bicycles are beginning to appear upon the sidewalks.

P. M. Mark, the Fosston merchant was doing business in the city Monday.

J. P. Lunden and Geo. R. Roberts, of Stephens, are in St. Paul working for the passage of the drainage bill.

Dr. W. Robertson went to Fargo Tuesday evening to attend the meeting of the North Dakota Dental Association.

Mrs. A. D. Stephens and her sister, Miss Cameron, and Mrs. Scott spent a few days last week visiting friends in Grand Forks.

A. C. Schmidt is getting his goods into his new store on Second street—the place that was last year occupied by Mrs. E. E. Bangs.

Editor Stevens of the Warren Register, accompanied his daughter, Nellie, as far as Crookston, Friday. She was on her way to attend a seminary at Mount Carrol, Ill.

Alderman, Sylvester & Elseth are handling the celebrated Monarch bicycle, made by the Monarch Bicycle Co., of Chicago, They also sell pneumatic-tire bicycles for $50 and upwards.

P. W. Carpenter of Lake City, Minn., has taken a position in the office of Larsen, Carpenter & Co. He is a younger brother of the second member of the firm.

Deputy United States Marshal Bealieu brought a White Earth Indian named Chas. Murray before Commissioner Christianson Wednesday, charged with giving away liquor to Indians. He was bound over to the June term of the United States District court which meets in St. Paul.

J. S. Nichols, the wide-awake Liberty farmer was in the city on Monday. In conversation with a JOURNAL reporter he said that the board made a very wise move when they decided not to issue seed wheat under the present law as it is and he says this action is generally endorsed by the farmers everywhere in the county.

Otto Kankel was up from Fertile on Monday. Speaking of his recent trip west, he said he saw lots of places there that he thought would be pleasant places to live in if a man was wealthy but he saw no place where a poor man could do better than here if as well. He was not so carried away with what he saw as to be anxious to dispose of his property here at a sacrifice and move out there. While the climate there is certainly delightful at certain seasons of the year the opportunities for a poor man are fewer than here.

The north-bound trains are beginning to come loaded down with the festive immigrant. On Saturday morning the Great Norhhern train arrived one hour late with several extra coaches loaded to their utmost capacity with people who were seeking new homes. Some of these were going as far west as Montana, while others had their eye on obtaining a home in the famous Red River valley. The Northern Pacific train was equally crowded and not a day passes that some immigrants do not arrive bound for different points in the Northwest.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist-Crookston, Minn.

Chief Gonyea received a telegram on Thursday last from the East Grand Forks chief of police just before the arrival of the N. P. train south, which telegram requested him to go to the depot on arrival of said train and arrest one Jim Sullivan, who would be on the train. As he did not know Jim Sullivan from a side of sole-leather and as the telegram did not describe the aforesaid Jim, he was in a quandary; nevertheless he went to the depot and managed to locate his man, who with his brother John and wife was en route south somewhere. Upon explaining the situation to Jim, that individual arose and followed him meekly and his brother and wife came also. The East Grand Forks chief came over later on the delayed Great Northern train and took the whole outfit back next morning. Sullivan was charged with stealing an overcoat.

The many cases of rheumatism cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm during the past few months have given the people great confidence in its curative properties, and have shown that there is one preparation that can be depended upon for that painful and aggravating disease. Honaker Bros., Lorain, Ohio, say: "Mr. Moses Price, of this place, was troubled with rheumatism for a long time. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured him. He says that the Balm has no equal." For sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

The JOURNAL was in error when it said that Fred Chapin will run west to Devil's Lake. Tom Hunt informs us that Fred's run will be to St. Vincent.

S. J. Chafin, who is running Dauser's photograph gallery for C. Schjerden, of Grand Forks, seems to be away up in his art, and is adding some improvements to the gallery which will be of valuable assistance to him in his work.

Will Hoch mourns the loss of a valuable bird dog from poison, and he has reason to think the poison was administered to the dog purposely. It seems a singular reflection upon human nature that some are so constituted as to be capable of committing such little petty acts of meanness, but so it seems to be. Will would give the worth of the dog to find out who poisoned him.

The Columbia club has received two elegant pictures of scenes at Great Falls, Montana, sent by Supt. Jenks as an expression of his good-will for the elegant reception given him just before he left here. These elegant pictures will grace the walls of the club-room and prove a vivid reminder of the interest the giver ever felt in our city. The club justly feels proud of this acquisition.

On Wednesday at about 3 p. m. Mrs. H. F. Brown died at her residence in this city after an illness of only a few days duration. On Saturday last she suffered an apoplectic shock and never fully rallied. Her left side was entirely paralyzed, and she was for the greater part of the time lightheaded, and from the first her condition has been critical, although on Tuesday she seemed very much better and her friends began to have some hopes for her ultimate recovery. The hearty sympathy of our citizens will go out to the bereaved husband and two little ones to whom this sad event comes with such crushing force.

Eight national tables, each seating twelve persons at a time, will make the World's Supper in McKinnon hall very attractive to the cosmopolitan people of Crookston. Supper will be served from 5:30 to 10 o'clock Friday night.

The World's Supper to be given under the auspices of the First M. E. church, in McKinnon hall Friday night, will be something new for Crookston. A great interest has been awakened in it, and the attendance will be very large.

Do not miss the bargains at the
NEW YORK STORE.

A number of our society people go to Grand Forks to attend the grand ball given at the hotel Dacotah tomorrow evening by the society of Elks at that place. This will be a grand dress affair—the event of the season.

Miss Irvine goes to Thief River Falls to read for the church society there this week.

Martin Grunderson arrived from Ashby last week with a complete farming outfit and took possession of a farm near Nels Woodstrom's place in Lowell. Mr. G. is an experienced breeder as well as farmer and brings along some fine trotting stock, having some animals in his possession that have a record on the turf. Mr. Grunderson is a half brother to T. G. Thompson.

Tuesday's rain made lots of mud.

A number of our city nimrods went out on Wednesday evening in pursuit of the festive wild goose. At the hour of going to press they had not showed up, so we are unable to say how many tons they captured.

Wednesday was one of those days what you read about—but seldom like to see—snow, blow and all that sort o' thing.

On Thursday evening of last week Mrs. Gravel and Mrs. Creamer assisted by Miss Nellie Mullen gave a party to their many friends at the residence of the former at the Fournet block. A very enjoyable time is reported.

Miss Inez McGrew proved up on her timber claim on Tuesday, and is now the owner of a fine tract of pine-land not far from Fosston.

Geo. W. Strawbridge, of Baltimore Md., arrived on Saturday to grow up with the country. He is a music teacher and will deal in musical instruments. He is a cousin of our Ben, the genial court stenographer whom he resembles not a great deal.

Jack McGlogan arrived from Kalispel, Montana after his family with whom he returns this week. Jack talks large about the prospects of that new town.

On Saturday last Henry Funk was arrested at the instance of the Minneapolis Brewing Company charged with embezzlement, or misappropriation of the company's funds whose agent he is at this point. On Monday his trial was fixed for April 20th. None of Henry's many friends here will readily believe that there is anything wilfully wrong about him and many are the predictions that he will be able to explain matters to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

I need money and will sell you goods at greatly reduced prices.
A. CHABOT.

Miss Emma Veronneau has been suffering with a severe cold which has delayed the regular annual display of spring millinery somewhat. She hopes to be ready for next Tuesday and Wednesday however.

Rudy Burkhardt was on the sick list last week but is about his usual avocations again.

Remember Ole Olson to-night at the Grand Opera House.

S. A. Clark, who for the past three years has been foreman in the Sauk Rapids Sentinel office, has accepted the position in the JOURNAL office recently so ably filled by A. W. Foss. Mr. C. seems to be a sober industrious man and a thoroughly competent printer.

Bert Wells has rented the Occidental Hotel at Casselton, N. D., and takes possession at once. Bert's many friends in Crookston will wish him success in the venture.

At and below cost, my big and well assorted line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.
NEW YORK STORE,
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

John O'Brien reports that business at the Crookston Plumbing establishment is excellent this spring.

A. W. Foss and Prof. A. McCrillis have bought the Thirteen Towns, published at Fosston. Mr. Foss has been a valued employe of the JOURNAL for eighteen months, nearly one year of which time he was foreman. He is a bright young man of steady habits well versed in his profession and is deserving of success which he will no doubt attain. The JOURNAL commends him heartily to the good graces of Fosston people. If Prof. McCrillis is equally good the boys will no doubt make a great success of their new venture.

Dramatic Reading.

The appearance of Miss Theo Irvine at the M. E. church Monday evening was a marked success. Miss Irvine showed herself to be an accomplished elocutionist. She can convulse her audience at one moment, and the next she can intensify some bit of pathos so that the eyes of her hearers grow moist and they forget that a moment before they could not contain their laughter. Her pleasing manner at once won the appreciation of her hearers, and it is to be hoped that the Young People's society, under whose auspices she appeared, may succeed in securing a return engagement of this popular reader.

Miss Laner delighted the audience by singing several selections in her inimitable style.

A Joke on the Dog.

Attorney E. M. Stanton has a fine Newfoundland pup, nine months old and as large as a mule, and the attorney thinks a great deal of the dog—there is a great deal of him to think of but there came near being less of him on Monday night. Being troubled with mice, Stanton procured some rat-poison and spread it on some cheese vowing to make sausage meat of those mice. In some way, however, the dog got the dose which came very near finishing him. Stanton thinks if the dog had been of ordinary size it would have fixed him all right enough—but there was too much of him to kill all at once.

Free Delivery.

The following item was set up last week but somehow got lost in the shuffle and failed to appear:

Postmaster Dawley informs the JOURNAL that the business of the Crookston Post Office for the year ending March 31st, 1893, amounted to over $10,000, and in consequence Crookston will be entitled to free delivery. The statute says that any city of 10000 people or a city doing $10,000 worth of business, shall be entitled to free delivery. Since Mr. Dawley has had charge of the office it has been raised from a third to a second class office, and now it is to have an additional elevation in the way of free delivery.

Grand Opening Event.

Miss Emma Veronneau desires to announce to the ladies of Crookston and vicinity that her annual opening of millinery will occur on Tuesday and Wednesday next, when she will be prepared to exhibit one of the finest lines of millinery ever brought to our city. No pains have been spared in her selections to please her lady friends, who will be delighted to know that they can each one find just what she needs, and Miss V. is prepared to trim in all of the latest styles. Lovely Columbia hats, French patterns, New York patterns and everything desirable can be obtained of Miss Veronneau just as cheaply as the same goods could be had in Chicago or New York. The ladies are all invited to call at Miss Veronneau's Parisian millinery store on Second Street.

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all
the Towns of Polk
County.

CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with
us and effect quick sales.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

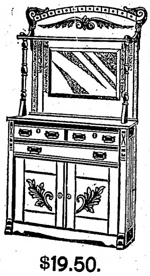
WE ARE NOT DOING
Much Blowing
At this time of the year, and it is not bragging to say that
OUR MAMMOTH STOCK
was never more complete than this spring, and that you can find no greater bargains in the city than we are giving. There is an old saying to the effect that
"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."
This applied to the old-fashioned steamed Indian Pudding that was put in a bag and tied with a string, which string no doubt retained enough of the pudding to furnish a sufficient sample.
We don't claim to have a "string" on the public, but it is a fact that when a man once comes into our store and taades he always comes again. As the pudding was supposed to speak for itself, so our goods speak for themselves every time.
☞YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893. NO. 1

Crookston Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.



$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

WE ARE NOT DOING
Much Blowing

At this time of the year, and it is not bragging to say that

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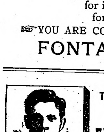
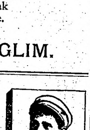
☞YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

THE VERSATILE COMEDIAN
ALBA HEYWOOD,
......SUPPORTED BY A......
Capable Company
OF PLAYERS,



ALBA HEYWOOD.



AS TOM DILLOWAY.

Will Present By Permission of SOL. SMITH RUSSELL The Best and Funniest of all His Successes,
New Edgewood Folks.
Under the Management of O. W. HEYWOOD.
Grand Opera House, Tuesday Evening, Apr. 25.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.	
Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.
Congressional.	
Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,
Legislative.	
Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.
Judicial.	
Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.
County.	
Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard
County Commissioners.	
First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

A Public Market Place.

Mr. E. Lanctot suggests one step forward that the city should take, and right away, and that is the location of a market place where farmers could come, say two days each week to offer for sale their butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and such things. The advantages of such an arrangement are many and obvious, among which would be the stimulus that it would be to each farmer to see to it that his butter was not the poorest in the market. Such an institution would have a tendency to draw trade from a large scope of country—an area much larger than is reached at present, and we believe that the experiment is worthy of a trial which need not be so very expensive as there are several places available right now that could be used to try the experiment and, should it prove mutually profitable to the city and to the farmers, a permanent site could be bought and a building erected specially adapted to the business. The JOURNAL knows of several persons who could try it on a small scale, to demonstrate the plan, charging a small percentage for the trouble, and we believe its practicability could thus be fully demonstrated.

Bids for City Printing.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

The city council of the city of Crookston will receive sealed proposals to do the printing and publishing of all ordinances, resolutions, proceedings and other matter required to be published by the city council of the city of Crookston for the ensuing year, all matter to be measured on a basis of solid nonpareil. Said bids to be opened at a regular meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening May 9th, 1893. Bids to be accompanied by bonds in the sum of $500.00. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

[Seal]

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk

[1-2]

Bids for Job Work of the City of Crookston.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston

The City Council of the City of Crookston, will receive sealed proposals for doing the job printing required by the City Council during the ensuing year as specified by the charter of be opened at a regular meeting on Tuesday evening May 9th, 1893, bids to be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $500.

The Council resumes the right to reject any or all bids.

[SEAL] E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[1-2]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application have been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 10th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following person, and at the following place, as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: A. J. Johnson in lower floor of the frame building on Lot 21 Block 16, Fletcher & Houston's addition to city of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, in city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock P. M., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 18th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 20th, 1893, and terminating on May 20th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Hans E. Erickson in the two story frame building on lots 23 and 24, block 16, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 18th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, April 18th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Walker, Cromb.

Alderman absent:—Childs.

The bonds of the city officers, which were referred to the city attorney were handed in, and reported upon favorably by him.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Norrie that the bond of J. O. Mathews as treasurer be approved and placed on file. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Jennings seconded by Alderman Marlette that the bonds of E. C. Carruth, L. E. Gossman, O. Ducharme, C. S. Spendley and Geo. H. Holt be approved and accepted. Carried.

Liquor applications from Hans E. Erickson and A. J. Johnson were read and ordered published.

The liquor bond of T. J. Orvick with E. K. and A. K. Austin as sureties was presented. Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Marlette that the bond be approved and the license issued at the proper time. Carried.

A sidewalk application was received from property owners and residents living on lower Ash street near lot 3, block 5, Clements first addition, asking that a sidewalk be ordered along the west side of the street. Same referred to the alderman of the Fourth ward. Aldermen of the Fourth ward reported that they recommend that one be ordered.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Anderson that the City Engineer be and is hereby instructed to establish the grade along and in front of the property along which the walk is to be built, in conformity with the grade of the street as established by the council.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

Geo. O. Buhn. sharpening axes	$ 3 00
M. E. Kirsch, clerk of election	3 00
G. C. Wilde. " "	3 00
Louis Fontaine, registration and election	9 00
J. F. Creamer, " " "	6 00
C. H. Mix, judge of election	9 00
M. R. Brown, judge of election	3 00
Wm. F. Arnold, clerk of election	3 00
O. H. Mortenson, judge of election	9 00
J. E. Harris, " "	9 00
B. F. Zarracher, " "	8 00
E. M. Walsh, " "	9 00
Louis Rivard, " "	6 00
John Carter, constable fees	6 00
Jas. Creighton, drayage	2 00
Jas. Muir labor	8 00
E. Allard, boarding paupers	36 00
Robinson & Cary Co., pipe and pulleys used in sewer under railroad track	15 50
A. J. & A. McKinnon, mdse	138 92
" " mdse for fire dept	79 44
A. J. McKinnon, judge of election	21 75
O. J. Barnes, clerk of election	6 00
Jas. McKenzie, rent of room for election purposes	3 00
T. C. Stewart, judge of election	5 00
G. H. Palmer, clerk of election	9 00
C. S. Spendley' justice fees	3 00
Crookston Fire Dept., attendance at fire	3 80
Stewart Lumber Co., lumber	42 00
D. F. McDonald, labor	7 14
" " "	45 00
" " "	45 00
" " "	56 25
	117 50
E. D. Childs, lumber	66 70
Jas. Morier, labor	3 50
F. Jerome, judge of election	11 00
E. D. Childs, lumber	214 20
D. F. McDonald, labor	33 50
O. S. Wing, "	1 00
John Amundson "	1 00
E. P. Bancroft, clerk of election	3 00
W. F. Hitchcock, judge of election	9 00
Jas. E. Morrisey, " "	9 00
Louis Theaur " "	9 00
Olaf Paulsrude, clerk of election	9 00
Henry Funk, " "	3 00
Jas. E. Morrisey, labor	9 80
Cooke & Hammond, printing	22 15
E. D. Childs Co., rent of room, election	5 00
" " judge of election	9 00
W. H. Norrie, wood	6 00

The finance committee reported that they would recommend that bill number 1256 be allowed at $3.00; number 1257, at $9.00; 1260 at $9.00, and 1263 at $2.00.

Moved by alderman Jennings, and seconded by alderman Morrisey that the report be accepted and the bills reported upon be paid. Carried.

On motion the following bills were allowed after being read to the council. C. E. Sargent, hack hire, $9.00; D. F. McDonald, clearing ice from pump, $3.00; McKinnon Bros., coal for Carman engine house, $10.00; McKinnon Bros., coal for city engine house, $10.00; D. F. McDonald, labor in Third ward, $9.50; E. C. Carruth, election labor, $10.00; D. F. McDonald, labor in Second ward, $47.25; two bills of M. Watts for medical services, total $18.00; V. E. Liebeg, election clerk, $9.00; J. E. Greenhalgh, for engineer at sewer, $36.00.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Marlette that the bill of Fontaine & Anglim's be laid on the table for a time. Carried.

The committee on sewer matters asked for further time, which was granted.

The committee on poor reported that they had the following persons on their hands: Mrs. [illegible], Ole Olson, B. Supernault, Mr. Knox and A. Tolleckson, and also Mrs. Sepernault at Carman. On motion the report was accepted and the commissioner on poor requested to furnish Mrs. Supernault with ten dollars a month for a time at least.

A communication was read from property owners along Second and Ash streets relating to the projected line of sewers on those streets.

Remarks from persons present were listened too and M. R. Brown arose and objected to the line being built, while A. Braley spoke in favor of them.

Moved by Alderman Watts seconded by Alderman Marlette that the further consideration of the matter be deferred until the next meeting. Carried.

The treasurer and comptroller's annual reports were handed in.

Moved by Alderman Anderson seconded by Alderman Jennings that the reports be referred to the Finance committee with instruction to examine the same and to make the transfer of the funds of the city, between the old and the new treasurers, and to report at the next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Jennings seconded by Alderman Norrie that $120 be taken from the general fund, (when it will permit) and that then it be used to purchase new uniforms for the police. Aldermen voting in the affimative: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie. Simmons, Watts, Walker and Cromb. Nays: None. Declared carried.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held the 18th day of April, 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey:

RESOLNED, That the sum of eleven hundred dollars, of moneys in the sinking fund, five hundred dollars in the poor fund and two hundred and fifty dollars of the money in the improvement fund be transferred temporarily to the general fund of the City of Crookston.

Upon the call for the ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Alderman voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Morissey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Walker, Cromb.

Alderman voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 18th day of April, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 18th day of April, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
Acting Mayor.

Attest:

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

The committee on the celebration at St. Paul asked for further time in which to report, same was granted.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

"Thrift, Horatio."

M'n'p'ls Evening Journal: Among Chicago's enterprising citizens who are getting a quiet little rake off on the side out of the popular interest in the world's fair is a firm of smooth people who are sending modest circulars to Western and Northwestern farmers asking them to forward a bushel of their best wheat with charges prepaid. They agree to sort each bushel taking out all defective grains, and to put a sample of the grain in a glass case, labeling it with the name of the farmer who raised it and where his farm is located. These philanthropists have bought thousands of glass bottles holding less than a pint; these they label, just as they promised. They have already secured thousands of bushels of wheat which they are storing in and selling to elevators. The way the bushels of wheat, charges prepaid, are rolling in requires them to use a half-dozen teams daily to haul the contributions.

What's the next smooth scheme?

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block. [39-tf]

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the [illegible]

Good Horses.

It is a pleasure to see good teams upon our streets and when we see farmers driving them it is a great pleasure to record that fact. It shows a very healthy condition of things for it proves that our farmers are up in their business. There are many—very much more than was the case formerly and among the many none drive better teams into this city than the Himmelsback brothers, and these horses they have mostly raised themselves. Several years ago they brought from Wisconsin an imported Norman Percheron horse, Voltiguer, one the best ever brought to the county, as the price they paid. for him, $2500, indicates. This horse, even at that long figure has proved to be a very provitable investment and has helped the boys out many a season when the wheat crop was a failure or nearly so. Emil says that if any man says that good stock don't pay in this country he just don't know what he is talking about.

For Rent.

A nine room brick house newly papered and painted and centrally located. Inquire of Stewart Lumber Company.

A Snap.

The Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company has for sale a half section of land situated two miles from the city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, land all broken except about 10 acres in grove. Been used as a stock farm and admirably adapted for that purpose, as being close to the city it is available as a milk and dairy farm. Improvements upon the farm alone cost over $4,000 and it can be had for $6,400. A cash payment of $2,000 will secure the place and purchaser can have a reasonable time on the balance, or for cash a liberal discount will be made. Owner desires to invest his means in other business. Inquire of August George, opera house block. [1-tf]

Burlington Route Trains.

For about seven years past our readers have seen in our paper the bright "locals" of the Burlington Route, setting forth the many advantages offered by that railroad as a route from the northwest to Chicago, St. Louis and other prominent cities. Much attention has been given to these notices and many of our patrons have asked us when these trains leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, when they arrive at destination, and what are the accommodations. Here is a brief answer. The morning train leaves the Twin Cities every day, except Sunday, and its equipment consists of baggage cars, coaches and reclining chairs cars—seats free. By this train a view can be had of 350 miles of the finest river scenery in America. Dinner can be had at La Crosse, supper at Savanna and the train reaches Chicago in the evening in time to connect with several trains for the east. Passengers by this train reach Galesburg at 9:45 in the evening, where connection is made with fast Burlington trains for Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Lincoln and Denver, and also arrive without change at St. Louis next morning in time to make all connections. The evening train leaves every day in the year, and with its reclining chair cars (seats free), Pullman regular sleepers and Pullman compartment sleepers, all lighted by compressed gas, is one of the most luxurious and splendid trains in the United States. Passengers for Chicago arrive there at 9:00 a. m., connecting with all lines to the east, after a sumptuous breakfast in the Burlington peerless dining cars, which are attached to the train at an early hour. Passengers for Peoria arrive there at 11:40 a. m.; for St. Louis arrive in that city about 6:00 p. m., (meals being provided for in a Pullman buffet car) in ample time for supper and to connect with trains leaving for the south, southwest and southeast. If you want the finest train accommodations, the smoothest track, the most beautiful scenery, and the most courteous attention, insist that your home ticket agent sell you tickets via the Burlington Route. For any information, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

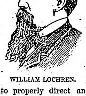
For Sale.

Eight choice young cows, two-thirds Jersey and one-third Holstein, from three to five years old; will be new milch cows in April. Will sell for cash or bankable paper due November 1st. Address.

[39-2] [illegible] Crookston, Minn.

SOLDIER AND JURIST.

Judge Lochren of Minnesota the Commissioner of Pensions.



WILLIAM LOCHREN.

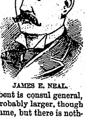
While he was looking for a pension commissioner President Cleveland announced what he considered to be the proper kind of man for that important office. He should have seen military service, so that there might be no question as to his sympathy with the veterans; he should be a good lawyer. so that the pension laws might be properly interpreted, and he should be a man of executive ability and strong character, so as to properly direct and insure the efficiency of the small army of employees of the pension office. When the president thought he had found the man he was looking for, he offered him the position without reference to the fact that the man was not seeking the office nor indeed any office. He just selected Judge William Lochren of Minnesota as the proper man and sent his name to the senate.

That Judge Lochren is just the kind of man the president was looking for there seems no room to doubt. The Republican legislature of Minnesota unanimously indorsed him as soon as his name was first mentioned, and whatever dissatisfaction may arise later on his assumption of the office was certainly happy in its auspices. He is a jurist of long experience, having been appointed to the Minnesota circuit bench by a Republican governor in 1882 and twice re-elected to the position as a Democrat. His war record is all right, for he was one of the 300 men of the First Minnesota regiment who made the famous charge that stopped Pickett's onslaught at Gettysburg. Of those 300 men only 40 came out alive and unwounded, and First Lieutenant Lochren was in command, every officer above his rank having been killed or disabled.

Judge Lochren went to Minnesota from Vermont in 1857, when he had just attained his majority and been admitted to practice at the bar. He has never been an office seeker, but his popularity with his own party is attested by the fact that on two occasions he was the Democratic caucus nominee for United States senator.

THE LIVERPOOL CONSULATE.

The Second Best Consular Position and the Man Who Got It.



JAMES E. NEAL.

James E. Neal of Ohio, who was appointed by the president to the consulate at Liverpool, secured one of the best posts in the consular service of the United States. The salary is $6,000 a year, and the fees the consul retains amount to about $15,000 more, making the position worth between $20,000 and $21,000 yearly. The post at London, to which Pat Collins of Massachusetts was appointed, outranks that at Liverpool in that the incumbent is consul general, and the fees are probably larger, though the salary is the same, but there is nothing else in the consular service that is near as profitable.

Mr. Neal has long been prominent in Ohio politics. He was speaker of the state house of representatives in 1878 and before that had been the leader of the Democratic party on the floor when it was in the minority. He has always been active and aggressive in the service of his party and has several times held the chairmanship of the state executive committee during critical campaigns. He held that position during the campaign of 1889, which resulted in the defeat of Governor Foraker and the election of Governor Campbell, a result quite generally accredited to his management. He and Mr. Campbell are fast personal and political friends. Mr. Neal is a resident of Hamilton, the ex-governor's home town, and is very influential among his fellow townsmen. He has never before held any federal office.

New Form of Danger From Germs.

The germ theory seems to have broken out in a new phase. It is now suggested from a continental source that danger of disease may be incurred by bathing in polluted water. It seems that typhoid fever associated with jaundice broke out in the garrison stationed at Altona, and the epidemic was attributed to the practice of bathing in the Elbe.

At the period in question (1888) the Elbe was in a high state of pollution. Recently a similar study has been undertaken at Ulm among the soldiers. The military bathing place is situated below the point where the Danube is contaminated with sewage matters; a village called Soflingen sending its waste into the stream. Fowls dying of a mysterious disease at Soflingen were thrown into the river, and on examining the dead bodies of these birds a germ was constantly found which resembled in all essential particulars the microbe found in the jaundiced and typhoid stricken soldiery of Ulm.

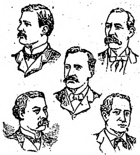
In a special experiment some of the water of the Blau mixed with sterilized broth was used to inoculate mice. The mice died in 16 hours, and in their bodies was found the microbe which had been discovered in the cases of jaundice and in the diseased fowls which had been disposed of in the river.

Foreman Belliveau of a railway construction gang in northern Michigan was devoured by wolves there recently. He and a friend were out hunting when the wolves attacked and overpowered them. His companion escaped by climbing a tree and saw Belliveau torn to pieces and devoured at the foot of the tree in which he was perched.

FIVE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Our Envoys to Austria, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland and Japan.

Hannis Taylor, the new minister to Spain, is a Mobile lawyer of high repute and a scholar of great attainments, but is a comparative stranger in politics. His contributions to historical literature have given him reputation among literary men, and his book on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," of which but one volume has yet been published, has been adopted as a textbook by seven universities. It is his intention to complete the work during his stay in Spain. Mr. Taylor was born in North Carolina and is about 40 years of age. He has lived in Alabama since his boyhood.



HANNIS TAYLOR. JAMES S. EWING.
EDWIN DUN.
BARTLETT TRIPP. JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

During the early days of his first administration President Cleveland appointed Edwin Dun of Ohio secretary of legation in Japan. President Harrison permitted him to retain the office, and now he has been appointed minister at the court of the mikado in recognition of his efficient and valuable services. Mr. Dun is very popular with the Japanese, and the friendly relations between their government and our own are said to be in a great measure due to his efforts. He is a native of London, O., and is about 45 years of age.

James S. Ewing, who goes to Belgium, hails from Illinois, but was born in Kentucky about 50 years ago. He is a cousin of Vice President Stevenson, and the two men have been lifelong friends and business partners for 25 years. Mr. Ewing is regarded in Illinois as one of the best lawyers in the state. He has been prominent in politics, but has never before held public office. His home is in Bloomington, Ills.

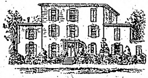
Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota, who has secured the Austro-Hungarian mission, was prominent in Dakota politics before the division of the territory. He was appointed chief justice of the territorial supreme court during President Cleveland's previous term and was mentioned for the United States senate as the Democratic opponent of Senator Kyle. He is about 48 years old and lives at Yankton, S. D.

Minister to Switzerland James O. Broadhead is an ex-congressman from St. Louis and has long been prominent in politics there. He has had some experience in diplomatic matters, having visited Paris for this government in connection with the French spoliation claims. He was a member of the constitutional convention which deposed the legislature of Missouri during the war and governed the state for two years.

"THE LITTLE WHITE HOUSE."

Where the President Will Live During the Hot Summer Days.

President Cleveland is going to follow the precedent he set during his previous term and have a summer residence in the suburbs of Washington. Eight years ago, it will be remembered, he purchased Red Top, or Oak View, as it was rechristened, for his summer house and is said to have made a snug profit on his investment when he sold the property at the end of his term of office. This time, instead of purchasing, he has leased a fine property on the Woodley lane road known to Washingtonians as the Middleton house. It is nearer the city than Red Top, and from the windows there are charming views of the town and the country to the north, the most picturesque section of the Rock creek region.



THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOME.

The house is old fashioned, roomy, comfortable and large, having a frontage of fully 100 feet and containing a spacious music room and a dining room large enough for 50 people. It is picturesquely located on a knoll in the midst of a grove of fine old oak trees on the south side of the Woodley road and some distance back from it. It has the appearance of being the work of better artisans than are now engaged in the building business in the vicinity of the nation's capital, the solid old brick walls resting on substantial foundations of stone still looking as if they would outlast for many years some of the gimcrackery of more pretentious modern structures. A carriage way leads up to the house from the road, winding under the great oaks, with stretches of lawn on both sides.

There are about 80 acres of land included in the president's lease, and there is nothing to prevent his indulging any bucolic fancy that may enter his mind in the intervals of official business. He will be even more comfortably situated than he was at Red Top and probably much better off than if he occupied the "president's cottage" at the Soldiers' Home, as all the presidents have done since Buchanan's time.

Daniel McKeil, a young colored man of Helena, Ark., is growing a new skull to replace one he lost by accident a year ago. He had a fit and fell into an open fire, roasting his head and entirely destroying half his skull. Now the bone is being reconstructed by some mysterious natural process.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK. District Court.

In the matter of the assignment of Solfest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, partners as Sylvester & Finseth, insolvents.

At Chambers, April 11th, 1893, it appearing to the court by satisfactory proof and the files in the above entitled matter that Jerome W. Wheeler has duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his trust as the assignee of said Sylvester & Finseth, and has filed the bond herein required by law.

Now, on motion of E. M. Stanton, Esq., attorney for said assignee, it is ordered, that all persons whomsoever having claims against the said Sylvester & Finseth existing on the 4th day of March, 1893, present the same duly verified, with the proof thereof, to said Jerome W. Wheeler at the Scandia-American Bank of Crookston, in the City of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on or before the 10th day of July. A. D. 1893, for allowance.

Dated April 11th, 1893.

FRANK IVES.
District Judge.

(52-1)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First publication April 6th, 1893.
Last publication May 18th, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly made and delivered by Pierre Lemieux and Philomine Lemieux, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1888, at 10.40 o'clock a. m., in book 34 of mortgages, on page 598, etc. Whereas default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest to-wit: $35.00 that became due June 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1890; $35 00 that became due June 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1891; $25.00 that became due June 22, 1892 and $35 00 that became due December 22, 1892, and whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Thirteen hundred forty-two and seventeen hundredths ($1342.17) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section thirteen (13) township one hundred fifty (150) range forty-five (45) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public aution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 30th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney For Mortgagee.
[51-7] N. G. 136.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

Just as Sure as Preaching

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SIX SPASMS A DAY.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I never lose an opportunity to recommend Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine to any one afflicted with nervous complaints with the assurance that it will not disappoint them. When our boy was eighteen months old he was attacked with violent spasms. Sometimes he would have five or six spasms in a single day. WE TRIED MANY PHYSICIANS WITHOUT BENEFIT; finally our druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We tried a bottle, and could see that he WAS BENEFITED FROM THE FIRST DOSE. We used three bottles, and I am happy to say the child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is now three years old and perfectly healthy. You are at liberty to use my name in SOUNDING THE PRAISE OF THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY.

HAS CURED THOUSANDS

S. C. HEACOX,
Agent Pacific Express Co.
Hastings, Nebraska, April 6th, 1892.

DR. MILES' NERVINE,

MOST CERTAIN CURE FOR

HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DIZZINESS, SPASMS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DULLNESS, BLUES, and OPIUM HABIT,

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

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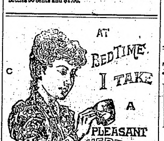
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.



AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

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And it depends to a great extent upon the machine you use to do your seeding with, whether it will be a full harvest or not. To insure this buy a

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SIMPLE,
PRACTICAL,
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We also sell a complete line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, Boss and Steel Lever Harrows, Rushford Wagons, and a complete line of all styles of Harness. We are also agents for the VICTOR BICYCLE, the best wheel made, and invite you to call and see them.

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Instead of flying to the door gasping for breath, seeming as if each one would be your last, you have only to take a few doses Asthmalene when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy and you feel as if an angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of death. The happiest moment of your life will be when you have used a few bottles of Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE and it has cured you of Asthma. We mail to any Asthma sufferer a trial bottle FREE and prove that it does Cure Asthma. Sold by druggists. Dr. Taft Bros. M. Co., Rochester, N.Y

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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CHARLEY VINE

Is Headquarters for all kinds of
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Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.

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Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

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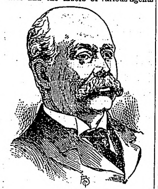
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

AN IMPENDING CRISIS

HE AUTHORITIES PREPARING FOR A CONFLICT WITH CHOLERA.

Our Entire Quarantine Service Strengthened and Improved—The New Immigration Law to Be Rigidly Enforced—How Imported Citizens Run the Gantlet.

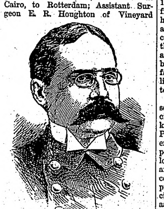
The question of the hour is cholera. The question for the year is the Chicago World's fair. And the great question not only for this year, but for ten years past and many to come, is the enormous immigration pouring in upon us, due greatly to peculiar conditions in Europe, but much more to the cheapening of rates and the labors of various agents among laboring foreigners. And these three questions are connected in a most intimate manner just now, for immigration has already set in heavily for 1893, the cholera is certainly reviving in eastern Europe, and if it gets here it will, as Sam Wilkinson said of the Beecher scandal and a certain religious book, "knock the World's fair higher than Gilderoy's kite."


HERMAN STUMP.

There is a touch of the comical in the way public opinion suddenly shifted on this question. Since 1844 the immigrants have never been less than 100,000 a year, and only in the "hard times" of 1876-9 did they fall below 200,000 a year. Then the number suddenly went up beyond precedent since Israel left Egypt, reaching 788,992 in 1882. The labor organizations cried aloud and were laughed at. In the decade of 1880-90 the newcomers were far more than twice as many as in any previous decade and almost doubled the number of foreign born in the country. "Cheap laborers" by the hundred thousand came from Italy, Russia, Poland and elsewhere. Still the labor organizations were scarcely listened to. All at once the cholera threatened. An elegant steamer loaded with the elite of the "Four Hundred" had to suffer a miserable quarantine, and, lo, as Samuel Gompers said, "A shriek from swelldom to shut out every demd immigrant, don't yer know!"

The net result has been a law which on its face is ironclad, trick proof and perjury tight. Previous laws secured by the labor organizations were rather stringent, but this one, which went into effect at the close of the last congress, is simply a "corker." By it the intruding immigrant must under oath tell all about his race, name, age, sex and condition; where he came from, whither he is going and what he is going to do when he gets there; whether he has money, and, if so, how much; whether he has ever been in a prison, hospital or quarantine; whether he is a polygamist or thinks of becoming one; whether he is vaccinated or pockmarked, skilled or unskilled or under contract; whether he is a thief, a pauper, a fugitive, a cripple, an idiot or a habitual drunkard or is conscious of inclinations to become either of such.

Of course this is only a summary, but it is really no exaggeration. In addition to all this, nine experienced surgeons of the marine hospital service, appointed by the president, have gone to the principal foreign ports with almost despotic powers of inspection of immigrant vessels. These are: Surgeon George Purviance of Philadelphia, assigned to Liverpool; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Pettis of Buffalo to Southampton; Assistant Surgeon M. J. Rosenan to Antwerp; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. White of Savannah to Hamburg; Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Woodward, now located at Cairo, to Rotterdam; Assistant Surgeon E. R. Houghton of Vineyard Haven, Mass., to Havre; Surgeon Fairfax Irwin of Boston to Marseilles; Assistant Surgeon R. W. Brown of San Francisco to Genoa; Assistant Surgeon G. B. Young of Pittsburg to Naples.


SURGEON GENERAL WYMAN.

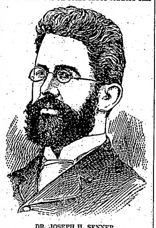
When all this is got over, the burden is next laid on the immigrant vessels. They must not sail from any infected port or any that has been infected for some time. If cholera appears on board a few days after they sail, they must turn back; but if they arrive on this side with cases or suspected cases on board, then their real trouble begins. To the eight quarantine stations previously in use three have been added, the larger ones with disinfecting apparatus, elaborate baths and quarters for "suspects" capable of accommodating from 400 to 1,000 each. And they are very comfortable places too. The government does not intend to make the "suspect" miserable, but it does intend to make him mighty clean and safe.

In addition to all this, 13 vessels have been designated to serve, if there is need, as floating quarantine stations, and all the officials have been granted extraordinary powers. Of course the men intrusted with such powers—powers in their very nature arbitrary to the verge of despotism—should be above suspicion, and the new appointments have therefore been most vigilantly scanned. Supervising Surgeon General Wyman's record and experience are too well known to need detail. He has recently prepared an elaborate code of instructions for all quarantine officials on our own and foreign coasts, and in consultation with physicians from various cities is preparing another for inland application, for there is to be also an inland quarantine, mixed state and federal.

Ex-Congressman Herman Stump, recently appointed superintendent of immigration, vice William D. Owen, resigned, was chairman of the house committee on immigration in the last congress and is the author of the bill he is to administer. He lives at Bel Air, Md., and was born in 1837 on Oakington farm, the ancestral estate on Chesapeake bay. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, has been president of the state senate and represented the Second Maryland district in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner, appointed commissioner of immigration at New York in place of John R. Weber, resigned, was born in Moravia, Austria, in 1846, was graduated from the University of Vienna as a LL. B., practiced law in Austria seven years, came to the United States in 1880 and has attained high standing as a German editor, orator and lawyer. When appointed, he was on the editorial force of the New York Staats-Zeitung and was recommended for his present place by Oswald Ottendorfer.

The immigrants landing at New York average about 1,000 a day for the year, though much the greater numbers come in summer and autumn. In 1879, as aforesaid, there was a sudden and tremendous increase. The number coming in through registry ports was 669,431 in 1881 and 788,992 in 1892—the maximum. For the rest of that decade it only twice fell below 400,000, so the total registered for the decade exceeded 5,000,000. How many came in from Canada is not definitely known, but there are now very nearly 1,000,000 native Canadians in this country, and the French from the province of Quebec are pouring into New England at a rate which some labor leaders call "appalling." When the English acquired Canada, they estimated the French there at less than 65,000. There and in the United States they now number about 2,400,000. No other race in modern times has been so prolific.


DR. JOSEPH H. SENNER.

It is not, however, the increase but the character of the immigration which has excited the labor leaders and alarmed the health authorities. England, Ireland and Germany seemed for a time to have gotten rid of their surplus population and ceased to send us any, and just at this time Italy, Hungary and Russia began to pour forth their swarms. In 1870 there were in this country but 4,644 persons of Russian birth; in 1890 there were 182,644. In the same time Hungarians increased from 3,737 to 62,435, Poles from 14,436 to 147,440, Italians from 17,157 to 182,580 and Canadians (chiefly French) from 493,464 to 980,938. On the other hand, the Irish scarcely increased at all, and the Welsh and English increased comparatively little. From 1870 to 1880 there was an actual decrease of Irish, and from 1880 to 1890 their increase was but 16,938, or less than 1 per cent. In fact, the vastly improved conditions of life in Ireland have reduced emigration to a minimum.

Of all the recent immigrants the Poles seem the least amenable to sanitary discipline or indeed to regulations of any kind. Reared under a despotism, the Polish laborer habitually looks upon government as the natural enemy of the poor man, and his whole life has been a long schooling in evasion and various artifices to beat the officials. Even the census enumerators had to have police protection in some quarters of New York city, for when one entered and began to ask for names, etc., the Pole, sometimes the man of other race, at once concluded it was for a draft or a tax. From a sanitary standpoint the greatest improvement has been among the Irish. Forty years ago, it is said, every third Irishman landing at New York was pockmarked. Now a pitted face is rare among them. Sullivan, in his "New Ireland," says that, of the great emigration of 1849-50, 15 per cent died on the ocean or soon after landing. The cholera of 1832 was brought to Quebec by Irish immigrants, that of 1849 to New Orleans by Germans and that of 1866 to New York by Frenchmen.

It may surprise some readers to learn that despite the immense immigration the original Americans (meaning those whose ancestors on both sides were here July 4, 1776) are still in a large majority. For this we are much indebted to the south, in which over 90 per cent of the people are original Americans.

[illegible]

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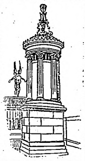
FOR OLD COLLEGE BOYS.

The Greek Letter Fraternities Will Have an Interesting Show at the Fair.

The Greek letter college societies have had space allotted to them and will make an interesting and instructive exhibit at the World's fair. This will include a collection of books, charts and documents relating to the fraternities, bound volumes of their songs, magazines, annuals, etc., and a complete display of all their badges and paraphernalia. But the chief feature of the exhibit will be a reproduction of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, which is said to be the most famous specimen of Corinthian architecture in existence, and which will be restored in every particular and put in the center of the space devoted to the exhibit. The monument is 40 feet high, and the walls are black, the woodwork being all ebonized and ornamented in gilt.


CHORAGIC MONUMENT.

It may be well to explain for the benefit of those who do not know that a choragic monument was a building erected by a victorious chorus leader for the exhibition of the tripod received as a prize in the musical contests in Athens. Besides that of Lysicrates to be reproduced for the fraternities there is another still to be seen in Athens, that of Thrasyllus.

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PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April 7th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Oline Severe, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Edward Severe, of the county of Polk, representing, among other things, that Oline Severe, late of the county of Polk in the state of Minnesota, in February, A. D. 1889, at the county of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the surviving husband of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Edward Severe granted.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before said court on Tuesday, the second day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 7th day of April, A. D. 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.
[52-2]

THE NEW NORTHWEST

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GREAT is Boss Doran and Grover is his profit.

THE Drayton Echo gives evidence of prosperity by putting in a new cylinder press. The Echo is a good local paper.

THE report that cholera was prevalent in Winnipeg that was circulated by the Times of this city proves a fake (of course.) The Times will now try to palm it off on the editor of the JOURNAL by saying that "the bad man of the JOURNAL informed our fresh reporter," etc., etc. There is no cholera at Winnipeg.

MAJ. MIX has been mentioned to succeed Postmaster Dawley when that official's time is out, and if the dems are bound and determined to fire the republican incumbent, we know of no one we should prefer to see the mantle fall upon than Maj. Mix. He is worthy and well qualified, duly and truly prepared, of lawful age and well recommended, and Grover might hunt four years and not find a better. Here's hoping, Major.

THE legislature adjourned without date on Tuesday noon. Everything considered it has been the most economical body that we have had for years and much of good has been wrought for this upper country. One bad feature is in the fact that no re-apportionment was had. This matter should not be left to the caprice of legislators but should be mandatory. They should be obliged to re-apportion whether they wish to or not.

THE Norman County Index says that Chesley really meant it when he voted for the re-apportionment bill. We are glad if that is so for we had heard that his vote was the result of a trade. We were sorry to hear that for we have always estimated Mr. Chesley very highly and gave him credit for knowing enough to come in when it rains and we did not like to hear this evidence that he was as big a lunatic as some others we could name, (Johnny get your gun) and so we will gladly accept the statement of the Index that it was all right. We had rather believe that way.

"JOHNNY get your gun" and come home. You will probably need it to defend yourself against the just indignation of your constituents whose interests you disregarded when you sat there in your seat like a bump on a log and voted no on the re-apportionment bill. You are truly a handsome specimen of the genus homo, with that record and should at once be elected president of the owl club. You are the most intelligent specimen of humanity we have seen in a long time—but come home, Johnny, and explain yourself —if you can.

A NEW city hall is one of the improvements that Mayor Stephens recommends, and it is a very good one, too, and now, while property can be had reasonably, is the time to move in the matter. A site should be secured sufficiently large to answer all demands for many years to come and a building erected that would be a credit to our city and its enterprising people. The present site would be all right, providing additional land could be bought adjoining, to provide a sufficiently large edifice, but the best way would be to sell the old rattle-trap and get a new site.

VIEWED politically the result of the labors of the late legislature are satisfactory. The republican party promised a reduction of the tax levy —and have reduced from two cents and two mills to one cent and seven mills. They promised in so far as possible to provide a free and open wheat market and two bills calculated to attain that result have become laws. Not only that but they have also passed the state elevator at bill providing for a state elevator at Duluth. If these laws fail to accomplish the intended purpose they at least show that the republicans redeem their pledges to the people and are worthy of continued codfidence and trust. There are also many other bills that are intended for the relief of the burdens complained of. The expenses of the legislature have also been in the line of economy and prove that the republican party believes in retrenchment and reform and is still every way worthy of the confidence and trust of the people.

WITH this issue the JOURNAL enters upon its 17th volume. During the past year we have added a new Potter job and newscylinder press of the very latest design, upon which we can turn out copies of the JOURNAL at the rate of 2.000 per hour, when we have our little gasoline engine hitched up; we have also added very largely to our type department, besides other facilities for doing all kinds of work promptly and well, and we feel in better shape than ever before to issue a paper that shall be worthy of the generous patronage we have been receiving. It shall be our earnest endeavor to merit and achieve still greater success in the future. Thanking JOURNAL readers one and all for many kind words and deeds we start in Vol. XVII with renewed confidence.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill came from the senate shorn of that section that provided for certain amounts for counties wherein is located the exempt railroad lands that the Markham bill was intended to reach for purposes of taxation. The house would not have it so and appointed a committee of conference but without avail, and so the bill was passed without the clause, thus leaving the burden of taxation, as before, resting unevenly upon the citizens of the state—an unjust discrimination against the northern tier of counties. We shall probably never get exact justice from that body until by reapportionment we get our full representation in the legislature. That simple act of justice was a small thing to do and it was an outrage that the senate refused to do it.

The Anti-Option Bill.

Had Washburn's anti-option bill become a law, the scenes that took place in Chicago last week could never have happened. It is for the interest of the producer that wheat should be as high as possible, but what farmer was benefitted a cent's worth when wheat reached 90 cents in Chicago? Not one. In fact it was a damage to him for the reaction that is sure to follow such spurts always affects his market and depresses it abnormally. The wheat gambling is just as much a game of chance as any that the government is trying so hard to stamp out, and yet it is allowed to exist. See what herculean efforts were put forth to stamp out the Louisiana lottery and yet here is as great an evil—nay greater, for a man need not be affected by the lottery unless he wants too, but here is an evil that robs the producer of wheat of all his legitimate profits while he is powerless to prevent it. If it is paternalism to stop such robberies let us have a little more paternalism in our form of government. For Pardridge and the bears who were so unmercifully gored we have no sympathy, they made their money by gambling, and they lost it in the same way, and if the evil stopped there it would be all right, but it does not stop until it wrings the life-blood out of hundreds of innocent producers. If it is right to stop gambling in cards and other devices by law, it is doubly right to stop this nefarious practice in the same way.

The Drainage Bill Passed by the House.

ON Saturday morning of last week the JOURNAL received a telegram from Hon. John D. Knudson which announced the glad tidings that the drainage bill had passed the house on Friday evening. The situation in that body had become so complicated that its passage at this session had become a matter of doubt and great was the relief when it was learned that the bill had actually passed and was in the hands of the governor. That he will sign the bill there is no doubt and the question comes up "will the appropriation be economically used?" As a guaranty for this let it be remembered that the Great Northern road is mutually interested in the matter and Mr. Hill is not liable to invest any money unless he sees value received. He will undoubtedly see that competent engineers are secured for the work and that is one of the most important features, and he will undoubtedly see that competent men have a chance to bid on the work. His experience as a railroad builder will come in handy in this important matter and we think it is beyond a matter of doubt but that the appropriation will be wisely expended and in a manner to insure the greatest possible results. The benefits that will be derived from this measure are inestimable to this country far out-weighing anything else we have ever had at the hands of the legislature and as the years roll on the wisdom of it will be seen more and more.

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THE LEGISLATURE

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, April 11.

ST. PAUL, April 11.—In the senate another decisive step was made by the Keller investigating committee to inspect all state lands to ascertain their real value, and to learn how much timber has been pilfered, and by whom, culminated, and Senators Keller, Donnelly, Leavitt, Dedon and Eaton were designated as the senate complement to the committee. For the purpose of the investigation an appropriation of $10,000 is made, and this money is placed in the governor's contingent fund, and can only be used for actual expenses. The Leavitt bill, providing for a reassessment of taxable lands in the state that have been fraudulently omitted from the tax rolls and that have been grossly underestimated for assessment purposes, also passed the senate under suspension of the rules.

The university tax levy bill passed. The amended capitol bill was taken up, and one or two minor provisions made.

The house passed a number of bills on the calendar. In committee of the whole the general appropriation bill was considered and progress reported.

Wednesday, April 12.

ST. PAUL, April 12.—A large part of the morning session of the senate was spent in "roasting" Loren Fletcher for an interview in a Minneapolis paper in which he referred to the pine land investigating committee in anything but complimentary terms. Donnelly, Keller, J. D. Smith and Leavitt, all took a turn at him.

The bill revising laws governing insane hospitals was later taken up and passed, as also was Guderain's drainage bill.

The entire afternoon was spent in considering the anti-scalpers' bill in committee of the whole. Its mysterious disappearance, however, seems to have made it friends, and it was recommended to pass by a vote of 27 to 10.

In the house considerable time was spent in getting a committee for investigating alleged boodling schemes. It was finally settled, however, and the house then went into the committee of the whole with Mr. Cotton in the chair and resumed consideration of the general appropriation bill. A number of amendments were offered to section 11 and it was adopted. The entire bill as amended was then adopted and recommended to pass.

The charter bill was given its first and second readings and ordered printed and placed on general orders.

Thursday, April 13.

ST. PAUL, April 13.—The house oil inspection bill was taken from general orders and placed on its final passage in the senate. It occasioned a lively discussion and numerous unsuccessful attempts at amendment. The vote on final passage was 43 to 7.

At the afternoon session the senate resumed discussion of the general appropriation bill. The first four sections were adopted without objection. Senator Leavitt attacked the fifth section, relating to normal schools. He moved to strike out all appropriations for additional buildings. After an hour's discussion the motion to strike out was lost. Senator Leavitt then moved an amendment to reduce the appropriation to $175,000 for a university, labratory and assembly hall to $150,000. This was lost by a vote of 11 to 36, and the section of the bill was adopted. Other attempts to amend the bill proved futile, and it was finally laid over.

Immediately after roll call the special committee on Dr. Williams' bill to establish parks on the banks of the Mississippi within the limits of cities of more than 75,000 inhabitants, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill pass. The intent of the bill is to establish a beautiful park between St. Paul and Minneapolis, extendigg on both sides of the river above Fort Snelling. The report of the committee was adopted.

The general appropriation bill was passed, also to prevent sale of adulterated lard. A large number of bills were acted on in committee of the whole.

Friday, April 14.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—The senate spent nearly the entire day on the general appropriation bill. It was amended in minor particulars and was passed.

Senator Donnelly offered a resolution directing Sergeant-at-Arms Smout to turn over Mr. Rhodes' letter book to the attorney general, to be used as evidence in the prosecution of the coal combine.

Mr. Turrell introduced a bill in the house, H. F. 907, providing for the tax levy for the fiscal years of 1894 and 1895. The bill provides for levying a tax of $1,100,000 for each of the two years, the rate not to exceed 1 7-10 mills, a reduction of 5-10 mill from the rate of two years ago. The bill was given its third reading, and passed the house under suspension of the rules.

Nearly the whole day was spent in committee of the whole and a large number of bills were recommended to pass.

At the evening session bills were passed appropriating $25,000 a year for four years to drain land and open streams in the Red River valley; amending laws relating to management of state refoamatory and abolishing corporal punishment; defining what constitutes a legal newspaper; to prevent mixing of grain.

Saturday, April 15.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—Senator Donnelly's terminal rate bill was defeated in the senate, lacking one vote of enough.

H. F. 907, the tax levy bill, was then taken up and passed.

The appropriation bill then came up on report of the conference committee. The committee reported that they recommended the reinstatement of section 11, with an additional $1,000 for Otter Tail county, and that the $12,500 for the Itaska park be cut down to $5,000. The other amendments were agreed to, and the senate was informed that the house had passed the bill in this shape. Senator Donnelly moved that the conference report be non-concurred in. The motion prevailed and a new conference committee was appointed.

The road and bridge bill; appropriating $16,500, was then passed.

The calendar was then taken up and a number of bills passed, including the anti-scalper bill and a bill reorganizing the labor bureau.

An agreement on the general appropriation bill was reported from the conference comcommittee and the bill passed.

A large portion of the day's session in the house was spent in discussing the amendments to the capitol bill and the general appropriation bill. Both measures were finally disposed of.

Bjorge's interest reduction bill, Langum's earnings bill and O'Niel's bill for a state elevator at Duluth failed of passage. The inheritance tax bill and several minor measures passed.

Monday, April 17.

ST. PAUL, April 17.—The last working day of the legislature was no exception to the general rule. There was little important business transacted, though many bills were passed. Senator Donnelly accused Chairman Comstock of the public land committee with having run away with the pine land investigation resolution. A duplicate was passed.

At 2:15 Senator J. D. Smith moved to permit senators to call up one bill each for passage. The motion prevailed both at the afternoon and evening sessions and nearly 100 bills were passed in this manner. Most of the measures were unimportant from a general point of view. Whenever a really important measure was called up objection was made and the bill would have to be dropped. Considerable confusion was created by certain members who claimed they were being slighted and many attempts were made to adjourn. It was nearly 2 a. m. when the motion prevailed.

In the house the bill to appropriate money for a state elevator at Duluth passed. Scores of bills were passed during the day, mostly of a purely local character. Among the important measures taken up and defeated were the woman suffrage bill, the Fort Snelling park bill, the bill providing for incorporation and regulation of life and casualty insurance companies, the anti-pool room bill, the bill to limit the national guard to 27 companies, and Mott's railroad fencing bill.

IT RAISES THE PRICE.

Minnesota's Legislative Coal Investigating Committee Reports.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—The joint legislative committee which has for more than a month past been investigating workings of the coal combine, made its report just before the adjournment of the legislature during the evening. It rehearses the findings of the committee that a combine, known as the Minnesota Bureau of Coal Statistics, exists in this state; that it has been able in all the leading cities of the state to force all dealers not subscribers to the bureau out of the coal business, and that this combine has gradually raised the price of anthracite coal until it now sells at but a few cents less than $9 per ton. The committee also recites the fact that it has secured an indictment against the

Central Figure of the Combine

for perjury, and is preparing cases with the aid of the attorney general against several members of the combine for criminal conspiracy. The report continues:

"The retail price of coal in the three large cities of the state and their suburban districts is determined monthly at a conference held between the managers of the shippers or wholesalers held at the city of St. Paul at the office of the Minnesota Bureau of Coal Statistics, a spying institution, maintained by an arbitrary assessment of $25 on each retailer, and the remainder of the price of maintaining, which, with its paraphernalia of detectives and bulldozers, is borne equally by the shippers and wholesalers. John J. Rhodes, who is now under arrest for perjury in connection with this investigation, is the manager of this bureau, and is paid a salary of $5,000 a year. Such combinations are contrary to sound public policy, and are extremely dangerous

To the Interests of the State

and the welfare of the people thereof, and has placed in the hands and within the power of a selfish unpublic-spirited and cruel aggregation one of the absolute necessaries of life in this climate. It would be a very lamentable state of affairs if our courts cannot remedy this evil that is rapidly reducing our people to beggary and blighting and bankrupting our infant industries.

"The question of fuel, in view of the attitude of those who control the supply thereof, is one that requires the best thoughts of our greatest thinkers, and a combination of the character herein shown to exist must be dealt with by those charged with the duty of enforcing the law with fearless and persistent energy and tireless activity."

The Recommendations.

The committee recommends to the two houses in conclusion that the attention of the governor be directed to the evils the people are now suffering under from this and other like combinations, and respectfully urges that the power of the state be exerted to the utmost, to the end that they may be relieved from the great dangers that threaten them, and, if no adequate remedy can be had in our own courts, that these vicious and demoralizing combinations be prosecuted under the federal law in the courts of the United States.

Minnesota Pine.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—A special to The Globe from Washington says:

Secretary Hoke Smith has announced that he will take up the Minnesota pine land scandal in the course of the next few days and cause a thorough investigation of the various charges.

LAST WEEK'S STORM.

The Death List Grows—Nearly Fifty Victims.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Though nearly three days have passed since the cyclone tore its way through Missouri from southeast to northwest the reports of damage and loss of life are still coming in. The towns which suffered most are comparatively small, and nearly all located in the northwestern part of the state, on a strip lying to the southeast of Kansas City. A summary of the casualties shows the following result, the list of dead and injured being corrected and verified to the best possible extent:

Some of the Casualties.

At Hawkins Bank, Mo., William Asher was found dead with a baby in his arms. Andrew Lay, Mrs. James Wilson, Mrs. William Asher, John D. Lay, John Dill, and an unknown 8-months-old child, were also killed. Four others were fatally and over thirty seriously injured.

At Lexington, Mo., Anna Walker, Mrs. John Luke, her brother, Ferris Walker and a negro boy were killed, and William Fountaine, Mrs. Joseph Hutchinson and a Walker boy were fatally injured.

At Stanberry, Mo., three women were killed and two men fatally injured.

At Steeleville, Mo., seven were killed.

At Page City, Mo., one was killed and three or four others will die from injuries.

Seventeen Dead.

ROBINSONVILLE, Miss., April 14.—So far as known 17 people were killed and at least 60 injured by the cyclone at this place Wednesday night. Several of those killed were burned to a crisp in the fire which followed. The dead are:

Mrs. Emma Lusk, Rev. R. R. Shipp of Olive Branch, Miss.; Isaac Chapman, Ben Ray and mother, Annie Spight, three children of Manuel Gray, Joseph Taylor's infant, William Warren, Mary Smith and four unknown.

Demolished Many Buildings.

YPSILANTI, Mich., April 18.—A tornado struck this city during the night, coming from the southwest and sweeping everything in its path through the principal part of the city. It was a quarter of a mile wide. Houses were moved from their foundations. Probably $100,000 damage was done. Every store in the city was damaged.

FLAG COMES DOWN.

NO STARS AND STRIPES WAVE OVER HAWAII.

They Are Pulled Down Upon Orders From Commissioner Blount and the Hawaiian Flag Hoisted in Their Place.

HONOLULU, April 14.—Commissioner Blount's arrival was a wet blanket for the provisional government, but his procedure has paralyzed the leaders as well as Minister Stevens. By Blount's orders the American flag was hauled down and the protectorate dissolved. This event took place April 1, and was marked by brief and simple ceremony. On his arrival here the United States commissioner held two audiences with the provisional government, at the first of which Blount presented a letter from President Cleveland introducing the envoy and defining his duties. At the second audience, held alone with President Dole, Blount said that the following day he should

Lower the American Flag,

break up Camp Bouton, send the American seamen back to the vessels and declare the protectorate ended. His reason was that he wanted to put the provisional government on a plane of independence so that in his dealings with it there should be no imputation of coercion. The provisional leaders were badly surprised but they spent the night in drilling their troops and preparing for any uprising that might follow the withdrawal of the marines. The streets were full of rumors that Blount proposed to restore the queen and these wild tales created intense excitement among the natives. The morning of April 1, a great crowd assembled in front of the government buildings. The full force of the provisional army was gathered. At the command of Blount a bugler gave the signal and the

American Colors Came Down.

The descent of the flag was watched in deep silence. Then the Hawaiian flag was hoisted. It received no cheers, for every one knew it was not the new government desired. Blount on April 3 had a conference with the provisional leaders at which he assured them that neither Japan or any other power would be permitted to land troops to menace the government. Since then there has been considerable excitement, but nothing has occurred to disturb the peace. The provisional troops are amply sufficient to guard against any attempts of the Hawaiians to upset the government. It was remarked by many with surprise that no demonstration of any kind had been made when the Hawaiian flag was raised. It was afterwards ascertained that the queen had requested some of her people to instruct the natives to make no outbursts on the occasion.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

The Committee Agrees on a 20 Per Cent Reduction.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The committee of the Western Passenger association considering the question of world's fair rates has reached an agreement and will report in favor of a fare for the round trip of the regular rate less 20 per cent, and nothing to be sold at less than 2 cents per mile. This is the same fare as has been adopted by the Central Traffic and other associations. This rate, however, will have no bearing upon the tariff from points west of the Missouri

What It Will Cost.

The actual rates from the principal Northwestern points are as follows: Round trip. Sioux City, $20; St. Paul and Minneapolis, $18.50; Duluth and Superior, 21.70; Ashland, 19.60. One fare to Chicago for continuous passage, Sioux City, St. Paul and Minneapolis, $10; Duluth and Superior, $12; Ashland, $10.75. Tickets will be on sale April 25 to Oct. 31, good for continuous passage, and final limit Nov. 15.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

No Action Taken on the Charges Against Senator Roach.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The extraordinary session of the senate, after running exactly six weeks, closed Saturday night. The proposed investigation of the charges against Senator Roach of North Dakota formed the chief topic of the day's discussion. Three speeches were made upon it—two of them by the Republican senators from Connecticut, Messrs. Platt and Hawley, in affirmation of the right and duty of the senate to make investigation, and the other by Mr. Mills in distinct denial of either the right or duty. Allied to the same subject, though figuring under the guise of a question of personal privilege, were remarks by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Hansbrough. No disposition was made either of the matter or of the question as to the admission of the three appointed senators from Montana, Washington and Wyoming.

MR. ROACH IS WILLING.

The Senator from North Dakota Asks an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The senate was occupied during the greatest part of the day's session with the resolution for the investigation of the charges against Senator Roach of North Dakota. Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.) had obtained unanimous consent that he should address the senate in support of that resolution and he did so at much length. Much of the interest was taken out of his speech by Mr. Roach rising as soon as the journal was read and expressing his entire willingness and desire to have the investigation made.

The 20-Foot Channel.

DETROIT, April 17.—Work on the great 20-foot channel which will ultimately connect Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo, will commence in a few days. The starting place will be Gross Point.

If Your Cistern
Is Out of Order

or Soft Water is scarce,
don't worry yourself for a moment—go right ahead and use hard water with

KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

and you'll never know the difference. The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Best Soap for the Hands.

BELGIAN STRIKES.

THE MOVEMENT FOR SUFFRAGE SPREADING.

Disturbances in Many Parts of the Country—Four Persons Killed and Many Injured in a Fight With Militia at Mons—A Riot at Antwerp.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—The industrial revolution against the chamber of deputies is in full progress, and every day fresh accessions to the ranks are reported. A thousand of the dock laborers in Antwerp have joined the movement and much excitement prevails at that port. The strikers at Mons have resorted to the use of dynamite to enforce their demand for universal suffrage. A bomb which had been placed close to the Petit Assines church, exploded with great violence, shattering the stained glass windows of the church and doing other damage. The explosion seems to have acted as an incentive to the strikers to commit further outrages. The strikers filled the drinking places and indulged in all manner of

Threats Against the Government

and as the day wore on became emboldened to take possession of the town for a labor procession. The intentions were known to the authorities, who have many spies among the workmen, and when the mob, singing the "Carmagnole" and the "Marseillaise," attempted to march through the streets they were met by a strong detachment of the civic guards. The usual order was given for the strikers to disperse but no attention was paid to it by the strikers. Hooting and yelling, they attempted to march on, when an order was given for the civic guard

To Prepare to Fire.

The mob defied the guards to fire upon them and threw heavy stones, bottles and other missiles at them. The guard fired upon the crowd, but this did not effect their dispersal. On the contrary it only infuriated them and a charge en masse was made upon the guard. A desperate hand to hand conflict ensued. The main body of the strikers was broken up, but groups of struggling men could be seen in the side streets leading from the main thoroughfare. The battle was long and bitterly contested, but finally the civic guards were victorious. It is known that

Four of the Miners Were Killed,

and several soldiers fatally injured. Many of the rioters were wounded and a number were taken to the hospital. It is thought that the exact number of the wounded will never be known as some of them were carried away by their friends to prevent their falling into the hands of the authorities. The killing of the four strikers has added greatly to the excitement in the town and there is danger of a more serious outbreak. Men and women from the adjacent mining villages are flocking to Mons and the authorities are anxiously awaiting the events of the night. Mons is the center of the great Borinage coal mining district. Three-fourths of the miners in Belgium are employed in this district.

Fighting at Antwerp.

A dispatch from Antwerp says that large crowds have been in the streets since noon. The strikers gathered repeatedly in large crowds in the southern district. As often as the police dispersed them they summoned hundreds more to their aid and reassembled. Shortly after 3 o'clock a squadron of police, riding with drawn swords against the workingmen, were overwhelmed with showers of stones and timbers. The police retired in confusion. When another squadron of police, supported by a detachment of the civic guard, tried half an hour later to drive back the mob they were met with volleys from revolvers and rifles. Many of the soldiers were wounded and were removed to the hospitals. The military were summoned and after two charges repulsed the strikers. Crowds are still gathering in the northern district and more fighting is expected.

Mrs. Maybrick Attempts Suicide.

LONDON, April 17.—A report has been circulated and generally credited in Woking that Mrs. Florence Maybrick tried to kill herself in the Woking prison Saturday. She is said to have stabbed herself severely in the throat and chest with a table knife which was taken from her in time to prevent her from inflicting mortal wounds.

Ex-Consul Dudley Dropped Dead.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 16.—Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, ex-consul to Liverpool, dropped dead at the Broad street station, Philadelphia.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, April 15, 1893.

Joseph Allen went over to the Forks on business Thursday.

Miss Emma Casmey returned from Crookston Friday.

Deputy Sheriff Losey came up to spend Sunday with the old folks.

Laura Larson, a young lady who had been employed as domestic on the Keystone farm, died Tuesday. The body was taken to St. Hilaire, the home of her parents for burial.

Theodore Myer, H. C. Stuhr and C. Michler, were among the Euclidites who were at the county seat last week.

Samuel Crookshanks, of Buffington came in on business Friday.

Mr. McArty, A. C. Schmidt's genial knight of the brush, came up and did some papering for several of our people last week.

Rev. W. F. McAltioner has concluded to return to Euclid to reside.

J. O. McWaters and Will Kennon, of Buffington, came in to do some trading Saturday.

A. Dreeland who has had charge of the section on the N. P. at South Euclid has been promoted. He will go to Twin Valley to reside. Mr. Dreeland has made numerous friends here and they will be sorry to have him leave.

There is a good opening here for a lumber yard.

C. E. Harrington purchased of Joseph Allen, the southwest quarter of section two, Euclid township.

A party of young folks went up to Argyle on a hand car Sunday. They say that they "painted the town red."

Henry Nelson who has been attending the Lutheran school at Red Wing, returned home last week.

E. Taylor & Co., have had their office thoroughly renovated and papered and painted.

There has been considerable barley shipped from this market in the last week.

Nels. Overas left for Minneapolis this week to accept a position in a tailoring establishment there.

John Ghoosen was a caller at the county seat Monday.

Wm. Davidson went down to the Queen City, Monday. He took I. W. C. Misner along to see that he wasn't run in.

S. Currie is getting a reputation as a building mover.

NO CHOLERA AT WINNIPEG

How an Absurd Report of a "Scare" Originated.

Special to the Minneapolis Journal.

WINNIPEG. April 17.—There is no cholera here. Circumstances which led to the report are as follows: On the train from the East yesterday was a woman who was ill. Some one suggested she might have cholera and the medical, civic and Canadian Pacific authorities held a hurried consultation, the result of which was that the train was stopped before crossing the Red river and entering the city. The doctors examined the woman carefully and found her to be suffering with an ordinary fever. What makes the story more absurd is the fact that the woman belongs to Ontario and only left her home three days ago to settle with her family in Manitoba. This is the complete story of the cholera "scare"

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me. W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

Business Opening.

For sale on easy terms a well established and paying business in the city of Crookston. Good reasons given for retiring. Address No. 8 care of "JOURNAL" office Crookston.
(52-2)

Farmers,

I am now making arrangements to buy wood from you. Call on me and we can agree. W. H. NORRIE,
Wood yard corner Main and Third streets, Crookston. [48-3]

Swedish Lutheran Jubilee.

Northern Pacific make reduced rates to Minneapolis, for the Swedish Lutheran Jubilee Festival, to be held at Minneapolis, May 22nd and 23rd, we make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan, provided there are one hundred or more in attendance, who have paid full fare on the going trip.

C. A. SHARLEY,
Agent.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, April 12.

The convention of United Mine Workers of America is in session at Columbus, O.

Great Falls, Mon., has elected a Democratic mayor for the first time in the city's history.

Affairs in Peru appear to be drifting toward a revolution. Riots are of frequent occurence.

William Dunkel, living alone near Appleton, Wis., was burned to death in his own home. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Eagle Woolen mills in Hubbardstown, Mass., were totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock a. m. Cause unknown. Loss, $75,000 to $100,000.

An abstract of the report of the comptroller of the currency on North Dakota banks shows, Resources, $10,518.247.57; loans and discounts, $6,983,649.77; capital stock, $2,565,000; surplus and profits, 808,957.88; deposits, $5,745,559.71; reserves held, 20 1-5 per cent.

More than $16,000,000 has been paid out thus far by the Exposition company alone in preparation of the world's fair. An expenditure of six or seven millions more will be made.

Thursday, April 13.

Judge R. R. Nelson of the United States district court of Minnesota is the only man on the district bench appointed before the civil war.

William Waldorf Astor has bought the splendid estate of Cliveden, on the banks of the Thames, from the Duke of Westminster. The sum paid is stated to be $1,250,000.

Tjeldie, the Norwegian sculptor of Minneapolis, will represent Hiawatha bearing Minnehaha in his arms across wild and rushing rivers. This is to be in the form of a statue for the Minnesota building at the world's fair. The women of the state pay for it.

George Jacob Schweinfurth, Rockford's amber-haired claimant to divinity, has decided to establish a branch "heaven" at Aspen, Colo. Mrs. Tuttle, his choicest angel, will be placed in charge of the new branch.

Friday, April 14.

Charles Longfellow, son of the poet, died in Boston Thursday.

The Tennessee Derby, run Thursday at Memphis, was won by Calhoun.

King Humbert of Italy is paying a visit to Queen Victoria at Florence.

A four-page daily paper will be issued at Northfield during the Mills revival meetings in June.

London papers assert that Charley Mitchell intends abandoning the prize ring and entering the pulpit.

William J. Little of Hot Springs, Ark., has been appointed superintendent of the Hot Springs reservation.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the opposition in the house of commons, has decided not to speak in the debate on the home rule bill until April 21.

Saturday, April 15.

The New York assembly has passed a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Fire at Veszprim, Hungary, has destroyed 141 houses. A thousand people are homeless.

A new railroad is to be built from Iron Mountain to Menominee, Mich., for ore traffic.

Washburn, Wis., will have a new $25,000 school house and a $20,000 jail. Contracts have been let.

The casket and coffin manufacturers of New York, Brooklyn and other large manufacturing places have organized a trust.

The postoffice department has received information of the death of Postmaster Collins of Brooklyn at his home in that city.

The story recently published in some Eastern papers regarding the secession of the mainland of British Columbia is denied at Vancover.

Monday, April 17.

Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester has given $60,000 to Cornell university.

The old Parker House, New York, which has been a Broadway landmark for 40 years, will be closed.

The Minnesota state conference of charities and reforms closed a two days session at St. Paul, Friday.

Henry Matison, a carpenter at work in New York, fell nine stories down an elevator shaft and was instantly killed.

An ex-priest and anti-Catholic lecturer at Denver has unaccountably disappeared, and is thought to have been foully dealt with.

Secretary Gresham has wired Governor Peck that Peter Dyrnde, wanted for theft of funds while treasurer of Rock county, Wis., is under arrest at Stockholm, Sweden.

Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, the wife of the former minister to England, and Miss Lincoln have returned from Europe on the steamer New York. The ex-minister will leave England on the 22nd inst.

Tuesday, April 18.

Umpire Gaffney has signed a contract with the National league.

The municipal elections in Vienna have resulted in a victory for the anti-Semites.

Paddy Slavin and Jim Hall have signed articles to box 20 rounds for a purse of £1,000 at the National Sporting club in Derby

The world's fair music hall must be rebuilt if concerts are to be given in it this summer. The hall echoes so badly that it is practically useless.

The Carlisle, Pa., presbytery adopted a resolution directing all candidates for the ministry to go to some other school than Union seminary, New York.

Jeannie and Harry McArthur, children of a St. Paul fire laddie, will represent Minnesota in the department of terpsichore at the world's fair. They are experts in the Scottish dances.

A BIG SCHEME.

Canal to Connect Duluth, Twin Cities and Wheat Fields.

DULUTH, April 17.—The Minnesota Canal company, which filed articles of incorporation in St. Paul Saturday, and in Duluth Monday, have surprised the people of this city by introducing an ordinance in the council asking permission to lay water pipe through the different streets of Duluth. It is not the present intention of the company to dig a canal between Duluth and the Twin Cities, but rather to build a canal from the St. Louis river, near Cloquet, in a northeasterly direction until it reaches the hills back of Duluth, the length of the canal to be 25 miles. The company will also

Dredge the St. Louis River

and make it navigable far above Cloquet. Of course the object of building a canal to the hill above Duluth and establishing reservoirs there is to furnish water to the city, not only for fire protection, but also for manufacturing purposes. It is a gigantic scheme, and one that appears to be feasible. Henry Curtis Spaulding, president of the company, said that he was obliged to assume reticence in the matter for the present, but admitted that the ultimate plan of the company was to extend its canal system throughout the state, connecting Duluth with several important points, including St. Paul and Minneapolis and the

Wheat Fields of the Northwest.

He claims to have unlimited capital at his disposal. The estimated cost of power for Duluth manufacturers is $15 per horse power per annum. Steam power costs $25 to $40. There will be a dam 500 feet long built in the St. Louis river just below where the canal begins. The reservoirs at the top of the hill will be over 600 feet above the city. The cost of improving in this way the waters of St. Louis county is estimated at $6,000,000. Large manufacturing establishments will be established along the shores of the canal, which will be 120 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

A NEW COURT.

Three Judges for the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, to be chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. Martin F. Morris, of the District of Columbia, associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. Seth Shepard, of Texas, associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. Levi H. Manning, of Arizona, surveyor general of Arizona. John Lafabe, of South Dakota, receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. D. William Aughin, of Minnesota, receiver of public moneys at Crookston, Minn. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, recorder of the general land office. Robert Gillespie, of Tennessee, principal clerk of the public lands in the general land office. John C. Geraghty, of Minnesota, collector of customs for the District of Minnesota. Charles H. Miller, of Illinois, surveyor of customs for the port of Galena, Ills. Emil Prockazka, of Wisconsin, assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service of the United States.

A Rare Bibical Find.

BERLIN, April 14.—Professor Harris of Cambridge has reported to Professor Nestic of Ubingen that a palimpset containing the complete Syrian text of the four gospels was discovered in the convent of Mount Sinai. Hitherto only fragments of the Syrian text have been known. The discovery is regarded as a very important one, inasmuch as this text is the oldest authenticated text of the gospels in existence.

The Report Confirmed.

ZANZIBAR, April 15.—A letter from Tippu Tib's son confirms the report of the death of Emin Pasha and all his people.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, April 18, 1893.

HOGS—15c lower; market active. Range of prices, $6.80@6 85.

CATTLE—Market steady and active. Fair demand for all grades and stockers and feeders. Prime steers, $4.00@4.50; good steers, $3.50@4.50; prime cows, $3.00@3.60; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.50; light veal calves, $3.50@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $2.25@3.20; feeders, $2.85@3.50; bulls, $1.25@2.75.

SHEEP—No receipts. Demand for muttons. Muttons, $3.75@4.85; lambs, $4.00@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 100; hogs, 150; calves, 5.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 18, 1893.

WHEAT—May opened, 64⅜c; highest, 64⅜c lowest, 63⅞@64c; closed 64⅛c. July opened 68c; highest, 68c; lowest, 66⅞c; closed at 67⅛c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, April 18, 1893.

CATTLE—Strong, 10@15c higher.

HOGS—Weak, 15@25c lower. Heavy, $7.00@7.25; mixed and medium, $6.90@7.20; light, $6.70@7.10.

SHEEP—Strong, 10c higher.

Receipts: Cattle, 13,000; hogs, 28,000; sheep, 7,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 18, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 77c; July, 73⅝c; September, 74⅝c.

CORN—May, 40⅝c; July, 42¼@42⅜c

OATS—May, 22¼c; July, 28⅛c; September, 26⅜c.

PORK—May, $16.67½; September, $17.10.

LARD—May, $9.67½.

SHORT RIBS—July, $9.40.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—April, 76c; May, 77c; July, 73¼; September, 74⅝c.

CORN—April, 40⅜c; May, 41c; July, 42⅝c; September, 43⅝c.

OATS—April, 27¼c; May, 28⅛c; July, 28⅜@28¼c; September, 26⅛c.

PORK—April, $16.75; May, $16.85; July, $16.82½ September, $17.02½.

LARD—April, $9.75; May, $9.80; July, $9.87½; September, $10.00.

SHORT RIBS—April, $9.35; May, $9.37½; July, $9.42½; September, $9.45.

FREE HOMESTEADS

In the Saskatchewan Valley.

160 acres free to all males over 18 years of age in the beautiful Saskatchewan valley, where wheat goes 40 bushels to the acre and potatoes 600 bushels, and hay cuts from three to four tons an acre. Plenty of timber for buildings, fencing and fuel. First-class soil and water. Good railroad facilities. Fine climate and good markets and where taxes are only for school purposes. For full information apply to

C. A. MUNSON,
Colonization Agent,
Commercial Hotel. Crookston.

Herding.

The undersigned will have about 800 acres pasture on sections 36, 1 and 26, town 150, range 45, at Gentilly, 70 acres of which stock return from to barnyard at night. Two flowing wells on pasture ground. Terms: cattle $1.25, sheep 25 cents and lambs 12½ cents for the season.

JOSEPH BACON.

At the residence of Joseph Laframboise, Gentilly, Minn. 51-53

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

Rev. W. R. Puffer
Of Richford, Vt.

"I Vote for Hood's

Forty Years in the Ministry

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Insomnia—Great Benefit From Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for four or five months, and am satisfied that it is a very excellent remedy. I have been troubled with rheumatism more or less for a number of years. My back and hips, and indeed my whole body at times, have been afflicted. The rheumatism has been especially severe in my right arm between the elbow and shoulder, which has been so lame that I sometimes feared

I Should Lose the Use of it

entirely. I was in this condition when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, but I had not taken more than a bottle or two when I began to feel better, and when I had taken four bottles, my rheumatism had entirely left me. I have been more free from rheumatism this season than for years. Besides the rheumatism, I, like

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

many others of sedentary habits—for I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church forty years—have been troubled with dyspepsia, but while taking the medicine my

Appetite has Been Good,

food digested well and I have gained several pounds. I have also been troubled with insomnia, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, sleep much better." REV. W. R. PUFFER, Richford, Vt.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

King David.

This celebrated Clyde Stallion will stand for the season of 1893 as follows: Monday, J. B. Roome's; Tuesday, L. H. Judson's; Wednesday, Helmick Bros.; Thursday, John Sylvesterson's; Friday and Saturday at S. L. Collins' Stable, Crookston.

This full blooded Clyde Stallion was purchased of an old reliable firm who make a specialty of importing the best stock and blood that can be found in the old country. This horse was bought by the Andover Stock Company two years ago at a large expense and can show more A No. 1 colts than any other horse ever brought to Polk county. He is a sound bodied, heavy limbed, horse of dark bay color and weighs over 1,700 pounds.

TERMS—Insure, $15; Season, $10.

For further particulars enquire of

A. E. HELMICK,
(1-8) Manager.

Free Trip to Chicago.

Separate W-O-R-L-D-S F-A-I-R and use the letters to spell as many words as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but not use the same letter in making any one word more than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said SEVENTY-FIVE small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." Example:—Wad, waif, soar, idol, etc. If you are good at word-making you can secure a FREE trip to the World's Fair and return, as the Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including R. R. fare, hotel bills, admissions to the Columbian Exposition, and $50.00 in cash for incidental express, to the first person able to make SEVENTY words from the letters contained in "World Fair," as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return with $25.00 for incidental expenses, to the first person sending SIXTY words as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return (without cash for incidental expenses) to the first person sending FIFTY-FIVE words.

To the first person sending FIFTY words will be given $50.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair, to each of the first FIVE persons sending THIRTY-FIVE words will be given $10.00 in cash, and to each of the first ten sending THIRTY words will be given $5.00 in cash.

Only one prize will be awarded to the same person. Write your name on list of words (numbered) and enclose the same post-paid with fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps for a large package of our Choice English Cottage Garden Flower Seeds.

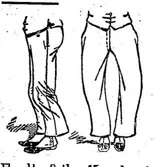
This combination includes the latest and most popular English flowers of endless varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair.)

This "World's Fair" Contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of introducing our business in the U. S.

You will receive the BIGGEST value in flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip from your home to Chicago and return.

We are spending a large amount of money to start our trade in the U. S. and want your trial order. You will be more than gratified with the result. Send to-day, and address The Scott Seed Company, Toronto, Canada. [50-1]

IT'S THE



Fault of the Merchant

IF YOUR

CLOTHING

DOESN'T FIT.

There's nothing extraordinary about your figure. It's an easy enough matter to take your measure, and it's just as easy to cut cloth according to the measure when taken. We can take your measure and cut the cloth without the possibility of a mistake.

YOU MUST SELECT THE MATERIAL however, and much depends upon the good taste you display in making a choice. It's no case of Hobson's choice in our store either, because our stock embraces all the materials

SANCTIONED BY FASHION.

and if there is not something in it perfectly appropriate to you, then the appropriate fabric has not been made yet. We are showing the

LATEST NOVELTIES FOR SPRING WEAR.

BOSTON

ONE PRICE

Clothing House,

Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

THE CROOKSTON

GROCERY CO.

W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.

IS NOW

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

BIG
BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

AT THE OLD STAND
OF BARNES & SLOCUM

On Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

THIS SPACE
BELONGS TO

L. I. BENOIT,

THE

Cheap Cash Grocer

Who will use it to keep Journal readers posted on the BARGAINS HE OFFERS.

Don't take our word, but call and see

L. I. BENOIT,

At the New Store on Broadway, - - Crookston, Minn.

LIGHT MINUS HEAT.

THE DISCOVERIES NIKOLA TESLA IS GIVING THE WORLD.

Electric Currents That Produce Variegated Streams of Mysterious Light and Fail to Heat the Wires That Carry These Wonderful Currents.

Almost from the time that the vibratory theory of light was accepted scientific men have looked forward to the day when it would be possible to produce light without heat. For it is an unfortunate fact that so far every effort to produce light has been accompanied by an enormous waste of energy due to the production of useless heat. The simplest way of producing light is by means of the combustion of some compound of carbon. It does not matter whether the carbon is solid, as in a candle, or a fluid, as in a lamp, or in a gas, as in ordinary illuminating gas, the process is the same.

The union of the carbon of the substance with the oxygen of the air produces the rapid vibration that the eye recognizes as light. Carbon, though the element usually employed, is not a necessary factor, for magnesium, potassium, iron—indeed almost any of the elements—will take its place. Neither is oxygen a necessary part in the production of light. Chlorine will produce an even more brilliant light with certain substances. It is evident, therefore, that the rate of vibration and not the element employed is the principal factor in producing light.

Unfortunately all methods of producing light by means of chemical combinations (such as the union of the carbon of the candle with the oxygen of the air) are accompanied by a very large production of heat waves, which in the majority of cases are utterly useless, if not absolutely troublesome. The old simile of a musician desiring to produce a certain high note being compelled to press down all the keys of his instrument is an apt one. The lower notes are not merely useless, but they are positively annoying.

Singularly enough, the first solution of the problem that was attempted successfully was by the aid of heat. A very small amount of light waves are required for recognition by the wonderfully developed special sense which man possesses. It is intensity, not quantity, that is wanted, to use a technical term. Consequently if a very small particle is heated to incandescence the light which it throws out bears a far greater ratio to the amount of heat required than it does if a large mass is similarly heated.

This is one of the radical bases of the utility of the incandescent electric light. An extremely small filament is heated to incandescence through the resistance which it offers to the flow of an electric current. It generates heat, it is true, but the amount of heat thus produced is directly proportional to the mass of the carbon, which is very small. The light produced, however, is amply sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

This solution, however, is highly unsatisfactory to scientists, however useful it is to the public at large. Light apart from heat altogether was wanted. The firefly, the phosphorescent sea animalcules and even the exhausted tubes of Geissler furnished the hope that there was yet some method of reaching the high note without pressing down the whole keyboard.

Recently an extraordinary genius has appeared in this country who seems upon the verge of discovering, if not to have actually discovered, a method by which this might be done. Nikola Tesla, a man of independent fortune and most brilliant mind, who was for a time connected with Edison, has dared to experiment with rapidly alternating electric currents. The result has surprised the wildest dreams of the theorizers. He has succeeded in producing light of comparatively high intensity without the production of heat and apparently directly by the use of electricity. The halls of the Royal society of London and of the Franklin institute of Philadelphia have been illuminated by means of the light radiated from bare copper wires in the open air carrying these so called Tesla currents.

The wires were not hot, but they radiated from their surface light and sent from one to another bands and streamers of the mysterious light which we see in the aurora borealis. The effect must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated, but when it is stated that the experimenter without difficulty succeeded in radiating light not only from an exhausted glass tube held in his hand, but also from his thumb, his nose and other features, the enthusiasm which swept over his audiences in London and in Philadelphia may be appreciated.

As yet no useful application has been found for these wonderful new developments in electrical science, but they should be welcomed as a harbinger of further progress.—Baltimore Sun.

A Singular Invention.

A new thing in the surgical world is a curious brass button designed by a surgeon for the purpose of joining together two ends of an intestine that has been cut. The button consists of two parts into which an end of the intestine is fastened. When the two parts are pressed together between the thumb and forefinger, they are caught by a spring and held in place. Then the intestine grows together, an opening remaining through the button all the time. When it is completely enveloped by the new tissue, nature repairs the ravages of disease so thoroughly that the button becomes detached by the decomposition of the tissue holding it, and it passes off.—Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Brute.

"I made an angel cake that was elegant, and one that was awful," said Maud. "This is the third, and it will decide as to whether or not I can be considered an expert."

"I could tell this was the rubber," said Harry as he tried the cake; "it tastes like it."—Harper's Bazar.

The Ruling Passion.

"The most remarkable instance I ever heard of, and which illustrates so forcibly the 'ruling passion,'" said Judge Jeff Pollard to The Man About Town, "was a case in which I figured last week. I was called to write a will for a gentleman in this city, then on his deathbed. He was always a cautious, economical man, and had accumulated some property and money. After the death of the owner there were several heirs to the property, all of whom were anxious to have the sick man make a will dividing it as he saw proper.

"I called at the house and the will was duly written and signed by the old man, who was held in the arms of his friends while the trembling hand traced his name upon the paper. After he was laid upon the bed he motioned me to hold my head so I could understand him, and in a piping, tremulous voice he asked, 'What do you charge?'

"A voice at my elbow said softly, 'Tell him a dollar or two.'

"'A dollar or two,' I shouted in his ear. (He was very deaf.) 'All right,' said he, 'if it had cost any more I wouldn't a-had it done,' he gasped. The death rattle had already begun in his throat. His fingers were purple and the shades of death were already settling upon his face; yet with all this, his greed was as manifest as when most busy in the accumulation of the property.

"I got my $10, though," said the judge, "but he never would have paid me more than $1."—St. Louis Republic.

The English Language.

Professor Vambery has been lecturing on the "Fashion of Languages" before the Buda-Pesth English club. English, he said, may now be called the most fashionable language in all the five parts of the world. It began to spread in the first decades of the century through English literature, and in Asia by means of accelerated communication. Steamers were the wings of the English language in the far east, and its spreading from India and the straits settlements to China and Japan is simply miraculous.

There is no exaggeration in saying that the number of English speaking Asiatics amounts today to 3,000,000; that of Europeans to more than 1,000,000, and these, added to the 126,000,000 Anglo-Saxons, give a total of English speaking men and women of 130,000,000. Should the increase continue in the same proportion, the middle of next century will have 200,000,000 English speaking persons, and the English will have no rival in the world besides the Chinese.

Phonetically English is unsuitable for the foreigner, and the lecturer declares he always suffered acute pain in the jaws when speaking publicly in England and trying to imitate genuine English. The phonetic difficulties are, however, amply rewarded through the expressiveness, the rare precision, vigor and exactness in which English surpasses all other European tongues.—London News.

Making Diamonds.

The microscopic diamonds made by M. Henri Moissan are not the first real diamonds made by the chemist. Some years ago Mr. Hannay of Glasgow succeeded in making a few small gems, and another Glasgow chemist not long ago announced that he was making experiments in this direction and had obtained promising results.

Moissan, however, was the first to form a gem by means of the high temperature of the electric furnace, though the idea of doing so is not exactly novel. Moissan obtains a temperature of from 3,000 to 4,000 degrees centigrade in his electric crucible and fuses iron or silver, which absorbs the carbon of sugar. When the fused metal cools, part of the carbon separates from it again in the form of crystals, black or white—that is to say, black diamond or carbonado and ordinary, clear diamond.

The crystallization seems to be facilitated by pressure, which is produced by the expansion of the sugar carbon as it cools. The diamond crystals were exceedingly minute and quite unfit for jewelry. Moreover, the process is very expensive.—Manchester Times.

Getting Measured For a Gun.

A fact which is not generally known outside of sporting circles is that a gunner who seeks to do the best work he is capable of requires to be measured for his gun in the same way as he would be for his suit of clothes. To facilitate this operation, a new adjusting gun has been devised. The bend and castoff of the gun are adjusted by means of screws, and the points of each are placed in grooves running parallel to the line of the butt. The length of the butt is also adjusted by screws in the heel. The length and bend of the stock can in this way be regulated to the length of neck and arm of the shooter, as well as to the various special requirements to which his style of shooting may give rise.—Boston Journal.

Family Parties.

A shrewd Cape Cod farmer descanting lately on family quarrels said: "I'm of the opinion of my wife. 'Go to a family party?' she says. 'Yes, I always go, provided it isn't in my own family.' The reason of them family rows is that they live too clost and rub agin each other too much. There was the Wings down our way. They fought continually as long as they lived under one roof, but when John Wing went to ranchin in Colorado and Jim Wing to makin nails in Pennsylvania they grew amazin fond of each other."

This homely philosophy could be applied with equal force to nations.—Youth's Companion.

Wheezy Hand Organs.

It is usually supposed that the faint and squeaky hand organs played by woeful old women, seated on curbstones and wrapped in shawls, are decrepit from long service in the cause of art. That is not the case. Their builders intentionally leave out notes, so that they shall sound more mournful and touch more quickly the sensibilities of some people. Organs of this kind are known as "wheezers."—New York Sun.

PATIENCE.

Be patient! Easy words to speak
While plenty fills the cup of li
While health brings roses to the cheek,
And far removed are care and strife.

Falling so glibly from the tongue
Of those—I often think of this—
Whom suffering has never wrung,
Who scarcely know what patience is.

Be patient when the suff'rer lies
Prostrate beneath some fell disease,
And longs, through torturing agonies,
Only for one short hour of ease.

Be patient when the weary brain
Is racked with thought and anxious care,
And troubles in an endless train
Seem almost more than it can bear.

To feel the torture of delay,
The agony of hope deferred,
To labor still from day to day,
The prize unwon, the prayer unheard,

And still to hope and strive and wait
The due reward of fortune's kiss,
This is to almost conquer fate,
This is to learn what patience is.

Despair not, though the clouds are dark,
And storm and danger veil the sky,
Let fate and courage guide thy bark.
The storm will pass; the port is nigh.

Be patient, and the tide will turn,
Shadows will flee before the sun,
These are the hopes that live and burn
To light us till our work is done.
—All the Year Round.

When the Buffalo Disappeared.

In 1876 Fort Benton alone sent 80,000 buffalo hides to market. In 1883 two carloads were shipped from Dickinson, North Dakota. In 1884 Fort Benton sent none at all. In 1879 a little band of the animals were known to be grazing near Fort Totten, on Devil Lake, North Dakota, and it is believed that these animals furnished the two carloads of robes which came eastward to St. Paul from Dickinson in 1883. This was the last year of the buffalo—1883. A herd, numbering perhaps 80,000, crossed the Yellowstone river in that year and went north toward the British line. "They never came back," is the pitiful refrain which one hears from the Indians along the border from Winnipeg in Manitoba to St. Mary's Lakes in Alberta.

No, they never came back while riding with the officers of the Nanadian mounted police through Alberta, they told me the story of this last year of the buffalo, but it was never told twice alike by any two men, for a strange mystery seems to hang over the closing scene of the great crime which annihilated the mighty herds.—Hamlin Russell in Harper's.

The Right and Left.

The buttons on coats, etc., are placed on the right side and the shed of the hair in boys to the left, evidently to suit manipulation by the right hand. The great philosopher Newton records that at first he confined his astronomical observations to his right eye, but afterward he managed to train his left. But there are persons who could not do this, owing to the unequal strength of their eyes. Strange to say, the Chinese assign the place of honor to the left.

At Kunyenye, in Africa, Cameron relates being introduced to the heir presumptive to the throne, the nails of whose left hand had been allowed to grow to an enormous length as a sign of high rank, proving that he was never required to perform manual labor, and also providing him with the means of tearing the meat which formed his usual diet.—Chambers' Journal.

New York Oculists Receive Large Fees.

Oculists in New York perform the most delicate surgical operations. There are two or three in the city whose incomes from their profession range above $200,000 a year and who treat thousands of patients every year. They conduct their work with the most absolute disregard of the worldly position of their patients. From many of their patients they receive no fee for their services. Should any man in this profession refuse advice on the ground that a patient was unable to pay a fee, he would be ruined if the fact were to become known.—Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Hypnotism In a New Light.

Hypnotism is apparently a distinct Portland fad. A nervous young lady in that city, who was to read a paper before a literary society, got a doctor to hypnotize her so that she shouldn't become rattled, and the result was perfect composure during the ordeal. The literary essay quite often succeeds in hypnotizing the audience into a deliciously devitalized condition, but the idea of putting the reader to sleep is brand new.—Bangor Commercial.

The Waiter's Mistake.

He had made a hearty meal at a restaurant, and getting up he said to the waiter, "I declare if I haven't forgotten my purse!" The waiter fired up and hurled big words at him for fully three minutes before pausing for breath. When a chance came the stranger continued, "But I have a £5 note here in my waistcoat pocket!" The waiter could not smile to save his life.—London Tit-Bits.

Instances reciting the actions of people while under the somnambulistic control are numerous in early writings on the subject, while the more modern reports are deductions rather than relations of actual occurrences.

To abstain from superfluous apologies is also the habit of discretion. There should seldom be the occasion for apology in the household, where all would do well and wisely to be constantly gentle and courteous.

An old provincial French expression runs thus, "The tears of woman are like the waves of the sea." But another declares that "the tears of woman are soon checked."

According to the report of the auditor of Virginia, the negroes of that state pay taxes on real estate valued at $9,425,685, and on personal property valued at $3,842,950.

One wonders sometimes had there been women stenographers in the old days if the reports would not have shown that Adam asked to taste the apple himself.

A YELLOW DOG'S LUCK.

How a Vagabond Canine Succeeded In Getting a Square Meal.

Alfred de Musset, the famous French poet, was at one time conducting a canvass for election to the French academy. Members of this distinguished body are elected to it by those who are already members, and custom requires that an aspirant shall go about soliciting the votes of members. Musset had gone from one academician to another and was on his way, on foot, to the house of the Count de Sainte-Aulaire, just outside of Paris, whose vote he hoped to gain. When he had almost arrived at the place, a large yellow dog began to follow him, but the dog sneaked behind, and as the poet was too much wrapped in his thoughts to look around he did not know that what was perhaps the most hideous dog in Paris was at his heels.

When the poet rang at M. de Sainte-Aulaire's door, the dog watched his chance, and as the door was opened slipped into the house. The servant supposed the dog was the newcomer's, and the poet supposed that it belonged to the house.

The host and his family were warm admirers of Musset and gave him a hearty welcome, though they gazed askance at the horrible yellow dog, which had curled its long legs down on a beautiful rug woven by the young lady of the family as a present to her grandmother.

"Extraordinary taste in pets," said the host to himself. "But to a great poet anything may be pardoned.'"

"Strange," said Musset to himself, "that an elegant family like this should keep such a hideous cur!"

When presently the poet had been invited to remain to dinner and the dog had promptly accompanied the family and their guest to the dining room, the master of the house was in grave doubt whether "anything could be pardoned to a poet." The animal rushed around the table, grabbing a piece of food, frightening the venerable grandmother almost to death, and acting like the miserable, hungry vagabond that he was.

The hostess, by way of delicate compliment to her guest, caused a large plate of food to be placed for the dog. The animal ate it in a minute's time and galloped around the table for more. He barked ferociously when one of the family declined to give him a piece of meat that he saw on a plate.

The dog's actions prevented any conversation or any enjoyment of the meal. The host looked at his guest and wondered. The guest looked at his host and wondered.

As the party was rising from the table the dog rushed against a servant and caused him to upset the greater portion of a set of rare and precious china, an heirloom in the family. The ladies gathered about, weeping, and began to pick up the priceless fragments.

Something in the hostess' face inspired the poet with a sudden and fearful thought. He rushed up to the count.

"Can it be possible, sir," he exclaimed, "that you supposed that this dog belonged to me?"

"Why, of course we supposed he was yours," said the count. "He came with you, did he not?"

"I never saw the hideous beast before!" said Musset. "I supposed all the time that the dog belonged to the house."

Then the animal, which had shown signs of uneasiness during this little conversation, sneaked toward the door. He was kicked out, yelping, but once well outside he shook himself and trotted off with a complacent air, which seemed to say:

"Well, that's all right—so long as you didn't turn me out before dinner!"

M. de Sainte-Aulaire voted for Musset. "But," he said, "I shouldn't have done so if that dog had really been his. Upon such little things do great things depend!"—Youth's Companion.

A Ship That Was Once a Flier.

It is a fact and one that may not be generally known that the United States government label placed on every box of imported cigars sold in the United States bears a fine steel plate engraving of the steamer City of Washington, a sister ship of the ill fated City of Boston. In the year 1861 the City of Washington, then plying between New York and Liverpool, covered the passage to the westward in January in 14 days 15 hours; April, 12 days 21 hours; May, 13 days 21 hours; July, 13 days; August, 13 days; September, 13 days 20 hours, and December, 15 days 10 hours.

In December, 1862, she made the trip from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in what was then the remarkably fast time of 9 days 19 hours and 30 seconds. The City of London made several passages to the eastward in 1863 and 1864 in less than 11 days.—New York World.

A High Priced Hotel.

One of the elevator boys in the Waldorf hotel is credited with a smart saying. An old New Yorker was showing a party of friends from out of town through the hotel a day or two ago. One of the strangers was deeply impressed with the elegance and costliness of the decorations and furniture, and he exclaimed, "Well, well, this must be a very high priced hotel." The aforesaid elevator boy, who overheard the remark, retorted: "I should say it was. If you only change your mind here, they charge you $10."—New York Times.

A Diplomat's Distinction.

A member of the diplomatic corps apparently holds an opinion of Americans which will hardly be indorsed by the most insignificant of this great nation. When asked by a newly arrived foreigner, anxious to gauge the social status of some one to whom he had been introduced, if there was any difference in Americans, the diplomat replied, "Oh, yes—some are rich and some are not."—Chicago Herald.

The Fastest Swimmer.

The fastest swimmer among fishes is the dolphin. Its speed varies from 30 to 40 miles an hour, and it can swim around and around a vessel sailing at a high rate of speed.—Our Animal Friends.

A Singular Coincidence.

"I am not a fatalist," said T. Davitt Henning, "but occasionally I run across things that puzzle a great deal. Not long ago Dr. Tom Hewitt of Leadville, Colo., died. Hewitt was somewhat of a fatalist and believed in a great many things that I didn't. Omens and harbingers of evil he was much given to believe in. You have undoubtedly heard stories of people dying and the clock stopping at the same time, or some numerical of its face popping out. Hewitt had a sign in his office window in his residence which read, 'Dr. Tom Hewitt.' It was composed of 11 white letters glued to the pane. Hewitt took sick about 16 months since. A few days after his illness I noticed that one of the white letters had dropped off and was gone. The illness of the doctor caused the family to forget most everything else, and so the letter was not replaced.

"A month later Hewitt was still sick, and I noticed a second letter was gone. He lingered along, up and around now, and then sick again, for a period. Meantime the white letters were not replaced. Month after month went by, and every succeeding month saw a letter disappear. Hewitt noticed it, and then he would not allow them to be replaced. After over 10 months of sickness, and when 10 of the letters had disappeared Dr. Tom got an extra severe spell of illness and died. The morning after his death I visited the house and noticed as I passed in that the last letter was gone."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Noise From a Toad.

It is a matter of common observation that the loudest sounds are not always made by the largest animals. The roar of the lion exceeds in sonorousness the cry of the elephant. Any one who had only heard without seeing a bullfrog might well suppose that its fearful voice breaking the silence of the night must certainly come from the throat of an animal of formidable dimensions.

But perhaps the most remarkable case of vocal power in an animal is that related by a recent traveler in the highlands of Borneo. He was informed by natives that they had heard a tiger roaring in the neighborhood. Such news is always startling to a stranger in the jungles of the east and hardly less so to the natives.

An investigation was accordingly set on foot, which resulted in the discovery that the alarming roars had been emitted by a toad! This toad of Borneo, however, was by no means an ordinary member of the family. It measured no less than 14¼ inches around the body.

That the natives should not have recognized the true source of the sound shows that the existence of such toads was either unknown to them, or that, at any rate, they had never discovered the remarkable vocal capabilities of the animals.—Youth's Companion.

Three Curious Words.

Filibuster, freebooter and buccaneer are words curiously interrelated. The French and the English sea adventurers once made common cause against Spanish settlements in the new world, and all three of these words came in time to describe the rude sea soldiers who despoiled the Spanish main and the towns upon the coasts of the Spanish possessions. Filibuster is said to be the result of an attempt to make a French word of freebooter, and the English borrowed it back from the French because it sounded less frankly brutal than the English word.

Buccaneer was originally French in form, and it meant at first one who hunted the boucan or wild cattle and hogs of the West Indies; then one who made jerked meat of their flesh, and finally, because this meat was used to provision the ships of the sea rovers, a filibuster or freebooter.—New York Sun.

A Hint For Rainy Weather.

During a recent stormy day a gentleman who had no umbrella, and who had just come into town by a local train, perceived before him as he stepped into the street a person whom he took to be an acquaintance, and who had a fine new umbrella hoisted over his head. Running up to him, therefore, he clapped him on the shoulder, saying as he did so by way of a joke, "I'll take that umbrella, if you please." The individual thus addressed looked round and disclosed a perfect stranger, but before the other could apologize he said hurriedly: "Oh, it's yours, is it? Well, I didn't know that. Here, you can have it," and broke away, leaving the article in the hands of the first party to the conversation. This narrative, which is strictly true, affords a valuable hint to persons who may be caught out without protection from the rain.—London Tit-Bits.

A Clever Parrot.

F. X. Zeigler of Columbus, Pa., has a parrot named Dick that is considered one of the family and is perhaps one of the most intelligent birds of its species in the world. Dick always takes a hand in household matters. If Mr. Zeigler's son does not get up in the morning at the usual hour to go to the office, the parrot will say to the girl, "Call Clem," and he will insist on his command being obeyed. I recalled on one occasion when the family was earnestly discussing some local event Dick broke in as follows: "Papa, do you love mamma?" "Yes, of course I do," replied Mr. Zeigler, when the parrot blurted out, "Oh, you old fraud!"—New York Telegram.

The Nervous System.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 3 pounds and 8 ounces; of a female, 2 pounds and 4 ounces. The nerves are all connected with it directly or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "bodyguard" outnumbering by far the greatest army ever marshaled.—Popular Science Monthly.

Ready For the Worst.

"What! Smoking, Fred? Thought your doctor told you it would kill you?"

"So he did, and I quit. But at the end of a week I wanted to die, so I'm smoking again."—Life.

Dreaming of Crows.

To dream you see a crow signifies expedition of business; if you hear them croaking unpleasantly while they are flying it is a sign of ill luck. If you see in your dream the crow flying on to the head of a child it will be in danger of some misfortune.—All the Year Round.

The Carnation Is an Old Flower.

Pliny refers to the carnation as having been used in the days of Augustus Cæsar to give a spicy flavor to wine. While greatly loved and admired by the ancients, its improvement was not much advanced until it found a home in England. The date of this event is not quite clear, but is believed to be about the year 1200. Chaucer wrote of its cultivation in 1386, from which date it has been considered a florist's flower. It was first called "carnation" by Henry Lyte in 1578 and designated as a "pink" in 1600. Edmund Spenser called it "coronation," which found little favor. Shakespeare, in "Winter's Tale," act 4, says, "The fairest flowers o' the season are our carnations." He also alludes to it in "Henry V."—R. T. Lombard.

Expert Revolver Shots In the Army.

W. R. Prior claims that all the best revolver shots are in New York. There are some very good shots in the army. There are men in the army who can hit the size of a man at 10 yards, riding a horse at a gallop, every time, with 20 yards interval between figures, and men that can hit a 25-cent piece at 10 yards with a revolver that pulls eight pounds four shots out of five. All the best shots have the arm slightly bent. If Mr. Prior will take the trouble to look around, he will find men in the United States cavalry that will throw his New York experts in the shade.—Cor. Kansas City Times.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 1st, 1893, and terminating on April 30th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: L. M. Bergquist, on the ground floor of the two-story frame building situated on lot 16, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, Minn., on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and the seal of said city this 12th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 10th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: T. J. Orvik, on the first floor of the Opera Block, on lot 5, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893 at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 12th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 11th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: Dahle & Bergstrom, in the one-story frame building on lot 1, block 16, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 12th day of April. A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston. Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

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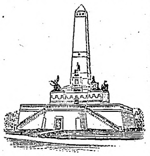
A NEGLECTED TOMB.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD FALLING INTO DECAY.

It Was Badly Built and Is Becoming a Picturesque Ruin—The Prevailing Discontent May Induce the State to Take Charge of the Monument.

To say that the great state of Illinois has made a "cheap John" show of Abraham Lincoln's tomb, and a rather poor show at that, and that the management is discouraging, would be perhaps an exaggeration. It is certain, however—for many witnesses declare it, and the Illinois legislature recently admitted it—that the monument is in a wretched condition and that a high board fence has been put around it to hide it from view, while visitors are compelled to pay 25 cents each for a view and a lecture by the custodian.

The trustees say it is absolutely necessary to charge an admission fee, as it costs at least $2,500 per year to keep the grounds in order and afford a bare living for the aged John Carroll Power, the custodian. Recent examination has shown that the east side of the monument has no foundation to speak of, and the west side barely enough to hold it in place for the present. While the monument when finished seemed to be of granite, it is really nothing but a brick structure veneered with granite blocks 6 inches in thickness. And yet it cost $250,000.

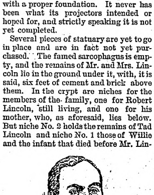

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The result is that all the east side is out of line. The granite blocks have so far separated that the brick interior can be seen to be cracked and split. The pointing between the granite blocks on that side has come out, and water, filtering in and freezing in winter, is helping on the destruction. Experts declare that the monument will not fall down, but that the granite will come off here and there and leave the structure a picturesque ruin. The stone balustrade leading to the platform is also falling to pieces, and the stone steps are separated by an inch in places. And to see this hastening ruin the patriotic pilgrim pays 25 cents.

So much ill feeling has been excited that some skeptical people in Springfield now give it as their opinion that there never was any attempt to steal the body of the great liberator; that the whole affair detailed by the aged custodian, his own remarkable vigilance included, was a phantasm of his brain, and that two men were railroaded to the penitentiary for a year simply on their bad character and to get up a sensation. This, however, is going quite too far, and their talk is only mentioned here as a symptom of the prevalent discontent. Some men will say anything when angry.

Several bills have been brought into the legislature recently, and the general proposition of the discontented is that the state shall expend $25,000 in repairing the monument and $2,500 a year to have it cared for; that the fence be removed, and that the monument be like that of Washington and other heroes, free to all pilgrims. There are experts, however, who declare that the whole monument will have to be taken down and reconstructed on a better plan and with a proper foundation. It never has been what its projectors intended or hoped for, and strictly speaking it is not yet completed.

Several pieces of statuary are yet to go in place and are in fact not yet purchased. The famed sarcophagus is empty, and the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lie in the ground under it, with, it is said, six feet of cement and brick above them. In the crypt are niches for the members of the family, one for Robert Lincoln, still living, and one for his mother, who, as aforesaid, lies below. But niche No. 2 holds the remains of Tad Lincoln and niche No. 1 those of Willie and the infant that died before Mr. Lincoln was elected president. An additional and very painful interest is added by the fact that the only son of Minister Robert Lincoln died three years ago, and so the time must come in all probability when the great liberator, like Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, will have no descendant bearing his name.


CUSTODIAN POWER.

Mr. McMillan, authority in such matters, does not think much of ash and beech trees for street planting, except the white and European species.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

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By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

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Successor to Priester & Co.
Corner Main and Third streets.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and four dollars ($304) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedire Draper and Alice Mariah Draper. his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D. 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890; at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 29th day of April. A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $6.65 taxes paid by the mortgagee on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 1st. A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [48-2]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Solfest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, copartners as Sylvester & Finseth.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Sylvester & Finseth in the above entitled matter. of the city of Crookston, in said county and state, have by deed in writing, dated 4th day of March, 1893, made a general assignment to the undersigned, of all copartnership and individual property not exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, for the benefit of all their creditors, without preferences.

All claims must be verified and presented to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated March 11th; 1893.

JEROME W. WHEELER, Assignee.
(48-2) Polk County, Minn.

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CALL IN

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing power of sale, dated June 10th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on June 21st, 1887. at ten o'clock a. m.. in book 33 of mortgages. on page 17, whereby Knud Johnsen and Guri Johnsen. his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to T. E. Penney, mortgagee, all that tract of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows: the southwest quarter of section nine, in township one hundred and forty nine north, of range forty west containing 160 acres more or less, excepting therefrom two acres in the southwest corner of said section, which excepted part is used for a church and cemetery, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $442, being the amount of the principal secured by said mortgage, with interest thereon and the taxes for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee, with interest thereon from the date of such payment. Said mortgage and the debt secured thereby were duly assigned by an instrument in writing bearing date September 8th, 1887, by said mortgagee to George Parker, and said assignment was on September 13th, 1887, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in book 33 of mortgages, on page 241.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

GEORGE PARKER.
Assignee of Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Assignee.
[47-1] Crookston Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9, 1893]
[Last publication April 20, 1893]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, dated November 21st, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, on November 24th 1890, in book 49 of mortgages on page 208, whereby Bertha Rundhaug, formerly Bertha Iverson, and Torgrim O Rundhaug her husband, mortgagors, mortgaged to Martin Lally, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter and lot six, all in section six in Township one hundred and forty-nine of range forty-two, containing 78 and 72-100 acres, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $158.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a.m., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

MARTIN LALLY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 9th, 1893.]
[Last publication April 20th, 1893.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale dated February 5th, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on February 15th, 1890, in book 51 of mortgages, on page 539, whereby Ephraim Audette and Philanise Audette his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to The Security Trust Company, mortgagee, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section ten, in township one hundred and fifty north, of range forty-five west, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $547.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on the 22d day of April, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 Attorney's fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 1st, 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

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N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication April 13th, 1893.)
(Last publication May 25th, 1893.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, containing power of sale, dated November 20th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on December 4th, 1885, in book 23 of mortgages, on pages 99, 100, 101, whereby Jean B. Lelande and Cleophie Lelaide, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to Mary E. Towle, mortgagee, all those tracts of land described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and lot one; all in section four, in township one hundred and fifty-one, of range forty-five, in Polk county, Minnesota, containing eighty acres more or less, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice $251.65.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on May 27th, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any and $25 attorney's fees, and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 4th, 1893.

MARY E. TOWLE,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
[52-6] Attorneys for Mortgagee.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK, District Court.

In the matter of the assignment of Solfest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, partners as Sylvester & Finseth, insolvents.

On reading the petition of Jerome W. Wheeler the assignee of the above named insolvents praying for license to sell certain of the personal property of said insolvents, in bulk, or by the piece, and for other directions,

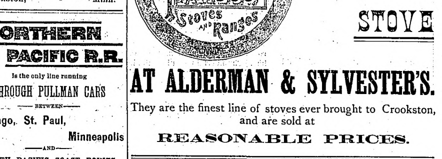
It is ordered that said petition be heard at Chambers, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1893, at the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and let all persons interested in said insolvent estate then and there show cause why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Let a copy of this order be mailed forthwith to each of the creditors of said insolvent estate whose names appear upon the schedule thereof on file with the Clerk of this Court.

Dated April 11th, 1893.

By the Court, FRANK IVES,
(52-1) Judge.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN



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For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 8:19 a. m.

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MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

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'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 53.
1 Northern 51.

The Scandia Furniture company will move into new quarters soon.

A. C. Schmidt has finished some fine lettering for T. G. Thompson.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

W. O. Wilson is painting and papering his place up in elegant style.

A. D. Stephens was called to Benson last week by the illness of his father.

Don't forget that the inimitable Bill Nye will be at the opera house on the evening of April 24th.

Money to loan. Farm and city lots for sale. Please call at R. R. V. Loan and Investment Co., Opera Block, Crookston Minn.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Those of our citizens who attended the Elks' ball in Grand Forks on Friday night of last week report a fine time.

I need money and will sell you goods at greatly reduced prices.

A. CHABOT.

Carl Riedesel's building, on the site formerly occupied by Schmidt's paint shop, begins to assume proportions and will soon be completed.

Fargo is said to be enjoying a great inundation in these days. The Red river is over its banks and causing no end of trouble and anxiety.

The funeral of Mrs. H. F. Brown took place at the Episcopal church at 2 o'clock p. m. on Sunday. A large number of the friends of the family paid the last sad tribute of respect for the departed by attending.

At and below cost, my big and well assorted line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

NEW YORK STORE,
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

The small boy is getting great fun fishing below the dam in these days. By that same token the rest of mankind seems to enjoy it as well, but the fish—well, we have not heard them express their opinion on the subject.

"Ole Olson" appeared at the Grand on Thursday evening of last week playing to a full house. The company is a good one and the audience was very well pleased. The manager announces a better play for next season.

The running of trains on the Fosston and St. Hilaire branches came back to the old tri-weekly basis on Monday and the usual amount of kicking is observable. It certainly is unfortunate that this state of things has to be as it is a great detriment to business along these lines.

Wild geese were flying over in great numbers on Tuesday.

Do not miss the bargains at the
NEW YORK STORE.

Chief Gonyea is talking about purchasing a lot and building a residence.

August George has been entertaining several Wisconsin farmers who came up to purchase farms.

George Howenstein came up from Red Wing last week to attend the funeral of Mrs. H. F. Brown.

Mrs. A. Webber came up from Winnebago City last week to attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. H. F. Brown.

Miss Amanda Brown, sister of H. F. Brown came up from Red Wing last week to attend the funeral of her brother's wife.

There will be serious trouble if you don't overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

Potatoes are coming in from Dakota by the carload. We note a drop of five cents per bushel this week—from 85 to 80 cents.

Remember the social of the Y. P. S. C. E. at the Congregational parsonage on Friday evening. Ice cream and cake 15 cents.

A. C. Schmidt, the painter, made a business trip to St. Paul last week to look up stock for his Second street store. Look out for a big invoice later.

Geo. Vine went to Fisher on Monday after some fat stock for his market. George is a hustler from way back and always leads the procession.

Almost every farmer is talking of planting a large tract of potatoes. If half the area is planted that is talked of, potatoes will be a drug in the market next fall.

The ice in the river below the dam disappeared on Monday. Above the dam the ice still remains but the river is raising and will no doubt very soon take it out.

Bill Nye will positively appear at the opera house on the evening of April 24th. The only and original Bill Nye and you will certainly miss it if you miss it. Don't miss it.

"Mr. Moses Price, of this place, was troubled with rheumatism for a long time. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured him. He says that the Balm has no equal." For sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

The only chance you will have to listen to the only original Bill Nye will be afforded on the evening of April 24th. The best entertainment of the season. Be on deck with your buttons sewed on tight. This entertainment is given by the ladies of the Congregational church and deserve a full house.

Frank Bivins informs the JOURNAL that he intends to go into sheep this summer more extensively than ever, as his experience shows him that there is more money in that than in any other line a farmer in this country can engage in. He has recently added a bunch of Southdown sheep—thoroughbreds, and is in the market for more. Mr. Bivins is one of those far-sighted farmers who has made a success of their business and his opinion is of value from that fact.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedlman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist-Crookston, Minn.

Ex-mayor Wm. Anglin has been appointed receiver of the U. S. Land Office in this city in place of L. K. Aaker whose term expires soon. This is the first time that a citizen of Crookston has been appointed to a position in this Land Office and in this case the appointment is a most worthy one as Mr. A. is in every way worthy and well qualified. Many of the Grand Army boys desired to see comrade T. A. Dunlava, of Fisher, appointed but it seems that Grover thought otherwise and the Grand army boys who voted for Grover now see that they are not in it to a remarkable extent with the present administration. Grover was not that kind of a soldier himself.

After this,

No Baking Powder but Royal.

Laboratory of
Charles W. Drew, Ph.B., M.D.,
Formerly Prof. of Chemistry Minnesota Hospital College
and Chemist of the State Dairy and Food Department.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, Feb. 17th 1893.

I have made a large number of analyses of the ROYAL Baking Powder as at present sold in Minnesota, and have found it to be an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder, entirely free from ammonia and all adulterations and impurities. In leavening power it is of the very highest grade.

Charles W. Drew, Ph.B., M.D.,

DR PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Call at the JOURNAL job rooms for plain or fancy job printing..

L. K. Aaker celebrates the arrival of a little Miss. at his residence.

Chas. Brown and wife came up last week to attend the funeral of Mrs. H. F. Brown.

Snow 15 inches deep is reported—at Rochester, New York. Who would live in such a country?

W. J. Murphy was in the city on Saturday enroute home to Minneapolis from a visit to Grand Forks.

A carload of regular troops passed through the city on Tuesday on the Great Northern road, bound for some point west.

Charlie Misner is getting so that he can handle that razor again and now he wears a smile a mile long or so.

Horace Lucken, after a pleasent visit with the old folks at home returned to his home on Monday evening.

S. M. McKee sold the last of his sheep to Frank Bivins this week—13 head of thoroughbred southdowns.

Miss Maud Leguee went north on Saturday morning to enter upon her duties as teacher in a district school near there.

Street commissioner Dan McDonald is giving the crossings a great deal of attention in these days. This is as it should be.

O. A. Noble was in the city last week looking after collections which he says are some-what dull this spring. After a week's stay he returned to his home in Mankato.

T. H. Bjoin has rented the store formerly occupied by A. Sture in the opera block. It will be used as a restaurant. He has also rented the room adjoining it on the south for a saloon.

F. E. Hertz started for a trip below on Tuesday evening. Frank said—but we are not going to tell what he said for there may not be anything in it and then the Times would say it is one of that horrid JOURNAL man's jokes again.

J. G. McGrew left for the scene of his new duties at Duluth on Monday evening. Comrade McGrew has been a resident of Crookston since 1879 and leaves many friends in this city who will unite in the wish for his future welfare.

The roads are getting to be almost impassible and as a consequence travel is exceedingly light. With the right kind of weather it would take but a short time to make good going again. The city roads are a sea of mud.

Col. Cobham post expected the Junior vice Commander in Monday evening and made arrangments to cut a big cheese. He did not come so the boys had to content themselves by opening a keg o' nails and enjoying their own camp-fire to the best of their ability.

Gunder Krostue is singing: "They're after me," since the burglars burglariously burgled his store last week. They got away with about $65 but missed $40 in cash in the post-office drawer. Gunder would give the amount taken for a glimpse of the color of their hair.

E. D. Childs went to Fargo on Tuesday evening.

Appearances indicate that we shall not have very high water in the Red Lake river this spring—unless we have very heavy rains soon.

The closing section of Bill Nye's on the programme for next Monday evening, is appropriately entitled "Here, Dear Friends, our Pathways Fork."

W. A. Hammond left on Monday evening's train for Bismarck, where he was on Wednesday happily united for life to Miss. Blanche Jennings, of that city. The bride and groom are expected to arrive home on Friday morning and will go to house-keeping in Mr. Hammond's recent purchase on Jerome's addition.

Monday opened out as bright and fine as you ever saw but uncle John Ross, (our weather prophet,) shook his head and "allowed" it was only a weather breeder and sure enough, for at about six o'clock P. M. it began to rain and rained "cats and dogs" as it were. The oldest inhabitant had not seen the like of it—since the last time.

If you are looking for a snap in farms call and look over that bargain that the Red River Land and Investment Company offers in another column. A good improved farm all ready for business at about the bare cost of improvements is a snap not to picked up every day. For full particulars call on or address August George, Opera house block.

C. P. Hathaway received a telegram on Friday morning announcing the death of his wife's father, John Cottier, which occurred at Owatonna after a brief illness of about 24 hours. The full particulars have not as yet been received. Mr. Cottier was an old and highly respected resident of Owatonna and was 69 years old.

"Edgewood Folks" is a very pleasing, simple story, prettily told. It is an easy, natural and singularly faithful picture of home life in a quiet out-of-the-way New England village. Tom Dilloway (Alba Heywood) is the central figure, but the other characters are very truthful life pictures (some of them very quaint) and they are, without exception, well taken by the company. At the Grand opera house Tuesday evening, April 25th 1893.

Bro. Stevens, of the Warren Register accuses the JOURNAL of taking an item from that excellent paper and crediting it to the Sheaf. We were not aware that we had been guilty of that offense, Bro. S., and if we did, the compositor, or the proof reader or somebody besides "we" was surely to blame but we are willing to accept the cigars from you and forgive all 'round. Shake.

Mrs. Rose Coe, wife of W. L. Coe., died at her residence in Carman on Monday at 5 o'clock at the age of 44. She has been suffering from consumption for the past two years and yet her death came very suddenly at the last. She seemed to be very much better on Monday afternoon and sometime after 4 asked for something to eat. While it was being prepared she began to sink and very shortly breathed her last. The remains were taken to Lake Crystal, Minn., starting Tuesday evening via. the Great Northern road.

You are not wise if you buy any furniture before looking at the stock still on hand at I. U. Jenning's furniture store. You can probably find just what you want and at cost. 1-tf

"Too much of our hotel food tastes like the second day of January, or the fifth day of July. That's the whole thing in a few words, and unless the good hotels are nearer together, we will have to multiply our cemetery facilities."—Bill Nye.

Among the new spring styles at Miss Veronneau's the butterfly catches our eye. It is a dainty little beauty and no mistake. By the way all of the spring styles are very graceful and pretty so much so that it is difficult for her lady patrons to select the nicest style.

Rev. R. H. Battey went up to Stephen on Saturday to hold services on Sunday. He lectured at Stephen on Saturday evening and again at Hallock on Monday evening, and if there was any time allowed to go to waste we have not heard of it. He is a hustler.

Millinery direct from Hillsboro, N. Y.: Fish & Co., Chicago; Robinson & Straus, St. Paul, on exhibition and for sale at Mrs. I. U. Jenning's millinery store. The very latest, the most stylish and the cheapest. Watch out for spring opening the 25th and 26th. 1-tf

That floral wheelbarrow in Miss Veronneau's show window attracted the universal attention of the passersby during the opening event. We would almost be tempted to seek a job on the construction force of the Great Northern extension from Fosston to Duluth if we could use that buggy to wheel the fertile soil in.

Bill Nye wrote a comedy last spring called "The Cadi." It is now running in New York, and the lines of the piece are so funny that the progress of the play is seriously impeded by the hilarious laughter of the audience. The character of Nye's writings are grotesquely funny, but to see and hear Nye himself is fun enough for an ordinary lifetime. You will have an opportunity to do this on Monday evening April 24th, when the famous "Bill" is to appear in this city, in conjunction with A. P. Burbank, who has won fame on both sides of the Atlantic as a monologue entertainer.

Ladies.

Did you observe Miss Veronneau's show window on Tuesday and Wednesday? Such a veritable bower of beauty is seldom seen and they do say that her new spring styles are just too lovely for anything. The little lady informed us that she was never so busy before, waiting on customers, as on those two days and the amount of goods she sold was a pleasant surprise to her. She invites lady readers of the JOURNAL to call and examine her stock when in need of a stylish hat or bonnet. She is prepared to suit any style or taste. Don't forget to call at Miss Veronneau's Parisian parlors on Second street.

A Unique Supper.

The World's Supper given under the auspices of the First M. E. church last Friday evening in McKinnon hall, was a great social success. It was a novelty in Crookston and was thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. Eight tables with different bills of fare, were presided over by young ladies and gentlemen dressed in the costume of the country they represented. The nationalities represented were American, Irish, Scotch, German, Scandinavian, Turkish, Swiss and Spanish. The differently costumed waiters made a picturesque appearance as they flitted about the hall attending to the wants of the large crowd of diners. The good spirit which exists between the Crookston churches was strikingly exhibited at this supper, as representatives of most of the other churches were found amongst the workers. People who came early in the evening expecting to take supper and go home, found the scene so interesting and the social enjoyment so pleasant that they remained through the evening. The gross receipts were about $95.00.

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—Hood's Cures.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending April 15th, 1893.

Amli, Clara
Donovan, D. D
McVear, Ed.
Chausrud, Kristoffer
Ellis, James C.
Swanson, Swan

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, billiousness, sick headaches, constipation.

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all
the Towns of Polk
County.

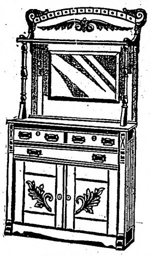
CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with
us and effect quick sales.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893. NO. 2



Crookston Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER.
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
A. C. SCHMIDT.

WE ARE NOT DOING
Much Blowing

At this time of the year, and it is not bragging to say that
OUR MAMMOTH STOCK
was never more complete than this spring, and that you can find no greater bargains in the city than we are giving. There is an old saying to the effect that

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING
IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."

This applied to the old-fashioned steamed Indian Pudding that was put in a bag and tied with a string, which string no doubt retained enough of the pudding to furnish a sufficient sample.
We don't claim to have a "string" on the public, but it is a fact that when a man once comes into our store and taades he always comes again. s the pudding was supposed to speak for itself, so our goods speak for themselves every time.
☞YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Hallock News—Capt. Donaldson informs us that he will call a meeting of farmers for the purpose of arranging plans for the drainage to be done in this county this year. He proposes that the drainage to be done in Kittson county be let by contract and that the contractor give each farmer a portion of the ditching to be done, say a half mile or so. This we think a very good idea as it will enable the farmer to receive a share of the money to be spent in this work. This matter will be fully discussed at the meeting which will be called next week for some future date, and we hope to see every farmer present. After the meeting the captain will go to St. Paul where he will make arrangements so that Kittson county will receive its share of the money appropriated f r drainage.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Farmers,

I am now making arrangements to buy wood from you. Call on me and we can agree. W. H. NORRIE.
Wood yard corner Main and Third streets, Crookston. [48-3]

Swedish Lutheran Jubilee.

Northern Pacific make reduced rates to Minneapolis, for the Swedish Lutheran Jubilee Festival, to be held at Minneapolis, May 22nd and 23rd, we make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan, provided there are one hundred or more in attendance, who have paid full fare on the going trip.

C. A. SHARLEY,
Agent.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.......................Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..................F. P. Brown.
Attorney General......................H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist...............E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District ....Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court...........................Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.................................C. U. Webster
Treasurer...............................J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....................John Amundson
Attorney.................................A. R. Holston
Sheriff...................................Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate........................C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.........................A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.................................O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.............................W. H. Averill
Coroner..................................Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.......................John E. Oppegaard
Second District.........................Anton Linden
Third District..........................M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.........................C. P. Demers
Fifth District..........................A. C. Rhinehart

For Rent.

A nine room brick house newly papered and painted and centrally located. Inquire of Stewart Lumber Company.

A Snap.

The Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company has for sale a half section of land situated two miles from the city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, land all broken except about 10 acres in grove. Been used as a stock farm and admirably adapted for that purpose, as being close to the city it is available as a milk and dairy farm. Improvements upon the farm alone cost over $4,000 and it can be had for $6,400. A cash payment of $2,000 will secure the place and purchaser can have a reasonable time on the balance, or for cash a liberal discount will be made. Owner desires to invest his means in other business. Inquire of August George, opera house block. [1-tf]

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Bids for City Printing.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston. }

The city council of the city of Crookston will receive sealed proposals to do the printing and publishing of all ordinances, resolutions, proceedings and other matter required to be published by the city council of the city of Crookston for the ensuing year, all matter to be measured on a basis of solid nonpareil. Said bids to be opened at a regular meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening May 9th, 1893. Bids to be accompanied by bonds in the sum of $500.00. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

[Seal]

E. C. CARRUTH,
[1-2] City Clerk

Bids for Job Work of the City of Crookston.

STATE OF MINNESOTA }
County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston }

The City Council of the City of Crookston, will receive sealed proposals for doing the job printing required by the City Council during the ensuing year as specified by the charter of be opened at a regular meeting on Tuesday evening, May 9th, 1893, bids to be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $500.

The Council resumes the right to reject any or all bids.

[SEAL] E. C. CARRUTH,
[1-2] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application have been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 10th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following person, and at the following place, as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: A. J. Johnson, in lower floor of the frame building on Lot 21 Block 16, Fletcher & Houston's addition to city of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, in city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock P. M., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 18th day of April, A. D. 1893

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 20th, 1893, and terminating on May 20th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Hans E. Erickson in the two story frame building on lots 23 and 24, block 16, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 18th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH
City Clerk.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Valparaiso Institution to be Taken as a Model.

Mr. E. M. Stanton who was a student at the Valparaiso Normal school having been requested by a committee of citizens to give his views regarding the establishing of a Normal school here, submits the following for consideration;

As the matter of establishing a Normal school in this city after the plan of the Valparaiso Normal school, is being agitated, it may be of interest to our citizens to know just what the Northern Indiana Normal school is, its methods and advantages.

The Valparaiso Normal school was established some eighteen years ago by President H. B. Brown as a private enterprise and to meet a long felt want in the educational needs of the country. To aid in the establishment of this school the citizens of Valparaiso loaned Mr, Brown the sum of ten thousand dollars. The school was opened with thirty-five students and four instructors. Unber the personal management of Mr. Brown the enrollment of students has increased from thirty-five to a registration of nearly four thousand students annually, and the merit of that institution is manifest from the fact that it is to-day the largest Normal school in the United States. It employs to-day forty instructors who are among the ablest that money can hire. The college buildings erected by Mr. Brown are estimated to be worth three hundred thousand dollars. Its chapel is the largest and most commodious auditorum in the state of Indiana outside of Indianapolis. The public library contains the choicest collection in that state and is considered one of the most valuable. What has been the secret of the wonderful success and financial prosperity of that institution? The fact that Mr. Brown supplied a demand that had never before been met by any other educational institution in the land, namely, by providing cheap accommodations and methods whereby the young men and women could obtain a practical education, by bringing education within the reach of every one who would avail themselves of the opportunity. If you are familiar with the methods and workings of our state and sectarian institutions, the secret of the success of the Valparaiso Normal school is more apparent. There are thousands who are unable to meet the enormous expense common to many of our state and sectarian institutions. In many of them a certain standard of scholarship is required before the student can enter, and when he does enter he must adapt himself to a certain course of study outlined for him. The time to acquire an education is too long; they must pursue studies which are not practical and in many cases distasteful. The student has but little opportunity to follow his natural inclinations. Observing all this Mr. Brown conceived the idea that a thorough, practical education could be obtained by the average student in less time and with one-third the expense usually required, and every student who has attended the Valparaiso Normal is ready to testify that Mr. Brown has successfully demonstrated that it can be done.

The Valparaiso school is established upon a broad and liberal basis. No sectarian doctrines are inculcated but the moral and religious interests of every student are carefully guarded.

The school is in session nearly the year round; four regular terms of ten weeks each, and a summer term of ten weeks. The summer term is of incalculable benefit to hundred, especially to teachers in the public schools for the purpose of reviewing their studies and advancing their grades. Students may enter at any time and continue their studies without taking any backward steps. They select their own studies and advance as rapidly as they desire. Backward students receive the same and even more attention and have the same privileges as the most forward. Large boarding halls are run under the management of the school, as well as furnished rooms for the students. Room and board are furnished at an expense that to some would seem incredible. Good board and furnished rooms can be had for two dollars per week and often less. This with the tuition fee of ten dollars per term brings the school within the reach of thousands who otherwise would be deprived of the benefits of a normal school or college education. The school was never endowed; it is self-governing; nonsectarian in its character; the moral tone of the institution and its scholarship will favorably compare with some of the best in the United States. The plan and methods of the school make an education accessible to all, the poor as well as the rich. It would take columns to review the many features of that school, its various departments of learning, fifteen in number; its literary societies; the debating clubs under the supervision of the faculty; the general parlimentary drills and oratorical contests, all of which recommend the school to the public.

Messrs. Christianson and Tuve the young men who propose with the help of the citizens to establish at this place a Normal school after the same plan, are well recommended in character, learning and ability. They are familiar with the workings of the Valparaiso school and have studied its methods in all its departments, and we believe them thoroughly qualified with the assistance of the people of this community, to establish and build up a similar institution which will be a credit to our city and a lasting benefit to thousands. The Valparaiso school is not the only school of the kind in the United States although it was the first. Other institutions have adopted the same methods and are meeting with the same success. This country is new, but with its great opportunities, the present is the most seasonable time for us to take hold of this matter and assist a worthy cause.

City Council.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall on Thursday forenoon April 20th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present:—Cromb, Jennings, Watts, Simmons, Morrisey, Norrie, Jerome, Anderson.

Aldermen absent:—Walker, Childs, Marlette.

Meeting was called to make arrangements to protect the bridge crossing the river to Jerome's addition.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the council appoint a committee of two to act in conjunction with the county commissioners to protect county property and the city to protect city property.

Motion carried.

The chair appointed Aldermen Morrisey and Anderson as such committee with power to act.

Moved and seconded that the council adjourn. Carried.

E. C. Carruth,
City Clerk.

Somewhat Boisterous.

Despite our prediction in last issue, that the Red Lake River would be quiet-like this spring that stream took occasion to get on a bit of a high and on Tuesday morning was giving people who live on the lowlands a good deal of unrest, and and some were obliged to seek a higher level in society. While the river rose to a respectable height, and made some side-walks on Jerome's addition uneasy, so much so that it was necessary to anchor some of them to trees, and even threatened to take away the bridge leading thereto, the flood did not reach the highest stage ever known by several feet and began to recede about dark falling away about one foot by Friday noon. At Red Lake Falls the flood was more serious owing to the ice gorging and thus impeding the flow. A large amount of wood was reported carried away and the Great Northern railroad bridge also, and many valuable buildings were said to be endangered. Taken all in all it was exciting enough but not so bad as it might have been, had the ice gorged at other points along the river.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimd at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending April 22nd, 1893.

Arnoldy, W. U.	Dubuc, Toussant
Jondro, Joseph	La Grave, Will
Torsey, Mrs. M. A.	Pearson, Betty 2

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Of Interest to Breeders.

Dr. J. Warninger, V. S., has just received a set of the latest improved parturition instruments. With the aid of these instruments he can deliver the foetus in short order without injury to the animal. The instruments are the most serviceable where the colt or calf is dead and so located that it becomes necessary to remove it in sections. This is not often the case and for this reason very few practitioners are prepared with the proper instruments to meet a case of this kind. [2-5]

The Drainage Appropriation.

And now that the drainage bill has become a law the question comes up, "how shall the money be used to secure the best results?" This question will be for the committee of three yet to be appointed to determine and it is a very important one to the country that is to receive the benefit. It strikes us that it would be the part of wisdom to begin at one point and complete the system as fast as the circumstances would permit. The point of beginning should be determined by the number of people to be benefitted thereby. Taking the engineer's map as a guide and that point seems to be ditch No. 7, which begins at a point in or near the south line of the town of Fanny and runs southwest into the Red Lake River, a distance of 5¾ miles. This ditch will drain 328,320 acres and the cost is estimated at $10,800. The country to be benefitted by this ditch is very thickly settled and almost every acre under cultivation, conditions that do not exist in so large a degree with any other ditch in the entire system. Probably the sum of $50,000 will be available for the first year and if this is judiciously expended very much good can be accomplished, which, if judiciously followed up each year as each sum of $25,000 will become available will go very far toward the completion of the system. The various towns interested could advantageously take a hand in the good work and help along very materially.

A HUMAN NIGHTMARE.

Experience of a Drummer With a Woman Who Was Mistaken For a Freak.

"Have you ever had a nightmare in which some fearful danger threatened you and you couldn't move or get out of the way?" asked Hermann Solomon of a crowd of peripatetic story tellers at the Richelieu hotel.

"Several years ago I had several of the nocturnal visitors every night for a week and grew very weary of them, for in spite of my determination not to let them bully me out of my equanimity I would nearly expire every night and awake with cold perspiration breaking out all over me. Toward the last of that interesting week I stopped with a landlord in northern Arkansas and resolved as I went to sleep that come what would I would positively refuse to give in in the least to my imagination.

"Some time past midnight the usual scare came. This time it was a tall and angular woman in white, with a long butcherknife. Mentally, I was congratulating myself that at last I was learning to overcome the foolish fears of nightmares and wondering how it would pass off. I saw the demoniac grin as she flourished the knife in front of my face almost without a tremor, and when she laughed a wild, unearthly laugh I gave a start and found it all real and that I was actually awake.

"Scared? That word can't express it. I dropped on the other side of the bed as she made a slash at me, and as she ran around the bed I crawled under, reached the door and went down the steps about three at a time ahead of her. By the time we reached 'the big road' I think I had gained several feet, as she had more clothing to interfere with her progress than I had just then. I had imagined that a man really scared couldn't move. Well, I will give any odds desired on the proposition that I moved down that road, and I don't think I would need any corroborative testimony to convince any one who saw me that I was scared.

"About a mile down the road I ran into the arms of her husband and sons, who were out looking for her. She was a little 'outen her head' at times, they said, and she had evidently entered the open door at my landlord's and reached my room without any one knowing it. As her relatives took her home I sadly retraced my steps and found the whole family aroused. The explanation was satisfactory, and the adventure cured me of nightmares."—Syracuse Herald.

A Chance to Prove His Love.

Suitor (to her father)—Sir, I love the very ground your daughter treads on.

Father (grimly)—Well, young man, you ain't the first party that's had an attachment for it. Howsomever, if you love it well enough to come and help pay up the mortgage on it, like Jacob did, you can marry Sarah.—Exchange.

Now that the French have distinguished themselves in building canals, some Parisian engineers propose to span the English channel with a bridge 84 miles long.

The Suicide of a King.

The late King Louis of Bavaria saved himself from deposition by a timely death, being found drowned in the fishpond of one of his palaces. He had no doubt been insane for many years, and his crazy expenditure cost his subjects so much money that, finding the state nearly bankrupt, they resolved to displace him, and the knowledge of this no doubt drove him to self destruction.—

A BETTER FEELING

CLEVELAND'S STATEMENT HAS A GOOD EFFECT.

And the Financial Atmosphere Is Partially Cleared—Said That New York Bankers Have Offered the Treasury $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 Gold.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The explicit statement of President Cleveland that the government would continue to pay out gold for treasury notes as well as for greenbacks, and that it never had any other intention, has succeeded in partially clearing the financial atmosphere. That the balance of trade, however, is still against this country was shown by the fact that $850,000 more gold was taken from the subtreasury during the morning for export. Half of it was paid in for treasury notes.

"It is expected," said one bank president, "that we shall continue to ship about $5,000,000 of gold a week until the demand is over—that is until the balance of trade is reversed or until some of our unmarketed products are sent forward and can be drawn against."

Gold From New York Banks.

Conrad N. Jordan took charge of the sub-treasury during the morning as assistant treasurer. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank; Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank; Brayton Ives, president of the Western National bank; Charles J. Canada, ex-assistant treasurer, and ex-Secretary Fairchild were in Mr. Jordan's private room. They were in consultation with Mr. Jordan for some hours. During that time George H. Coe, president of the American Exchange National bank, called and saw Mr. Jordan twice. Mr. Coe declined to be quoted in relation to Mr. Cleveland's statement on the situation. Mr. Jordan and the bank officials mentioned were in conference until 2 o'clock. It is rumored that the New York banks, as the result of the conference, would turn $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 of gold into the treasury. The conferees uniformly decline, in a most emphatic manner, to anticipate any action of the government.

Six Million From Boston.

BOSTON, April 25.—At a meeting of the Clearings association, which includes all the national banks in this city, it was voted that each should give half its reserve gold in exchange for legal tender notes. This sum, it is said, will amount to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

President Cleveland Summons American Delegates to Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The president has requested the American delegates to the international monetary conference to visit him in Washington before they return to Brussels to be present at the next session of the conference. The call is for the purpose of receiving an expression of opinion relative to the silver coinage question and the preparation of some definite proposition on the coinage of silver which the American delegate can submit to the conference.

POLICEMEN STRIKE.

Columbian Guards Send in Resignations.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Columbian guards to the number of 761 have sent in their resignations, and Colonel Rice realizes that he has a full sized strike on his hands. The men who have resigned comprise 10 first sergeants; 26 second sergeants, and over 50 duty sergeants. Nearly two months ago the men applied for a raise in salary. They were paid $60 a month; they demanded $70 but did not get it.

Disobeyed the Order to Strike.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The carpenters on the world's fair grounds who were ordered to quit work by President Russell of the Building Trades council, refused to go out. President Russell went to the world's fair grounds to find out the reason. He disregarded his promise not to interfere with the men, and was roughly handled by exposition police.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

The Trouble in Belgium Is at an End.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—The vote in the chamber of deputies reversing the former action of that body and granting universal suffrage practically as demanded by the workingmen has completely allayed the agitation among industrial population. The strikers here, at Antwerp and at other places generally resumed work during the morning and no further trouble is apprehended.

RUINED BY WHEAT.

An Idaho Mercantile Company Makes an Assignment.

MOSCOW, Ida., April 24.—The well known corporation, McConnell and Maguire company, the largest mercantile house in Idaho, of which Governor McConnell is the head, has been closed by the sheriff. Attachments aggregating $100,000 have been served and more are expected. Depression in the wheat market is assigned as the cause.

Suspend Its Sittings.

CHRISTIANA, April 24.—The Norwegian storthing, by a vote of 63 to 51, has decided to suspend its sittings sine die owing to King Oscar's attitude of opposition to the storthing on the consular question.

Sheep Killed by Wild Oats.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., April 24.—It is reported here that a stockman west of the Missouri river lost 750 sheep this winter from sword grass or wild oats.

HON. Z. AVERY,
ONE OF THE LARGEST CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS IN NEBRASKA.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., April 8th, 1892.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I had been troubled with HEART DISEASE FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS, and although I was treated by able physicians and tried many remedies, I grew steadily worse until I WAS COMPLETELY PROSTRATED AND CONFINED TO MY BED WITHOUT ANY HOPE OF RECOVERY. I would have very bad sinking spells, when my pulse would stop beating altogether, and it was with the greatest difficulty that my circulation could be started, which would bring me back to consciousness again. While in this condition I tried your NEW HEART CURE, and began to improve from the first, and now I am able to do a good day's work for a man 68 years of age. I give DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE all the credit for my recovery. It is over six months since I have taken any, although I keep a bottle in the house in case I should need it. I have also used your NERVE AND LIVER PILLS, and think a great deal of them. Z. AVERY.

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SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS

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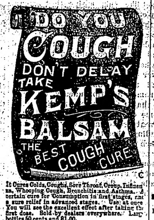

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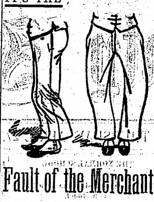
All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.



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however, and much depends upon the good taste you display in making a choice. It's no case of Hobson's choice in our store either, because our stock embraces all the materials

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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First publication April 6th, 1893.
Last publication May 18th, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly made and delivered by Pierre Lemieux and Philomine Lemieux, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1888, at 10.40 o'clock a. m., in book 84 of mortgages, on page 598, etc. Whereas default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest to-wit: $35.00 that became due June 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1892 and $35.00 that became due December 22, 1892, and whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Thirteen hundred forty-two and seventeen hundredths ($1342.17) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section thirteen (13) township one hundred fifty (150) range forty-five (45) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public aution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law,

Dated March 30th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney For Mortgagee.
[51-7] N. G. 136.

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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

ESCAPED FROM SING SING

Two Condemned Murderers Overpower Their Guards.

SING SING, N. Y., April 23.—Rohle and Pallister, two murderers under sentence of death, have escaped from the prison here.

It was not until 5:40 o'clock a. m. that it was discovered that the murderers had escaped. When Guard Glynn entered the condemned cell building as usual at that hour he was astonished at discovering the two night watchmen locked in the murderers' cells. When the guards were released, they told a remarkable story.

Story of the Guard.

Guard Hulse said that at 6 o'clock p. m. he passed supper into Pallister. The condemned man threw a handful of pepper into the guard's eyes. Hulse was blinded and Pallister rushed on him, took his revolver away from him and under threats of death forced Hulse into his (Pallister's) cell, first taking the keys away from him. He then locked Hulse in the cell and unlocked the cell of Murderer Frank Rohle. The two murderers then unlocked the cells of Carlyle W. Harris and Murderer Osmond. They invited these two to escape with them.

Both Harris and Osmond Refused

the offer to escape. Pallister and Rohle waited until 9 o'clock, when Guard Murphy came on duty. As Murphy entered the corridor, Pallister presented his pistol at Murphy's head, and, taking his keys away from him, locked him in Rohle's cell. Pallister took Guard Hulse's shoes and cap away from him and put them on himself. Threatening to kill the guards if they made any outcry, the two murderers climbed down into the yard, and made their escape.

Still at Large.

SING SING, N. Y., April 25.—Pallister and Rohle, the two condemned murderers who escaped from the death house late Thursday night, are still at large.

THRUN PLEADS GUILTY

And Promises to Testify Against Other Defendants.

WAUSAU, Wis., April 19.—The case of S. J. Hansen, special agent of the Wisconsin Central line, N. L. Kaudy and G. I. Follett, charged with conspiracy to defraud numerous insurance companies, is again before Commissioner Charles H. Mueller. F. J. Thrun, the chief conspirator and upon whose life the insurance was placed, has pleaded guilty and agreed to appear in court against the other defendants. All the latter, however, protest their entire innocence of any guilty knowledge.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The cabinet was in session two hours and a half at which, it is understood, the financial situation was discussed. Secretary Carlisle returned to the treasury at 2:30 and in response to an inquiry declined to say anything regarding the financial situation.

Egan to Resign.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent telegraphs: El Mercurio says that Minister Egan has decided to resign and will not await Mr. Porter's arrival to relieve him.

Not Giving Out Blount's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Gresham has received a report from Commissioner Blount of his action in Honolulu, but states that he has nothing to give out about it.

Badger Lawmakers Adjourn.

MADISON, Wis., April 22.—The Wisconsin legislature adjourned sine die at noon. Governor Peck sent to the senate just before adjournment vetoes of two minor bills.

LIABILITIES OF A MILLION.

The Yates Failure Carries Down Several Columbus (O.) Concerns.

COLUMBUS, O., April 24.—The big Yates failure at Rochester, N. Y., has precipitated failures here with liabilities aggregating $1,000,000. The concerns that are involved are the Ohio Coal Exchange, the Crescent Coal company and the Jacksonville Storing company of Jacksonville, Athens county. At the request of those interested in the two first named companies receivers were appointed by Judge Pugh. The Coal Exchange company owns no mines but buys the output of many Ohio mines and sells it to the trade. It has been selling a great deal of coal to Yates to supply the Northwestern trade.

Asa P. Potter Sentenced.

BOSTON, April 24.—In the United States circuit court Asa P. Potter, convicted by a jury some weeks ago of false certification of checks drawn upon the failed Maverick bank of which he was president, was sentenced before Judge Putnam to 60 days' imprisonment in Cambridge jail and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Snow for Sixty Hours.

ISHPEMING, Mich., April 24.—Light snow is still falling and has been coming steadily for 60 hours. It is from one foot to 18 inches deep in the city limits and three feet in many places in the woods.

To Test Missouri's Slave Law.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—A test will be made of the constitutionality of the slave law, by which vagrants are sold for a certain number of months at public auction instead of being put in jail.

Smallpox in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—A case of smallpox has been discovered in a house in the center of the city. The victim is a young Irish woman who arrived from the old country three weeks ago.

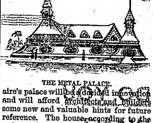
Bismarck Ill Again.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Herald's Berlin cable says Prince Bismarck is seriously ill at Friedrichsruhe.

PALACE OF STEEL.

Unique Architectural Plans for a California Millionaire's Home.

California has acquired another multi-millionaire. Like most of the others, he will put up a big house costing a pile of money and intended to surpass anything of the kind in the state, and his heirs will one day find themselves with a white elephant on their hands which they cannot afford to keep and cannot dispose of for anything like its intrinsic value. However, if his plans are carried out as he has conceived them, the present million-



THE METAL PALACE.

aire's palace will be a decided innovation and will afford architects and builders some new and valuable hints for future reference. The house, according to the unique plans of Colonel Nosmendo, is to be erected in the foothills back of Temescal, across the bay from San Francisco. It will cost about $1,000,000 and be built of iron, steel, copper, bronze, brass, aluminium, nickel, platinum and silver, stone, cement and glass. There will not be a bit of wood used in its construction, and the only stone used will be sculptured frieze on the exterior and various marbles and onyxes for stairs, balustrades, bathrooms and the like. The foundations will be of concrete, the walls of steel, the roof of steel, glass and copper, and the floors of cement laid with brass and other metals. The building will be 200 feet long and have two towers, the main one 115 feet in height. In the smaller tower over the main entrance will be a chime of 14 bells, fitted with electric ringing devices and a keyboard as delicate as a piano's.

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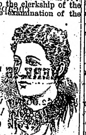

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STILL ROLLING

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BEECHAM'S PILLS are made there. They are a specific for all Nervous and Bilious Disorders arising from Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and all Female Ailments.

THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

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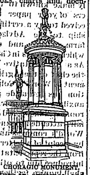

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Insane Persons Restored
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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N. HAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
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WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.
Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Before and After.
Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. E. Durand and druggists everywhere.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.
A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.
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P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.
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Proprietor of Main Street
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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. "Feeding a specialty."
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Valley Roller Mills.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS
MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.
BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star.
Bakers': Elite.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.
BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April 7th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Oline Severe, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Edward Severe, of the county of Polk, representing, among other things, that Oline Severe, late of the county of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, in February, A. D. 1889, at the county of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the surviving husband of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Edward Severe granted;

It is ordered that said petition be heard before said court on Tuesday, the second day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 7th day of April, A. D. 1893.

By the Court. WM. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

THE NEW NORTHWEST
Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana.
FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS
100 or more along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.
LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.
Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth.
In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.
Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines.
These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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By the Right Men,
At the Right Time.
THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind—in morals, politics, science, literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely, from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.
THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England; Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy; Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallalieu, Foss, etc., etc.
THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptitude with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.
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And we can also furnish THE WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS cheaper than it can be got any other way.

HERE IS THE OFFER we are prepared to make.

For $2.00 we will send

	Regular price.
The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
Polk County Journal 1 year	1 50
20 packages Garden Vegetable Seeds, retail price	1 25
	$3 75

THIS offer is good to New Subscribers, or to Old Ones paying all arrearages and one year in advance. Cash must accompany the order in every case.

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For $1.85 we will send you

	Regular price.
The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
The Polk County Journal 1 year	1 50
An up to date Pocket Map of any State in the Union.	1 00
	$3 50

These maps are reliable and up to date, and the map of Illinois includes a map of Chicago, which is valuable to any one contemplating a visit to the World's Fair.

Address

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ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

Two Condemned Murderers Overpower Their Guards.

SING SING, N. Y., April 22.—Rohle and Pallister, two murderers under sentence of death, have escaped from the prison here.

It was not until 5:40 o'clock a. m. that it was discovered that the murderers had escaped. When Guard Glynn entered the condemned cell building as usual at that hour he was astonished at discovering the two night watchmen locked in the murderers' cells. When the guards were released, they told a remarkable story.

Story of the Guard.

Guard Hulse said that at 6 o'clock p. m. he passed supper into Pallister. The condemned man threw a handful of pepper into the guard's eyes. Hulse was blinded and Pallister rushed on him, took his revolver away from him and under threats of death forced Hulse into his (Pallister's) cell, first taking the keys away from him. He then locked Hulse in the cell and unlocked the cell of Murderer Frank Rohle. The two murderers then unlocked the cells of Carlyle W. Harris and Murderer Osmond. They invited these two to escape with them.

Both Harris and Osmond Refused

the offer to escape. Pallister and Rohle waited until 9 o'clock, when Guard Murphy came on duty. As Murphy entered the corridor, Pallister presented his pistol at Murphy's head, and, taking his keys away from him, locked him in Rohle's cell. Pallister took Guard Hulse's shoes and cap away from him and put them on himself. Threatening to kill the guards if they made any outcry, the two murderers climbed down into the yard and made their escape.

Still at Large.

SING SING, N. Y., April 25.—Pallister and Rohle, the two condemned murderers who escaped from the death house late Thursday night, are still at large.

THRUN PLEADS GUILTY

And Promises to Testify Against Other Defendants.

WAUSAU, Wis., April 19.—The case of S. J. Hansen, special agent of the Wisconsin Central line, N. L. Kandy and G. I. Follett, charged with conspiracy to defraud numerous insurance companies, is again before Commissioner Charles H. Mueller. F. J. Thrun, the chief conspirator and upon whose life the insurance was placed, has pleaded guilty and agreed to appear in court against the other defendants. All the latter, however, protest their entire innocence of any guilty knowledge.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The cabinet was in session two hours and a half at which, it is understood, the financial situation was discussed. Secretary Carlisle returned to the treasury at 2:30 and in response to an inquiry declined to say anything regarding the financial situation.

Egan to Resign.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent telegraphs: El Mercurio says that Minister Egan has decided to resign and will not await Mr. Porter's arrival to relieve him.

Not Giving Out Blount's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Gresham has received a report from Commissioner Blount of his action in Honolulu, but states that he has nothing to give out about it.

Badger Lawmakers Adjourn.

MADISON, Wis., April 22.—The Wisconsin legislature adjourned sine die at noon. Governor Peck sent to the senate just before adjournment vetoes of two minor bills.

LIABILITIES OF A MILLION.

The Yates Failure Carries Down Several Columbus (O.) Concerns.

COLUMBUS, O., April 24.—The big Yates failure at Rochester, N. Y., has precipitated failures here with liabilities aggregating $1,000,000. The concerns that are involved are the Ohio Coal Exchange, the Crescent Coal company and the Jacksonville Storing company of Jacksonville, Athens county. At the request of those interested in the two first named companies receivers were appointed by Judge Pugh. The Coal Exchange company owns no mines but buys the output of many Ohio mines and sells it to the trade. It has been selling a great deal of coal to Yates to supply the Northwestern trade.

Asa P. Potter Sentenced.

BOSTON, April 24.—In the United States circuit court Asa P. Potter, convicted by a jury some weeks ago of false certification of checks drawn upon the failed Maverick bank of which he was president, was sentenced before Judge Putnam to 60 days' imprisonment in Cambridge jail and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Snow for Sixty Hours.

ISHPEMING, Mich., April 24.—Light snow is still falling and has been coming steadily for 60 hours. It is from one foot to 18 inches deep in the city limits and three feet in many places in the woods.

To Test Missouri's Slave Law.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—A test will be made of the constitutionality of the slave law, by which vagrants are sold for a certain number of months at public auction instead of being put in jail.

Smallpox in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—A case of smallpox has been discovered in a house in the center of the city. The victim is a young Irish woman who arrived from the old country three weeks ago.

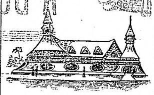
Bismarck Ill Again.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Herald's Berlin cable says Prince Bismarck is seriously ill at Friedrichsruhe.

A PALACE OF STEEL.

Unique Architectural Plans for a California Millionaire's Home.

California has acquired another multimillionaire. Like most of the others, he will put up a big house costing a pile of money and intended to surpass anything of the kind in the state, and his heirs will one day find themselves with a white elephant on their hands which they cannot afford to keep and cannot dispose of for anything like its intrinsic value. However, if his plans are carried out as he has conceived them, the present millionaire's palace will be a decided innovation and will afford architects and builders some new and valuable hints for future reference. The house, according to the unique plans of Colonel Nonesuch, is to be erected in the foothills back of Temescal, across the bay from San Francisco. It will cost about $1,000,000 and be built of iron, steel, copper, bronze, brass, aluminium, nickel, platinum and silver, stone, cement and glass. There will not be a bit of wood used in its construction, and the only stone used will be sculptured frieze on the exterior and various marbles and onyxes for stairs, balustrades, bathrooms and the like. The foundations will be of concrete, the walls of steel, the roof of steel, glass and copper, and the floors of cement laid with brass and other metals. The building will be 280 feet long and have two towers, the main one 115 feet in height. In the smaller tower over the main entrance will be a chime of 14 bells, fitted with electric ringing devices and a keyboard as delicate as a piano's.



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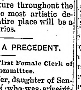

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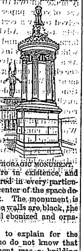

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for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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F. HANSON, Assistant Cashier.

Scandia-American Bank,
Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1887 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.
Directors—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D.; C. O. Christianson, [illegible] Steenerson, Nels Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. F. Pierce, [illegible] Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Locken.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Valley Roller Mills.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS
MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.
BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star.
Bakers: Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.
BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April 12th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Olive Severe, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Edward Severe, of the county of Polk, representing among other things, that Olive Severe, late of the county of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, in February, A. D. 1893, at the county of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the surviving husband of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be granted to Edward Severe.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before said court, on [illegible] the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 12th day of April, A. D. 1893.

By the Court, F. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[52-3]

THE NEW NORTHWEST
Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana.
FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for books, maps, etc. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.
LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.
Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth. In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetest [illegible] River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock [illegible]
Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines. These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

"In no way can Americans so effectually inform themselves on the subjects that claim public attention from month to month as by reading the North American Review."
North American Review
YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND
The Right Topics,
by the Right Men,
At the Right Time.
THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind,—in morals, politics, science, literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.,—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely, from month to month, the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.
THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England; Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy; Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Potter, Mme. Adam, [illegible], etc., etc.
THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people have ceased to think of them. The promptitude with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.
Subscription Price, $5.00 a year.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

A Dollar Saved

is

A Dollar Earned.

DO YOU WANT TO EARN A FEW DOLLARS?

IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR everyone requires some Garden or Flower Seeds, and we have made arrangements with the Weekly Pioneer Press of St. Paul, whereby we are enabled to distribute

SEEDS FREE OF COST.

And we can also furnish THE WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS cheaper than it can be got any other way.

HERE IS THE OFFER

we are prepared to make.

For $2.00 we will send

	Regul price.
The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
Polk County Journal 1 year	1 50
20 packages Garden Vegetable Seeds, retail price	1 25
	$3 75

THIS offer is good to New Subscribers, or to Old Ones paying all arrearages and one year in advance. Cash must accompany the order in every case.

Another Offer.

For $1.85 we will send you

	Regula price.
The Weekly Pioneer Press one year	$1 00
The Polk County Journal 1 year	1 50
An up to date Pocket Map of any State in the Union	1 00
	$3 50

These maps are reliable and up to date, and the map of Illinois includes a map of Chicago, which is valuable to any one contemplating a visit to the World's Fair.

Address:

Polk County Journal

Crookston, Minn.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE underground railroad to Canada is again being worked to its full capacity. This time the Chinese are its patrons.

FEAR of the result probably had much more to do with the attitude of the democratic senators toward investigating Roach than did the constitution.

THE socialists in Brussells appear to be a tough lot of citizens differing only in one respect from our socialists—they are as ready to fight as to talk.

IT is said that her majesty, Queen Victoria, is disposed to recognize the authority of the deposed queen of the Hawaiian Islands as ruler over that country.

IF Emporer William succeeds in forcing his army bill through the Reichstag he will be in a position to give somebody on this side some "pointers" for next winter.

THE president was an easy winner in the first round of his four-year contest with the senatorial wing of his party. With a few exceptions every nomination he made was confirmed, although there were several of them that should not have been.

THE rumor that James J. Hill had been called to Washington to confer with Grover upon the financial condition of the country, seems to have been without foundation. Grover might have done a worse thing however, as there are few if any better financiers in the country.

THE memorial services held in the Peoples' church in St. Paul on Sunday last in honor of Maj. T. M. Newson were largely attended and very impressive. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by H. P. Hall, B. B. Herbert, J. A. Johnson and others, and the event was made one long to be remembered by the fraternity.

THE members of the South Carolina congregation which voted to expel the daughter of a widow from the church because she was compelled to work at the telephone exchange several hours on Sunday, must feel proud of their brand of religion. The southern governors who were only the other day trying to devise ways and means to attract people to their states might study this case.

THE president may be called upon when congress meets again to designate the clause in the constitution, or the United States statute, which confers upon the president authority to transfer the authority vested in a legally accredited minister to a foreign country to a man who has no legal status whatever, and this may prove the most difficult task be ever undertook.

GROVER I is the only president who ever sent a man abroad commissioned as "my personal representative" and the result will probably show that the idea is entirely too kingly for plain American stomachs. Blount should be exhibited at the World's fair as the only man who ever tore down the American flag and lived to tell it; but the man who hauls down the American flag is not shot under this administration. He does it by order of the king, Grover I.

GOVERNOR NELSON'S veto of the appropriation for summer training schools may lead some to infer that there will be no training schools this coming summer. This would be entirely erroneous however as the schools are amply provided for by special bills and the money needed was also included in the general appropriation bill in order to be available in case the special bills should fail. The governor's economy does not operate against the educational interests of the state.

THE money sharks on Wall street are very liable to overdo the matter in their manipulations of the gold market as it may lead to the ultimate free coinage of silver if the state of things for which they are largely responsible continues until Congress meets. There is a point beyond which it is not safe to go even with the average congressman, and many of those individuals begin to make all sorts of threats. The Wall street speculator may find, when too late, that he has killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

THE action of Governor Nelson in vetoing items of the appropriation bill to the amount of $237,000 will meet the unqualified approval of every man and every paper in Minnesota that believes in a proper administration of the affairs of state in the interest of the common people. That it required a good deal of back-bone to do this no one knows better than a politician, but then Governor Nelson never lacked for that essential quality.

PROMISES REDEEMED.

The republican party of the state of Minnesota went before the people last fall with certain promises, among them that in case that party was again placed in power, certain reforms, demanded by the farmers and laboring men of the state, should be granted. The chairman of the state central committee, Robert Jamison and the secretary, Tams Bixby have been unremitting during the last session of the legislature, in their endeavors to see that these pledges were carried out and in an interview with the Minneapolis Journal the chairman sums up the results as follows:

"Of the three political parties in Minnesota in 1892 the republican was the only one that in its platform paid any attention to the claims or interests of organized labor in the cities. That party pledged itself to use its influence with the national congress to secure the enactment of some laws national in their character. In addition, it in its platform made the following reference to the laws that should be passed in this state: 'We believe in protecting the laboring man by all necessary and judicious legislation, and to that end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect the health, life and limb of all employes of transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies.' Now the legislature elected on this platform has adjourned it is worth while to note how fully this pledge has been kept.

One of the first measures of general interest to be enacted was the Wyman factory act, H. F. 95, an act for the protection of employes. This is one of the most comprehensive factory acts on the statute books of any state or nation. It embodies in one act the substance of all the past legislation of Massachusetts and New York upon the subject of protection to the lives, limbs and health of workmen in manufacturing establishments. It further provides for the report of all the accidents in the mines of the state, as well as in the factories and kindred places.

The next act, in relative importance, to be passed this session was the one introduced by Mr. Howard, house file 426, giving additional powers to the bureau of labor. This act makes it the duty of the bureau to enforce all the existing laws or laws hereafter enacted for the protection of the working people. This will change a number of laws passed in years ago from dead letters into active measures. It is the guarantee that the party in power means to do something in fact as well as in word for the working people of Minnesota. This act goes farther and shows the intent of the republican party to put into law all wise measures for the good of the toilers. It provides for the inspection of the mines of the state with a view of gaining by such investigation the data for the protection of the miners as is now afforded by the Wyman factory act. The present Wyman act is the conclusions reached by the bureau of labor from its investigations of the factories the past two years. Under this amended bureau act that department will now be able to gather the data for a thorough and equitable mining act two years hence.

A third act passed by the legislature this session in accordance with the last party pledge is found in the amendment to the penal code, senate file 86. This is an act to prevent cruelty to children and is in some respects one of the best child labor acts, as well as child protective acts in the Union. It provides, among other things, that no child under 16 years shall work in any one day more than 10 hours in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment, or work at any labor of any kind outside of the family before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock at night. This act also so defines cruelty to children as practically prohibit the employment of children in operating any dangerous machinery in factories.

A fourth law of the same general nature was senate file 266, compelling street railway companies to protect their employes in the winter by vestibuling their cars. These four acts practically cover the party pledge of 1892. No instance can be found where legislation in any session has so fully carried out the pre-election pledges.

In addition to the foregoing, covered by those election pledges, this legislature became the first in the nation to formally recognize the right of men to form labor organizations and to protect them in that right. This was done by house file 36, the so-called anti-iron clad laws. Other states have this winter passed similar laws, but Minnesota leads them in the date of the passage of the same.

The legislature, by house file 262, provides for the protection of organized labor in the use of its labels. This, like the preceding act, shows the aim of the body to place organized labor upon the same legal footing as organized capital. The foregoing, with the house file 465 making Labor Day a legal holiday, and house file 448, a lien law for the protection of labor and material men, make up a body of labor legislation equal in value to all previous so-called labor laws passed in Minnesota and of greater value than the body of labors on the statute books of the average state in the union. Surely the working people of the state of Minnesota cannot say that the republican party has not kept it pledges to them or been inconsiderate to their interests."

In a more general way, Mr. Jamison refers to the farmer legislation, for the reason that considerable attention has already been given to it by the republican press over the state and the people are pretty familiar with the bills that were passed, by reason of the agitation attending their passage. He says:

"The elevator bill, which has become a law, received the support of the people and without doubt its practical operation will prove the wisdom of the mases in urging its passage.

The Duluth elevator bill was emphatically endorsed by the farming communities. The republican party, in hopes that the passage of the same would in a measure relieve the farmers of the state, lent its aid to the bill and made it a law.

Many other bills of less importance were passed, showing that the interests of our wheat growers were not lost sight of.

Many bills of vast importance to the people in general passed the house, which was republican, but unfortunately were killed in the senate, where the republicans were in the minority.

The Markham bill, providing for the taxation of unused railroad lands, and the bill providing for the taxation of sleeping car companies, shared this fate. They were republican measures and will eventually become laws through the efforts of the republican party.

The tax levy was reduced very materially, which is an item of signal importance, legislative expenses decreased and withal the interest of the people guarded."

JUST now the St. Paul daily Globe is jumping on to the Governor's neck because he had the manly independence to veto certain items of the omnibus appropriation bill, and trying to make out that the governor had made enemies by the wholesale by trying to use a healthful economy in expending the people's money. The burden of the Globe's song just now is that the people of Minneapolis are all mad at him because he vetoed a $2,500 appropriation for the Minneapolis Exposition. What earthly interest have the people of Minnesota in a purely local matter like the Minneapolis exposition, and why should the tax-payers of the state be taxed to support it? We imagine that for one enemy Governor Nelson makes in Minneapolis by vetoing that bill, he will make ten friends in the state at large. Again, the Globe is distressed in its mind because the governor vetoed the soldiers cemetery bill and says that "all old soldiers will now be down on Governor Nelson for that reason." Just as though all the old boys in blue didn't know full well that Corporal Nelson was with them in the fierce storms of shot and shell during the sixties, when the present head of the Globe, Lewis Baker, was a bushwhacker, or what was worse a traitorous copperhead. Just as if the old Grand Army boys didn't know full well that just as sure as Corporal Nelson was with them in the time that tried men's souls just so sure is Governor Nelson with them now and will take no steps against their best interests now. Governor Nelson understands far better than such a man as Lewis Baker can tell him what is for the interests of the old soldiers, and right well they know it. The trouble with the Globe is that it predicted during the campaign that the "ignorant Norwegian, if elected, would make a wretched botch of it," and is now consumed with jealousy because Governor Nelson has given the lie direct to all of the Globe's slanders by making one of the best governor's Minnesota ever had. All honor to Knute Nelson for standing up for the rights of the common people.

Governor Nelson signed the appropriation bill after cutting it down $237,000. The following items were vetoed:

Reward for taking horse thieves. $5,000.

For the payment of referees in the district court, $2,000.

For the purchase of additional land for the Rochester insane asylum, $4,000.

For the purchase of a soldiers' burial lot in Lakewood cemetery, $2,000.

For the reimbursement of Kilroe Bros., $2,000.

For additional land, Minnesota institute for defectives, $12,000.

For the new custodian building, school for the feeble minded, $3,500.

For the St. Cloud Normal, new buildings, $12,000.

Rochester insane asylum, new floors in the old buildings, and for an ice house and cold storage plant, $26,000.

Gymnasium at the Fergus Falls asylum, $10,000.

Barn and electric light plant at the blind asylum, $3,000.

Electric light plant at the school for the feeble minded, $7,000.

Heat and light plant at the reform school at Owatonna, $4,000

State prison, running expenses, $12,100.

State prison, running expenses, $12,360.

The nation guard, a rifle range at Lake City, $4,000.

Wolf bounties, for the year ending July 31, 1895, $25,000.

For premiums at the Minneapolis exposition, $2,500.

For the state board of health, additional expenses, $1,000.

For reimbursing of Dr. Losius, for a suit brought by him against the state board of medical examiners, $59.

For summer training schools for teachers, $20,000, and annually hereafter.

For the additional support of the state high school, $10,000. and annually hereafter.

For the state university, for current expenses 1893, $25,000.

For the state university, current expenses, 1894, $25,000.

For the state university, beautifying the campus, by building sidewalk, etc., $10,800.

The following letter from friend Nichols will explain itself to all who are interested:

FERTILE, Minn., April 20th, 1893.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Will you kindly make known to the farmer readers of your paper that I have received today a certificate of membership to the Advisory Council on farm culture and cereal industry which convenes in Chicago, Oct. 16th. As a representative of this county, the chief of the Agricultural department of World's Columbian Exposition has set aside a room for the auxilary headquarters, and the room will be opened each day of the fair, attended by an employe of the World's congress auxilary who will by receipt of a letter of introduction from the representative of his county introduce him to other farmers, or I shall inquire farther into the workings and benefits of this congress and report same in future issue of your paper. Farmers visiting World's fair should write at an early date as possible to me for such letter.

Yours,
J. S. NICHOLS.

Windom's Way the Best.

Minneapolis Evening Journal

The heavy drain of gold has renewed the rumors of bond issues, especially as Secretary Carlisle has suspended the issue of gold certificates because the amount of gold coin and bullion in the greenback redemption fund has fallen below $100,000,000 by the operations of last week. This redemption fund of $100,000,000 was, by a proviso, adopted as an amendment to the national banking law in 1882, reserved specially for the redeption of greenbacks. The secretary respects the law.

But it is to be hoped that the talk of issuing bonds and increasing the public debt will not be actualized. There are other ways of meeting the difficulty. The depletion of the treasury free gold is due to the policy of paying out gold in exchange for notes which are payable in either gold or silver, and such notes are issued against the purchase of silver bullion at the rate of about $5,000,000 amount while the silver on which the notes are based instead of supporting them keeps dropping to a lower price.

It is obvious that people who like this policy and insist upon its perpetuity are one day going to get their fill of it and to their own discomfiture, as well as that of the nation. It would have been infinitely better for the country if the demand for a larger use of silver halted at the proposition of the late Sectary Windom and adopted it. That plan provided for the use of notes representing silver bullion at the market value of the day, and they were to be made receivable for customs, taxes and all public debts, and be used as reserves for national banks. This was a simple and practical way of using silver as stable money. Under it, silver would be paid out at its commercial value. If the present silver purchases are to be kept up it is evident that the government cannot continue always to redeem the notes issued against the silver bullion with gold. Secretary Windom's plan commends itself for practicality over all others.

Literary Blunders.

We all make and we all meet with many amusing literary blunders. The worst of it is that we readily forget them. Every one should keep a book of these delightful things, which please us with a sudden sense of superiority. Among misprints is knises. "Some swing on hooks, some run knises through their hands," said an article in The Edinburgh Review. Here every one would emend by knives or krisses—knives was the real reading. In "The Monastery" Scott wrote about "nursing evil passions." This was printed "morsing," and the verb "to morse" was defended by writers in Notes and Queries.

It has lately been pointed out that in the "Surgeon's Daughter" Scott is made to say that the "nautch girls perfume their voluptuous eastern domes," whereas the real reading must be "perform their voluptuous eastern dances." But we are not aware that the coquille has been corrected. In "Pendennis" a boy is said to excel in "running and pumping." This must mean "jumping," though the actual competition would have its merits. There are no ridings in Yorkshire, triding is the right word, but there is a "World Riding" in Mr. Morris' "Heimskringla."

A Dollar Saved

IS

A Dollar Earned.

DO YOU
WANT
TO EARN A
FEW DOLLARS?

IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR everyone requires some Garden or Flower Seeds, and we have made arrangements with the Weekly Pioneer Press of St. Paul, whereby we are enabled to distribute

SEEDS
FREE
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COST.

And we can also furnish THE WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS cheaper than it can be got any other way.

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An "up to date" Pocket Map of any State in the Union	1 00
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These maps are reliable and "up to date," and the map of Illinois includes a map of Chicago, which is valuable to any one contemplating a visit to the World's Fair.

Address

Polk County Journal,

Crookston, Minn.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, April, 26 1893.

H. H. Howard came down from Warren to visit with friends last week.

Miss Maud Kennon spent several days last week visiting her brother Will.

P. Fairweather made a business trip to Argyle Saturday.

Peter Stuhr had the misfortune to loose a valuable mare Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nelson are happy over the arrival of a bouncing baby boy. Now George has a prefix to his name, papa George. Mother and son are doing nicely.

John Gilstaff has rented the west half of section six, town of Euclid of Peter Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington came over from Grand Forks Saturday to make their many friends a visit.

E. D. Childs came up Monday to look after his farming interests here.

Miss Hattie Davidson who has been attending school in Crookston was summoned home by a telegram Saturday. Her mother being threatened with typhoid fever.

Miss Gertie Mellott who has been living with Mr. and Mrs. I. W. C. Misner, left Monday night for Duluth where she has gone to live with her sister, Mrs. Merrill.

Owing to the absence of the school teacher, Mr. J. R. Regan, the scholars had a holiday Tuesday.

Mrs. C. E. Misner and daughter. Pearl, came up Tuesday morning to visit with friends here.

Parties who attended the Nye-Burbank entertainment Tuesday night, speak very favorable of Mr. Burbank but they were very much disappointed in the so-called Bill Nye.

Miss Chick Fairweather went up to Warren Tuesday.

It is reported that seeding commenced on the Pembina ridge east of Euclid.

F. R. Stephens, of Angus, came down on business Tuesday.

Julius Berg wishes to notify the public that he will not be responsible for any bills that his wife may contract, as she has left his bed and board.

Captain L. S. Hancock and daughter Ruth, went down to Crookston to see Bill Nye.

Herding.

The undersigned will have about 800 acres pasture on sections 36, 1 and 26, town 150, range 45, at Gentilly, 70 acres of which stock return from to barnyard at night. Two flowing wells on pasture ground. Terms: cattle $1.25, sheep 25 cents and lambs 12½ cents for the season.

JOSEPH BACON,
At the residence of Joseph Laframboise, Gentilly, Minn. 51-53

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O, F. block. [39-tf]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

A Superb Offer to Young Men and Women.

To every young man and woman sending us thirty (30) subscribers to "The Literary Northwest" at $2.00 per annum, accompanied by the cash therefor, we will present a certificate entitling the recipient to a six (6) months daily course in Shorthand and Typewriting, or Telegraphy, in a high-class Business School in St. Paul, Minnesota.

To every young man and woman sending us fifteen (15) subscribers to "The Literary Northwest" accompanied by the cash therefor, at $2.00 each per annum, we will give the choice of taking either a six (6) months course of Shorthand and Typewriting, or a three (3) months course of daily instruction in Telegraphy. These offers are open until further printed notice.

The cost of the six months daily instruction in Shorthand at all good schools is $50.00 a term and $25.00 by mail.

The cost of six months is $25.00. This shows the value of our offer, and it will show the future business value of the enterprising persons who take advantage of it.

Address all communications to the
Literary Northwest,
Merrill Building.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Boston English.

George—Why so gloomy?

John—I am desperately in love with a Boston girl, and she said something last night that fills me with alternate hope and despair, because I don't know what she meant. She never sounds the "r," and she always gives "a" the broad sound.

George—Well?

John—Well, I don't know whether she was talking about her heart or her hat.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, April 19.

The Earl of Craven and Miss Cornelia Martin were married at New York Tuesday.

The immense Ljusna Voxna sawing works at Soederhamn, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia, have been destroyed by fire. Loss $600,000.

The Mississippi Valley Rowing association will hold its annual regatta at Minnetonka this summer under the auspices of the Minneapolis Carnival association.

Surveyors are at work on the proposed electric line between Stillwater and St. Paul, and it will probably be constructed this season. The road will go around by way of Wildwood.

The Canadian Pacific has announced that it will make a one-fare rate from all its Western points to points in Eastern Canada, good for the return by way of Chicago. This is the lowest rate yet granted to the exposition.

The surveyor general of the marine hospital service has directed an investigation of the report that cholera has broken out at Winnipeg. Reports from Halifax confirmed the story of sickness on board and the baggage fumigated.

Thursday, April 20.

It is officially stated that the German emperor will visit the pope April 28.

Theresa Bouden, aged 104, died at the Home for the Aged in St. Paul Wednesday.

Western passenger agents have been unable to agree on world's fair rates, and a war is likely.

The Thingvalla line has officially announced the purchase of the White Star line's steamship Celtic.

Forty houses at Sliveno, a village of Bohemia, have been destroyed by fire. Four persons were killed and several injured.

Herr Krupp will present his big gun to Chicago after the world's fair is over. It will be placed in a fort on the lake front.

Attorney General Olney has appointed Edwin Corr of Bloomington, Ind., assistant United States district attorney for the State of Indiana.

Friday, April 31.

The Australian Joint Stock bank has failed for $65,000,000.

Edwin Booth is improving. Physicians deny that he was stricken with paralysis.

The remains of Charles Longfellow, eldest son of the deceased poet, were cremated at Germantown, Pa.

The mother of Carlyle Harris claims to have discovered important evidence in her son's case in Massachusetts.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Panma, were married Thursday.

Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican minister, has been appointed to represent the republic of Mexico upon the Columbian liberty bell committee.

Saturday, April 22.

Champion Corbett is reported to be going into consumption.

Receivers have been appointed for the Pennsylvania Steel company. Liabilities, $4,000,000.

The czar has signed the new treaty with the United States and the ratifications have been exchanged.

The home rule bill passed its second reading in the house of commons, the vote being 347 to 304.

All the free gold of the United States treasury is gone and $5,000,000 has been taken from the $100,000,000 reserve.

A man who is thought to have started some of the extensive fires in Milwaukee during the past six months has been arrested.

The Austrian government announces that it will not grant an exequatur to Max Judd as United States consul general at Vienna because of his former Austrian allegiance.

Monday, April 24.

Navigation on the Welland canal has opened.

There are 678 applications on file in the war department for one appointment.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton has received a letter of congratlation from Minister Egan.

Clara Shepherdson, wife of J. H. Shepherdson, proprietor of the Windsor hotel, Des Moines, has sued for divorce and $20,000 alimony.

The emperor and empress of Germany visited the Vatican Sunday and paid their respects to the pope. The interview lasted half an hour.

The fortieth anniversary of the installation of Rev. Dr. Sunderland as pastor ot the First Presbyterian church of Washington has just been celebrated.

The anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated Sunday at Stratford on Avon. A procession marched to Shakespeare's tomb and covered it with lilies.

Tuesday, April 25.

The English budget shows a deficit of $7,870,000.

Henry Villard will send an exploring expedition to South America at his own expense.

It is reported President Cleveland will have an office outside the White House, using that building only as a residence.

A man, wife and two sons were murdered in Italy because one of the sons had informed the police of the haunts of brigands.

Colonel Clarke K. Royce, treasurer of the California Veterans' Home association, is short in his accounts from $20,000 to $40,000.

Secretary Morton has appointed Major K. H. C. Dunwoody as assistant chief of the weather bureau, vice Major S. S. Rockwood, resigned. Major Dunwoody has been connected with the weather bureau for many years.

STARTED FOR NEW YORK.

The Naval Rendezvous at Hampton Roads Broken Up.

FORT-MONROE, Va., April 24.—The naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads is now a thing of the past and will go down into history as one of the most brilliant marine pageants of modern times. The officers and men on the fleet were up and stirring at an early hour, getting things in readiness for start which was fixed for 9 o'clock. It was 9:30, however, before the Philadelphia got under way and started up the Roads to the west end of the fleet. She was quickly followed by the Newark, Atlanta, San Francisco, Bancroft, Bennington and Baltimore, of Admiral Benham's squadron, and the Chicago, Yorktown; Charleston, Vesuvius and Concord of the second squadron under Admiral Walker. Upon arriving at a point about five miles away the White squadron wheeled into line and came down past the fort and stood out to sea.

Watched the Maneuvers.

In the meantime the Dolphin, with Secretary Herbert and party, got under way and steamed up the Roads with one fleet until they turned, where she remained to observe the movements of the other vessels. The White Squadron came down the Roads and was joined by the Holland ship Van Speyk and the two German vessels Kaiserin Augusta and Zeidler, which completed the first or port column. At the head of the starboard column came the British fleet, with Vice Admiral Hopkins as commander-in-chief, and consisting of the Blake as the flagship, the Australia, the Magicienne and Tartar. Russia came next, with Vice Admiral Kosenkoff, commander-in-chief, on the flagship Dimitri Donoski, followed by the General Admiral and the Rynda. Italy came next under Rear Admiral Magnaghi, with the Aetna and Giovanna Bauhn. Brazil brought up the rear of the column with Admiral Julio Cæsar D'Nornenta as commander-in-chief, on the Aquidaban, accompanied by the Tiraxentes and the Republica.

COLUMBUS CARAVELS

Arrive at Hampton Roads and Are Given a Great Reception.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 22.—The three Columbus caravels arrived here at 10:30 a. m. in tow of the three Spanish war ships, and were received with great thunders of salutes and display of flags of the countries represented by the fleets and dropped anchor at the end of the American line.

Spanish Fleet at New York.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Spanish fleet anchored in Gravesend bay at 12:10 a. m.

Souvenir Quarter Dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The director of the mint, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, has determined on the designs for the souvenir quarter dollars, and has forwarded to the board of lady managers for their opinion two models of the head of Isabella, which will appear on the face of the coin.

Booth Improving.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Edwin Booth's condition is improved. Dr. Smith called at the Players' club at 10:30 p. m., and after remaining with his patient an hour said: "Mr. Booth is doing well. I think the danger of death is passed, but of course there is still grave fears."

Mrs. Hancock's Funeral.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—In a terrific downpour of rain the body of Mrs. Hancock, widow of General W. S. Hancock, was laid to rest in the family vault at Bellefontain cemetery, at noon. No services were held and only the relatives and two or three friends were present.

Harrison Surprises the Gamblers.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Mayor Harrison paralyzed the gamblers by issuing an order calling upon all keepers of gambling houses to close their places within 24 hours.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, April 25, 1893.

HOGS—10c higher; market active. Range of prices, $7.30@7.40.

CATTLE—Market steady. Fair demand for butcher cattle; stockers and feeders wanted. Prime steers, $4.25@4.50; good steers, $3.75@4.25; prime cows, $3.25@3.75; good cows, $2.75@3.15; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.50; light veal calves, $3.50@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $2.25@3.25; feeders, $2.75@3.25; bulls, $1.50@2.75.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.75@5.00; lambs, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 100; hogs, 100; calves, 5.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 25, 1893.

WHEAT—May opened, 64¼c; highest, 64¾c; lowest, 64c; closed, 64c. July opened at 65⅝c; highest, 68¾c; lowest, 67⅝c; closed 67¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, April 25, 1893.

CATTLE—Firm.

HOGS—Strong and 5c higher. Heavy, $7.55@7.75; mixed and medium, $7.50@7.75; light, $7.25@7.65.

SHEEP—Strong.

Receipts:—Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 25, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 72⅝c; July, 74¾c; September, 75⅝c.

CORN—May, 41⅝c; July, 43¾c; September, 44¼c.

OATS—May, 27c; July, 28¾c; September, 28⅛@26⅝c.

PORK—May, $17.20, July, $17.50; September, $17.75.

LARD—July, $10.07½; September, $10.22½.

SHORT RIBS—May, $9.82½; July, $9.70; September, $9.75.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—April, 72c; May, 72⅜c; July, 74¾c; September, 76c.

CORN—April, 41¼c; May, 41⅜c; July, 43⅝@43¾c; September, 44⅝c.

OATS—April, 28⅞c; May, 28⅜@28¾c; July, 28⅝@28¾c; September, 27c.

PORK—April, $17.40; May, $17.45; July, $17.80; September, $18.07½.

LARD—April, $9.92½; May, $9.95; July, $10.10; September, $10.27½.

SHORT RIBS—April, $9.75; May, $9.75; July July, $9.65; September, $9.75.

THE LEGISLATURE

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

Tuesday, April 18.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—The last session of the legislature began in the senate at 10 a. m. and in in the house at 11, and all the statutory life of both branches was consumed in the usual biennial batch of resolutions.

Among recognitions unanimously regarded as meritorious that went through the house was the equalizing of the pay of the floor employes of the house with those of the senate, and the recognition of Reading Clerk Deakin by making his pay $7.50 per day for the whole time he served. Majority report of the lumber committee exonerating Markham was adopted.

At 1:30 the fusilade of speeches ended, and after the presentation of a group picture to the speaker by the members, and the presentation of a gold headed cane by Chief Clerk Johnson on behalf of the employes—the house at 2 o'clock adjourned sine die.

In the senate the resolutions increasing the pay of the pages to $3 per day and the file clerks to $3.50 was called up and adopted. The secretary, enrolling clerk and engrossing clerk were also made happy by an additional $150 apiece and the clerk of the coal combine committee got an extra $100.

Senator Donnelly then came forward and in a pleasing speech presented President Clough a framed group picture of the members of the senate. Senator Sanborn was then elected president pro tem of the senate by a strictly party vote. McHale receiving the Democratic vote and Lommen the Populist. The senate then adjourned.

MINNESOTA NEWS ITEMS.

The ice has gone out of Lake Pepin.

A state association Sons of the Revolution has been formed in St. Paul.

The St. Paul presbytery began its annual session at Hastings Tuesday evening.

The Eastern Minnesota Baptist association will hold its annual meeting with the Baptist church at Hastings May 3 and 4.

Hans A. Cleath, a clever forger, has been run in by St. Paul police. He has swindled many firms with bogus checks for small amounts.

H. E. Hoard, chief of division in the customs office in the treasury department, has been asked to resign. Hoard is proprietor of the Montevideo, Minn., Leader.

Dover is to have a newspaper.

The first night of the Charity Kirmess at St. Paul netted $800 for the day nursery.

The earnings of the state grain inspection department for March were $6,126.73.

Edward James Luther of Duluth has been commissioned captain of Company H, Third regiment, M. N. G.

Thomas Truman and John Martin, accused of robbing the Alexandria postoffice, are in the Ramsey county jail.

The unknown man who was killed by a Burlington motor Monday has been identified as Nels Nelson of Langdon.

Therese Borden, who was probably the oldest person in the state, died of pneumonia Tuesday at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Paul, aged 104 years.

Seth Clear Eyes, a young Indian who has been attending the government school at Carlisle, Pa., made a desperate attempt at suicide in the Union depot barber shop, St. Paul. He slashed his throat.

Representative Sikorski of Winona, is seriously ill at St. Paul.

Yuk Humm is the second Chinaman registered in Minnesota. He lives at Hastings.

Editor Shaw of the Fargo Argus has bought a half interest in the St. Paul Daily News.

Governor Nelson has vetoed 12 bills and scaled the general appropriation bill $237,000.

A new bank, the Metropolitan National, will begin business in St. Paul about June 1.

L. B. Friske, one of Stearns county's prominent citizens, was killed by a snowplow at Sauk Center.

The postoffice has been re-established at Lyndale, Hennepin county, Minn., John C. Johnson, postmaster.

The insurance commissioner of Indiana has blacklisted the Fergus Falls Live Stock insurance company.

Fergus Falls saloons have closed, last year's licenses having expired. Prohibitionists won the last election.

The flour milling firm of Gill & Wright, of Duluth, operating two small mills of combined capacity of 900 barrels daily, has suspended payment.

Seven carloads of cattle were snowed in on the Great Northern road between Granite Falls and Hanley Falls during the recent storm. When they were unloaded at Granite Falls it was found that 75 out of 186 in the cars were dead.

The articles of incorporation of the Duluth, Rice Lake and Western Railway company have been filed with the secretary of state. The company is incorporated to build a railroad from Duluth to some point on the Canadian boundary line.

Austin is to have a new bank, the Citizens' National, with a capital of $50,000.

Memorial services were held Sunday under the auspices of the St. Paul Press club, in honor of the late Major Newson.

Robert Knox, a former citizen of Minneapolis, has been sentenced to four years and four months at the City of Mexico for forgery.

Frank W. Farnham of Duluth has been appointed by the governor chief deputy game warden under the new game and fish law.

The Second regiment, M. N. G., will be inspected as follows: Company A. May 5; B, April 25; C, April 29; D, April 28; E, May 1; F, May 6; G, April 26; H, May 18; K, May 8.

The discovery has been made that the legislature failed to authorize the issue of school bonds by any city in the state. The omission may prove a serious matter in some of the larger cities.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

For Sale.

One pair of good farm mares and two or three extra good, new milch cows. For further particulars address.

[49-2] F. BIVINS & SON, Crookston, Minn.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Hood's Cures

Saved From the Grave

Scrofula in Face and Neck—Blind at Times

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health—Gained 33 Pounds in Weight.

Mr. Wm. Erick
West Duluth, Minn.

"I have been a very great sufferer from a serious case of scrofula. First, a large bunch came in my neck growing as big as a good sized apple. It was as hard as bone, and after drawing it to a head the doctor lanced it, and for two years

It Was a Running Sore.

Then we succeeded in healing it up, but the disease began to appear in my face, which would swell up and affect my eyes so that every morning they were so inflamed and swollen that **I was blind.** The swelling would subside in the middle of the afternoon so that I could see a little. Well, I was in this condition for about a year. I went to every physician in my town, all of whom failed to help me and said **nothing could be done** to cure me. But I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had used a bottle and a half, the swelling in my face had entirely gone down. I kept on taking the medicine, and gained 33 pounds in weight.

I Have Been Perfectly Cured

am now in good health, and confidently say Hood's Sarsaparilla saved me from the grave. Today I am looking as stout and hearty as ever

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in my life, and I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to anyone suffering from blood diseases." WILLIAM ERICK, West Duluth, Minn.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, county of Polk,—ss. In Probate Court, special term, April 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Charles W. Wright, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of A. M. Childs administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Charles W. Wright, deceased representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court on Monday the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of April A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

(2-5)

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

I need money and will sell you goods at greatly reduced prices.

A. CHABOT.

King David.

This celebrated Clyde Stallion will stand for the season of 1893 as follows: Monday, J. B. Roome's; Tuesday, L. H. Judson's; Wednesday, Helmick Bros.; Thursday, John Sylvesterson's; Friday and Saturday at S. L. Collins' Stable, Crookston.

This full blooded Clyde Stallion was purchased of an old reliable firm who make a specialty of importing the best stock and blood that can be found in the old country. This horse was bought by the Andover Stock Company two years ago at a large expense and can show more A No. 1 colts than any other horse ever brought to Polk county. He is a sound bodied, heavy limbed, horse of dark bay color and weighs over 1,700 pounds.

TERMS—Insure, $15; Season, $10.

For further particulars enquire of

A. E. HELMICK,
(1-8) Manager.

THE CROOKSTON

GROCERY CO.

W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.

IS NOW

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

BIG
BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

AT THE OLD STAND
OF BARNES & SLOCUM

On Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

THIS SPACE
BELONGS TO

L. I. BENOIT,

THE

Cheap Cash Grocer

Who will use it to keep Journal readers posted on the
BARGAINS HE
OFFERS.

Don't take our word, but call and see

L. I. BENOIT,

At the New Store on Broadway, - - Crookston, Minn.

A DAY AT JACKSON PARK.

Trip by the Water Route to the White City.

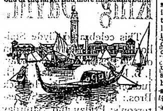
AN ITINERARY FOR VISITORS.

How to Get a Fleeting Glimpse of the Great Show and Lay the Foundation For a More Thorough Inspection of Its Marvels—An Evening Visit.

Can one see the World's fair in one day? Well, he can see a great deal of it, much more than one would think. In truth, a very good general view can be taken in a day, including the evening, though of course there are many buildings the details of each of which would occupy many days. Here is the itinerary for one day.

First, it is to be a bright and pleasantly warm May day, and so the first visit should by all means be made by water. We will start at the Van Buren street dock. The World's Fair Steamship company, which owns the dock, has four big boats running between Van Buren street and the World's fair grounds—vessels amply able to carry 15,000 passengers every hour, and if a crush comes the company operates enough smaller craft to double this capacity, not to mention the number of people the independent lines will carry.

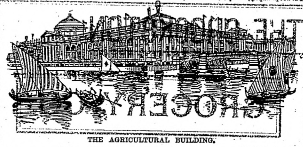
We are taking the best possible method of seeing the buildings of the "White City." Not only can the very best view of the fair in its entirety be had from the water—that is, from out here on the lake—but every one of the most important buildings is to be seen to best advantage either from the lake or from the canals and ponds inside the grounds. From the water, too, every one of the larger and more important buildings is immediately accessible. The whole fair was built with these ends in view, and the plans have been magnificently carried out. That's why we are going by water to get our first view of the exposition.



GAY GONDOLIERS.

Many will debark at the North pier, but let us go down to the farther pier and begin at Alpha—that is, the great peristyle representing Alpha. Pleasure boats and yachts can land as well as steamers. On the south side of the pier as we land you can see the government's model battleship. Once ashore, we'll take a round on the movable sidewalk. It's nearly half a mile long, and we can get a magnificent view of the fair buildings and Lake Michigan as well from it. Now if only this plan could be worked in cities, what a lot of shoe leather we might save!

Out there is the anchorage for big vessels. Closer in the pleasure yachts and smaller craft will anchor—that is, they will tackle themselves up to those anchored buoys you see out there. At night the buoys will be illumined by electric lights. There is an anchorage also for visiting yachts and the like up at Van Buren street pier.



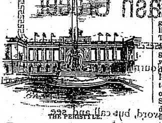
THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

First to be glanced through are the Casino and Music hall. The next thing is to try a boat—a gondola, of course, for the novelty of the thing. This is the main landing for the pleasure craft on the grounds on the south side of the basin, just north of the Agricultural building. The electric and steam launches have to make regular round trips, once every hour, covering the 3-mile course. There are so many of them—40 electric and 24 steam launches—that they have to be kept moving with some regularity, excepting, of course, the steam launches in their afternoon and evening trips out into the lake. Maybe we'll go out in one before we get through. They start from this landing.

We first float by the Agricultural building. Our gondolier (he's genuine—a real Italian) must keep close into shore while we take a good look at the buildings as we pass them. Here we turn into the South canal and view the west end of the Agricultural building. You will see the annex presently. The Agricultural building is 800 feet long and 500 feet in width, and the annex is 300 by 550 feet—a matter of 13 acres covered by these two buildings.

These are the electric fountains at the lower end of South canal. They are among the great attractions at night. Over there, past the colonnade, is the stock pavilion, and beyond that are the exhibit yards.

Here on the west side of the canal is Machinery hall, next to the Manufactures building the largest structure on the grounds. It runs with its annex nearly 1,400 feet east and west. We will get a good look at it in a few moments, when we make a halt in the west end of the basin.



THE PERISTYLE.

Here we are at the MacMonnies fountain. That is the Administration building beyond. In the square to the north of it are the Electricity and the Mines and Mining buildings. You can see two sides of the Electricity building, but only the south end of the Mines and Mining. These two structures are about of a size, the former covering 5.5 acres and the latter 5.6.

You saw the south end of the Manufactures building. We'll go up through North canal now and take a good look at it broad side. Yes, it is a pretty good sized building—something very close to a third of a mile long. It is 787 by 1,687 feet and covers 30½ acres.

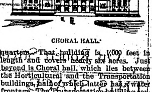
Up here, past the Manufactures, is the Government building, which occupies 3.3 acres. We are passing up the lagoon now, between the wooded island and the east shore. We must take a walk about that island before we are through—now through this inlet at the right, leading out to the lake. Here on our left is the Fisheries building. It, with its two annexes spreading out on each side of it like a pair of wings, occupies nearly 100,000 feet of ground space.

Beyond this, on the left, right and before us, are the fire and guard station, the life saving station, the clambake, the lighthouse exhibit, weather bureau station, and so on. On the left are some of the foreign buildings, among them those of Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany and Sweden.

Now we will turn round and paddle up into North pond. We repass the Fisheries building and find ourselves in the lagoon again, and out of this into the inlet leading to the pond. Skirting along the shore, we pass the buildings of some of the South American republics and find ourselves before the great art galleries. West of the pond are a number of state buildings, those of Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin in the foreground. Ample provision has been made for the fine arts exhibit, nearly six acres being devoted to the gallery and annexes.

Here we are before the Illinois building, the largest state building of them all. It is a splendid structure, with a ground area of over three acres and a height of 234 feet. After a good look at Illinois' great building we find our way back into the lagoon, hugging the north and west shores. To the west, fronting the lagoon, is the Woman's building, an affair which covers over [illegible] square feet. The ladies ought to feel proud of this building, particularly as it was designed by a woman—Miss Hayden of Boston. The Women's building is at the east end of Midway plaisance, which you will see later. Here are two or three unique small buildings—notably the offices of Puck and the White Star steamship line—and at the north end of the island are the Japanese buildings and gardens.

Now we come to the vast building devoted to horticulture, the eastern frontage of which is toward the lagoon. Horticulture is well provided for in the matter of quarters. That building is 1,000 feet in length and covers nearly six acres. Just beyond is Choral hall, which lies between the Horticultural and the Transportation buildings, half of which latter has a water frontage. The Transportation building covers about the same area as the Horticultural.

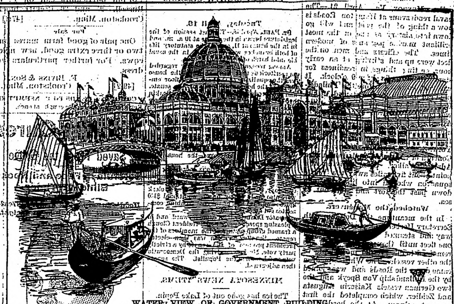


CHORAL HALL.

Here we are at the south end of the lagoon, alongside that funny little island with the hunter's camp on it, and in front of the Mines and Electricity buildings. Another trip down North canal and into the basin, and our first trip is completed so far as a superficial inspection of the buildings is concerned. Now we will walk over to the Casino, get some luncheon and then inspect that splendid peristyle I have talked so much about.

But night is the time to see city front and the "White City" at the fair grounds in all their beauty. As we glide along the city front we note in turn the Auditorium, the great clock tower, the immense and brilliantly lighted hotels and then the grounds. There are thousands of electric lights in and around the buildings and about the grounds. Every light has been placed so it will shed its light to the best advantage despite their prodigality of distribution. Hear the bands. There are a number of them, not to mention Mr. Thomas' great orchestra. Now the singers take a hand. Several parties of them are sent out in gondolas every night to furnish music. All first class talent too. Take a glance or two at the scene on the water. Isn't it cheerful? How many boats? I haven't an idea—hundreds of 'em anyway.

All right. We'll go in and paddle round awhile in a gondola, hear the bands play and so on. Then we'll come out into the lake in a launch and study this scene again. You could look at it for hours? I should think so. Tomorrow we'll go down by rail and take a jaunt around the grounds and through the buildings afoot.

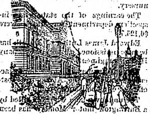


WATER VIEW OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

Imposing Array of Conventions Arranged by the World's Fair Auxiliary.

A series of more than 100 international congresses, as planned by the World's Congress auxiliary, will be held during the months of the exposition in the permanent Memorial Art palace erected on the lake front at the foot of Adams street, through the co-operation of the Art institute of this city, the World's fair directory and the city of Chicago, at a cost of more than $500,000. In this Memorial Art palace there will be two large audience rooms arranged to seat about 3,000 persons each, and more than 20 smaller rooms, which will accommodate from 300 to 700 persons each. Meetings of such a character as to draw a large popular audience will be held in the main audience rooms, while meetings of chapters and of sections of different congresses for the discussion of subjects of a more limited interest will be held in the smaller rooms. It will thus be possible to have two general congresses and 20 special congresses or conferences in session at the same time and to have three times as many meetings within a single day by arranging different programmes for morning, afternoon and evening sessions, but it is not anticipated that so many daily meetings will be required in any department of the world's congress work.



THE ART PALACE.

The world's congresses will be of twofold order. There will be a series of general congresses for the presentation in appropriate popular discourses suitable for a worldwide publication of the progress made in all the various departments of civilized life. The object of this presentation will be to promote the intelligence, culture and elevation of the people of all countries.

But a different class of congresses is also required. In addition to such general congresses there will also be special congresses for the consideration of scientific, technical or special subjects not suitable for such popular presentation. Such special congresses will be more directly in the charge of the organizations interested and represented by their respective committees of co-operation, which, acting in harmony with the auxiliary committees of arrangements, will arrange the programmes and conduct the proceedings. The special congresses of the religious denominations and the strictly scientific associations will be of peculiar interest.

Both the general congresses, planned for the people, and the special congresses, planned for the advancement of great special interests, may thus be made highly successful. As the material exposition at Jackson park is designed chiefly for the pleasure and benefit of the people of all countries and subordinately for the entertainment and advantage of the specialists in the different departments, so also is the intellectual and moral exposition to be made in the world's congresses primarily intended for the benefit of the people who will hear or read the proceedings.

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May—Woman's Progress, The Public Press, Medicine and Surgery.

June—Temperance, Moral and Social Reform, Commerce and Finance.

July—Music, Literature, Education.

August—Engineering, Art, Architecture, etc.; Government, Law Reform, Political Science, etc.; General Department, Science and Philosophy.

September—Labor, Religious, Missions and Church Societies, Sunday Rest.

October—Public Health, Agriculture.

The Women's Congress.

It goes without saying that at most of the world's congresses to be held at Chicago this summer women will have more or less prominence, but the big congress which will open on May 15 and continue to the 22d will give them an especial chance to shine, for it is for themselves alone. It is intended to make this a memorial congress, setting forth the intellectual, moral and material progress of the women of the world from the discovery of America in 1492 down to the present time. This congress will gather to itself women from all quarters of the globe—those most noted for their leadership in the educational world, the bright lights in the field of literature, art and industry, the noted philanthropists and those who have to do with moral and social reform, religion, science, philosophy, civil law and government. Many noted foreigners have accepted the invitation to be present, and a programme has been arranged that will show the progress of woman along all the lines indicated.

Hiawatha and Minnehaha.

The school children of Minnesota have contributed to the decorations of their state building at the fair a life size statue of Hiawatha bearing in his arms the Indian maiden Minnehaha. It may be seen on the main porch of the building.

FETE DAYS AT THE FAIR.

Dates Set Apart For the Observances of States and Organizations.

Besides the special fete days arranged by the committee on ceremonies innumerable societies and organizations will meet in Chicago during the World's fair. The names of some of these organizations do not appear in the following official list of fete days:

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Nicaragua	Sept. 1
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New York	Sept. 4
Brazil	Sept. 7
California	Sept. 9
Maryland	Sept. 12
Michigan	Sept. 13 and 14
Kansas	Sept. 1[illegible]
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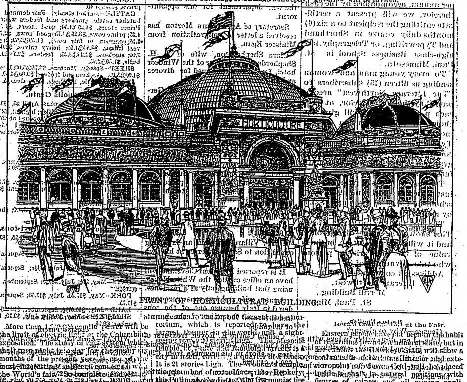
Minnesota	Oct. 13

Charities and Correction.

Charities and correction is one of the departments of the fair to which thinking men will instinctively turn. There will not be much in it to attract the popular eye, but it will be a mine of information for the guardians of the poor and the governors of the criminal classes in this and other countries. The student of the social problems of the day will find collected and easy of access facts and figures invaluable to him, which he might otherwise have labored for years to discover. The department will occupy a space of 15,000 square feet in the southwest corner of the Ethnological building.

Colored People's Jubilee at Chicago.

Aug. 25 is set apart as the festival of the colored people, or, as they themselves seem to prefer to call it, Afro-American jubilee day. The celebration is to be given in Music hall on the fair grounds. Its object is to show the progress which the colored race has made in speech and song in America and to this end the brightest representatives of the colored people in oratory and music will be brought together. The orators of the day will endeavor to show the exact standing of the negro in this country, his advancement in some directions, and his lack of progress in others, and his disabilities as a citizen. There are to be 2,500 colored children in the choruses, and all the prominent colored singers of the country have been invited.



FRONT OF HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

[illegible]

More than 1,000,000 candle power will be the limit of electric light at the Columbian exposition. The study of the system which shall turn night into day for the six months of the present year is one of the most interesting subjects connected with the World's fair. So complete and extensive are the arrangements that the simple view of the exposition grounds at night, regardless of every feature presented in exhibits, will be well worth a journey to see.

To Entertain Foreign Visitors.

Foreign visitors to the fair will be entertained by the business men of Chicago at the International Columbian inn, which has been built especially for that purpose.

HOW TO SEE CHICAGO.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR TOURIST.

Points of Interest That Are Worth Visiting—How to Reach the Fair Grounds—Hotel Accommodations and Expenses—Places of Amusement.

What to do and which way to turn first on landing in Chicago will be the puzzler to the majority of visitors.

There are four ways of reaching the exposition grounds in Jackson park from down town Chicago. The distance is seven miles from city hall, which is within a few squares of the depots of the leading railways. The elevated road gives the quickest transit, and its lines circumvent the park. The fare is 5 cents. The down town terminus is at Congress street, [illegible] 15 minutes' walk from city hall. Running time from Congress street to Jackson park, 20 minutes.

The Illinois Central railroad will carry passengers to the grounds for 25 cents the round trip. The depot is on Michigan avenue.

The Lake Michigan boats will carry passengers to the exposition pier for 25 cents the round trip. Their landing in Chicago is 10 minutes' walk from city hall, just adjoining the Illinois Central depot.

The Cottage Grove avenue cable cars run to the southern entrance to the park. Fare, 5 cents. They leave the heart of the city via Wabash avenue and turn on a loop through Lake and State streets.

Chicago is divided into three geographical divisions known in local parlance as the "West Side," "North Side" and "South Side." The South Side, with its Michigan, Calumet and Prairie avenues given up to the homes of the millionaire element, harbors Chicago's aristocracy of wealth. The exposition is in the South Side district; so are the Auditorium, the courthouse, postoffice, the principal clubs and the Art institute. The great thoroughfares of the South Side in the central section of the city are Wabash and Michigan avenues.

The West Side comprises many fine parks and avenues, and originally contained one-half of Chicago's population. Madison street is the central thoroughfare of the West Side. The North Side includes Lincoln park, the homes of many millionaires, a long stretch of the Lake Shore drive, the archiepiscopal palace, the Fannell obelisk, the monolith of "Long John" Wentworth and the Northwestern university, the highest seat of learning in the state of Illinois. The central thoroughfare is Clark street.

A system of parks and gardens engirdles the city. The parks cover 1,870 acres; the boulevards extend 30 miles. Each of the city divisions above noted has its own system of street cars. The City Railway company operates the South Side system, consisting of cable and horse roads. The North Side is controlled by the North Chicago company, which runs both cable and horse cars. The West Chicago company monopolizes the West Side with horse and cable cars.

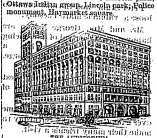
The hotel accommodations of Chicago and those suburbs easy of access include about 2,000 houses of all grades. Nearly 300 of these have been built specially for World's fair patrons and are in the vicinity of the grounds. They have cost nearly $4,000,000 for construction, and with few exceptions are of brick, stone and iron. Heretofore the regular prices in the Chicago hotels have ranged from $5 down to $2 a day. Thousands of private houses in all parts of the city are advertising lodgings and meals for exposition patronage.

People who wish to economize will doubtless prefer to save time and money by lodging in the district around Fair park. The accommodations there now foot up 5,000 rooms. The rates will fluctuate with the demand, but the competition will be great. The hotels in the district include the Hotel Endeavor, with 620 rooms for Christian Endeavor societies; the Woman's Dormitory, with 800 single rooms, and the Hotel Veteran, with 700 rooms and barrack halls for Grand Army veterans and their families.

The exhibition buildings will also each contain one or more restaurants, with tables and lunch counters, where visitors may stay their appetites while taking in the fair or sit down to hearty meals. Parties lodging at a distance from the grounds will therefore be spared anxiety about reaching home in time for dinner.

Visitors who lodge in the city proper and have time on their hands, or who make it a business to do the town, will not feel a lack of attractions peculiar to the metropolis of the west. The year 1893 opened with 30 theaters giving daily performances, and to these will be added many temporary palaces of amusement. At least a dozen of the celebrated tall buildings of Chicago will repay [illegible] the Auditorium, which is reported to have the largest theater in the world and a sightseeing tower 21 stories high. The Masonic temple, at State and Randolph streets is a city in itself, covering a quarter of a block. It is 21 stories high. The Woman's temple, the chamber of commerce, the Rookery, the Pullman building, the Owings, the Ashland, the Home Insurance, the Monadnock, the Unity, the Rialto and several other tall structures are worthy of note as specimens of Chicago's commercial architecture.

In memorial art there is the new equestrian statue of General Grant and the St. Gauden's monument to Abraham Lincoln, both in Lincoln park. The old Douglas monument on the lake shore at Thirty-fifth street stands on high ground overlooking the lake and is well worth a visit. Other memorials of minor value are as follows: Armstrong bust, Clark and Adams streets; Columbus statue, Jackson park; Drake fountain and Columbus statue, between the city hall and courthouse; Electric fountain, Lincoln park; Fort Dearborn Massacre, Pullman statue, Calumet avenue and Eighteenth street; Schiller monument, Lincoln park; Great Fire Inscription, 137 De Koven street; La Salle monument, Lincoln park; Linnæus monument, Lincoln park; Ottawa Indian group, Lincoln park; Police monument, Haymarket square.



THE AUDITORIUM.

The question of an expense budget is now the all important one for fair visitors. How much will be required for necessaries, extras and emergencies depends on the tastes and habits of the individual. Three New Yorkers who are planning a trip to Chicago recently compared their estimates of expenses. One of them has had much experience as a sightseer and was at the Centennial. His estimate is in the column below headed "Old Stager." Another has lived in Chicago, and the third is a stranger to that city. Their items and totals are as follows:

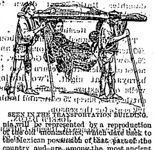
	Old Stager.	Chicagoan.	Stranger.
Lodgings, three days	$3 00	$4 50	$3 to $5
Meals, three days	6 00	6 50	4 50
Car fare, three days	1 00	1 00	1 50
Admissions, catalogues, guides, etc., three days	4 50	4 50	3 00
Totals	$14 50	$16 50	$12 to $14

The gate fee will be 50 cents, and the admission to the several departments 10 to 25 cents. Economy of time and cost of living has been taken into account in limiting the sojourn to three days.

The State Buildings.

Nearly every state and territory in the Union, as well as every foreign government, will be represented at the World's fair by special buildings, in which will be special exhibits from those states, such as soils, mineral products, grains and other products, and also clubrooms for the people from those states, which they can call their own headquarters, but all of these will be open to the public free of any charge, as will be all other exhibition buildings on the grounds, the admission at the gate being the only charge for the fair proper.

These state buildings will present a variety of architecture, which will be in a measure a history of the country. California will be represented by a reproduction of the old monasteries, which date back to the Mexican possession of that part of the country and are among the most ancient remains of early civilization on the American continent. Florida's building will be a reproduction of the old Spanish fort at St. Augustine, and other buildings will be as historic. They will contain exhibits among the most interesting to the foreign visitors, because they will show what each state is able to produce and what are its natural resources. They will in many instances represent state fairs with very complete exhibits.



SEEN IN THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Sweet Time For Candy Makers.

The Chicago confectioners will entertain their brethren from other cities, states and lands in the most hospitable manner possible during the week beginning July 10, and July 13 has been set apart as confectioners' day. There will be a banquet that evening at one of the big hotels, and the mayor and governor will be invited.

Iowa's Coal [illegible] at the Fair.

Eastern people have not been in the habit of regarding Iowa as a mineral state, but in her exhibit the Hawkeye State will show a coal mine in detail both interior and exterior. [illegible] will be placed inside a shaft in natural positions with figures of miners and all mining appliances.

The Shoe and Leather Exhibit.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the fair will be the shoe and leather display. For one thing, the leather of all nations will be shown there. Not a nation of Europe and few of the Asiatic and island countries declined to respond to the invitation for exhibits.

A DAY AT JACKSON PARK.

Trip by the Water Route to the "White City."

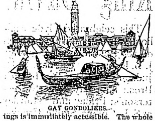
AN ITINERARY FOR VISITORS.

How to Get a Fleeting Glimpse of the Great Show and Lay the Foundation For a More Thorough Inspection of Its Marvels—An Evening Visit.

Can one see the World's fair in one day? Well, he can see a great deal of it, much more than one would think. In truth, a very good general view can be taken in a day, including the evening, though of course there are many buildings the details of each of which would occupy many days. Here is the itinerary for one day:

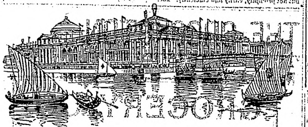
First, it is to be a bright and pleasantly warm May day, and so the first visit should by all means be made by water. We will start at the Van Buren street dock. The World's Fair Steamship company, which owns the dock, has four big boats running between Van Buren street and the World's fair grounds—vessels amply able to carry 15,000 passengers every hour, and if a crush comes the company operates enough smaller craft to double this capacity, not to mention the number of people the independent lines will carry.

We are taking the best possible method of seeing the buildings of the "White City." Not only can the very best view of the fair in its entirety be had from the water—that is, from out here on the lake—but every one of the most important buildings is to be seen to best advantage either from the lake or from the canals and ponds inside the grounds. From the water, too, every one of the larger and more important buildings is immediately accessible. The whole fair was built with these ends in view, and the plans have been magnificently carried out. That's why we are going by water to get our first view of the exposition.


GAY GONDOLIERS.

Many will debark at the North pier, but let us go down to the farther pier and begin at Alpha—that is, the great peristyle representing Alpha. Pleasure boats and yachts can land as well as steamers. On the south side of the pier as we land you can see the government's model battleship. Once ashore, we'll take a round on the movable sidewalk. It's nearly half a mile long, and we can get a magnificent view of the fair buildings and Lake Michigan as well from it. Now, if only this plan could be worked in cities, what a lot of shoe leather we might save!

Out there is the anchorage for big vessels. Closer in the pleasure yachts and smaller craft will anchor—that is, they will tackle themselves up to those anchored buoys you see out there. At night the buoys will be illumined by electric lights. There is an anchorage also for visiting yachts and the like up at Van Buren street pier.

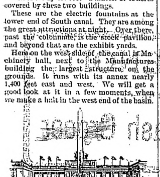

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

First to be glanced through are the Casino and Music hall. The next thing is to try a boat—a gondola, of course, for the novelty of the thing. This is the main landing for the pleasure craft in the grounds on the south side of the basin, just north of the Agricultural building. The electric and steam launches have to make regular round trips, once every hour, covering the 3-mile course. There are so many of them—40 electric and 24 steam launches—that they have to be kept moving with some regularity, excepting, of course, the steam launches in their afternoon and evening trips out into the lake. Maybe we'll go out in one before we get through. They start from this landing.

We first float by the Agricultural building. Our gondolier (he's genuine—a real Italian) must keep close into shore while we take a good look at the buildings as we pass them. Here we turn into the South canal and view the west end of the Agricultural building. You will see the annex presently. The Agricultural building is 800 feet long and 500 feet in width, and the annex is 300 by 550 feet—a matter of 13 acres covered by these two buildings.

These are the electric fountains at the lower end of South canal. They are among the great attractions at night. Over there, past the colonnade, is the stock pavilion, and beyond that are the exhibit yards.

Here on the west side of the canal is Machinery hall, next to the Manufactures building the largest structure on the grounds. It runs with its annex nearly 1,400 feet east and west. We will get a good look at it in a few moments, when we make a halt in the west end of the basin.


THE PERISTYLE.

Here we meet the MacMonnies fountain. That is the Administration building beyond. In the square to the north of it are the Electricity and the Mines and Mining buildings. You can see two sides of the Electricity building, but only the south end of the Mines and Mining. These two structures are about of a size, the former covering 5.5 acres and the latter 5.6. You saw the south end of the Manufactures building. We'll go up through North canal now and take a good look at it broad side. Yes, it is a pretty good sized building—something very close to a third of a mile long. It is 787 by 1,687 feet and covers 30½ acres.

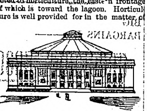
Up here past the Manufactures, is the Government building, which occupies 3.3 acres. We are passing up the lagoon now, between the wooded island and the east shore. We must take a walk about that island before we are through—now through this inlet at the right, leading out to the lake. Here on our left is the Fisheries building. It, with its two annexes spreading out on each side of it like a pair of wings, occupies nearly 100,000 feet of ground space.

Beyond this, on the left, right, and before us, are the fire and guard station, the life saving station, the clambake, the lighthouse exhibit, weather bureau station, and so on. On the left are some of the foreign buildings, among them those of Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany and Sweden.

Now we will turn round and paddle up into North pond. We repass the Fisheries building and find ourselves in the lagoon again, and out of this into the inlet leading to the pond. Skirting along the shore, we pass the buildings of some of the South American republics and find ourselves before the great Art galleries. West of the pond are a number of state buildings, those of Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin in the foreground. Ample provision has been made for the fine arts exhibit, nearly six acres being devoted to the gallery and annexes.

Here we are before the Illinois building, the largest state building of them all. It is a splendid structure, with a ground area of over three acres and a height of 234 feet. After a good look at Illinois' great building we find our way back into the lagoon, hugging the north and west shores. To the west, fronting the lagoon, is the Women's building, an affair which covers over [illegible] square feet. The ladies ought to feel proud of this building, particularly as it was designed by a woman—Miss Hayden of Boston. The Women's building is at the east end of Midway plaisance, which you will see later. Here are two or three unique small buildings—notably the offices of Puck and the White Star steamship line—and at the north end of the island are the Japanese buildings and gardens.

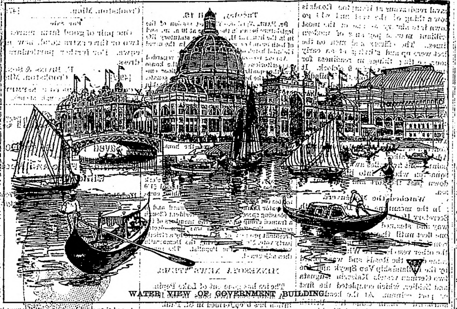
Now we come to the vast building devoted to horticulture, the eastern frontage of which is toward the lagoon. Horticulture is well provided for in the matter of quarters. That building is 1,000 feet in length and covers nearly six acres. Just beyond is Choral hall, which lies between the Horticultural and the Transportation buildings, half of which latter has a water frontage. The Transportation building covers about the same area as the Horticultural.


CHORAL HALL.

Here we are at the south end of the lagoon, alongside that funny little island with the hunter's camp on it, and in front of the Mines and Electricity buildings. Another trip down North canal and into the basin, and our first trip is completed so far as a superficial inspection of the buildings is concerned. Now we will walk over to the Casino, get some luncheon and then inspect that splendid peristyle I have talked so much about.

But night is the time to see city front and the "White City" at the fair grounds in all their beauty. As we glide along the city front we note in turn the Auditorium, the great clock tower, the immense and brilliantly lighted hotels and then the grounds. There are thousands of electric lights in and around the buildings and about the grounds. Every light has been placed so it will shed its light to the best advantage despite the prodigality of distribution. Hear the bands. There are a number of them, not to mention Mr. Thomas' great orchestra. Now the singers take a hand. Several parties of them are sent out in gondolas every night to furnish music. All first class talent, too. Take a glance or two at the scene on the water. Isn't it cheerful? How many boats? I haven't an idea—hundreds of 'em anyway.

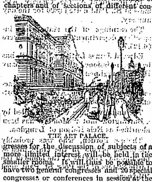
All right. We'll go in and paddle round awhile in a gondola, hear the bands play and so on. Then we'll come out into the lake in a launch and study this scene again. You could look at it for hours? I should think so. Tomorrow we'll go down by rail and take a jaunt around the grounds and through the buildings afoot.


WATER VIEW OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

Imposing Array of Conventions Arranged by the World's Fair Auxiliary.

A series of more than 100 international congresses, as planned by the World's Congress auxiliary, will be held during the months of the exposition in the permanent Memorial Art palace erected on the lake front at the foot of Adams street, through the co-operation of the Art institute of this city, the World's fair directory and the city of Chicago, at a cost of more than $500,000. In this Memorial Art palace there will be two large audience rooms arranged to seat about 3,000 persons each, and more than 20 smaller rooms which will accommodate from 300 to 700 persons each. Meetings of such a character as to draw a large popular audience will be held in the main audience rooms, while meetings of chapters and of sections of different congresses for the discussion of subjects of a more limited interest will be held in the smaller rooms. It will thus be possible to have two general congresses and 20 special congresses or conferences in session at the same time and to have three times as many meetings within a single day by arranging different programmes for morning, afternoon and evening sessions, but it is not anticipated that so many daily meetings will be required in any department of the world's congress work.


THE ART PALACE.

The world's congresses will be of twofold order. There will be a series of general congresses for the presentation in appropriate popular discourses suitable for a worldwide publication of the progress made in all the various departments of civilized life. The object of this presentation will be to promote the intelligence, culture and elevation of the people of all countries.

But a different class of congresses is also required. In addition to such general congresses there will also be special congresses for the consideration of scientific, technical or special subjects not suitable for such popular presentation. Such special congresses will be more directly in the charge of the organizations interested and represented by their respective committees of co-operation, which, acting in harmony with the auxiliary committees of arrangements, will arrange the programmes and conduct the proceedings. The special congresses of the religious denominations and the strictly scientific associations will be of peculiar interest.

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July—Music, Literature, Education.

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September—Labor, Religious, Missions and Church Societies, Sunday Rest.

October—Public Health, Agriculture.

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It goes without saying that at most of the world's congresses to be held at Chicago this summer women will have more or less prominence, but the big congress which will open on May 15 and continue to the 22d will give them an especial chance to shine, for it is for themselves alone. It is intended to make this a memorial congress, setting forth the intellectual, moral and material progress of the women of the world from the discovery of America in 1492 down to the present time. This congress will gather to itself women from all quarters of the globe—those most noted for their leadership in the educational world; the bright lights in the field of literature, art and industry; the noted philanthropists and those who have to do with moral and social reform, religion, science, philosophy, civil law and government. Many noted foreigners have accepted the invitation to be present, and a programme has been arranged that will show the progress of woman along all the lines indicated.

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New Hampshire	June 21
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Utah	July 24
Liberia	July 21
Foresters	Aug. 12
Hayti	Aug. 16
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Austria	Aug. 18
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Charities and correction is one of the departments of the fair to which thinking men will instinctively turn. There will not be much in it to attract the popular eye, but it will be a mine of information for the guardians of the poor and the governors of the criminal classes in this and other countries. The student of the social problems of the day will find collected and easy of access facts and figures invaluable to him, which he might otherwise have labored for years to discover. The department will occupy a space of 15,000 square feet in the southwest corner of the Ethnological building.

Colored People's Jubilee at Chicago.

Aug. 25 is set apart as the festival of the colored people, or as they themselves seem to prefer to call it, Afro-American jubilee day. The celebration is to be given in Music hall on the fair grounds. Its object is to show the progress which the colored race has made in speech and song in America, and to this end the brightest representatives of the colored people in oratory and music will be brought together. The orators of the day will endeavor to show the exact standing of the negro in this country, his advancement in some directions, and his lack of progress in others, and his disabilities as a citizen. There are to be 2,500 colored children in the choruses, and all the prominent colored singers of the country have been invited.

The Fair Grounds at Night.

More than [illegible] candle power will be the limit of electric light at the Columbian exposition. The study of the system which shall turn night into day for the space of six months of the present year is one of the most interesting subjects connected with the World's fair. So complete and extensive are the arrangements that the simple view of the exposition grounds at night, regardless of every feature presented in exhibits, will be well worth a journey to see.

To Entertain Foreign Visitors.

Foreign visitors to the fair will be entertained by the business men of Chicago at the International Columbian inn, which has been built especially for that purpose.

HOW TO SEE CHICAGO.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR TOURIST.

Points of Interest That Are Worth Visiting—How to Reach the Fair Grounds—Hotel Accommodations and Expenses—Places of Amusement.

What to do and which way to turn first on landing in Chicago will be the puzzler to the majority of visitors.

There are four ways of reaching the exposition grounds in Jackson park from down town Chicago. The distance is seven miles from city hall, which is within a few squares of the depots of the leading railways. The elevated road gives the quickest transit, and its lines circumvent the park. The fare is 5 cents. The down town terminus is at Congress street, 12 to 15 minutes' walk from city hall. Running time from Congress street to Jackson park, 30 minutes.

The Illinois Central railroad will carry passengers to the grounds for 25 cents the round trip. The depot is on Michigan avenue.

The Lake Michigan boats will carry passengers to the exposition pier for 25 cents the round trip. Their landing in Chicago is 10 minutes' walk from city hall, just adjoining the Illinois Central depot.

The Cottage Grove avenue cable cars run to the southern entrance to the park. Fare, 5 cents. They leave the heart of the city via Wabash avenue and turn on a loop through Lake and State streets.

Chicago is divided into three geographical divisions known in local parlance as the "West Side," "North Side" and "South Side." The South Side, with its Michigan, Calumet and Prairie avenues given up to the homes of the millionaire element, harbors Chicago's aristocracy of wealth. The exposition is in the South Side district; so are the Auditorium, the courthouse, postoffice, the principal clubs and the Art institute. The great thoroughfares of the South Side in the central section of the city are Wabash and Michigan avenues.

The West Side comprises many fine parks and avenues, and originally contained one-half of Chicago's population. Madison street is the central thoroughfare of the West Side. The North Side includes Lincoln park, the homes of many millionaires, a long stretch of the Lake Shore drive, the archiepiscopal palace, the Fannell obelisk, the monolith of "Long John" Wentworth and the Northwestern university, the highest seat of learning in the state of Illinois. The central thoroughfare is Clark street.

A system of parks and gardens engirdles the city. The parks cover 1,879 acres; the boulevards extend 30 miles. Each of the city divisions above noted has its own system of street cars. The City Railway company operates the South Side system, consisting of cable and horse roads. The North Side is controlled by the North Chicago company, which runs both cable and horse cars. The West Chicago company monopolizes the West Side with horse and cable cars.

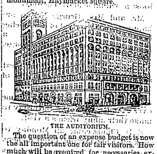
The hotel accommodations of Chicago and those suburbs easy of access include about 2,000 houses of all grades. Nearly 300 of these have been built specially for World's fair patrons and are in the vicinity of the grounds. They have cost nearly $4,000,000 for construction, and with few exceptions are of brick, stone and iron. Heretofore the regular prices in the Chicago hotels have ranged from $9 down to $2 a day. Thousands of private houses in all parts of the city are advertising lodgings and meals for exposition patronage.

People who wish to economize will doubtless prefer to save time and money by lodging in the district around Fair park. The accommodations there now foot up 5,000 rooms. The rates will fluctuate with the demand, but the competition will be great. The hotels in the district include the Hotel Endeavor, with 620 rooms for Christian Endeavor societies; the Woman's Dormitory, with 800 single rooms, and the Hotel Veteran, with 700 rooms and barrack halls for Grand Army veterans and their families.

The exhibition buildings will also each contain one or more restaurants, with tables and lunch counters, where visitors may stay their appetites while taking in the fair or sit down to hearty meals. Parties lodging at a distance from the grounds will therefore be spared anxiety about reaching home in time for dinner.

Visitors who lodge in the city proper and have time on their hands, or who make it a business to do the town, will not feel a lack of attractions peculiar to the metropolis of the west. The year 1893 opened with 30 theaters giving daily performances, and to these will be added many temporary palaces of amusement. At least a dozen of the celebrated tall buildings of Chicago will repay [illegible] Auditorium, which is reported to have the largest theater in the world, and a sightseeing tower [illegible] stories high. The Masonic temple, at State and Randolph streets is a city in itself, covering a quarter of a block. It is 21 stories high. The Woman's temple, the chamber of commerce, the Rookery, the Pullman building, the Germania, the Ashland, the Royal Insurance, the Monadnock, the [illegible] Rialto and several other tall structures are worthy of note as specimens of Chicago's commercial architecture.

In memorial art there is the new equestrian statue of General Grant and the St. Gauden's monument to Abraham Lincoln, both in Lincoln park. The old Douglas monument on the lake shore at Thirty-fifth street stands on high ground overlooking the lake, and is well worth a visit. Other memorials of minor value are as follows: Armstrong bust, Clark and Adams streets; Columbus statue, Jackson park; Drake fountain and Columbus statue, between the city hall and courthouse; Electric fountain, Lincoln park; Fort Dearborn Massacre, Pullman statue, Calumet avenue and Eighteenth street; Schiller monument, Lincoln park; Great Fire Inscription, 137 De Koven street; La Salle monument, Lincoln park; Linnæus monument, Lincoln park; Ottawa Indian group, Lincoln park; Police monument, Haymarket square.


THE AUDITORIUM.

The question of an expense budget is now the all important one for fair visitors. How much will be required for necessaries, extras and emergencies depends on the tastes and habits of the individual. Three New Yorkers who are planning a trip to Chicago recently compared their estimates of expenses. One of them has had much experience as a sightseer and was at the Centennial. His estimate is in the column below headed "Old Stager." Another has lived in Chicago, and the third is a stranger to that city. Their items and totals are as follows:

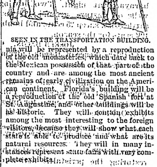
	Old Stager.	Chicagoan.	Stranger.
Lodgings, three days	$3 00	$4 50	$3 to $5
Meals, three days	6 00	6 50	4 50
Car fare, three days	1 00	1 00	1 50
Admissions, catalogues, guides, etc., three days	4 50	4 50	3 00
Totals	$14 50	$16 50	$13 to $14

The gate fee will be 50 cents, and the admission to the several departments 10 to 25 cents. Economy of time and cost of living has been taken into account in limiting the sojourn to three days.

The State Buildings.

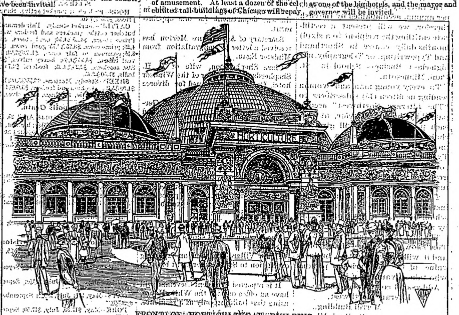
Nearly every state and territory in the Union, as well as every foreign government, will be represented at the World's fair by special buildings, in which will be special exhibits from those states, such as soils, mineral products, grains and other products, and also clubrooms for the people from those states, which they can call their own headquarters, but all of these will be open to the public free of any charge, as will be all other exhibition buildings on the grounds, the admission at the gate being the only charge for the fair proper.

These state buildings will present a variety of architecture, which will be in a measure a history of the country. California will be represented by a reproduction of the old monasteries, which date back to the Mexican possession of that part of the country and are among the most ancient remains of early civilization on the American continent. Florida's building will be a reproduction of the old Spanish fort at St. Augustine, and other buildings will be as historic. They will contain exhibits among the most interesting to the foreign visitors, because they will show what each state is able to produce and what are its natural resources. They will in many instances represent state fairs with very complete exhibits.


SEEN IN THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Sweet Time For Candy Makers.

The Chicago confectioners will entertain their brethren from other cities, states and lands in the most hospitable manner possible during the week beginning July 10, and July 13 has been set apart as confectioners' day. There will be a banquet that evening at one of the big hotels, and the mayor and governor will be invited.


FRONT OF HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Iowa's Coal Palace at the Fair.

Eastern people have not been in the habit of regarding Iowa as a mineral state, but in her exhibit the Hawkeye State will show a coal mine, both its interior and exterior. [illegible] will be placed inside a shaft in natural positions, with figures of miners, and all mining appliances.

The Shoe and Leather Exhibit.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the fair will be the shoe and leather display. For one thing, the leather of all nations will be shown there. Not a nation of Europe and few of the Asiatic and island countries declined to respond to the invitation for exhibits.

DEFECTIVE PAGE | INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

TWELVE CORPSES.

TEN RECOVERED AND TWO WASHED ASHORE.

This, With the Rescued Man, Miller, Leaves Only One to Be Accounted For in the Milwaukee Disaster. Miller Improving and Will Recover. His Story of an Awful Day.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—The steamer Burroughs went out to the wrecked crib and 10 bodies were removed from the air shaft where 14 men met death. The bodies recovered were those of William Pruessner, Michael Dwyer, Joseph Peze., Gustave Lukevitch, John Healy, Frank Brown, John Donovan, John Martin and James Murphy. They were removed to the morgue. The district attorney will impanel a jury for an inquest, after which the funerals of the men will take place.

Bodies Washed Ashore.

Two bodies were washed ashore during the morning. They were those of George Bragg and Jack MacBride. This list, with James Miller, the sole survivor, leaves but one man unaccounted for. His body is doubtless floating around in the lake. Miller is doing well and will live.

FOURTEEN DEAD.

The Rescued Man Tells the Story of the Milwaukee Disaster.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—The man Miller who was rescued from the wreck of the waterworks crib is the only survivor left to tell the terrible experience through which the men were compelled to pass. Fourteen men lie drowned in the air-lock or have been carried away. They are:

JOHN MCBRIDE, engineer, Chicago.
MICHAEL DYER, fireman, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM PREUSENER, fireman, Chicago.
GEORGE GREGG, lock tender, Milwaukee.
JAMES MURPHY, miner, Milwaukee.
JOSEPH PEZOL, miner, Milwaukee.
GUSTAV LIEKOWICZ, miner, Milwaukee.
PETER SOENES, miner, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM MARION, miner, Chicago.
CHARLES JOHNSON, miner, Chicago.
JOHN HEALY, miner, Milwaukee.
FRANK BROWN, miner, Milwaukee.
JOHN DONOVAN, miner, Chicago.
EDWARD BAMBRIAN (colored), steward, Chicago.

Miller's Story.

Miller, the man who was rescued from the crib by the life saving crew, has recovered sufficiently to give the story of the tragedy. He said the crib house was so dangerous that all hands, 15 in number, went down into the air lock. They were quite comfortable until the house was blown away. They knew it was gone when the air pump stopped working. This was about 6 o'clock. When the pump stopped the air kept growing worse until 8:30 o'clock when it became so bad that it was proposed by some to leave the lock and take chances outside. The subject was discussed for some time and finally all agreed to it as it was found they

Could Not Live Much Longer

where they were. Accordingly the air lock was o ned and the water allowed to come in. McBride, Dwyer, Gregg, Johnson, eikowitz and Miller succeeded in ting out of the lock aud to the surface. To do this they had to climb up through 10 feet of water. The other nine, Miller says, could not find the ladder. and were drowned in the lock. When he got on the crib he wound the wire cable, which runs from a drum toward the shore, around his arm and was then able to hold on until the lifeboat arrived. He says that Dwyer, Gregg, Johnson and Leikowitz held on about a half hour and then one by one were swept away. McBride held on until within 10 minutes of the arrival of the boat and he too succumbed and was washed off before the arrival of the boat.

Found Two More Bodies.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—The steamer Burroughs went out to the crib during the morning and the visit resulted in the recovery of the bodies of John McBride and Peder Sonns, the missing victims of the crib disaster.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

A Frightful Accident Occurs in the Minnesota Mine at Tower.

TOWER, Minn., April 19.—The most disastrous fire in the history of the Minnesota mine, near this city, occurred shortly after 10 a. m., when three men were killed outright and nine others suffered serious injuries, two of whom will probably die. Several others were slightly injured.

The accident occurred at the mine blacksmith shops, where about 20 men are employed, nearly every one of which sustained at least slight injuries. The men were engaged in breaking up a lot of worthless gas pipe before throwing it into the scrap pile. The pipe was being put under a 1,200-pound steam hammer and broken into such lengths as would permit its easy handling.

MISSISSIPPI CYCLONE.

Jasper and Clarke Counties Again Visited.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 20.—Passengers on a train which reached here at 1 o'clock a. m. give particulars of a frightful tornado that crossed Jasper and Clarke counties. The cyclone originated in Jasper county, 35 miles south of here and travelled in a northeasterly direction. A settlement of negro cabins was destroyed and many of the unfortunate inmates perished. Colonel Berry's magnificent plantation was swept clean, but fortunately none of his family were injured. Several negroes were badly hurt. From this point to Barnett, 30 miles south of here, the storm was especially seveve.

Fatal to Five.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—A partition wall in the electric light building now being erected at the southeast corner of Hunt and Broadway streets, collapsed, precipitating 14 workmen into the cellar, a distance of 40 feet. Five were fatally and four others seriously injured.

My Sweetheart's Face
—that's my wife's you know—wears a cheerful, life-is-worth-living expression, ever since I presented her a box of
KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

She is always recommending *Kirk's* soaps to her friends—says she is through with experiments—has just what she needed to make labor easy, and ensure perfectly clean clothes. She knows what she's talking about—don't forget it.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap The Soap for Cuts Wounds and Bruises

Homes at the World's Fair.

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Nothern Pacific railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (standard and tourist) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of C. A. Sharkey, our agent at your station, a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchace for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accomodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to Oct. 30th; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full page large scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, by corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with reguard to rates and the accommodations desired.

CHAS. S. FEE, N. P. R. R.

[3teow]

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ½ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me. W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

Business Opening.

For sale on easy terms a well established and paying business in the city of Crookston. Good reasons given for retiring. Address No. 8 care of "JOURNAL" office Crookston.
(52-2)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 1st, 1893, and terminating on April 30th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: L. M. Bergquist, on the ground floor of the two-story frame building, situated on lot 16, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, Minn., on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and the seal of said city this 12th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 10th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: T. J. Orvik, on the first floor of the Opera Block, on lot 5, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893 at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 12th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 11th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: Dahle & Bergstrom, in the one-story frame building on lot 1, block 16, original townsite of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 12th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block. } CROOKSTON, MINN.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Cheap Fuel.

From a limited amount of wood, I will deliver to any part of the city four foot dry soft wood at $4.00, four foot dry hard wood at $5.50, sawed as you want it for 50 cents extra. W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and four dollars ($304) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jedro Draper and Alice Mariah Draper, his wife, to The Security Trust Company, a corporation bearing date the 4th day of September, A. D. 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 447, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) of block eighty-two (82) of Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $6.65 taxes paid by the mortgagee on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 1st, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN, Attys. [48-2]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Solfest A. Sylvester and Martin Finseth, copartners as Sylvester & Finseth.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Sylvester & Finseth in the above entitled matter, of the city of Crookston, in said county and state, have by deed in writing, dated 4th day of March, 1893, made a general assignment to the undersigned, of all copartnership and individual property not exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, for the benefit of all their creditors, without preferences.

All claims must be verified and presented to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated March 11th, 1893.

JEROME W. WHEELER, Assignee.
(48-2) Polk County, Minn.

The Farmers' Tribune

THE Best Newspaper.
THE Best Agricultural Paper
THE Best Editorials.
THE BEST MISCELLANEOUS READING.
THE BEST SKETCHE OF TRAVEL.
THE BEST ESSAYS AND SERMONS.
Should be read in every home in the Northwest.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS.

Each subscriber who pays arrearges and one year in advance, or each new subscriber who sends one dollar for one year's subscription between Feb. 15th and May 1st, 1893, will receive as a premium their choice of either

No. 1—12 Packages Vegetable Seed.
No. 2—12 Packages Flower Seeds.
No. 3—25 Strawberry Plants.
No. 4—1 Lb. Farmers' Tribune Pedigreed Seed corn.

Remember, $1.00 for the Farmers' Tribune one year, with choice of either of above premiums. Or the

POLK COUNTY JOURNAL
ONE YEAR
AND EITHER OF THE ABOVE PREMIUMS,
For $2.00.

Address
THE JOURNAL,
Crookston, Minn.

A GOOD STORY
is as much the part of a **Home Newspaper** as the news. Therefore the choice fiction from leading writers constantly appearing in these columns.

If you are not a regular subscriber enter your subscription at once for
THE HOME PAPER

GREAT
BARGAINS
Come and see for Yourself.

A Neatly Furnished House

Is a joy and comfort to its possessor. In this glorious northwest none are too poor to have good furniture and comfortable fixtures for their home. We carry not only the most expensive furniture and house furnishings, but also a line of good, substantial, nice-looking goods, which we can sell at prices within the reach of all. We carry everything to be in a first-class furniture store, and we guarantee to undersell our competitors.

Scandia Furniture Co.
OPERA BLOCK,
Crookston, - - - - Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
—BETWEEN—
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:12 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:19 a.m.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

SAAKE
Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN, C. H. SAAKE.

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
—FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the—
FAMOUS BRAND STOVE
AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.
They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at
REASONABLE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.
Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau." It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the
Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.
Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication April 13th, 1893.)
(Last publication May 25th, 1893.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, containing power of sale, dated November 30th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on December 4th, 1885, in book 23 of mortgages, on pages 99, 100, 101, whereby Jean B. Lelande and Cleophie Lelande, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to Mary E. Towle, mortgagee, all those tracts of land described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and lot one; all in section four, in township one hundred and fifty-one, of range forty-five, in Polk county, Minnesota, containing eighty acres more or less, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice $141.50, including interest and principal and taxes on said lands for the years 1885, 1886, 188 , 1888, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on June 10th, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any and $25 attorney's fees, and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 20th, 1893.

MARY E. TOWLE,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
[52-6] Attorneys for Mortgagee.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

Chew Climax Plug It's Much the Best. Chew Climax Plug
Its name indicates it,
Its make guarantees it,
Its use will prove it.
Chew Climax Plug Try it and see. Chew Climax Plug
Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE P. LORILLARD COMPANY,
The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the World.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West	at 7:13 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, …	at 8:19 a. m.

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

'Round Home.

Wheat—1 Hard 53.
1 Northern 51.

Money to loan. Farm and city lots for sale. Please call at R. R. V. Loan and Investment Co., Opera Block, Crookston Minn.

Farmers say they never saw the beat of such weather at this time of the year.

Drayman Deb Lytle's new house, on Jerome's addition is nearly completed and will be a handsome cottage when ready for occupancy.

S. B. Palmer has moved up from Lockhart and is now a full-fledged citizen of Crookston.

At and below cost, my big and well assorted line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

NEW YORK STORE,
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

Millinery direct from Hillsboro N. Y.: Fish & Co., Chicago; Robinson & Straus, St. Paul, on exhibition and for sale at Mrs. I. U. Jenning's millinery store. The very latest, the most stylish and the cheapest. Watch out for spring opening the 25th and 26th. 1-tf

Will Peterson, Harry Norrie, Ed. Cleary, A. Permain and Chris. Felland, went down to the Beltrami swamps last week to shoot geese and managed to bring home three ducks.

The Northern Pacific folks sent a special from Grand Forks last week to look after their bridge at this point. However it was not in much danger.

Travel across the Jerome addition bridge was interfered with for two days last week, owing to preparations to raise the bridge in case it became necessary.

Do not miss the bargains at the
NEW YORK STORE.

You are not wise if you buy any furniture before looking at the stock still on hand at I. U. Jenning's furniture store. You can probably find just what you want and at cost. 1-tf

Supt. Ponsonby and a crew went to Red Lake Falls on Friday to try the effect of dynamite upon the ice gorged at that place.

The Great Northern train on Friday morning was five hours late while the train on the Northern Pacific was very much later. The N. P. train was stalled in a snowstorm near Anoka.

If you are looking for a snap in farms call and look over that bargain that the Red River Land and investment Company offers in another column. A good improved farm all ready for business at about the bare cost of improvements is a snap not to picked up every day. For full particulars call on or address August George, Opera house block.

Monday morning opened with prospects for rain that were not verified during the day.

Mrs. Cox, who with her family had rooms in the opera house block, died on Friday of last week leaving a large family of children in destitute circumstances. The funeral occurred on Sunday.

Flax seed for sale, farmers wishing to put in flax this spring can be supplied with the best seed in any quantity by the Crookston Hay & Commission Co. They will also pay you the highest cash price for your butter, eggs and Produce. [2-3]

The flouring-mill was obliged to suspend operations early on Friday morning owing to a super-abundance of water. All day Thursday they were hauling out flour and feed to a dryer latitude in case the waters should become troublesome.

Sheriff Youngren, of Kittson county was in the city on business last week.

Rev. R. H. Battey has been appointed conductor of the teacher's institute, which holds its summer sessions some time to be announced later. Mr. B. is an old experienced hand in school work and the appointment is an excellent one.

H. R. Owen, manager of that excellent farmer paper, Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, was married last week to Miss Minnie McMillan, of Sparta, Wis. The JOURNAL extends its sincere congratulations wishing the happy couple a long and prosperous journey down life's pathway.

A person reading the Times of last Thursday would think we had a second deluge precipitated upon us while the plain facts are that we have had very much higher water very many times. The Times man talked like a tender-foot who was not used to a little water.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Belle Hopkins to Roland Haven, which event will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hopkins, in Duluth on Wednesday, May 3rd. Mr. Hopkins was for many years a resident of this city where the family have yet many friends who will unite with the JOURNAL in hearty congratulations.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it, and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedlman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist, Crookston, Minn.

"Six Thousand Miles through Wonderland" is the title to a handsome little pamphlet placed upon our table by the Northern Pacific railway company. The little pamphlet is a description of the country through which the Northern Pacific railroad passes from Duluth to the Pacific ocean and is a very interesting work, especially so to one who is desirous of obtaining information as to securing a home in the west. Should any JOURNAL readers desire a copy he can obtain it by addressing C. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Louis Billardeau had a severe time one day last week by which he lost a good horse and came near losing his life. His experiences as related to us by one of his neighbors were thrilling in the extreme to say the least. It seems that he started, in a road cart hunting ducks and when he came to the stream just north of John Wyand's it was deeper than he thought and running so swiftly that his horse was taken off his feet and carried into a wire fence in which he got tangled up and was drowned before he could be extricated. Mr. B. succeeded in escaping with his life and was glad enough to do that.

Comrade C. Snyder had a bit of experience with high water one day last week. While coming to town with the bronchos and the buggy the team got down in a stream and although Snyder got out and succeeded in freeing them from the buggy, one of the horses was nearly drowned before he could be got out. Snyder did not come to town that day but after he got out of the ice-water that was up to his neck went back home to warm and dry up.

C. O. Felland, the horse importer of Fisher intends to bring in some fine sheep this summer to sell amongst the farmers Polk county.

Some farmers say that they do not intend to sow as much wheat this year as usual. Some are wondering if they will be able to sow any at all.

The Northern Pacific road is having a terrible time this spring contending with the floods but they are bravely making the fight hoping for a turn in the tide soon.

G. S. Chesterman of Bathgate, N. D. has accepted a position with the Crookston Furniture Company. He will give his attention to repairing, upholstering, undertaking and picture framing.

The storm of last week seems to have been general all over the United States. In some places it took the form of fearful cyclones but here we enjoyed (?) a beautiful snow storm. It might have been worse.

Geo. W. Willis, the noted Quaker evangelist, began a series of revival meetings in the M. E. church in this city on Sunday evening which will continue through the week at least. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these interesting evening meetings.

Mine host Peterson, of the Grand Pacific hotel, Hallock, was taking in the sights of the city on Saturday, piloted by J. W. Peterson. Peterson said that he had not yet decided whether he should sell Hallock and buy Crookston or buy Crookston and sell Hallock but he thought that he should.

Thos. R. Johnstone of Fisher, who was in the city last Tuesday, informs the JOURNAL that he is going to start for Glasgow, Scotland, about the first of next week, to visit the old folks at home. He expects to be absent about two months. Tommy is a general favorite wherever known, and his multitude of friends will wish him a pleasant trip and a quick return.

The Salvation army struck this city last week in the form of three representatives and rented a room of Mr. D. N. Taylor, opposite M. R. Brown's livery stable in which to hold meetings for awhile. This peculiar body of individuals seem to be doing a good work in large cities among certain classes, but we can see no special need for them in a city the size of Crookston; howbeit if they think there is need of their work here the JOURNAL does not object, but bids them a hearty God speed.

Joseph Simpson, who is one of the old-time Polk County farmers is not caring what wheat is worth per bushel for he is selling his oats for seed at 60 cents per bushel delivered at his granary and the only thing that bothers him is the fear that he will not have oats enough to supply the demand. The seed he brought from Canada and every year he sells his surplus at a figure away above the market price for seed as the oats are superior to any others hereabout.

Speaking of a Polk County farmer the Warren Register says:—One evening last week, while Lew Cross was on his way home from Warren, his horses broke through the ice in the coulee between his place and C. A. Tullar's as he was driving over it, thinking he was on the bridge, which was covered with snow and ice so he could not see it. The horses sank into the water and snow slush over their backs, while the sled remained on the ice. Mr. Cross got the horses unfastened from the sled and using the neck yoke for a pounder, he broke away the ice in front of them until they were able to make their way to the bank, after a hard struggle, after which Mr. Cross drove the horses home, while he followed on foot, leaving the sled and wagon box in the slough, to be recovered next day.

Comrade C. Snyder says he wonders what farmers are thinking of who say that this season is later than last. "Why," says he, "I do not know of one instance of seeding done last year before May 13th and I do know of a great many who commenced a good bit after that. I do not as yet see any occasion to believe that we shall be any later than last year if indeed we are as late as the ground is even now rapidly getting in good shape to begin. You must remember that we have had a much larger body of snow than usual to take care of.

Martin Anderson, who came up Ossian, Iowa, about three weeks ago with some horses was taken sick on Friday afternoon of last week and died at 3 a. m., on Saturday of inflamation on the brains. He had been sleeping in a room in Ole Bjoin's livery barn and it was there he died. Friday afternoon when he mentioned his symptoms to T. H. Bjoin that individual offered to go for a doctor but Anderson said it was not necessary as he could go and see one if he desired. Later in the evening Dr. Dunlap was summoned but it was then too late and death soon came to the relief of the sufferer. The remains were sent to Ossian on Saturday for interment.

Joe Gervais was visiting in St. Paul last week.

Part of the Alba Heywood company found excellent quarters at the Cleveland house.

And for once the expected happened. Wednesday morning opened out with a fine healthy snow-storm in full bloom—which event has been expected all the week.

The Grand Forks papers with one accord unite in telling what the gu-age says about the stage of water. If the gu-age reveals such an alarming condition why not try the effects of a simple gauge?

Rudy Burkhart expects his father, Senator Burkhardt, and his brother Henry, in a few days. Henry will remain for the summer and the senator will remain a few days looking after his business interests here.

The Northern Pacific passenger service, on its new time card which is expected to go into effect April 30th, makes the following changes in its running time: East bound, arrive at 6:40 p. m.; west bound, arrive at 7:45 a. m.

Reports from Michigan, Wisconsin, and other maple sugar states are to the effect that the numerous spring snows have made a great abundance of sap and the result will be a far greater yield of maple sugar than for many years.

John McKinnon has bought the pacing mare, Mabel W., record 2:56, owned by O. R. Williams, and hereafter does not intend to take any man's dust. The animal is from a noted line of pacers and trotters and John expects great things of her in the future.

While Crookston has enjoyed almost entire immunity from high water this spring, we do not remember the spring when our streets were in such a condition as they have been for a week or so, but we are pleased to note signs of a change in the program which, in case of no further storms will result in excellent roads soon.

Miss Veronneau informs the JOURNAL that her spring trade is far better than the inclemency of the weather would lead one to expect. She does business on business principles always, charging a fair living profit and depending upon the merits of her goods for sales, believing that merit always wins in the long run.

It will be a pleasure and convenience to readers of THE MESSAGE to call on E. M. Walsh, Crookston, before going to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He has charge of the Chicago Renting Agency's business in Polk county. The agency will secure your room, board, and every needed comfort for you, or if your family goes with you, get your rooms or a cottage during your visit at the Exposition. Mr. Walsh will be glad to see you about it.

On Tuesday Charles Vine received a telegram announcing the death of his father-in-law, Richard Carr, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Carr, who was visiting with her daughter in this city, started at once for St. Catherines, Ontario, to which place the remains of Mr. C. have been shipped. Mrs. Chas. Vine accompanies her mother on the sad journey. Mr. Carr was formerly a resident of St. Catherines, but was recently engaged in mercantile pursuits at Cheyenne.

The Nye and Burbank combination drew a $180 house at the Grand on Monday evening and the audience seemed highly pleased with the entertainment, though some had a sort of a feeling of disappointment in Mr Nye of whom great things had been expected because he is "Bill Nye." The greatest fault we have to find with him is in indistinctness—one had to listen very closely to hear everything he said. His Norwegian dialect piece caught the popular fancy and he was encored to the echo. Mr. Burbank, who is a stranger to a Crookston audience, made many warm friends. As a whole the entertainment was highly enjoyed and we could wish there could have been many more to hear it.

Talk about "high water!" Why, Crookston is not in it, not even a little bit, with Grand Forks, which is enjoying an overflow surpassing the celebrated flood of 1882 by several feet. Hardly a basement in any building in the business portion of the city but has from two to six feet of water in it, which is something that Crookston never yet had, and couldn't have, until the whole surrounding country would be flooded many feet deep. The tenderfoot who howls about high water at Crookston this spring ought to be obliged to abide in Grand Forks this spring. Perhaps then he would acquire sense enough to know when there was a flood here. No, we havn't got "high water," havn't had "high water," and are not liable to have it this spring unless we have a long continued rainfall soon, which is not likely to occur.

Frank Williams lost a valuable mare on Sunday.

Miss Inez McGrew left for Duluth on Tuesday via Minneapolis.

Agent Fegan was hiring an extra lot of men on Monday for work on the gravel train.

The school committee elsewhere referred too, will commence canvassing for subscriptions this morning.

The streets commenced drying beautifully on Tuesday, and if we get no rain, will be all right in a few days.

Judge Benson has taken possession of his new quarters in the Anderson-Olson block and is as snug as a bug in a rug now.

Fred Ghoosen, of Euclid, was down on Tuesday morning and purchased a fine pair of mares of S. L. Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brown of Stephen have been visiting in the family of T. C. Shapleigh this week.

The lady readers of the JOURNAL are all invited to call at Miss Veronneau's Parisian millinery parlors on Second street.

Nels Olander, a prominent Hallock hardware man, was in the city last Saturday, accompanied by Chas. Ungarth, one of Hallock's leading merchants.

The river commenced rising on Sunday and rose slowly for a day or so. If we get no more rain the JOURNAL's prediction of not much trouble will be correct.

Christianson Bros. have moved their abstract office into the Anderson-Olson building, where they may be found in the future ready for business.

The water is reported to be going away nicely on the prairie and some farmers say that if we get no more rain, seeding will be commenced by Monday.

W. O. Wilson has his place neatly papered and painted up and is now right in style. The walls are so slick that a fly couldn't slip on them—in the winter time,

It is said that Governor Flower of New York, will pardon Carlyle W. Harris, who was under sentence of death by electrocution to be executed sometime during the week beginning May 8th. This announcement is said to be semi-official.

G. A. Van Schultz, of Minneapolis, is in the city this week endeavoring to establish a telephone system. The main objection to the system when we had it was that it was too expensive, as a result so few had a phone, that the real benefits were destroyed, and unless the rates are more reasonable this will still prove on insuperable barrier we fancy.

A call at the fashionable millinery parlors of Mrs. I. U. Jennings during the opening event revealed a display of millinery unexcelled in variety and excellence, from the leading fashion houses of the country—and even Parisian goods and styles. Flowers are very fashionable this spring and she has all of the leading varieties on display. Tuesday, being a bright, lovely day, her shop was well filled with customers and her sales were very satisfactory. She cordially invites the ladies to call and see for themselves.

Mr. N. Freeburgh of Angus passed through the city yesterday on his way home from a four weeks trip to Northfield, Minn., where his relatives live. He reports an abundance of snow and cold weather down there, and no seeding done yet, so the farmers of Polk county can have the consolation of knowing that other portions of the state are no further ahead than this. Mr. Freeburgh, who has been foreman on the Buffington farm for several years, will look after his own farm at Angus this year.

Alba Heywood aided by a strong company, appeared in one of Sol. Smith Russell's best plays, entitled "Edgewood Folks." This play was put on in this city by the great and only Sol Smith Russell himself, and while Alba Heywood is truly excellent he cannot with truth be said to be the equal of Russell. He is a very easy, pleasing actor, taking different parts with great accuracy and his powers of mimicry are truly wonderful, and another agreeable feature of Tuesday night's entertainment is in the fact that his support is exceptionally good. The house was well filled and we doubt not everybody was well satisfied that they had had their money's worth. Mr. Heywood wil always be assured of a rousing welcome in Crookston.

The train south on the Great Northern road was several hours late on Monday evening, arriving here about 2 o'clock on Tuesday. The delay was caused by the high water west.

Dr. A. A. Just returned on Tuesday morning from a four weeks visit east. While in Chicago he visited the World's fair grounds and gives it as his opinion that the grounds will hardly be ready for the opening event, May 1st.

Everybody should bear in mind the importance of taking sanitary precautions against the threatened invasion of cholera this coming summer and clean up their door yards at the earliest moment possible.

Miss Kate Heidrich was married on Saturday last to Otto Donaldson, an engineer on the Great Northern road. After a visit with friends and relatives here they will go to Spokane Falls which will be their future home.

Tom Morris has been appointed official inspector of watches for the Great Northern road at this point and left for St. Paul on Monday's delayed train for instructions in his new duties. He may decide to extend his trip to Chicago to take in the great World's Fair before he returns.

The prospects at this writing are that seeding will be commenced earlier this year than last, and will probably be completed much earlier because more plowing was done last fall than in the fall of '91. Very few have plowing to amount to much to do this spring which will make a vast difference. While we shall have a late season, if we get no more bad storms, everything will be propitious for a prosperous season's business on the farm.

The county board met on Friday to consider applications for seed wheat and again decided not to entertain such applications. Commissioner DeMers made a roar and threatened to go down and ask Governor Nelson to call out the militia to compel the recalcitrant board to play ball but the board called his bluff and held their base. C. P. (on sober second thought) did not go to St. Paul and again sweet winged peace hovers over our county matters. While the JOURNAL sympathizes deeply with all who suffered by hail last year, yet we believe the action of the board in this matter is wise. The line must be drawn somewhere or the county will become bankrupt.

The lessons of the past few years will have been given in vain unless our farmers learn to do business on business principles by insuring their crops against loss by hail. The meeting of the county board last Friday furnished an object lesson that every farmer who is wise will avail himself of. Supposing every one of those applicants had insured his crop last summer? The result would have been that to day he would not need to apply to the county for seed wheat, for his insurance would have secured him this and at a trifling cost to himself. Business men never think of doing business without all the insurance they are entitled to and why should the farmer be less careful of his interests in this important particular?

At the citizens meeting on Friday evening Wm. Anglim, Hugh Thompson, Jno. R. McKinnon, Lewis Ellington and Felix Fournet were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to raise a fund of $2,500 needed to start a school on what is known as the Valparaiso plan. The projectors of this institution have conditionally secured the McKinnon hall for a school-room and the Tibesar block on Sampson's Woodland addition as a boarding-house and the money to be raised is for the purpose of fitting up these places appropriately. The idea is to provide cheap schooling adequate to the demand. Our present schools have been found wholly inadequate to meet the demand upon them and something of the sort should be done and at once. The institution, aside from its educational advantages would draw a large amount of trade to our city and deserves abundant encouragement.

Storage Warehouse.

Parties wishing to store household furniture or other articles of any kind, should call on the Hay & Commission Company, Vance Block.
[2-4]

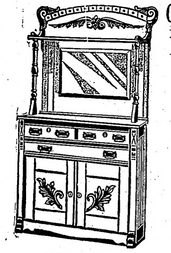
Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

DR PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893. NO. 3



Crookston Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER.
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
A. C. SCHMIDT.

WE ARE NOT DOING
Much Blowing
At this time of the year, and it is not bragging to say that
OUR MAMMOTH STOCK
was never more complete than this spring, and that you can find no greater bargains in the city than we are giving. There is an old saying to the effect that
"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."
This applied to the old-fashioned steamed Indian Pudding that was put in a bag and tied with a string, which string no doubt retained enough of the pudding to furnish a sufficient sample.
We don't claim to have a "string" on the public, but it is a fact that when a man once comes into our store and taades he always comes again. s the pudding was supposed to speak for itself, so our goods speak for themselves every time.
☞YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

A Snap.

The Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company has for sale a half section of land situated two miles from the city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, land all broken except about 10 acres in grove. Been used as a stock farm and admirably adapted for that purpose, as being close to the city it is available as a milk and dairy farm. Improvements upon the farm alone cost over $4,000 and it can be had for $6,400. A cash payment of $2,000 will secure the place and purchaser can have a reasonable time on the balance, or for cash a liberal discount will be made. Owner desires to invest his means in other business. Inquire of August George, opera house block. [1-tf]

For Sale at a Discount.

A scholarship in the Crookston Business College. Apply at the JOURNAL office. [10 t.f.]

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Farmers,

I am now making arrangements to buy wood from you. Call on me and we can agree. W. H. NORRIE,
Wood yard corner Main and Third streets, Crookston. [48-3]

Swedish Lutheran Jubilee.

Northern Pacific make reduced rates to Minneapolis, for the Swedish Lutheran Jubilee Festival, to be held at Minneapolis, May 22nd and 23rd, we make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan, provided there are one hundred or more in attendance, who have paid full fare on the going trip.

C. A. SHARLEY,
Agent.

Ladies' Summer Styles are Nearly Facsimilies of Those of Our Grandmothers.

Leading designers of fashions are already discussing the revival of the styles of the Louis XIII period, and believe also that Elizabethan ruffles and stomachers will come into fashion for the summer casino toilettes. In making the new skirts, dressmakers perform a real stroke of magic. For while the amateur modiste finds herself at a loss to reproduce one of these new models, the experienced professional knows how to fit the hips in front gore or pleat and cause the skirt to suddenly expand and flare outward at the feet, where it measures many yards in circumference. And this simply because she wisely takes her knowledge from the Fashion Magazines published both in Paris and New York, by A. McDowell & Co. These illustrated magazines are an invaluable guide to any one who seeks information in the latest fashions. "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" each cost $3.50 a year, or 35 cents a copy, and contain a cyclopaedia of knowledge on this subject. "The French Dressmaker," which costs only $3.00 per annum, or 30 cents a copy, is without a peer for practical dressmaking. They also contain lessons on current styles which alone place them above competition. "La Mode" with its low subscription price of $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy, is the home journal "par excellence." If unable to find any of these magazines at your newsdealers do not accept any substitute, but apply directly to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

For Rent.

A nine room brick house newly papered and painted and centrally located. Inquire of Stewart Lumber Company.

OPERA HOUSE.
Friday, May 5
THE COMEDIAN
Aaron H. Woodhull,
SUPPORTED BY
MISSS TROJA GRISWOLD
In his Great New York Success, the Sensational Comedy Drama,
UNCLE HIRAM
SUPERB SCENIC PRODUCTION.
The Thrilling Saw Mill Scene, consisting of a complete Saw Mill outfit sawing lumber in view of the audience.
The Wonderful Railroad Effect. An Express Train consisting of Engine, Baggage Car, Coach, Sleeper, 200 feet long crossing the stage in 10 seconds.
The Brooklyn Bridge, New Harbor and Bartholdi Statute.
WE CARRY ALL OUR
OWN SCENERY
And will positively produce it as advertised.
New Music. || || New Songs.
|| || New Dances. || ||
Humor and Pathos. || || ||
|| || || Laughter and Tears.
Reserved seats now on sale at Morris' jewelry store. Prices 50c, 75c and $1.00.

King David.
This celebrated Clyde Stallion will stand for the season of 1893 as follows: Monday, J. B. Roome's; Tuesday, L. H. Judson's; Wednesday, Helmich Bros.; Thursday, John Sylvesterson's; Friday and Saturday at S. L. Collins' Stable, Crookston.
This full blooded Clyde Stallion was purchased of an old reliable firm who make a specialty of importing the best stock and blood that can be found in the old country. This horse was bought by the Andover Stock Company two years ago at a large expense and can show more A No. 1 colts than any other horse ever brought to Polk county. He is a round bodied, heavy limbed, horse of dark bay color and weighs over 1,700 pounds.
TERMS—Insure, $15; Season, $10.
For further particulars enquire of
A. E. HELMICH,
(1-8) Manager.

HALVOR STEENERSON

Is the Attorney who has the Nerve to Tackle North Dakota's Prohibitory Law.

The following telegram from Fargo, N. D., under date of May 2d, gives the name of the Crookston attorney who is going to try and knock out the prohibition law of North Dakota. Halvor Steenerson is the gentleman who has the temerity to attack the constitutionality of the rock-ribbed prohibitory law, but if he is successful he will rake in a nice little pot. Mr. Steenerson has evidently discovered a weak point in the law and is taking big chances on convincing the supreme court of that fact. He receives no compensation if unsuccessful:

"Attorney Steenerson of Crookston, was in the city last night making arrangements to bring a case to test the constitutionality of the prohibition law. A number of ex-saloon keepers have signed an agreement to pay $200 apiece if the law can be broken, but if the attorney fails to carry his point no charge is to be made. An agent has been visiting towns all over the state for the last month securing signatures to this agreement and it is stated that the attorneys will get nearly $20,000 if they are successful. Ex-Senator Evarts is said to have been engaged as counsel and to be confident of success. There are nineteen blind pig cases from this county to be tried at this term of court, and one of them will be made a test case and application be made to the state supreme court, which opens at Bismarck today, for a writ of habeas corpus."

Crookston's Weather Prophet,

Uncle John Ross, handed in the following report on Thursday of last week, but too late for last issue. The report gives the opening and closing of the seasons for the past six years and will be found of interest:

In 1887, the last killing frost occurred on May 17th; first killing frost Sept. 22d.

In 1888, last killing frost May 29th; first frost Sept. 27th. May 21st the willows opened their leaves.

In 1889, the first killing frost occurred Sept. 15th.

In 1890, the last killing frost occurred May 21st; first killing frost Sept. 13th. May 21st leaves opened on the willows.

In 1891, the last frost occurred May 16th; first frost Oct. 15th. April 26th leaves opened on willows.

In 1892, last frost occurred May 21st; first frost Sept. 25th. May 15th leaves opened on willows.

In 1893, up to April 26th, there has been but one night without frost.

The Best Yet.

The new Peterson for May is ahead of its predecessors, excellent as they were. The number opens with a beautifully illustrated article by Julian Hawthorne, called "A City Within a City: Chicago To-day." Another capital paper, with profuse illustrations, is Miss Elizabeth Robinson's "Day in Marken," one of the quaintest and least-known spots in Holland. Louise Chandler Moulton contributes an appreciative criticism of Arlo Bates, the Boston novelist. "Absent Love," by Philip Bourke Marston, is one of the loveliest of the regretted poet's posthumous lyrics. The two serials, "A College Girl," by Ellen Olney Kirk, and "A Border Leander," by Howard Seely, are worthy the reputations of their popular authors. "The mortgage on the farm," by Agnes Repplier, is in that gifted writer's most brilliant vein. "School Keeps," by Minot J. Savage, gives some delightfully told reminiscences of boy-life in Maine forty-five years ago. The rest of the contents are of unusual merit, and there is a freshness and novelty about the number which is immensely attractive. The new Peterson has already proved itself the model family magazine, and its success is an established fact. Terms, two dollars a year. Address, 112-114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Notice.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned has lost the following described promissory notes, to-wit: one note for $400 given November 28th, 1892, due Dec. 1st, 1893; one note for $300, same date, due Dec. 1st, 1894, and one note for $400, same date, due Dec. 1st, 1895, all given by Onizime Capistran to A. O. Danielson.

Now, therefore, all persons are hereby warned not to purchase or negotiate said notes, they being the property of the undersigned.

[3-5] A. O. DANIELSON.

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

A WORLD AT HER FEET

Chicago's Hour of Triumph in Jackson Park.

THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR OPENED

A Memorable Scene Which Calls Up Memories of the Last Three Years—Tableaux in the History of Chicago's Mighty Effort—Success at Last.

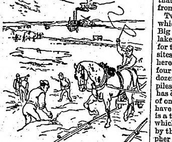
WORLD'S FAIR, May 1.—[Special.]—Nothing like it was ever seen before. Neither Solomon nor Nero ever dreamed of so much magnificence. It was precisely at noon today that President Cleveland, standing in the midst of a multitude, pushed a little button no larger than his thumb. Instantly the electric current loosened the mightiest forces of steam and electrical energy ever bottled in one spot: tore down the veil from a number of beautiful statues; started columns of water playing toward the sky from many fountains; floated in the breeze thousands of flags and streamers from as many tall staffs planted upon the roofs and towers of a score of palaces; set in motion acres on acres of the most intricate and wonderful machines man in his best century has invented and perfected; sparked into brilliancy more than a hundred thousand electric lamps, a modern defiance at noon-time of the darkness of midnight.

Thus the World's Columbian exposition of 1893 was opened this day. As I sat near the president on this occasion—a moment which will survive vividly in the memory as long as one may live—my thoughts wandered in retrospective paths. All this splendor nominally in honor of that Columbus who four centuries ago landed on the low shores of Watling Island—his San Salvador—in the Bahamas. The people of that island are to-day suffering famine and pestilence. The only good fortune that has visited them in recent years was when an enterprising Chicago newspaper sent an expedition thither to erect with much expenditure of silver coin a monument on the very spot where Columbus' feet first touched the soil of the new world, that lucky and yet luckless Columbus, shortly afterward returned to Europe in chains. As this Columbian fair is opened his descendant, now loaded with wealth and honors, sets within ten feet of me.

Seven Grecian cities praised Homer dead
In which the living Homer begged his bread.

Who first suggested this form of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery? Probably we shall never know. Claimants for the honor appear every day or so, the caveat of each newcomer carrying him farther back than the earliest date given by his most previous rival. There can be no doubt, however—and it is a fact worth clearing in this connection in behalf of the truth of history—that the man who first made the idea of a Columbian exposition, known and talked about as a serious, practical proposition was Col. A. D. Anderson, of Washington, D. C. He interested the people of the capital, and statesmen lent a hand, too. Apparently it was determined there was to be an exposition, and it was to be held in Washington under government auspices. They had the site selected, on the shores of the Potomac. Other plans were perfected. But clouds soon appeared in the horizon. The mayor of Chicago had called a meeting of citizens to discuss the proposition to hold an international exposition in this city. New York heard of it, and called a meeting, too. St. Louis not to be outdone in enterprise, nominated herself.

Then ensued one of the most interesting, spirited contests for supremacy ever seen in this or any other country. In fact, all history may be ransacked in vain for a parallel. It was a municipal tournament which brought out the energy, the characteristics, the good nature, the wit and the public spirit of all the rivals. Early it was seen that New York and Chicago were evenly matched. Washington and St. Louis were not factors. The east was pitted against the west. What a campaign it was! Chicago won. All the reasons why have never been made public—never will be. The superior energy and stronger public spirit of Chicago were quickly manifested. While the easy-going New Yorkers were giving dinners to congressmen hustling Chicago had its men in every state in the Union, working boards of trade, legislatures, railway corporations, public sentiment—controlling the influences which controlled congressmen.



AS IT WAS IN 1891.

Then not many people appreciated the significance of that decision of congress. Now everyone appreciates it. Chicago's victory was the victory of the Mississippi valley, the interior and the farther west. It moved the actual center of the country two hundred and fifty miles to the west at one fell swoop. It pushed Chicago ahead twenty-five years at a bound. Today Chicago is the first city of the world. All this summer she will be the first city of America. After this year she will fall back beside her great and only rival, and the future race between New York and Chicago will be at hot pace.

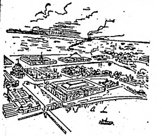
As I look over this throng, gathered for the supreme moment in the most magnificent spot of the exposition, I see scores of Chicagoans who have devoted their energies for two years or more to the cause of the fair. They are proud and happy now, as they have a right to be. Nothing in this world but love is sweeter than triumph, and love is triumph itself. But there have been times, during the past twenty months, in which many of these men, and nearly all men in Chicago, have said they were sorry New York did not beat them in congress. At the same time New York chuckled and pretended to congratulate itself upon its escape. Neither expression was sincere.

Chicago has had her troubles, and at deed. But there was never any surrender, never any cessation of effort. As the human acre in the center of this wonderful scene, this culmination of the struggle, this victory, shouts with joy after the pressing of the mighty button, my thoughts still run to the hours and days of the busy past.

It has been a series of tableaux. Only three years and two months ago it was that we had in congress the memorable scene of Chicago's victory over New York. A month later Chicago was brought face to face with the serious side of her undertaking. Bitterness erupted in her stockholders' meetings. Dissension, disruption, were threatened. One ringing voice, that of a little man no bigger than the finger of the statue of the republic which stands in the basin yonder facing Grover Cleveland—Thomas B. Bryan—quelled the storm. "The eyes of the world are upon you," he shouted; "be men!" Those words have been ringing in Chicago's ears ever since. They quelled many more storms.

Then the conflict, the inevitable conflict, about the site. This was raged long and bitter. Predictions were made that Chicago would fall in an epileptic riot, result of too much pressure between rival sections of the city, and that the fair would perish. It was the autumn of 1890 before the site was finally chosen—wisely chosen as the most zealous advocates of other locations now admit.

The Illinois legislature was not going to pass a law enabling the city of Chicago to issue bonds in aid of the fair, and the people wouldn't vote the bonds, anyway. So said the pessimists. Without municipal aid Chicago couldn't raise the money and the whole enterprise was going to the dogs. In sixty days the bonds were sold in the money market. All predictions and cavilings that Chicago could not raise the ten millions of dollars required of her by congress thus came to naught.



AS IT IS IN 1893.

Before the enterprise was fully on its feet another danger, the greatest danger of all, appeared. Congress had created a national commission and recognized a local board of directors. The inevitable conflict between them arose. More bitterness, doubt, contention, darkness. So great was the tension that one or two of the Chicago papers began to throw out hints of abandoning the enterprise. Eastern papers were not slow to act on this hint, and soon it became a mooted question not only in this country but in Europe whether there would be a fair or not. Indeed, it was at one time generally believed in Europe that the Chicago people had confessed the task to be too great for them and given up the job. They did not know Chicago!

This difficulty was finally adjusted. Then it became necessary to disabuse the world of the notion that there was to be failure in Chicago. A score of men were sent traveling through Central and Southern America to secure governmental co-operation and private exhibits. Other agents were sent to Asia and to Africa. A commission of prominent men traveled all through Europe, and turned toward the fair the tide of continental opinion that had been running strongly away from it.

Two years ago this marvelous spot on which we stand today was a mud-hole. Big dredges were at work scooping out lakes and using the earth thus acquired for the construction of islands and building sites in the swamp. A year ago I stood right here and saw one half-finished building, four or five with complete foundations, a dozen more existing only on the map or in piles of material. The transformation that has come over this scene in the short space of one year is the most sublime thing I have perceived in this whole enterprise. It is a thing which cannot be described and which must go forever unrealized except by those who saw it. If some photographer had had the wit to prepare a series of views illustrative of the rise in two years of this city of palaces on its mud-hole site, he might have made his fortune with it. The pyramids, St. Gothard, St. Petersburg, Suez, Pacific railroad, were memorable examples of the power of organized human energy. Greater, far greater than any of these, considering the time employed, is the achievement of which to-day is the climax.

Three years ago Chicago shouting in the capitol at Washington.

Two years ago dredging and scooping as if she were constructing a canal.

One year ago laying broad acres of floors and contracting for more work atop them than she had money in sight to pay with.

To-day, the world at her feet!

How will Chicago come out financially? Don't worry. Chicago will attend to that. But do not forget that she did this: When a ten million dollar fair was perceived to be too small she went ahead and made it a twenty million dollar fair, regardless of consequences. She bonded and borrowed and turned corners and even conquered in small measure a congress which all the experts thought was unconquerable. She modified none of her plans on account of expense, but rather enlarged them and spent more. This was nerve. It was courage. It deserves its reward.

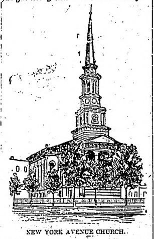
No American stands in this great presence today and views this majestic opening without feeling proud of Chicago and of his country. ROBERT GRAVES.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

PREPARING FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT WASHINGTON.

They Will Meet In a Historic Edifice and Discuss the Case of Dr. Briggs and the Revision of the Creed—Leaders of the Church.

One hundred and four times have the Presbyterians of the United States as represented by commissioners met in general assembly, and on May 18 600 commissioners from 217 presbyteries will in the New York Avenue Presbyterian church of Washington constitute the one hundred and fifth general assembly. The place of meeting is truly historic, the men in charge are thoroughly representative of their church and nation, and there is every indication that the gathering will be noted in history.



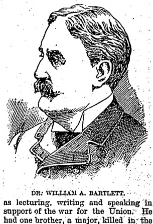
NEW YORK AVENUE CHURCH.

Not more than three assemblies at any rate have been more important, and possibly but two—the one which organized the church immediately after the United States became a nation and that of 1870, which completed the reunion of old school and new school, which had been separated about 33 years. At the coming assembly an earnest attempt will be made to give final settlement to certain questions which have troubled the church for several years; chief among them the revision of the confession of faith and the famous—one might almost say notorious—Briggs case.

The New York Avenue Presbyterian church is one of the historic places of Washington. The name was taken in 1859, when the old F Street and Second Presbyterian churches were united under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, who took the lead in building the present edifice. In 1852 the old congregation welcomed the general assembly of that year. In the original congregation, Presidents Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Franklin Pierce were frequently present in their terms, and the attendance of the last named at the prayer meetings was a subject of frequent remark. James Buchanan occupied a pew there regularly, and Abraham Lincoln made it his religious home so far as he had any. Today it has a very large proportion of eminent officials among its attendants.

Nevertheless when Dr. Bartlett was called to the pastorate in 1882, the membership was but a few over 500. It rapidly increased to 2,000, and the original church has founded two others, the Church of the Covenant and the Gurley Memorial, and sustains two flourishing missions. William Alvin Bartlett was born Dec. 4, 1832, in Binghamton, N. Y., and was graduated from Hamilton college in 1852, since which time his career has been one of extraordinary activity. Among of his classmates and intimates at college were the present Justice Merwin of the supreme bench of New York, Rev. Mr. Cleveland, the president's brother, Charles Dudley Warner and Professor Fisk of Cornell, and though Bartlett was the youngest (but 19 when he graduated) all the others conceded him the honors of the class, and he has since worn the Phi Beta Kappa badge on his watch chain.

While still a minor he was made acting professor of Greek, Latin and elocution at the institution near Staunton, Va. A year later he entered Union Theological seminary, New York, and after graduating there with high honors took a course in Halle and Berlin, devoting special attention to what is now called higher criticism. He has held pastorates at Owego, N. Y., Brooklyn, Chicago and Indianapolis, and has done an immense amount of outside work, such as lecturing, writing and speaking in support of the war for the Union. He had one brother, a major, killed in the last movement of the Army of the Potomac, and another, General J. J. Bartlett, was recently buried at Arlington as an honored veteran.



DR. WILLIAM A. BARTLETT.

Rev. Dr. William C. Young of Kentucky, who will preach the opening sermon, is also a man of varied experience and with an interesting history. He was born April 23, 1842, in Danville, Ky., his father being the Rev. Dr. John C. Young, and his mother, Cornelia, a daughter of the eminent John J. Crittenden. Center college at Danville had been chartered by the legislature in 1819, and in 1830 Dr. John C. Young was elected president. He died in 1857, having been president 27 years, and 31 years later the trustees elected his son, Dr. William, as president. Though he entered on the duties late that year his formal inauguration was postponed to the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the college. Oct. 9, 1889, was indeed a proud day in the history of Danville and Center college.

After his graduation there in 1859 Dr. Young passed some years in teaching and reading, then took a complete theological course, traveled some time in Palestine, filled pastorates in various places—one being a seven years' charge at Fullerton Avenue church, Chicago—whence he returned to his native state and was for eight years pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Louisville. Thence he went to take charge of his alma mater. When the general assembly convened at Portland, Or., last year, an unusually spirited contest ensued over the choice of a moderator. Eight candidates were placed in nomination, and on the third ballot Dr. Young received 262 of the 525 votes. Having served most acceptably as moderator there, he is the proper official to open the proceedings at Washington.

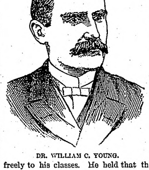
It is estimated that the assembly will sit for 12 days, with morning and afternoon sessions only, unless the business shall press toward the close. Revision of the creed must be settled this year, and the Briggs case may be. After many years' discussion various presbyteries sent in their overtures, and at Portland the assembly referred 23 of these overtures to the presbyteries for final action. First in popular interest is the proposed change in chapter 10, section 3, so that it will read thus:

> Infants dying in infancy and all other persons not guilty of actual transgression are included in the election of grace and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when and where and how he pleaseth. * * * So also are all other elect persons who are not outwardly called by the Word.

This is to be construed in connection with these words elsewhere:

> The rest of mankind God saw fit, according to the unsearchable counsel of his will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth, not to elect unto everlasting life, and them hath he ordained to dishonor and wrath for the sin, to the praise of his glorious justice. yet hath he no pleasure in the death of the wicked nor is it his decree, but the wickedness of their own hearts, which restaineth and hindereth them from accepting the free offer of his grace made in the gospel.

All the world knows the history of the Briggs case. It is therefore only necessary to summarize it and present the issue as it will come before the assembly. Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, professor in Union Theological seminary and as a preacher amenable directly to the New York city presbytery, adopted the views of the German school and taught them freely to his classes. He held that the Bible is not infallible, but contains many errors; that reason is the court of last resort in Biblical as in other questions; that those who reject the Bible may still have a chance, and many other so called liberal ideas. After due formalities the case went before the general assembly at Portland and was referred back to the New York presbytery. That body, 99 ministers and 82 elders voting, acquitted Dr. Briggs on every one of the six charges by majorities ranging from 6 to 21.



DR. WILLIAM C. YOUNG.

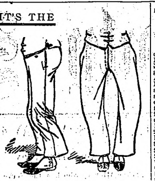
It appears, therefore, that a man may be an acceptable Presbyterian preacher in New York city while holding and preaching the following tenets:

> First—That reason is a fountain of divine authority which may and often does savingly enlighten men, even such as reject the Bible and the way of salvation through the mediation and sacrifice of the Son of God. Vote, 68 to 60.
>
> Second—That the church is a fountain of divine authority, which, apart from the holy Scripture, may and does savingly enlighten men. Vote, 71 to 55.
>
> Third—That errors existed in the original text of the holy Scripture as it came from its authors. Vote, 68 to 61.
>
> Fourth—That Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch. Vote, 72 to 53.
>
> Fifth—That Isaiah is not the author of half the book that bears his name. Vote, 70 to 49.
>
> Sixth—That sanctification is not complete at death. Vote, 60 to 57.

Bear in mind that the presbytery did not by its vote and the general assembly if it acquits will not declare these things true. They will simply declare that one may hold and teach them and still be fellowshiped as a Presbyterian. Nor will conviction carry any reflection upon the convicted as a man. It will simply mean that so long as he so teaches his home is somewhere else than in the Presbyterian church. He also set forth with great detail that he believed the Bible to contain the word of God and considerably more, and that Christ is not the Son of God in the usually accepted sense, but in—well, in a sense that the ordinary layman has never been able to understand. And yet, despite these views, certainly as broad as any held by Dr. Channing or James Freeman Clarke, views certainly condemned by every council which has considered them since that of Nice, A. D. 325, the Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs still fills the Robinson chair on Biblical theology in Union seminary. And this although when he entered the seminary as a professor he subscribed the declaration beginning, "I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice," etc.

J. H. BEADLE.

IT'S THE



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YOU MUST SELECT THE MATERIAL however, and much depends upon the good taste you display in making a choice. It's no case of Hobson's choice in our store either, because our stock embraces all the materials

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A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First publication April 6th, 1893.
Last publication May 18th, 1893.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly made and delivered by Pierre Lemieux and Philomine Lemieux, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1888, at 10.40 o'clock a. m., in book 34 of mortgages, on page 598, etc. Whereas default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest to-wit: $35.00 that became due June 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1890; $35 00 that became due June 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1892 and $35 00 that became due December 22, 1892, and whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Thirteen hundred forty-two and seventeen hundredths ($1342.17) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section thirteen (13) township one hundred fifty (150) range forty-five (45) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public aution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'cock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 30th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney For Mortgagee.

(51-7) N. G. 136.

John Wyatt
THE UNDERTAKER,
EMBALMER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

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W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
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ALCOHOL A LA SWISS.

RESULTS OF SIX YEARS' OPERATION OF THE MONOPOLY PLAN.

Statistics Which Will Interest American Readers Because of the Fact That Somewhat Similar Methods Are Proposed In Parts of This Country.

The particular method of dealing with the alcohol question which is now adopted in Switzerland is discussed by Mr. W. Milliet of Berne in a recent publication of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

There is, it seems, no appreciable current of opinion among the Swiss in favor of total abstinence, considered either as a voluntary act or as the outcome of prohibitory legislation. It is true that by an amendment of the federal constitution passed in 1885 the cantonal legislatures acquired the power of restricting the number of places for the sale of liquor within their respective jurisdictions. The power has ostensibly been exercised in 14 cantons, but even in these, taken as a whole, the number of taverns has somewhat increased.

No substantial result, therefore, has followed the concession of restrictive power. Such is not the case with the alcohol monopoly introduced in 1887. This has accomplished two things. It has greatly improved the quality of the distilled liquors consumed in Switzerland, and has caused a marked reduction in the use of them. The primary aim of the monopoly was to bring about the substitution of fermented for distilled liquors, and short as is the period during which the experiment has lasted the results are encouraging.

Before the creation of the alcohol monopoly, Switzerland suffered from the practice of peddling distilled liquors and from the existence of a multitude of small stills in agricultural districts. The product of these stills, by reason of the primitive methods of manufacture and the absence of rectification, was excluded from the general market and was consequently consumed by the peasant distillers themselves. The effect of these small stills was to make the daily drinking of "schnapps," as the domestic raw liquor is called, almost universal among farmers and agricultural laborers. It was the alarming spread of alcoholism that ensued which brought about the change in the federal constitution whereby limited rights of interference with the liquor traffic were granted to the authorities, both federal and cantonal.

Since the creation of the alcohol monopoly, 1,400 large and small distilleries have been suppressed by expropriation. From the remaining 60 or 70 distilleries, the monopoly administration is the only purchaser. The product does not go directly from distiller to purchaser. The administration takes it under fixed conditions and brings it back to the trade only after it has been duly rectified. Of the profits of the monopoly, one-tenth, now amounting to about $140,000 a year, must be applied to the struggle with alcoholism—that is to say, to the maintenance of the poor and the insane whose misfortunes may be traced to that malady.

Now as to the effect of the monopoly on the quantity of spirits consumed. In 1885 the consumption of distilled liquors per capita was 10.26 liters; in 1891 it was only 6.32. A part of this decrease is due to the cessation of smuggling of distilled liquors from Switzerland into the adjacent countries. But after reasonable deductions on that score have been made, it is estimated that the shrinkage in the use of ardent spirits by the Swiss themselves is not less than 25 per cent. The decreased consumption is obviously due not only to the extinction of private stills, but to the fact that a higher price must be paid for the product of distilleries. The joint effect of diminished consumption and of the greatly improved quality of the liquors sold is expected soon to show itself in the statistics of alcoholism.

We have said that the purpose of the Swiss legislature was not to abolish the use of distilled liquors, but gradually to supplant it by that of wine or beer. To that end, while the price of spirits was raised, that of fermented liquors was lowered by relieving them from certain excise duties. So far as wine is concerned no marked change took place in the volume of consumption between 1885 and 1890. This is attributed, however, to the remarkable decline of the home production in the period named, a decline which had to be made good by importation.

In the case of beer, on the other hand, the effect of the liquor monopoly on the habits of the Swiss people is unmistakable. The consumption of beer in Switzerland increased between 1885 and 1890 from 36 liters per capita to 45 liters, showing an advance of some 25 per cent. So far as the Swiss experiment has gone, it seems to show the possibility of supplanting to a considerable extent the use of ardent spirits by that of those fermented liquors, such as beer, which contain relatively little alcohol.—New York Sun.

An Old Custom Seldom Followed.

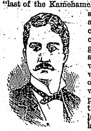
In many old families the custom has obtained from time immemorial of putting an extra plate and chair for the stranger or an unexpected guest. In those old days there was good reason for this. Hotels were few, and traveling was mostly done by private conveyance. It was the unwritten law of hospitality that the stranger could find a welcome in almost every household. Of course conditions have changed, and generosity has taken a new form.—Baltimore Herald.

Never Let Tea Remain In the Pot.

Tea should never be allowed to stand upon the "grounds." If it must unavoidably be made some time before it is to be used, the liquid should be poured from the leaves. It may then be kept ready for a delayed member of the family for a long time without serious deterioration, or at least without the addition of any harmful qualities.—Good Housekeeping.

LAST OF THE KAMEHAMEHAS.

Prince Albert of Hawaii, Who Puts In a Strong Claim to the Throne.



PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince Albert Kukailimoku Kunuiakoa, who is known in Honolulu as the "last of the Kamehamehas," has a very significant name, and in its significance may be discovered the origin of his pretensions to the Hawaiian throne as well as the cause of the neglect of which he complained during the reign of the late King Kalakaua, who completely ignored him. Translated into an understandable language, Kukailimoku means "stand and take away the throne," and Kunuiakoa is said to signify "stand before the public."

According to the Hawaiian custom of tracing rank by the mother's side, Prince Albert is a grand nephew of the old original Kamehameha, but he claims to be even more directly descended from the old king, alleging that he is a son of Kamehameha III and not of his mother's legitimate husband. He is said to exhibit with much pride a picture of himself as an infant in the arms of the queen of his putative father and claims that this showed a desire on the part of her majesty, who had no children of her own, to recognize her husband's natural son.

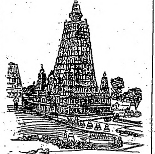
On the death of Kamehameha V without naming a successor the legislature, under the provisions of the constitution, elected Lunalilo, a chief of another house, who reigned but a year and was succeeded by Kalakaua, who was also elected by the legislature in spite of the general wish of Hawaiians to have Queen Emma for their monarch. Kamehameha V is said to have accorded Prince Albert all the consideration due his rank as a prince of the blood, and he was employed in the Hawaiian foreign office during that monarch's incumbency. Lunalilo, however, showed him no courtesy, and Kalakaua declined to favor scions of the Kamehameha blood.

The prince is one of the handsomest men in Honolulu. He is well educated and has traveled in the United States and Europe. He has lately erected a beautiful mansion for himself in the outskirts of Hawaii's capital.

A SUBLIME STRUCTURE.

The Holiest and Most Famous of the Early Buddhist Shrines.

One of the most beautiful as well as the holiest and most famous of the few surviving Buddhist shrines of long ago is the Temple of the Tree at Buddha-Gaya, near Patna, Bengal, which was once the center of the Buddhist religion and is still a place of pious pilgrimage. The temple is now occupied by a Brahmin college, but a movement is on foot among followers of Buddha all the world over to establish a Buddhist college there and restore the ancient shrine to believers of the primitive faith.



TEMPLE OF THE TREE.

The temple is square, with a projecting porch, and from its top soars skyward a pyramidical tower of nine stories, all profusely embellished with a graceful upper pinnacle and gold finial. A smaller tower stands at each corner of the roof of the lower structure, and there is a broad walk about the base of the great tower. Over the porch which fronts the east a triangular aperture is pierced whereby the glory of the morning sun may fall upon the gilded image of Buddha seated in the sanctuary within. This magnificent temple is almost the last one remaining of the 84,000 erected by King Asoka to the memory of the great teacher 218 years after Buddha's death.

Americans Should Learn This Art.

The Indians on the Missouri river tread water just as the dog treads it. Among the natives of Joanna, an island on the coast of Madagascar, young persons walk the water, carrying fruit and vegetables to ships becalmed or, it may be, lying in the offing miles away. At Madras, watching their opportunity, messengers, with letters secured in an oilskin cap, plunge into the boiling surf and make their way to the vessels outside, treading the water through a sea in which no ordinary boat could live. At the cape of Good Hope men used to proceed to the vessel in the offing through mountain billows, treading the water as they went with the utmost security.

More Fatal Than Consumption.

During the past five years the suicides in the Austrian army were equal to a fifth of the total mortality of the army during this period, and more deaths were due to this than to typhoid fever, pneumonia or consumption.

Parisian Publications.

Paris has 1,998 periodicals. Of these 171 are devoted to politics, 168 are illustrated, 163 are religious periodicals (67 Catholic, 93 Protestant and 3 Israelite), while the rest deal with science and art, finance, trade, etc.

The Queen's Uniform Degraded.

English military men are much exercised at the degradation of the queen's uniform in London as a costume for sandwich men.

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Sleepy.
If a man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's indigestion and stomach disorder.
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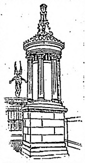
FOR OLD COLLEGE BOYS.

The Greek Letter Fraternities Will Have an Interesting Show at the Fair.

The Greek letter college societies have had space allotted to them and will make an interesting and instructive exhibit at the World's fair. This will include a collection of books, charts and documents relating to the fraternities, bound volumes of their songs, magazines, annuals, etc., and a complete display of all their badges and paraphernalia. But the chief feature of the exhibit will be a reproduction of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, which is said to be the most famous specimen of Corinthian architecture in existence, and which will be restored in every particular and put in the center of the space devoted to the exhibit. The monument is 40 feet high, and the walls are black, the woodwork being all ebonized and ornamented in gilt.



CHORAGIC MONUMENT.

It may be well to explain for the benefit of those who do not know that a choragic monument was a building erected by a victorious chorus leader for the exhibition of the tripod received as a prize in the musical contests in Athens. Besides that of Lysicrates to be reproduced for the fraternities there is another still to be seen in Athens, that of Thrasyllus.

From the safety of their operation in blood letting the leech has been used for more than 2,000 years, and in many cases doctors could hardly dispense with their use.

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THE name of the insane hospital at Fergus Falls has been changed to "Fergus Falls State Hospital."

IT cost the United States $300,000 to participate in the great naval review at New York, and to entertain the foreign naval authorities. But t was money well spent, as it will give foreign nations a wholesome regard for our navy.

EDITOR RUTLEDGE, of the Fisher Bulletin has immortalized the Fisher bridge by a humorous write-up in the last issue of the Bulletin, describing the perils of the recent high water, and the saving of the bridge by the village council and the citizens.

President Cleveland was at the opening ceremonies on the World's fair ground on Monday. The great show is on at last although everything is not yet in rediness. However Chicago never stops for such a little thing as not being quite ready when she has any special business on hand.

Postmaster General Bissel sends out a card announcing the fact that all who attend the World's fair at Chicago can get their mail on the fair grounds as there will be a full grown post office on exhibition. All letters intended for World's fair visitors should be addressed to the "World's Fair Station," Chicago, Illinois.

IT is said that Grover will call an extra session of Congress for a short session in September in order to doctor up the finances. If Grover would give the Wall street speculators to understand that the integrity of the nation would be preserved at all hazards, even if he had to issue bonds it would have a most salutary effect.

THE World's fair was duly opened to the public on Monday, May 1st, amid one of the fiercest rain storms of the season. During the ceremonies at the grand stand the crowd was so dense and restless that many women and children were injured in the crush and had to be taken to the hospital. If such things occur thus early, what will it be later on when the crowd gets there?

Now that the commissioners have failed to appoint one man on the drainage committee and the governor has it to do, steps should be taken to secure a Polk county man for the position. Polk county originated the plan and has always taken a leading part in this matter and among the citizens who have worked hardest for its success are E. D. Childs and M. R. Brown, either of whom would make an excellent man for the position.

THE Representative, Donnelly's new paper is on our table. In it we find a complete descriptive list of Dr. Fish (from the Donnellian standpoint) and reading the Great West for the same week we find out what kind of a man Donnelly is—all of which goes to show that the war is on between these great reformers. They both seem to have got a long way out of the "middle of the road" in their frantic efforts to destroy each other.

THE North Dakota Independent, the organ of the people's party in North Dakota, is to be suspended in a couple of weeks for lack of support. Can it be that the people are tiring of the demo-populist administration which was elected in North Dakota last fall, and are showing their disapproval by letting the organ of the combination die? This sheet has been for sometime advocating anarchistic sentiments pure and simple under the idea, probably, that the people had read the doctrines so long the time was now ripe to come out in its true colors. It seems they were mistaken.

WHATEVER else may be thought of the Donnelly-Fish controversy the Doctor seems to have the whip-end of the controversy in that he has consistently advocated the "middle of the road" policy all the way through. The People's Party platform is so constructed that no one can stand upon it and advocate fusion with another party. Donnelly straddled and when the doctor called him to order lo, straightway Doc. must die. Forgetting all that Doc. had done for him nothing but Doc.'s death, politically, would answer. All of which, with the large sized internal broil thus engendered ought to set all honest men thinking on what must be the legitimate end of a party headed by such leaders.

WITH snow and cold weather in St. Paul, floods on the lower Mississippi, and the town and cities along the Red river of the north inundated, the people of Crookston should better appropriate the good weather we are getting lately.

Anent the drainage question, it strikes us that the grader and ditcher invented by Martin Swanson in 1889, if fully developed would be just the thing this country needs at present. His machine is intended to cut a ditch any width desired to a depth of six feet, if desirable. It could also be made to cut a tile ditch, lay the tile and cover the ditch as it goes along. In the lateral ditches this machine seems to be the very thing that is needed and we think it would pay the committee having the matter in charge, to look it up. It would require but a comparatively small outlay to fit up a machine and set it to work.

Hon. John D. Knudson takes occasion to indulge in a bitter personal attack upon H. E. Cooke, in last issue of the Tribune because the JOURNAL called him to account for his action on the re-apportionment bill and makes an exceedingly lame attempt to palliate his gross neglect of the interests of his constituents. His childish attempt at personal abuse does not mitigate his offense, only shows the weakness of his cause is not worthy a reply in kind and will not get it, for with Mr. Knudson as a private individual we are not dealing, but with the Hon. John D. Knudson, as the people's representative and as such we have and shall exercise the right to criticise his public actions in the interests of the people. The right of representation is one of the most sacred rights of an American citizen and John D. Knudson nor any other representative in the legislature has a right to exercise his opinion when that opinion conflicts with this sacred right of his constituents. He says that he was in favor of the first bill introduced, but later on substitutes No. 1 and No. 2 were brought up for action and only No. 1 was acted on and for the reason that Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth would gain a few more members than they now have his high mightiness decided that his constituents might go without representation before he would ever consent that a city should gain, even though they were entitled to it by law. It is childish folly for him to assume that he had any right to vote against the constitutional rights of the people for any reason whatever, and the fact that he don't seem to know this, shows what a brilliant genius was sent to represent Polk county. If he knew enough to legislate, no criticism of his action could be severer than he deserves; if he did not know enough then the blame falls upon those who sent him there, in any event the people have to suffer for it. It is no excuse for him that there were not enough besides his vote to pass the bill. It was his duty to vote for it just the same. He also alleges that the bill discriminated against some southern district. If true what business was that to him? Was he sent to represent every district in the state? Oh, no. if we concede that he is honest (and we have never known him to be otherwise on private deals) then we are forced upon the other horn of the dilemma which is that he did not know any better, either of which positions is equally rough on his constituents.

The Review of Reviews for May, without pretending for a moment to invade the special domain of the elegantly illustrated monthly magazines, may perhaps claim to surpass any of them in certain quality of original and timely interest in its pictures. It contains, all told, about one hundred illustrations. They pertain to the World's Fair, to the naval review, to the flag-raising on the Navesink Highlands, of April 25, and the casting of the Liberty Bell on May 1 at Troy, to the reception in New York of the Duke of Veragua, the lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus; to Mr. Cleveland's various important appointees, including perhaps a dozen of the most important new foreign ministers and the principal commissioners and chiefs of bureaus.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending April 29th, 1893.

Fulton Lusy Mrs.
Hagen M.
Martin, Patrick
Supperneau, Alma
Higgen Nels
Jacobs, J. J. Mrs. 2
Paterson, Jennie Mrs.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $32.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

[3 tf] C. A. SHARKEY, Agent.

Hard Times.

Anywhere, everywhere, go where you will you find a spirit of uneasiness prevailing at times. Even in the Red River Valley you will sometimes hear some grumbler wish he could get hold of money enough to take him to Tacoma. The Pioneer Press has the following communication from a citizen of Tacoma which shows that even there, everything is not all serene. We commend it to all who are not satisfied with life in this country:

Tacoma, Wash., April 20.—To the Editor: Noticing an article in the March issue of the Northwestern Magazine, published by E. V. Smalley, wherein he has republished a boom item from some paper from this city in reference to this section of the country as being a perpetual paradise and a good field for poor men and investment. Thinking it my duty to the suffering thousands already here, who are without work, and the many hundreds liable to be misled by such statements, that are circulated by boom papers, real estate men and railroads to entice people to leave their eastern homes and come out here to endure hardshaps and find everything at a standstill, overdone and overrun, and the country different from what it is pictured by such people; for these reasons I write you. I have been here three years and traveled all over it and know it all and better than the pioneers. The whole Puget sound country has been boomed so much by real estate men and railroads that all kinds of business are at a standstill and most everybody busted. There are 1,500 men in this city and 2,000 in Seattle, some of them skilled mechanics, who are without work or money. They have been fed all winter by charity and have slept in vacant buildings. To be sure there is an immense amount of timber here, but very few saw mills are in operation; some of the largest are shut down on account of no market for the lumber that pays to cut. Some little business is done at the canneries in the season, but mostly by Italians and Chinese. The farming land is limited to small patches in valleys; not enough of it under cultivation to produce sufficient to sustain the population here. Hops, potatoes (a very poor quantity,) oats, hay, turnips, onions, some apples and prunes, cherries and strawberries constitute about all of Western Washington's products, except berries. Poor land is held at a higher figure than in other sections of the country, where there is no clearing to be done. The climate cannot be praised much, aside from almost continuous rains the year round. Two month ago we had an eight-day snow storm that left four and one-half feet of the beautiful on the ground, to say nothing of the wind, fog and smoke. Those flower gardens that Smalley speaks of in his publication must have been on a photo, as no one here for the past seven months has seen any. Even the picture of this hotel in the upper corner is not in reality what it is. Two-thirds of the fruits, vegetables, butter (?) and eggs, etc., are shipped in here from the East, Oregon and California. And the living, such as it is, is high priced. We have people enough here until there is more developing done. J. E. PARKER.

The Spring,

Of all seasons in the year, is the one for making radical changes in regard to health. During the winter, the system becomes to a certain extent clogged with waste, and the blood loaded with impurities, owing to lack of exercise, close confinment in poorly ventilated shops and homes, and other causes. This is the cause of the dull, sluggish, tired feeling so general at this season, and which must be overcome, or the health may be entirely broken down. Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite spring medicine. It expels the accumulation of impurities through the bowels, kidneys, liver, lungs, and skin, gives to the blood the purity and quality necessary to good health and overcomes that tired feeling.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

"The Burlington" Changes Time.

On Sunday, May 7th, the trains of the Burlington Route out of St. Paul and Minneapolis will begin running on a new schedule, of which we ask our readers to take special notice, as the time of the day train is very materially changed from that given in the notice "Burlington Route Trains," which we published last week. Every day except Sunday, train number fifty, carrying Pullman sleeper, will leave Minneapolis at 2:50 p. m., St. Paul at 3:30 p. m., taking supper at Alma, Wis., and, reaching Chicago at 7:00 next morning. This train will not make any connection for St. Louis. Train number forty-eight, the vestibuled limited, will leave as now, Minneapolis at 6:40 p. m., St. Paul at 7:30 p. m., breakfast on dining car (price of meals one dollar) and arrive at Chicago 9:00 a. m., and at St. Louis at 5:50 p. m., next day. The same standard of perfect and luxurious service will be maintained.

[2-3]

Wanted.

An industrious boy to work on a farm during seeding. Call at the JOURNAL office.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, April 26.

Secretary Gresham denies the cable report that Mr. Patrick Egan, minister to Chili, had been recalled.

Six boys broke into a synagogue in Jersey City and caused $500 damage by acts of vandalism. They were all arrested.

Comptroller of the Currency Hepburn has left the treasury department to assume his new position as president of the Third National Bank of New York.

It is stated on semi-official authority that W. Duff Haynie of South Dakota, who has been an unsuccessful applicant for several offices, will be appointed first assistant postmaster general.

Governor Peck has appointed John G. Bachhuber, Democrat, of Juneau, county judge of Dodge county, Wis., to succeed Judge Lamoreaux, recently appointed commissioner of the general land office.

Thursday, April 27.

Queen Victoria has left Florence for England.

A Western rate war has been inaugurated by the Denver and Rio Grande.

The Esquimaux village at Chicago is to be removed outside the fair grounds.

A statue of John Ericson, the naval inventor, was unveiled at New York Wednesday.

The president has appointed A. L. Sullivan postmaster at Brooklyn, vice George J. Collins, deceased.

Rt. Rev. William Hobart Hare of South Dakota has been recommended for election as bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts.

The decomposed body of Colonel C. J. Murphy, a Washington claim agent who had been missing for a month, was found in his office.

Resolutions looking to the reopening of the question of Sunday opening have been referred to a committee of the national committee to report on their constitutionality.

Friday, April 28.

Charles De La Masade, the noted author, editor and critic, is dead.

President Cleveland says that congress will convene in special session between Sept. 1 and 15.

General Grant's birthday was celebrated at his old home, Galena, Ills. Governor McKinley made an address.

The Illinois anti-scalper law, after which Minnesota's law, recently passed, was modeled, has been declared unconstitutional.

The Bleach works at Ephinat, in the department of the Mosges, France, have been destroyed by fire, the damage amounting to 2,000,000 francs.

London is agitated over a reported attempt to assassinate Mr. Gladstone, growing out of the arrest, at the premier's door, of a crank who had a note book filled with anti-home rule ravings and assassination talk.

Saturday, April 30.

The New York Central will run a train from New York to Chicago in 20 hours.

The Hungarian minister of public worship has introduced a Jewish emancipation bill in the Hungarian reichstag.

One hundred and sixty-nine houses at Krentzberg, Bohemia, were destroyed by fire. Six perished and 500 are homeless.

The Standard bank of Australia has suspended pending the reconstruction of the institution. The authorized capital of the bank is £1,000,000.

The executive committee of the local directory of the world's fair has adopted resolutions declaring that congress has no voice in the control of the fair.

Captain Wiltse, recently commander of the United States cruiser Boston, and who raised the United States flag in Honolulu, died in New York Wednesday.

Monday, May 1.

St. Paul capitalists are investing in Black Hills mica mines.

James B. Eustis, the new French minister, has arrived at Paris.

Lizzie Borden's trial has been fixed for the term beginning June 5.

President Cleveland denies that the Russian treaty is a very bad document.

The National Bank of Australasia at Melbourne fails, owing many millions of dollars.

Erastus Wiman has made an assignment. His liabilities are estimated at $1,000,000.

Report has been received from Brazil of another bloody battle in Rio Grande do Sul in which 800 were killed.

Evans and Sontag, the California robbers, for whom the officers have been looking for some time, held up a stage near Visalia Saturday.

Tuesday, May 2.

The public debt increased $8,726,819.40 in April.

Secretary of State Brown of Minnesota has gone to Europe.

The Central Ohio Insurance company has gone into the hands of a receiver.

The rumor that Emperor William may visit the world's fair is revived at Berlin.

The Colorado railroad war is increasing in violence. The rate is now $35 to Chicago and return.

Twenty thousand men in the Hocking valley are idle on account of the miners strike ordered Saturday.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern road has announced a cut of $8 in its rates to the world's fair.

Twenty-three cases of scarlet fever have broken out among pupils of the Hendricks school, St. Paul. The school will be closed for a time.

1893			MAY.			1893
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

LOOKS CROOKED.

Some Disclosures In the Sioux City Failures.

SIOUX CITY, IA., May 1.—Affairs in connection with the recent failure in this city commence to partake of very much of the color of crookedness. Rumors to this effect have been current for several days, but until now nothing has been given to the public by persons authorized to speak. When the Union Loan and Trust company assigned, its schedule showed liabilities of $745,874 and assets of $1,468,000. In a statement given to the press by Assignee Hubbard he says:

"I have not gone far enough to be able to make a statement of the exact amount of the liabilities of the company, but from various sources I learn indefinitely that there are about $6,000,000. This includes both direct and indirect liabilities the latter being on account of notes endorsed by the company."

A Sensation Was Created

when Receiver Chesley of the Union Stockyards company repudiated a large quantity of paper held against that company. It was in the shape of promissory notes made payable to the stockyards company and signed by Ed T. Hedges, president.

Receiver Chesley said: "Mr. Hedges signed the notes without authority from the directors or officers of the company, and the company's books show that the money raised by it was never turned over to the treasurer. Not a cent will be paid on it unless the courts make us liable. There is knowledge at hand that $70,000 worth of this paper is outstanding."

Receiver for the Ann Arbor.

TOLEDO, O., April 29.—Judge Ricks has appointed Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw, Mich., receiver for the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railway. The road is in financial trouble.

CONSUL TAYLOR DEAD.

He Served the Government Twenty-three Years at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, April 29.—United States Consul Taylor, who has been consul here for over 23 years, having first been appointed by General Grant, died during the afternoon, after a short illness. He was born in New and held many positions of trust the government before being appointed here. His name in the Canadian Northwest was a household word, and mourning at his death is universal in this country.

Sweeping Reduction.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Atchison made a nominal rate of $1 between Denver and Pueblo and all intermediate points. It will also make a round trip rate, Kansas City to Chicago and return, of $13. This sweeping reduction is one of the results of the reduced rates made of late by the Denver and Rio Grande.

Stole Ashes of Columbus.

CHICAGO, April 29.—During the evening a thief got hold of the jar containing the ashes of Columbus. He was discovered and after a struggle the jar was recovered. The thief escaped.

The Chinese Hearing.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The supreme court at the request of counsel have postponed from the 8th to 10th of May the hearing of the case to test the constitutionality of the Chinese exclusion act.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 2, 1893.

HOGS—10c higher. Range of prices, $7.40@7.55.

CATTLE—Market steady. Fair demand for butcher cattle, stockers and feeders wanted. Prime steers, $4.25@4.75; good steers, $3.75@4.15; prime cows, $3.25@3.75; good cows, $2.75@3.20; common to fair cows, $1.75@2.50; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $2.40@3.25; feeders, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $3.00@3.00.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.75@5.00; lambs, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 300; hogs, 800; calves, 5.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 2, 1893.

WHEAT—May opened, 63⅝c; highest, 63¾c; lowest, 63¼c; closed, 63⅝c. July opened at 67⅝c; highest, 67⅞c; lowest, 67¼c; closed 67⅝c. September opened 68⅝c; highest, 69¼c, closed, 69¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, May 2, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Market steady. Heavy, $7.30@7.56; mixed and medium, $7.25@7.55; light, $7.20@7.55.

SHEEP—Dull and weak.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 71c; July, 74⅝c; September, 76¼c.

CORN—May, 41½c; July, 43⅝c; September, 44⅝@44⅞c.

OATS—May, 29¼c; July, 29⅝c; September, 27⅜c.

PORK—July, $19.20; September, $19.45.

LARD—May, $9.92½; July, $10.20; September, $10.40.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—April, 71c; May, 71⅛c; July, 74¼@74⅜c; September, 76c.

CORN—April, 41¼c; May, 41¼c; July, 43⅝c; September, 44⅝c.

OATS—April, 28⅝c; May, 28⅞c; July, 29c; September, 27@27⅛c.

PORK—April, $18.57½; May, $18.57½; July, $19.07½; September, $19.26¼.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Glencoe is to have another school building to cost $12,000.

The Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. is in session at Duluth this week.

A project for a Presbyterian hospital at Minneapolis is being agitated.

An extensive coaling station for river steamers is to be established at Winona.

An interstate G. A. R. encampment will be held at Winona July 3, 4 and 5.

There will be a great decrease in wheat acreage in Otter Tail county this year.

Minneapolis bankers helped Secretary Carlisle out with $50,000 in gold last week.

Frank T. Maginnis of Duluth has received an appointment as cadet at West Point.

The steamer Sidney made the first trip of the season to St. Paul, arriving Monday.

Carleton college has received a pledge of $25,000 for the erection of a library building.

Goodhue county beekeepers are suffering great losses on account of the damp weather.

The contract for building the four new schoolhouses at Brainerd has been let for $39,673.

Several places of business at Zumbrota were entered by thieves and money and goods taken.

St. Paul is having a great many cases of scarlet fever this spring. There are 19 cases in the Sixth ward.

Indians on Minnesota reservations are to be taught lacemaking. It is believed they will become experts.

Egbert G. Handy, real estate dealer, St. Paul, has assigned. Liabilities $35,000. Heavy taxes and sluggish market.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Weed celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary at Winona last week. Both are hale and hearty.

Miss Josephine Batchelder of Winona has been appointed to represent Minnesota in the musical department of the world's fair.

Kretzshman's large wagon bridge across the Red Lake river at Thief River Falls has been carried away by water and ice.

Burglars entered the residence of Nick Lambert at St. Cloud and got three gold watches, a long gold chain, three revolvers and other articles.

Duluth contractors have just been awarded a contract for constructing a lock and dam on Kanawha river at Buffalo, W. Va. This contract amounts to $253,000.

A landslide occurred on the Milwaukee road near Lakeland, and all traffic on the road was suspended until the debris was removed. Many tons of dirt came down.

The next annual race between the Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania crews will be rowed over the Minnetonka course during the first week in July.

Sidney M. Owen of Minneapolis has been appointed a member of the board of regents of the state university to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. M. Emery.

Governor Nelson has appointed Hon. E. E. Corliss of Otter Tail county a member of the capitol committee for the Seventh district in place of General Barrett, who declined.

An attempt was made to murder Mrs. Nels Newberry at Sheldon. An unknown man caught her by the throat and struck her on the head with a sharp instrument. A heavy head of hair saved her life.

Governor Nelson has appointed the new board of insane commissioners. They are J. S. Meahger, Mankato; J. W. Mason, Fergus Falls; John Peterson, St. Peter; C. H. Titus, Rechester, and Dr. W. A. Jones, Minneapolis.

Six United States prisoners have arrived at the Stillwater penitentiary from Mississippi and Louisiana. They have from two to five years each to serve for breaking into postoffices, violating revenue laws and passing counterfeit money.

A tramp assaulted K. S. Allyn, an old citizen of Red Wing, with a hatchet. He cut several gashes in Allyn's head and buried him deep in the hayloft. Blood trickling down to the barn floor led to Allyn's discovery, and he may recover. Allyn was feeding his horses at the time.

The monthly report of the state treasurer shows that there is a balance of $1,945,862.72 to the credit of the various funds. Of this amount $763,579.42 is deposited in St. Paul banks, $586,800.13 in Minneapolis banks, and the rest in other parts of the state.

Tellesforo Robillard, of Red Lake Falls, for the past 10 years has annually taken a sleeping spell when he would sleep a week at a time, all efforts to arouse him being in vain. He fell asleep Saturday night and great fears are entertained that he may die, as he is suffering much pain.

One of the largest civil service examinations yet held in St. Paul occurred Saturday. There were 106 applicants, divided as follows: Railway mail clerks, 86; postoffice inspectors, 2, Indian teachers, 4, two males and two females; copyists, 2; metereological service, 1; departments, 2.

Winona wheelmen have become greatly interested in the crusade for good roads, and under their auspices views have been secured of the condition of many roads in this vicinity at the time of the spring breakup. These will be used in the Minnesota edition of The Good Roads. Several most excellent roads are shown, where they have been scientifically worked with gravel.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Mentor Items.

MENTOR, MINN., April 30th, 1893.

It looks as though spring was here at last as the weather has changed for the better.

Some of our farmers have begun spring work and several more will begin at once. We have every reason to believe that an abundant crop is in store for us this year.

The tri-weekly train service seems to meet with great disapproval, especially in the passenger line.

J. C. Larson has arrived here from Hatton, N. D. He has rented rooms in town until he gets his own building completed. His lumber is also on the spot and work will begin at once. Mr. Larson will carry a full line of hardware, and also run a lumber yard in connection.

Mr. H. W. Cleveland informs us a grand dance will take place on the 17th of May, on his grounds at the lake.

T. Rustad & Co. is doing a land office business now days, having recently added a pool and billiard table to their restaurant. It seems to be the only place in town where business is conducted on a cash basis.

The water in our section of the country will not delay the spring work any. We are only waiting for the weather to settle and then the work will go on in full force.

Mrs. W. W. Attix, of this place, has sold one of her farms to Mr. Aimstead from Grand Forks, and he has already made his appearance and is getting ready for spring work.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, May 3rd, 1893.

The town board held a meeting Saturday.

Mr. B. S. Chapin and family came down from Warren and spent the week with friends here.

The Ladies Aid society gave a missionary tea Friday evening. There was a good turn out. They will be given once a month. All are invited to attend.

It is reported that culverts and bridges throughout Euclid and Keystone are in bad condition. The town dads are having no end of trouble now days.

Will Theodore, of Hallock, has come down to help John Hanson in keeping "Jim Hill" straight.

Mrs. J. D. McPhee, of Lockhart, is a guest at the Keystone farm.

Albert Losey came up to spend Sunday with his parents.

Olie Mosback, an old-time Euclid boy, has taken Mr. Dreelands place on the N. P., at South Euclid.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads, quite a number of the assessors from this vicinity walked down to the assessors' meeting at Crookston, Saturday.

L. Halvorson, Frank Miller, Fred Ghoosen and Peter Quart were among the callers at the county seat last week.

E. Taylor & Co's buggy trade has been very good so far this season.

Earnest Helen took a run up to Warren, Saturday.

Church services were held Sunday for the first time for several months. Will be held regularly now at 10:30 a. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all who come within our gates.

Quite a number of guests congregated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Chapin, Friday evening, and listened to some very nice music rendered by Alton McGinnis and E. J. Heighwarden which was very much appreciated by all.

There was a party given at the Keystone House, Friday evening, and if reports are true, a right royal time was had.

Louie Olson and family, of Angus, has rented the Schantzen building on Pacific avenue, and moved in. Mr. Olson will help Charlie Lindman on the section.

Mr. Watson, of Grand Forks, came over on business Tuesday.

Mrs. Barnard Tiedman started for Germany, Tuesday. She will be gone until some time in October. It is her first trip to the fatherland for twenty-five years.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. for sale by S. A. Wallace. Druggist,

Piano Tuning.

Messrs. W. H. Avery and W. H. Norton, from Nathan Ford Music Co., St. Paul, will be in Crookston, Minn., on their regular spring trip, prepared to do piano, pipe organ and reed organ tuning and repairing. All work guaranteed by

NATHAN FORD MUSIC CO.,
(3) St. Paul, Minn.

WORLD'S FAIR OPEN

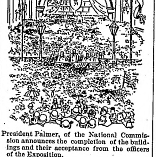
PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT WITHOUT A HITCH.

The President Presses the Button and Countless Wheels Revolve. Nearly Half a Million People Witness the Magnificent Spectacle.

CHICAGO, May 1.—It was 10 o'clock p. m. when the Columbian guards chased the last straggler out of the world's fair grounds and the White City, which all day has been the scene of busy activity haunted by myriads of people and honored by the presence of the chief executive of the nation, was left to silence and solitude. It was a great day—big with the fulfillment of many hopes and aspirations—which began under towering skies, culminated in the opening of the exposition by the president of the United States and ended in the scintillating glare of myriads of electric lights which flashed from the mighty buildings along the lagoons.

No Hitch in the Programme.

There was no hitch in the programme as finally arranged. The distinguished descendant of the great admiral, in whose honor the spectacle was inaugurated, was escorted from the Auditorium hotel to the Lexington, where President Cleveland and his suite were in waiting, and the two parties combined were taken in procession through miles of streets, lined with cheering thousands, to the grounds of the exposition. There the formal exercises were gone through with. The blind chaplain of the national congress invoked the blessing of God upon the undertaking about to be consummated, a poem celebrating the voyage of Columbus was read in a manner fitting to the time and place, Director General Davis, upon whose shoulders the Atlas-like load of the enterprise has rested for months, presented the completed buildings to the president of the United States, and that officer, representing the power and majesty of 65,000,000 of American citizens, after a brief but singularly appropriate and happy speech declared the World's Columbian exposition fully opened.



President Palmer, of the National Commission announces the completion of the buildings and their acceptance from the officers of the Exposition.

Busy Day for Grover.

After dinner the president wearily took up the of march for the Manufacturers' building, where he did the courteous to a throng of foreigners and officials. Then he was hurried over to the Woman's building where he listened to the dedication speeches by Mrs. Potter Palmer and others. The Irish village next claimed his attention and after that he loaded his 250 pounds of adipose tissue into a naptha launch and made a flying trip through the lagoons. Having thus made the grand tour of the exposition he was thoroughly tired out and the rest of the time until the departure of his special train for Washington was spent in his car, where he received his personal friends and those who could pass the colored porter at the door.

It was cloudy all afternoon but no rain fell, and the South Side walks and streets, while they were by no means models of cleanliness so far as the absence of mud was concerned, were in good condition for active pedestrians. The crowd did not mind the mud anyhow, and from noon until the last gate was closed the broad avenues were alive with throngs moving from one to another of the big buildings and sweeping through the Midway Plaissance in an unbroken current. The number of people present is placed at 430,000.

LIBERTY BELL

Reaches the Fair Grounds Where It Will Remain Through the Fair.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Beneath leaden skies in a damp and chilly atmosphere, and a strong northeast wind, which blowing off the blue breast of Lake Michigan, left the color of its waters in the nose of the thousand of spectators which lined the streets and boulevards, Pennsylvania's choicest relic, her great liberty bell, was deposited within the walls of her state building at Jackson Park. The bell during its progress to the park was the recipient of a continued ovation. It was escorted by the highest officials of Philadelphia and Chicago, surrounded by marching troops of regular and citizen soldiery, saluted by the president of the nation whose birth it announced to the world. At the exposition there were appropriate exercises.

Booth Improving.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The condition of Edwin Booth is reported very encouraging and his ultimate recovery is confidently expected by his attending physician.

Bodies Recovered.

BUTTE, Mon., May 2.—The bodies of Thomas Gray, Richard Grembath, Frank Girard and Sam Rovetta, the remaining victims of the Silver Bow mine disaster of April 20, have been recovered.

ECLIPSED THEM ALL.

The Great Naval Review at New York Described.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The international rendezvous and review in honor of Columbus, which has been in active progress for nearly two weeks, culminated in a demonstration more spectacular, more noisy and more remarkable in many other respects than anything of the kind recorded in modern history. There have been naval reviews of international character before, but none so striking as this.

It was peculiarly a manifestation of sentiment, not of force. Yet some of the fleetest and most formidable naval vessels in the world were there. The quaintest part of the day's proceedings was that the post of honor at the head of the reviewed columns, was given to apparently unseaworthy reproductions of the Columbus caravels, the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina.

The line of vessels reviewed was over three miles in length, stretching in two columns from the foot of Twenty-third street to about Ninty-fifth street, where the reviewing ship, the Dolphin, anchored.

Gave the Signal to Start.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock was the hour assigned for the president to commence the review. It was, however, nearly 2 o'clock before the signal was given for the start, the president having postponed the review on account of the heavy downpour of rain in the morning. As soon as the president stepped on board the Dolphin the vessel shipped her anchor and fired one gun as a signal. This was responded to by a boom which seemed to shake the whole city. The double turreted monitor Miantonomah, lying at the rear of the column, fired for the first time in port one of her huge 10-inch guns, charged with nearly 250 pounds of powder. Almost before the reverbrations of this 25-ton gun had died away in the distant echoes the whole fleet was called to quarters, yards were manned and every preparation made to

Receive the President

of the United States with becoming respect. Seen at this moment, and before the enveloping clouds of gunpowder and smoke from the subsequent salutes had obscured the air, the scene was as pretty as well could be imagined. As the Dolphin's bow came in line with each man-of-war's "present arms" was sounded on the bugle, officers and crew saluted, the bands struck up the national air, and a national salute of 21 guns was fired by each ship. During the half hour or more that the presidential progress lasted this cannonading never ceased, until in whole more than

Sixteen Hundred Guns

had been fired. Towards the close of their booming, long separate identity had been merged in one titanic roar, while flashes of red flags and dense sulphurous smoke were all the spectators on the shore could distinguish.

Receiving Naval Officers.

When the Dolphin reached the end of the line, in the neighborhood of Ninty-fifth street, she dropped anchor and made preparations to receive the commanding officers of the foreign squadrons, who were presented to the president. Duly attired in ceremonial uniform, with cocked hats and swords, the distinguished officers entered their barges and pulled off for the presidential yacht.

Fifteen minutes before the reception ended, and when the president was preparing to land, an admonitory signal was given from the Dolphin, and as he left the vessel and entered his barge at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, every vessel in the fleet manned yards and rails and once more fired a salute of 21 guns, following the Dolphin's lead, when the president's flag was lowered by the Dolphin and the public ceremonies of the day were considered over.

AN IOWA CATASTROPHE.

Tenement House at Burlington Burned and Six Persons Cremated.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 1.—Shortly after 2 o'clock an old brick tenement house at 855 Jefferson street was destroyed by fire and six of the inmates burned to death. The lodging house was conducted by a Mrs. Judson. She and a servant girl named Maggie Bailey were the only women in the building.

The building was a veritable fire trap, consisting of winding hallways and dark landings, some of the rooms being without windows. So quickly did the fire spread that the unfortunate victims were captured like rats in a trap. The dead are:

MICHAEL JUDSON, transient lodger.
MICHAEL LEE, Chicago, stovemoulder.
JOHN MORGAN, stovemoulder, residence unknown.
A. G. SCHUMANN, carpet weaver.
JOSEPH SWINDLER, Burlington, plasterer.
CHARLIE ——, boilermaker, supposed to be from Chicago.

THE OKLAHOMA STORM.

Number of Dead Now 92 and Injured About 250.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 28.—The total number of persons who met death in Tuesday night's storm now reaches 92, and the injured about 250, about 10 per cent. of them being fatally injured. One of the greatest scenes of desolation in the devastated district is at the home of John Mullenix in Paine county. The large house, barns and outer buildings are completely gone and the farm is stripped of every vestage of fence, crops and orchards. Ten thousand dollars has already been subscribed to aid the survivors and to bury the dead.

KILLED MANY.

Another Disastrous Cyclone Visits Indian Territory.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 1.—Another cyclone has visited the Ponca reservation, 40 miles north of here, and did a great amount of damage on the Blevin cattle ranches. The buildings were destroyed and J. J. Keithley, his wife and two children killed and others injured.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI

REPETITION OF LAST YEAR'S FLOODS PROBABLE.

The River Rising Very Rapidly at St. Louis—Warehouse at East St. Louis Collapses and One Man Is Killed—Villages Submerged.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Another foot of rise in the river and more flooded villages on the East side; a collapsed warehouse, which resulted in one death, and a prospect for a repetition of a year ago. All this tells the story of the high water here. The river at 6 o'clock p. m. showed a rise of a fraction of an inch over a foot during the day and the water is still creeping up on the gauge. There is every probability that by night the danger mark, 32 feet, will be reached. Up to 6 o'clock p. m. the water had caused the abandonment of the greater portion of East Corondalet. The telegraph office of the St. Louis connecting railway was wrecked during the morning, and several small buildings were washed away. The body of a man was washed ashore near the site of the wrecked telegraph office. Many persons who have been living in the second story of their houses have been forced to move out altogether

And Several Had Narrow Escapes,

barely escaping before their residences collapsed or floated away. Another foot of water will cause the abandonment of the roundhouse at the crossing of the connecting road and the Mobile and Ohio. In East Louis and the water in Canokia creek is within three feet of last year's flood level. Last year's experience, however, has caused protecting walls to be thrown up, and the damage of that time will not be repeated unless the high water mark of 1892 is exceeded. At Belleville Richland creek has overflowed its banks and filled many basements. Several manufacturing establishments have been forced to shut down, their boiler rooms being inundated.

On this side of the river North St. Louis is so far the worst sufferer. The Knapp-Stout Lumber company's yard is in imminent danger of being washed away. The low lands are flooded and the squatters have been forced to vacate their shanties and grounded flatboats. All, or nearly all, their few possessions have been washed away.

Warehouse Collapses.

Trainmen coming in from the East say the water practically covers all of Brooklyn and that numbers of people are moving out of their houses. Venice, too, seems again to suffer, as the flood is encroaching rapidly upon that place. The East St. Louis dock warehouse, immediately south of the Eads bridge, gave way before the rush of water about noon, and fully one-fourth of the vast building, with the heavy contents, fell in a heap, the roof sinking and settling upon the wreck. Thousands of barrels of flour, sacks of grain, boxes of canned goods, bundles of shingles of both cypress and pine and a miscellaneous lot of other goods were precipitated through the ground floor and into the water. One of the laborers, Cicero Pate, a colored man, was crushed to death under the debris, and has not yet been found. Two other laborers were injured. The loss to the building and stock of goods will be quite heavy.

ON THE OHIO.

The River Rising Four Inches an Hour at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—The rainy and cold weather which for three weeks has wholly stopped all plowing and planting in Ohio is culminating in a disastrous flood. Here over two inches of rain has fallen within 24 hours, and the Ohio river is leaping up at the rate of four inches an hour.

Dispatches from Wapakoneta say that the whole of the northwestern part of Ohio is flooded and wheat ruined, while other crops are so delayed that the yield must be small. Dayton reports the Miami river and tributaries at flood height and rising two inches an hour. Nearly an inch and a half of rain fell at the head waters of the Sciolo river and will add to the swollen stream. Zanesville reports the railroad tracks submerged and the Muskegon river is rising a foot an hour.

AN AWFUL POSSIBILITY.

Score of Lives In Danger From Floods at Springfield, O.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 2.—The awful possibility of a score of lives being lost in a flood, which covers 200 houses in the southwestern part of the city, is causing great excitement here. The river rose during the evening with incredible rapidity and before people knew it they were hemmed in by the waters. The police force and citizens are rescuing the people in boats and on horses. The electric street car power house is flooded and traffic is stopped.

Streets Flooded.

PEMBINA, N. D., May 1.—The flood is spreading all over the streets of the town and the river is still rising. In South Pembina people generally have left their homes. A few families still remain living up stairs in their houses. They go about in boats, getting in and out of their houses through the windows. Two St. Paul traveling men came near being drowned Saturday while crossing over in a boat from St. Vincent.

People Leaving Their Homes.

ST. VINCENT, Minn., May 1.—The village is entirely under water and several buildings have been totally wrecked by floating ice. The flood is much higher than it was in 1882 and is much more dangerous, as the ice has only just begun moving, while in the flood of 1882 there was no high water until after the ice had all run out of the river. People in parts of the town are leaving their homes.

Of Interest to Breeders.

Dr. J. Warninger, V. S., has just received a set of the latest improved parturition instruments. With the aid of these instruments he can deliver the foetus in short order without injury to the animal. The instruments are the most serviceable where the colt or calf is dead and so located that it becomes necessary to remove it in sections. This is not often the case and for this reason very few practitioners are prepared with the proper instruments to meet a case of this kind. [2-5]

Mr. William Osborn
Gibson City, Ill.

Perfectly Marvellous

35 Years of Misery With Chronic Diarrhœa.

A Perfect Cure by HOOD'S.

"About 38 years ago I got overheated while at work in the harvest field, and was sick abed for three months. When I got on my feet again I found that I had a bad kidney trouble and chronic diarrhœa, which has drawn on me for over 35 years.

Just Think of My Misery.

I dared not eat anything more than would barely keep me alive. For years I felt that my stay on earth would be short. I have times without number been in such distressful pain and aching that I could not turn myself in bed, and I would have to ask my

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

wife to take hold of my hands and turn me. In all these years I employed the best physicians but nothing gave me permanent relief. I had an iron constitution, or I could not have stood the drain upon me.

"In the fall of 1887 I was so weak I could not work. I concluded I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. To my surprise and great joy I soon found that it was doing me good and when I had used 7 bottles I was perfectly cured. It is now 4 years and the

Cure was Perfect and Permanent.

"For the past four years I have enjoyed life and felt better and younger than in any of the 35 years preceding. I endured everything a human being could and live, and I will recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla long as I live." WM. OSBORN, Gibson City, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

I need money and will sell you goods at greatly reduced prices.

A. CHABOT.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April, 25th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Steffen P. Nerland deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of C. O. Christianson administrator of the estate of Steffen P. Nerland deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

In is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by this Court, on Monday the 29th day of May A. D. 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 25th day of April A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[3-5]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April, 29th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret McLennan deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jennie Miller of said county.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on Monday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 29th day of April A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[3-5]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 12th, 1893, and terminating on May 12th, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Peter Stuhr and John Waterstant in the corner store room on lot one (1), block sixteen (16), in the original townsite of Crookston, Polk County Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 27th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.)
E. C. CARRUTH
City Clerk.
[2-4]

THE CROOKSTON

GROCERY CO.

W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.

IS NOW

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

BIG
BARGAINS IN—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

AT THE OLD STAND
—OF BARNES & SLOCUM

On Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

THIS SPACE
BELONGS TO

L. I. BENOIT,

—THE—

Cheap Cash Grocer

Who will use it to keep Journal readers posted on the BARGAINS HE OFFERS.

Don't take our word, but call and see

L. I. BENOIT,

At the New Store on Broadway, - - Crookston, Minn.

A MOTHER'S DEFENSE.

Dead! my wayward boy—my own—
Not the law's! but mine—the good
God's free gift to me alone,
Sanctified by motherhood.

"Bad," you say; well, who is not?
"Brutal!"—"with a heart of stone"
And "red handed." Ah, the hot
Blood upon your own!

I come not with downward eyes
To plead for him shamedly:
God did not apologize
When he gave the boy to me.

Simply, I make ready now
For his verdict. You prepare—
You have killed us both—and how
Will you face us there?
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Collecting Chinese Coins.

"The earliest Chinese coins that I have heard of," said Consul Bedloe, "date from the dynasty which ruled from 255 to 207 B. C.

"From that time until today these useful little coins have been used by every monarch, no matter whether he was an emperor of the entire country or king of one of the petty principalities into which from time to time the Chinese empire was broken. There have been over 1,200 occupants of the various thrones, royal and imperial. In addition to these regular issues, if such they may be called, there have been special issues from time to time and also special local issues. A wealthy mandarin in Canton is said to have the finest collection extant, containing 25,000 specimens of different kinds."

The cost increases as you go backward in time. The cash of this century can be secured at their nominal face value. Those of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries bring from 1 cent to 10 cents each. Those of the Han dynasties bring $100 each when in fine state of preservation.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Artificial Maple Sugar.

Decoctions or extracts of the wood or bark of trees are frequently used for flavoring sirups or sugars. Different extracts differ in taste. The hickory tree, it is said, yields an extract that will impart the flavor of the maple, and Daily's method of producing artificial maple sirup of sugar is as follows: Make an extract of hickory bark or wood by allowing water to percolate through the same. The bark or wood may be ground, or sawdust therefrom used. Hot water may be used, or the material boiled in water. The strength of the extract may be increased by increase of the quantity of the wood or bark. To one gallon of hot or boiling sugar sirup add, say, three tablespoonfuls of the hickory extract. It is said the effect of the extract is to produce a flavor that renders the sirup indistinguishable from genuine maple sugar. If the sirup is boiled down, a sugar resembling maple sugar in taste is produced.—London Public Opinion.

Poverty and Clothes.

One marked difference between the very poor in the English cities and the corresponding class in American towns is that the latter buy their clothing of tailors and manufacturers, and therefore get it new, while the English poor, and particularly the English women of low estate, prefer the castoff finery of "the quality" that is sold at the secondhand shops. The result is that the American laborer and his wife make a better appearance in their cheap but simple and suitable garments than the London navvy or hawker, with a shiny, ill fitting broadcloth, and his wife in a garish hat with broken feathers and unfashionable, not to say bedraggled, skirts.—New York Sun.

Thackeray In Conversation.

Mr. Sala says that when Thackeray was not in "a tetchy temper caused by extreme physical anguish" he was one of the most delightful talkers it is possible to imagine. "There were very few subjects indeed on which he could not talk and talk admirably. He was as proficient in the French and in the German as in the English language. He was never tired of discoursing about books and bookmen, about pictures and painters, about etchers and engravers and lithographers, and, moreover, he was a born wit and a polished epigrammatist."—New York Tribune.

An Anecdote of Ben Wade.

"In the early winter of 1861" bluff Ben Wade, the Ohio senator, is credited with saying, "When Chief Justice Taney was ill, I used to pray daily and earnestly that his life might be preserved until the inauguration of President Lincoln, who would appoint a Republican chief justice, but when I saw how complete his recovery was and how his life was prolonged I began to fear that I had overdone the business!"—Chittenden's "Personal Reminiscences."

Defining a Kleptomaniac.

Teacher—What is a kleptomaniac?

Pupil—One who steals things for which he has no use.

Teacher—Very good. Can you give me an illustration?

Pupil—Charley Jones says my sister has stolen his heart, and Lil says she has no use for it.—Boston Transcript.

The habitual care of the hair should include a thorough brushing as well as combing. Much soap and water are not needed. Combs which have teeth with sharp or split edges should be avoided.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus was 425 feet long, 225 broad and with statues and columns innumerable. Of this magnificent structure not a trace remains, even of the foundations.

Man is marvelously made. Who is eager to investigate the curious and wonderful works of omnipotent wisdom, let him not wander the wide world around to seek them, but examine himself.

The motion of the earth around the sun is 68,305 miles an hour, over 1,000 miles a minute, or 19 miles a second.

Slave ants and working ants have lost their wings through being kept entirely to a life on the ground.

A Terrible Habit.

"Were you ever troubled with the thought while you walked along some street," said Charles Ebert, "that somehow you ought not to step on the cracks that separate the flagstones of the pavement or the boards of the walk? You have been th—well, then you know. That is the meanest habit to form. Cigarette smoking is bad, and cigars are expensive and so bad also. Tobacco chewing is abominable and drinking is killing, but the crack dodging habit is the worst of all. If I could exchange this miserable feeling that possesses me when I walk along the streets for any one of those habits—providing I didn't possess all of them already—I would do it instantly.

"I will start out of a morning for a pleasant stroll, just to see the beauty of nature, and unconsciously I will begin to step over all cracks. Then I will accidentally step on one, and all my prospective pleasure is gone—simply dispelled and driven away by that one miserable thought of utter uselessness that I have stepped on a crack. I have started for home of a nighttime fairly tired and conscious of duties well done, purposing to enjoy a long, sound sleep. Again I fall into the desire to avoid stepping on those miserable partition lines.

"If I succeed in avoiding all of them, I rest beautifully, but if not then I go home and have a restless, nervous sleep in which there is no satisfaction whatever. Of all the diabolical mental inventions that go to break up a man's happiness and peace of mind this one mental status of avoiding cracks is the most consummate that any evil genius could afflict a man with."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sandwich Islanders and Their Ills.

When a Kanaka feels a bit out of sorts he imagines that he has not been diligent enough in his devotions to some particular god. He immediately procures a bunch of awa or something in the nature of a comforting drink, and after a short prayer to his mountain or river deity he murmurs apologetically, "Here's your food" or "Here's your drink," as the case may be. Then he devours the solids or liquids himself. If the Kanaka's health improves, the god is appeased. If sickness still creeps over him, he turns to the Kahuna. One of the guild is immediately hunted up and approached with a bunch of awa or a pig. Then the Kanaka dilates upon his infirmities, and the Kahuna begins preparing to drive out the sickness or the evil spirit.

The patient is stripped and laid flat, and with a bunch of ti leaves the Kahuna rubs him all over, murmuring meaningless words the while. If the Kanaka gets well, the Kahuna's influence is increased. If the Kanaka dies, he was a doomed man anyhow, and the Kahuna did his best. Such of the Kanakas as patronize a Kahuna nowadays do it covertly, and the Kahunas keep under cover.—Honolulu Cor. Chicago Tribune.

An English Duke Receives a Tip.

The English journals mention an amusing epilogue of a pilgrimage to Rome. Just after the last train which brought the pilgrims back to London had entered the Victoria station an old lady burdened with packages was with difficulty trying to find a carriage when a middle aged man, simply dressed, approached and offered his services.

Thinking she had to do with one of the employes, the good woman gave him her bundles, which the obliging man carried to the end of the station and then, hailing a cab, placed the old lady and her impedimenta within, and giving the driver the address she had indicated, called to him to drive on. As the carriage was about to roll off the woman placed a fee of twopence in the hand of the man who had rendered her the service.

He was simply the Duke of Norfolk. The duke pocketed the twopence, thinking the adventure very original. Moreover, it was the first time in his life that he had ever earned any money by his own labor.

Model City to Be Built.

A "City of the Future," such as Bellamy dreamed of, will be shown at the World's fair of Paris, which is planned for the year 1900.

The Inventions Nouvelles proposes a departure from the usual toy arrangement of miniature models, Eiffel towers, etc., and advocates the erection of a city on a site sufficiently large to illustrate practically all the most prominent new inventions, as well as the fruits of modern electro technique. The cost of erecting this future model city is to be covered by renting out the houses, hotels, etc., as well as all the stores to the exhibitors. At the close of the exposition the entire site, with buildings, etc., will be utilized as the nucleus for a new quarter of the city of Paris.—Philadelphia Record.

Now Mutely Disagreeing.

Beside the highway that leads from Bridgton to Norway are two burial plots upon opposite sides of the road. Here are interred the Woodsum brothers, and of course every one who passes that way is anxious to know why there is this division. The stage driver can tell you. The Woodsum brothers could never agree. They disagreed in religion, politics and every conceivable point that could be brought up between them. Oh, their disagreements in story form, as told by the neighbors, would make a tale of prickly interest. Of course they couldn't agree to repose their bones upon the same side of the road, and hence these two graveyards, the stones glaring across at each other through rain, snow and sunshine.—Lewiston Journal.

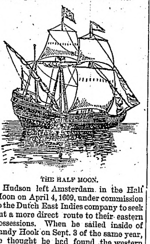
A Philosophic Youngster.

A youthful correspondent writes as follows: "The reason why elephants is so smart is because they is like women. Elephants is afraid of mices, and so is women. Women is smarter than men, and as elephants is like women, some elephants must be smarter than some men." Such logic cannot be overcome. No doubt there are a good many elephants smarter than some men.—New York Tribune.

HENDRIK AND THE HALF MOON.

Hudson's Life and Voyages to Be Illustrated at the World's Fair.

New Yorkers love to honor old Hendrik Hudson, the intrepid Dutch navigator who discovered, explored and stood sponsor for their great and picturesque river, and they will see to it that in the glorification of Columbus' greater and earlier discovery of a new world Hudson's lesser and later discovery of their particular part of it is not overlooked. They have a bronze statue of him in their state building at Jackson park, and on the walls thereof are to be seen large pictorial representations of notable incidents in his life. One of the scenes chosen shows Hendrik's 60-ton ship, the Half Moon, at anchor off the highlands of the Hudson. The painting is an enlargement of an old wood cut, and the picture of the old round prowed Dutch galiot is said to be authentic.



THE HALF MOON.

Hudson left Amsterdam in the Half Moon on April 4, 1609, under commission to the Dutch East Indies company to seek out a more direct route to their eastern possessions. When he sailed inside of Sandy Hook on Sept. 3 of the same year, he thought he had found the western passage he was seeking, and his hopes ran high for the next two weeks as he continued his exploration of the picturesque "River of the Mountains," as the Manhattan Indians then called the Hudson. By Sept. 19 he had reached a point opposite the site of the present city of Albany, where he lay at anchor for four days, going ashore in the canoe of an old Indian chief and visiting his tribe.

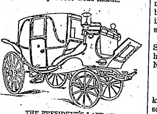
On Sept. 23 Hudson, realizing that the great river he had discovered was not the westward passage he had imagined, began his return trip to the ocean and back to Holland, where he arrived in November. Sailing again in the following year he discovered the great bay which bears his name, in what is now British North America, and there he was set adrift by his mutinous crew with his son and five or six seamen disabled by scurvy, none of whom was ever again heard from.

Australian Beef In England.

The English trade in frozen beef from Australia, like that in frozen mutton, has increased enormously during the past year—the export, 80,000 hundredweight, being almost double that of 1891. The Australian frozen beef has to meet the competition of the chilled beef from the United States. Although freezing is not supposed to injure to any serious extent the finer grained mutton, yet it is admitted that the complete freezing which is necessary to enable beef to cross the equator in safety is detrimental to the condition of the larger fibers and blood vessels, resulting in the loss of a certain amount of the natural juice during the process of cooking. The cost of production, however, is said to be in favor of the Australian producer, as beef in Queensland is valued at $2.50 per hundredweight, and in America at about $5 per hundredweight.

The President's Landau.

Strength, roominess and freedom from conspicuous ornamentation are the characteristics of the new carriage which the president has recently received from New York for use in Washington. It is a big landau, of the round bodied kind in use 25 years ago. The body is dark olive green, with black moldings, picked out with fine lines of apple green, and the wheels are black striped with apple green on spokes and hub. On each of the doors and on the rear panel is the monogram "G. C." in apple green letters not over an inch long. The top of the landau is of enameled leather and can be folded down to make an open carriage for the summer weather. The carriage is nearly 4 feet wide inside.



THE PRESIDENT'S LANDAU.

The doors are of more than the ordinary width and have silver handles and hinges. There are silver guards to the steps and silver bands about the stems and tops of the lamps, which are of the cylinder style, with beveled plate glass lanterns. The fifth wheel is made double to increase its strength, and the springs are also made extra strong and padded with rubber to reduce the amount of noise and jarring. In the interior the same dark green color prevails in the morocco cushions, the edges of the seat cushions being faced with apple green silk. The front and side windows are of quarter-inch plate glass. The cost of the carriage was $1,800.

Danced From London to Norwich.

The longest dance on record is probably that of William Kemp, an actor of some celebrity in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was a comedian and danced all the way from London to Norwich in a week. He was attended by a tabourer, a servant and an overseer.

The Queen's Vacation.

It is estimated that Queen Victoria's continental trip will cost about $50,000.

LAW THAT IS QUEER.

A Decision Which Practically Makes a Nom de Plume Common Property.

A very interesting claim, in which every author who uses a signature is more or less concerned, was ignominiously dismissed by Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court. As I understand it, a mediocre book was published in this city purporting to have been written by Alan Dale, the nom de plume of one of the brightest and cleverest of New York's younger literary men. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cohen (Alan Dale) did not write the book, and when he heard of its publication protested against the use of his name. Protest being unavailing, through his counselor, Mr. Steckler, he sued the publisher, claiming $1,000 damages. After hearing Mr. Cohen's testimony, Judge Lacombe virtually informed the jury that there was no necessity of further evidence, as it could not be shown that the plaintiff's salary on a daily paper in this city had been decreased by reason of the publication, or that he had had any subsequent trouble with publishers.

That may be law; it's not justice.

Mr. Cohen could have proved by George Alfred Townsend, A. C. Wheeler, Samuel L. Clemens and other writers of national repute that the signatures over which they are known to the world of readers—Gath, Nym Crinkle, Mark Twain—mean a fortune, and that any use of those signatures by other parties was not only an abuse but a traverse of equity, dishonest and cruel. I can't understand Lacombe's action in the matter. It virtually says to irresponsible publishers: "Go ahead, publish what you please, lyingly announce that the matter is written by any author whose name you may prefer. He has no remedy unless he can prove that he has lost an engagement or is in disfavor with the publisher."

I wonder how Lacombe would like to see decisions, purporting to have been rendered by him, signed with his name, circulated in the community. And I also wonder whether it ever entered his somewhat interesting mind that it is advisable to mulct thieves, liars and bearers of false witness, for the protection of the community in general and of men as well to whom reputation is worth much more money than the circuit court could possibly collect.—Joseph Howard in New York Recorder.

Churches as Places of Refuge In War.

Our ancestors transacted a good deal of business of one kind or another in and about their churches. To begin with, the churches of old England in turbulent times were regarded as places of safe custody for public and private property. In the border land of England and Scotland the idea was carried out still more completely, and churches, or at least their towers, became regular fortresses and not infrequently were objects of offenses and defense. We may note in rural England that in the cases of ancient churches the towers are often not merely disproportionate in size to the rest of the church, but are carefully and strongly built, evidently with an object.

Even in peaceful Surrey and Sussex the belfries are veritable strong rooms with barred windows and massive doors and often contain a massive treasure chest. Hither, at the first alarm, money and valuables were hurried, for beyond the security of thick walls and bars and bolts there was an ægis of sanctity which in a superstitious age protected the building from the most ruthless of foes. The fortresslike construction of many of the border land churches is an interesting study to antiquarians.—London Standard.

A New Type of Girl.

I met a new type of girl the other day, and she was certainly refreshing. Girls are all a good deal alike as a general thing, you know, and one does get so tired of the same old stereotyped girl—sweet enough in her way, I grant you, but with an eternal sameness that grows rather irksome.

She is a little witch to begin with. She will steal a man's heart before he knows it and then pretend not to know it herself. This damsel is most attractive to men, for, spite of her originality, she is adaptability personified. She seems to be able to converse intelligently with all sorts of men and gets each fellow's fad at her finger tips too. She knows more than many of her men friends, but she never lets them suspect it. She makes each believe that she learns so much from him and depends so much on him. She is a very feminine, unassuming, natural sort of little woman, with something appealing about her.

But down under it all she is artful. She has made a study of men, and she has profited by that study.—Chicago News-Record.

The Earth Will Fall Out of Balance.

Marshall Wheeler, one of the best known of the great army of Pacific coast scientists, claims to have discovered a "third principal motion of the earth," which is this: Every 20,903 years the globe changes its north and south poles on account of the attraction the earth has for its own magnetism. The sun, too, strongly attracts one of the poles and repels the other. This being the case, it only takes the short space of 20,903 years for the double attraction to careen it over to such an extent that it suddenly "flops" 90 degrees. Mr. Wheeler says that one of these grand "flops" occurred 6,000 years ago, at the time set down by the geologists as the "glacial epoch."—St. Louis Republic.

An Easy Way to Keep Insects Off Trees.

To trap various insects in the open air, half fill wide necked bottles with sirup or sweetened water, adding enough arsenic to make the liquid poisonous. After a rainstorm the bottles should be emptied and refilled, as before mentioned. Hang the bottle on the branches of the trees and among the bushes, etc. This is a ready and simple method of trapping all insects that prey on sweets, consequently keeping the trees free from many noxious pests that prey annually on shade and fruit trees.—Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.

AT THE "SOO" JUNCTION.

The Pathetic Lament of a Father Whose Son Ran Away From Home.

The time was a cold October afternoon.

The place was a lonely junction waiting room in northern Michigan.

The people of the drama were an old lumberman in "store clothes" and a young man whose apparel proclaimed the city.

And then there was a rough pine box, about six feet long, on a truck outside. Perhaps that might have been called "the properties."

There is no more desolate place than the Sault Ste. Marie junction, and it was raining that afternoon. There is a dirty little station and the train dispatcher's house on one side of the main track. Opposite is a deserted log cabin. There is nothing else to be seen. In summer the commonest flowers shun the spot. The old man with the crape on his hat sat looking out at the box on the truck. The young commercial traveler or advance agent, or whoever he was, stared vacantly at his companion. The time passed slowly and drearily. Once a freight train rattled by. The young man got all the enjoyment he could out of that and ruefully viewed the caboose fading away into the fog.

At length, as if compelled to speak, the old man said: "Say, I hate t' see th' rain fall on that 'ere coffin so. They oughter made th' eaveses t' this yere station bigger. I tried to bring him in, but that truck's too wide. Jim was a fine boy, he was, afore he went up t' Marquette. That's him out there. It warn't onnateral fer him t' want ter go. There hain't nothin to keep a bright boy t' home in a town what's got nothin in it but my ole sawmill an th' store. But, O Lord, I wisht he'd a staid—I wisht he'd a staid! A country boy ain't got no show in 'one o' them tough iron towns. I ain't a-blamin Jim fer leavin me. But he was all I had. He didn't know how much I wanted him t' stay or he'd 'a done it. He didn't have no sort o' raisin. His mother died when he was just a little feller.

"When he growed up, nothin 'ud do but he mus' go away. He goes up t' Marquette an gits him a good job on th' ore docks, bein strong an handy. He uster write me th' fines' letters you ever seen ev'ry Sunday reg'lar. He was up there jest four month when he quit writin. I stood it a month, an then I went up. He was sick in a measly boardin house. He was consider'ble sick, but we fetched him through, an I took him home. He got good an well again. He said he'd stay with me t' home. But he didn't. He runned off one night. I didn't care fer what he took, if he'd only a com' back. He kep' a-writin fer money t' come home on, and I kep' a-sendin it—but I had ter go fer my boy. He was shot through the heart in a saloon at the Soo. That's him out there. I ain't a-blamin him. I didn't raise him as I'—"

Then a whistle was heard. It was the awaited train. With careful hands the father, the train dispatcher and the young man wheeled the coffin to the baggage car. Gently the burden was lifted within. The old man climbed in, to be by his dead. The door was shut, and in a moment the train was lost in the burned pine barrens.—Harper's Weekly.

The Future of Greece.

It is impossible to have intercourse with modern Greeks without being touched with some degree of the enthusiasm which inspires them in discussing the future of their country, or without sharing the confidence with which they approach it. It may be true that the people are of hybrid race, that little of the old Hellenic blood flows in their veins, but few European nations of note, our own perhaps least of all, can boast unmixed descent. There is that in the air this people breathe, in the language they speak, the land they live in, which is of the very spirit of liberty.

One meeting a countryman on the road accosts him as "patriote," a term of more significance, of larger meaning than "citizen." But they are a people deeply democratic and require gentle handling to steer liberty clear of the shoals of license. Murmurings against the growth of taxation are already heard, and the extraordinary activity of the press insures the publicity of every unpopular act of the administration.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Astrology of the Day.

Astrology seems to be gaining in popularity, and many are turning to it for pointers concerning the fate that is in store for them. Meteorologists are consulting the planets in relation to changes in the weather, and scientists are seriously discussing the probability, or even possibility, of the larger planets exerting an influence on the earth sufficient to affect conditions of life or health.

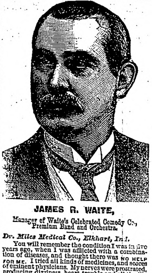
Astronomers do not believe in astrology, but are willing to give the unique science credit for assisting to develop the science of astronomy. Long before there was an interest taken in astronomy there were many careful observers of the heavenly bodies. The names chosen by these men for stars and constellations remain unchanged.—Edgar Lee in Arena.

The Date For the Millennium.

Charles T. Russell of Allegheny, Pa., announces that the millennium will surely arrive in October of 1914. We are now in the "lapping time," between the hay of the gospel and the grass of the millennium era. This "lapping time" began in October of 1874 and will last 40 years. During this period the kingdoms of the world will be overthrown by the anarchists, nihilists, socialists and nationalists. At the same time the Hebrews will all be gathered in Palestine.—Chicago Herald.

The Shamrock.

Those who believe that one of the 10 lost tribes of Israel settled in Ireland lay stress on the fact that "shamrakh" is the Arabic word for trefoil, which, under the name of shamrock, has been made the national bloom of Ireland.—Philadelphia Ledger.



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Manager of Waite's Celebrated Comedy Co., Premium Band and Orchestra.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

You will remember the condition I was in five years ago, when I was afflicted with a combination of diseases, and thought there was NO HELP FOR ME. I tried all kinds of medicines, and scores of eminent physicians. My nerves were prostrated, producing dizziness, heart trouble and all the ills that make life miserable. I commenced to take

DR. MILES' NERVINE

and in three months I WAS PERFECTLY CURED. In my travels each year, when I see the thousands of physical wrecks, suffering from nervous prostration, taking prescriptions from local physicians who have no knowledge of their case, and whose death is certain, I feel like going to them and saying, "GET DR. MILES' NERVINE AND BE CURED." In my profession, where there are so many sufferers from overwork, mental prostration and nervous exhaustion, brought on by the character of the business engaged in, I would recommend "MILES' NERVINE" as a sure cure for all suffering from these causes.

JAMES R. WAITE.

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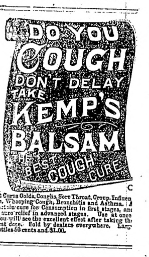

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

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THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

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All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

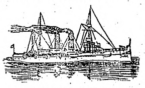
SWIFT DESTROYERS.

FASCINATING FIGURES ON THE NEWEST WARSHIPS.

How Our New Navy Has Been Built Up. The Detroit Is a Pleasing Surprise—Argentina's Crack Cruiser, the Nueve de Julio, Eclipses All Records.

The recent growth of the United States navy is justly a matter of pride and joy to all of us, and since the recent opportunity for comparison with other nations—in New York harbor—our pleasure is by no means lessened. At the great naval review the Argentine Republic rather astonished the rest of mankind by appearing with a cruiser that can make 23½ knots an hour and is therefore claimed to be the fastest afloat. The United States, however, held her own handsomely in the general exhibit, but for a full appreciation of the comparisons to follow a few words of history must be prefaced.

When the civil war was officially declared at an end, the government had 469 vessels, of which 101 were originally merchant vessels and were soon restored to that service. Many others were sold and refitted for the merchant service, and so rapid was the decay as well as the change in naval warfare that nearly all the others were soon reduced to the value of old junk. In truth, the navy was got rid of only a little less rapidly than the army, and all at once the country woke up to the fact that it was practically without a modern navy.



THE NUEVE DE JULIO.

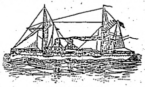
In 1881 a naval advisory board was created, which reported that for proper defense in time of war this nation absolutely needed 21 armored vessels, 70 unarmored cruisers, 5 rams, 5 torpedo gunboats and 20 torpedo boats. On March 3, 1883, the act was passed ordering three cruisers and one dispatch boat. The contract was awarded to John Roach & Sons, and so the reconstruction of the navy began. These three cruisers were the Boston, Atlanta and Chicago, and the greatest speed averaged by any of them was 15½ knots.

Secretary Whitney then took control in the Cleveland administration and was confronted at the start with the fact that a complete revolution had taken place even while the Roach vessels were being finished. Compound engines had given place to twin screws, and twin screws were fast giving place to triple expansion engines. The first result was the Newark, built by the Cramps at a cost of $1,248,000, with triple expansion engines which maintained 19½ knots per hour for four hours. Then came the Baltimore, at a cost of $1,325,000, with engines which outdid those of the Newark by a very slight fraction. And so the improvement went on till the San Francisco was put afloat with a horsepower of 10,400 and a speed of 20.17 knots. And now we are promised three more at an early date which will maintain a speed of 21 knots for some hours, and after that still further advances.

In the meantime, here is the Nueve de Julio, which can go at the rate of 23½ knots per hour and slipped across the Atlantic so quietly that her arrival at New York was a complete surprise. Though an Argentine ship, she is English built and came fresh from the famous yards of Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Newcastle. Her name means 9th of July, which is independence day to the Argentines. She went first to the Azores, and her trip thence to New York eclipsed, for a continuous run, the best showing of the fastest Atlantic liners. No other cruiser in the world can compare with her on a long run, but Italy and Spain have gunboats which can outdo her for a short distance.

She is a large steel unprotected cruiser, driven by triple expansion engines which revolve twin screws. The speed guaranteed by her builders was 22.7 knots. She has 3,500 tons displacement, a horsepower of 14,500 and carries 12 long and 24 quick firing guns. At first view it seems incredible that such a bulk on so yielding a surface as that of salt water could go at almost the average speed of a passenger train, but what is seen must be believed.

About the time of the Nueve de Julio's arrival the new United States cruiser Detroit made her trial trip in front of New London, Conn., and was at once pronounced the fastest in the world of her class. Her contractors, the Columbian Iron Works and Drydock company of Baltimore, had guaranteed 17 knots per hour, and she made nearly 19, so they will receive a premium of about $300,000, the largest ever paid by any government on the completion of a vessel.



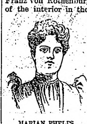
THE DETROIT.

The Detroit is a 2,000-ton steel twin screw cruiser. Length on mean load water line, 257 feet; beam, extreme, 37 feet. In her construction nothing but steel was used. The machinery consists of two vertical, inverted cylinder, direct acting, triple expansion engines, and the cylinders have a 26-inch stroke. Her battery consists of two 6-inch and eight 5-inch rapid fire breechloading rifles, six 6-pound and two 1-pound rapid fire cannon and two gatling guns. All her shafting is hollow, and her 4-bladed propeller wheels, 11 feet in diameter, are of manganese bronze. Verily it takes talent and money to produce such commerce destroyers.

S. P. ROSSELLE.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE.

The Daughter of William Walter Phelps Betrothed at Berlin.



MARIAN PHELPS.

The wedding of Miss Marian Phelps, only daughter of William Walter Phelps, our late minister to Germany, to Dr. Franz von Rothenburg, under secretary of the interior in the German government, will be in striking contrast to many of the recent so called "international marriages," both in its freedom from vulgar ostentation and in the fact that the bridegroom, though of a distinguished family, is a man of scholarly attainments and without a title. The marriage is to take place in Berlin and will be as entirely unostentatious and private as though neither of the high contracting parties was known beyond a limited circle of personal friends.

Miss Phelps is a very popular young woman in New Jersey, especially in the vicinity of Teaneck, her father's magnificent estate in Bergen county, where she was born and where her friends hoped she would one day return to permanently reside. It seems to be a settled arrangement now, however, that except for an occasional visit to her childhood's home Miss Phelps will reside abroad after her marriage. Her husband's official duties will of course make this necessary, and it is extremely unlikely that he will abandon his brilliant prospects in the emperor's service.

Dr. von Rothenburg has been in the German interior department for a number of years and was Bismarck's first lieutenant during the last 12 years of his premiership. Although his connection with the Iron Chancellor was intimate, he was selected for advancement by Chancellor Caprivi and would have been promoted to a cabinet position before now but for an inopportune illness. The doctor is scholarly and refined, has an ample fortune and is about 40 years of age.

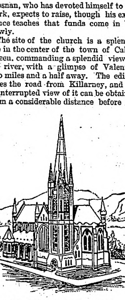
The bride is a young woman of many accomplishments and rare good sense. She speaks many languages and by her tact and womanly modesty won her way into the favor of every one connected with the diplomatic corps. She has been her father's constant companion for years and has always sympathized with his political aspirations, so she has kept herself well informed on matters connected therewith. Her knowledge of politics and her natural diplomacy are said to have been of great assistance to Mr. Phelps, who was accustomed to say that she "ran the legation."

THE O'CONNELL MEMORIAL.

The Beautiful Church to Be Shown In Miniature at the Fair.

A miniature model in carved stone of the Daniel O'Connell Memorial church at Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, is among the interesting objects to be found in the Irish village at the World's fair. Though the church is not itself completed, the model will of course represent it as it is intended to be when finished, when it will unquestionably be one of the handsomest structures in the world. It is now built up to the roof, but it is estimated that it will take about $50,000 more to finish it and properly furnish it. This sum the Rev. Canon Brosnan, who has devoted himself to the work, expects to raise, though his experience teaches that funds come in but slowly.

The site of the church is a splendid one in the center of the town of Cahirciveen, commanding a splendid view of the river, with a glimpse of Valentia, two miles and a half away. The edifice faces the road from Killarney, and an uninterrupted view of it can be obtained from a considerable distance before entering the town. The length of the nave and chancel combined is 152 feet and the width at the transepts 102 feet. The roof ridge is 70 feet high, and the spire of the tower will reach an altitude of 168 feet above the ground when it is completed. The liberator's son began the erection of the church in memory of his father and carried on the work very successfully until his death, since when it has made very slow progress and would have languished entirely but for the untiring energy of Rev. Canon Brosnan.



O'CONNELL MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A Warning to Complaisant People.

Here is a warning to people who give letters of recommendation indiscriminately to discharged servants: A few weeks ago an English lady was obliged to pay $20 as damages for having given a good "character" to a servant whom she knew to be unfaithful. Her written recommendation of the servant enabled the latter to get a place which she could not have obtained without the recommendation and in which she proved unfaithful and detrimental to the lady who employed her.

Information For Romantic Girls.

It is related that five girls who successively played the part of Tony in the "Trip to Chinatown" made runaway marriages.

Women Will Vote

as usual at the next school election—but for many candidates. They give a unanimous vote—every day in the week—in favor of

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

because they know it has no equal as a labor and temper saver on wash-day. The "White Russian" is a great soap to use in hard or alkali water. Does not roughen or injure the hands—is perfectly safe to use on the finest fabrics.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Makes the Skin Soft and Smooth.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

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Cheap Fuel.

From a limited amount of wood, I will deliver to any part of the city four foot dry soft wood at $4.00, four foot dry hard wood at $5.50, sawed as you want it for 50 cents extra.

W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.
Corner Main and Third streets.

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
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L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block, } CROOKSTON, MINN.

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THE Best Editorials.

THE BEST MISCELLANEOUS READING.
THE BEST SKETCHE OF TRAVEL.
THE BEST ESSAYS AND SERMONS.

Should be read in every home in the Northwest.

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No. 4—1 Lb. Farmers' Tribune Pedigreed Seed corn.

Remember, $1.00 for the Farmers' Tribune one year, with choice of either of above premiums. Or the

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CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, county of Polk,—ss. In Probate Court, special term, April 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Charles W. Wright, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of A. M. Childs administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Charles W. Wright, deceased representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court on Monday the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of April A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
(2-5) Judge of Probate.

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary. Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.

W. H. NORRIE,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

SAAKE

Is still doing business at the old stand and selling

WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY.

CHEAPER
THAN EVER.

☞ WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. ☜

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN, **C. H. SAAKE.**

If you want a
STOVE OR RANGE
——FOR WOOD OR Coal, see the——

FAMOUS
BRAND
STOVE

BRAND'S FAMOUS Stoves AND Ranges BEST ON EARTH

AT ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER'S.

They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.

Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau." It will save you Worry, Time and Money. **Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed.** Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication April 13th, 1893.)
(Last publication May 25th, 1893.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, containing power of sale, dated November 30th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on December 4th, 1885, in book 23 of mortgages, on pages 99, 100, 101, whereby Jean B. Lelande and Cleophie Lelande, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to Mary E. Towle, mortgagee, all those tracts of land described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and lot one; all in section four, in township one hundred and fifty-one, of range forty-five, in Polk county, Minnesota, containing eighty acres more or less, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice $141.50, including interest and principal and taxes on said lands for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be fore closed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on June 19th, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any and $25 attorney's fees, and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 20th, 1893.

MARY E. TOWLE,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEY,
(52-6) Attorneys for Mortgagee.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

An even mouthful of Climax Plug gives more satisfaction than
a bulging mouthful of any other tobacco for the reason that
Climax Plug is much the best

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	20c@25c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	65c

Wheat—1 Hard 53.
1 Northern 51.

'Round Home.

Hugh Thompson went to St. Paul this week.

G. H, Fargo, of Euclid, was in the city Monday.

Halvor Steenerson went down to Fargo on Monday.

Wm. Donaldson commenced seeding on his farm in Andover on Monday.

Commissioner Rhinehart came down from the Reservation for a few days.

Attorney Averill of Fosston went up to Argyle last Monday on legal business.

United States District Attorney Eugene Hay of Minneapolis, was in the city last Tuesday.

J. W. Peterson went up to McIntosh on Tuesday. He is ever on the alert for business.

The Crookston Laundry has been running a little sidewalk wagon during the muddy season.

Do not miss the bargains at the
NEW YORK STORE.

Geo. B. Winship, of the Grand Forks Herald, spent Monday night in the city, a guest of the Commercial.

Attorney Steenerson went over to Grand Forks last Thursday to argue in a case against the city of Grafton.

The Scandia Furniture Company have removed their stock into the store in the Fournet block formerly occupied by Chabot as a clothing store.

At and below cost, my big and well assorted line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

NEW YORK STORE,
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

Thos. Montgomery of St. Paul, who is a past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Minnesota, arrived in the city last Tuesday to inspect the Crookston commandery.

Commissioner McDonald is busy with a force of men helping Nature get the streets into passible condition by cutting out the ice in the gutters so that it can thaw out more readily. A few days of nice weather would work a marvelous change.

Chris. Hanson, who has been with the Scandia Furniture Company since its organization, has severed his connection with that institution and expects to leave for Duluth shortly. O. R. Miller and A. P. Hanson now control the business of the furniture company and Mr. Miller will be the manager.

The most painful cases of rheumatism may be relieved by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; its continued use will cure any case, no matter of how long standing. It is equally beneficial for lame back, pain in the side, pain in the chest, lameness, and in all painful affections requiring an external remedy. A piece of flannel saturated with Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain is superior to the plaster. for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Rev. R. H. Battey went up to Stephen to hold services on Sabbath day.

Chas. Vine's new residence in Jerome's addition begins to show what like it will be. It will be a neat and tasty house.

The interest in the revival meetings at the M. E. church keeps up well. The attendance is large and much good must result.

When you feel all tired out and broken up generally, you need a good tonic. Hood's Satsaparilla is the best. Try it.

The family of O. R. Williams left last week for Irondale, Minn., to join Mr. Williams, who is in the general merchandise business there.

Chas. Lanman, of the McIntosh Times, was in the city on Thursday last. He says that newspaper work and other things keep him busy these days.

Parisian novelties and all late millinery at Mrs. Sempf's Broadway shop. Owing to the lateness of the season will be glad to get cost for my goods, call and be convinced.

Geo. R. Roberts and John P. Lunden came down from Stephen last Friday, remaining over Sunday to attend the meeting of the chairmen of the county commissioners held here on Monday.

J. W. Strawbridge, of Baltimore, Md., a cousin of Prof. B. Strawbridge, will remain in the city this summer and teach music. He has already secured a number of scholars for the piano and organ.

E. M. Stanton went up to Argyle Monday, where he appeared in Justice court for the Minnesota Fire association in an action which that company brought against about 75 farmers of Marshall county, who refuse to pay their notes given the company for insurance. At the request of the plaintiff the cases were continued one month.

Flax seed for sale, farmers wishing to put in flax this spring can be supplied with the best seed in any quantity by the Crookston Hay & Commission Co. They will also pay you the highest cash price for your butter, eggs and Produce. [2-3]

If you are looking for a snap in farms call and look over that bargain that the Red River Land and Investment Company offers in another column. A good improved farm all ready for business at about the bare cost of improvements is a snap not to picked up every day. For full particulars call on or address August George, Opera house block.

A telephone exchange for Crookston is an assured fact. Already over 50 business houses and professional men have subscribed for the service, and Mr. Von. Schriltz, the gentleman who represents the Northern Telephone Exchange Co., of Minneapolis, is well satisfied with the success he has had, and says the company will be warranted in putting in the service here. He guarantees a first-class service in every respect, and as it will be better patronized than the former concern, it cannot help but be a success.

A meeting of the chairmen of the various boards of county commissioners in the counties interested in the appropriation under the drainage bill was held in the office of the chairman of the Polk county board, M. E. Kirsch, on Monday for the purpose of electing a member of the board of commissioners. Six counties were represented but no choice was made, from the fact that every county had a candidate for the position. We understand that in case the commissioners fail to select a man it shall be the duty of the governor to make the appointment.

From Thursday last until Tuesday of this week the ground has dried up more rapidly than during the whole spring time generally and if Hicks does not spring some more of his horrid weather upon us the seeders will be generally busy throughout the county by the last of the week. Some few commenced seeding last week and many were intending to do so on Monday morning, others thought that they would get at it about the middle of the week in case we get no more bad weather. Everybody is hoping that Hick's predictions for May will prove to be largely over-drawn—he predicts a stormier month than April.

DR PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Judge C. S. Spendley is quite seriously ill.

A. Burnam commenced sowing wheat last week.

Martin Swanson informs us that he started his seeders on Tuesday morning.

E. C. Murney was down from Euclid last week to attend the Salvation Army.

Mrs Joseph Hoch and family leave this week to join her husband at Astoria, Oregon.

E. M. Stanton has been asked to deliver the Decoration Day oration. A good selection.

Ed. Erickson has sold his interest in the Frickson & Carlson meat market to B. Sampson.

Otto Donaldson and bride will leave for their new home at Spokane the last of this week.

T. B. McMahan was down from Stephen last week to look after his Polk county farm.

The Great Northern will sell round trip tickets to Chicago on Mondays and Thursdays at $32.55.

C. Snyder reported to us on Tuesday that he intended to commence dragging on Wednesday.

Marlan Hart returned last week from a visit in the southern part of the state. Says everything is fully as backward there as here.

Attorney Hatlestad is beginning to get around after a serious illness of four or five weeks' duration. He is about as fat as a match.

We are constantly receiving mail orders for the JOURNAL which is an encouraging sign of the times that we can heartily appreciate.

Owing to the condition of the roads very little hay finds its way to market, but what little does come seems to find a ready market.

A. K. Austin intends to engage in the furniture business, and will occupy store in the opera block made vacant by the Scandia Furniture Company.

The country roads are said to be rapidly getting in nice condition for travel—a state of things highly desirable and very much appreciated by all concerned.

Landlord Stoeser lost a valuable stallion last week. It was an animal that he had sold sometime ago, but for some reason had to take it back again. The animal was insured for $500.

Prof. Wishard went up to Fosston on Tuesday. All along the route he saw many of the farmers busy seeding. The wagon roads appeared to be getting in good condition for traveling.

The fishing season has begun in earnest. Every day numbers of young men and boys may be seen going to the river and they seldom return without a nice mess of fish. The largest fish taken from the river thus far is a 61 pound sturgeon. The largest last year was 75 pounds.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedlman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist, Crookston, Minn.

Now would be a good time for all who have good seed oats, barley and potatoes to have them in the market as the demand for those things is now greater than it will be a few weeks later when everything is supplied. There is now a good demand and the shrewd farmer will not wait until the demand is fully supplied before he offers his goods for sale.

A bevy of little girls invaded the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Palmer about 8 o'clock on Saturday, singing a fairy song and marching through the hall, circled about Mr. Palmer, who was holding little Ada, when one of them placed a wreath of beautiful flowers upon the child's head. It then dawned upon Mr. and Mrs. Palmer that this was the anniversary of the birth of their little one, and they then entered fully into the spirit of the thing and heartily welcomed the little folks and began to arrange to entertain them, which they did right royally until 10, when the little fairies departed for their several homes after wishing their little hostess many happy returns of the day.

Reports come from Drayton, N. D., Pembina and down river points of great devastation by high water. Near the former point hundreds of acres are from two to six feet under the water, and the probability is that much of it cannot be seeded this spring. Buildings and stock have been swept away and in some cases the settlers barely escaped with their lives, being obliged to flee to higher ground with no time to save their personal property. Talk about high water at Crookston! We would do much better to wait till we get it.

A. M. Stewart has rented the McGrew house to Mr. Raymond.

Netzer & Miller have bought out Peter Stull's saloon in the Germania house.

Nearly all of the city churches joined in the exercises at the M. E. church on Sunday evening.

The JOURNAL was mis-informed in relation to Mrs. Chas. Vine's going to Canada. It transpires that she did not go.

The water cart now makes its daily rounds with four horses attached to it. Such roads are very unusual in Crookston.

Mrs. J. G. McGrew, Miss Edith and Willie departed on Sunday evening for their new home in Duluth accompanied by the best wishes of many friends.

Mr. Welter was up from Edna last Thursday and bought a fine span of colts of M. R. Brown. A carload of horses, of Mr. Brown's selection don't have to wait long for purchasers.

Col. Cobham Post is arranging the Memorial Day program. Rev. Smith has invited the post to attend services at the Congregational church on the Sabbath preceding.

R. S. Hurd was rejoicing in the fact that he was recovering from the effects of a kick from a vicious horse. What made him feel as good as anything else was the fact that he carried a policy in an accident insurance company.

Hicks second of May rain-storm evidently was not intended for Polk county and we hope this will hold true of every one of his predictions during the month. There were storms, however, in other portions of the country.

The E. D. Childs milk company have been obliged to substitute a large lumber wagon and four horses for their usual two horse delivery rig during the muddy season and this requires two men. There would not be much money in milk at present prices if this sort of thing had to be perpetual.

Mrs. A. Blanchard writes from Hays City, Kansas, to have her JOURNAL sent to that place. Her husband, Elmer Blanchard, is traveling for a nursery firm down there. Mrs Blanchard thinks that, everything considered, there is no place like Polk county, Minn.

The Perham Bulletin says that the latest reports from the sick bed of A. McCrea, at Spokane Falls, are to the effect that his death is daily expected, It will be remembered that Mr. McCrea was state senator from this district years ago when Otter Tail county was a portion of it. If Mr. McCrea should die the body will be brought to Perham, his old home, for burial by the side of his first wife.

Last Friday morning, at 5 o,clock Undertaker Wyatt received a telegram requesting him to bring a child's casket to the morning train on the Great Northern. When the train arrived he found a dead child on board and placed it in the casket. The mother of the child was Mrs. John Jones, the wife of a Butte hotelkeeper. While visiting in the east last winter she had given birth to twins, and was on her way home last week when one of the children died on the train between St. Paul and Crookston.

A Railroad train 200 feet long consisting of an Engine, Baggage car, Coach, and Sleeper, crossing stage in 10 seconds. The wonderful saw mill scene, sawing lumber in view of the audience with a 48 inch buzz saw, the boiler Explosion, Bartholdi Statue, New York Harbor, Brooklyn Bridge is what packs the theatres nightly to see Uncle Hiram. This company will be the attraction at the Opera House Friday evening, May 5th.

Last week the JOURNAL contained a clipping from the Minneapolis Journal which gave on account of some sharpers in Chicago who sent out circulars to farmers offering, if the farmer would send a bushel of his best wheat, charges prepaid, to place said wheat on exhibition at the World's fair with the name and residence of the grower attached by tag. When the wheat arrives in Chicago the parties to whom it is addressed will take out a small sample, put it in a phial with a tag attached for exhibition and the balance of the wheat is taken to an elevator and sold. It is said that Ole Hoven sent a bushel of his choicest wheat in this way and he will probably be entitled to a phial on exhibition. A good round price to pay for a little fame.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough remedy famous. It is intended especially, for coughs, colds, croup and whooping coughs and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. Mr. C. B. Main, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I warrant every bottle and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Fred Reyer seems to think it is harvest time—at least he bought a cradle instead of a self-binder.

A. E. Brush returned last week from a visit to Kansas. Says they are needing rain there as badly as we don't need it up here.

Money to loan. Farm and city lots for sale. Please call at R. R. V. Loan and Investment Co., Opera Block, Crookston Minn.

Drayman Joe McMahan is dandling a wee bit baby girl on his knee since last Wednesday week. Says its the most precious freight he has handled this year.

Charlie Vine's delivery horse took a whirl about noon on Tuesday, regardless of mud. All he seemed to care for was to get to his stable in time for dinner. No damage done.

Miss Veronneau's Parisian millinery parlors on Second street still continue to be the centre of attraction in the display of the spring fashions. And she is kept busy supplying the wants of her customers. She invites our lady readers to call and see her stock.

Assignee Wheeler sold the Sylvester & Finseth hardware stock to Tom Bjoin, who will open a hardware store in the opera block, in the room formerly occupied by Locken & Holmboe. Mr. Bjoin intends to put in a large stock of new hardware in addition to the stock he has purchased, and will keep a first-class store.

H. W. Cleveland came in from Mentor Tuesday night. He has rented the Date place at Maple Lake, has thoroughly renovated the house papered and painted it, and is cleaning up the grounds as fast as the snow will permit, and as soon as the ice is all out of the lake will open up that famous resort for summer boarders. He will open up with a dance on May 17th. He will put the boats in thorough repair and will spare no pains in his efforts to care for his guests. Grand Army men will always find comrade Cleveland at his post ready to give them all a hearty greeting and he invites all JOURNAL readers to give him a call.

Capt. E. C. Davis: "What do I think of this kind of weather? Why sir, I think it is all right—a real blessing in disguise. The fact of the matter is that we have too much wheat on hand already and if we had had fine weather the result would have been every farmer in the country would have sown a larger area than ever before and the inevitable result would have been a lower price than ever before. I think that if our wheat-raisers get a chance to sow wheat three or four days it will be all they should do and if they get any more time they had better sow barley and oats and other stuff. Time was when this was the best wheat country in the world and then there was money in raising it because there was not so much wheat in the world, but the conditions are now changed and we must calculate accordingly. Once it would pay to raise wheat for the English market, to-day all we should calculate on should be to raise enough for home consumption. Why? Because other countries that have just begun to raise wheat can produce it so much cheaper than we can that we cannot compete with them. When the India wheat-raiser pays only ten cents per day for labor the wheat-raiser in the Red River Valley has to pay from $2.00 to $2.50 and even allowing that the laboring man here will do more than the laboring man in India will, there is such a vast difference between the wages paid that the balance will always be largely in favor of the India wheat-raiser. No, this country is all right for farming but it is not all right for wheat-raising alone because we can raise wheat enough to keep the market continually glutted, and I believe that an all-wise Providence in ordering this kind of weather is doing only just what man ought to have sense enough to do for himself, that is, cutting down the supply of wheat. I tell you the country is all right for farmers, but a man must use his brains if he expects to keep up with the procession in any pursuit in these days. Business rules just as surely govern farming as anything else whether we will acknowledge it or not, and just as soon as we tumble to that fact you will see one of the most prosperous countries on the footstool. The country is all right and this weather is all right, I tell you!"

Weather and Crops.

The following summary of the weather-crop bulletin for the week ending April 29th; issued by the Minnesota weather bureau, will be of interest, as it shows the conditions of the weather and the prospects for seeding throughout the state:

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Season very backward and no seeding has been done except in patches of sandy soil, The Snake river at Warren reached a higher stage on the 26th than during the previous ten years. The precipitation has been greater than the average, with a deficiency in temperature and sunshine, but snow has practically all disappeared, and with warm, drying weather, seeding will become general within a week or ten days.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Owing to wet, cold weather and lack of sunshine, all farm work has practically been suspended during the week. The seed sown on low lands is in danger of rotting. The rivers are very high, the Minnesota being over its banks in Carver Co., and the marshes are flooded. The excess of precipitation, a portion of which was in the form of snow, has caused the roads to become almost impassible, and the farmers are feeling despondent. Warm, bright sunshine for a few days is greatly needed to dry the soil.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The conditions in the Southern district are about the same as above. The week has been too cold and wet, preventing the germination of the seed already sown, and increasing the danger of rotting on the lowlands. Seeding is about half done, and but little progress has been made during the last two weeks. The weather, owing to the absence of warmth and sunshine has had a very depressing effect upon the entire community, and the farmers feel discouraged. A few bright sunshiny days will reverse these conditions, and with the abundance of moisture now in the soil, insure a rapid growth in vegetation of all kinds.

FREE HOMESTEADS

In the Saskatchewan Valley.

160 acres free to all males over 18 years of age in the beautiful Saskatchewan valley, where wheat goes 40 bushels to the acre and potatoes 600 bushels, and hay cuts from three to four tons an acre. Plenty of timber for buildings, fencing and fuel. First-class soil and water. Good railroad facilities. Fine climate and good markets and where taxes are only for school purposes. For full information apply to

C. A. MUNSON,
Colonization Agent,
Commercial Hotel, Crookston.

Amusements

The comedian Aaron H. Woodhull will present that laughable comedy Uncle Hiram at The Opera House Friday evening, May 5. He is supported this season by an excellent company of players including Miss Troyja Griswold the pretty and charming soubrette whose singing of topical songs, together with her character changes have made her a prime favorite throughout the States and Canada. Mr. Woodhull, the comedian, is well known everywhere and there isn't any need of commenting upon his unique and entirely original creation of Uncle Hiram; suffice to say he stands without an equal in his particular line. Regarding the mechanical and scenic effects introduced in the new Uncle Hiram since last presented here, Mr. Harry Hardy who is directing Mr. Woodhull's tour to the Pacific slope promises the theatre going public of Crookston, that the entire production with every mechanical and scenic effect advertised will be presented Friday evening, May 5th. The mechanical and scenic effects are the wonderful Saw Mill scene consisting of a complete Saw Mill outfit with a 48 inch Buzz Saw sawing lumber in view of the audience. The Boiler Explosion, the great Railroad Scene which positively surpasses all others consists of a train 200 feet long, an Engine, Baggage car, Coach and Sleeper crossing the stage in ten seconds. Reserved seats can be secured at Morris' Jewelry store.

Storage Warehouse.

Parties wishing to store household furniture or other articles of any kind, should call on the Hay & Commission Company, Vance Block. [2-4]

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893. NO. 4

Crookston Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

WE ARE NOT DOING
Much Blowing
At this time of the year, and it is not bragging to say that
OUR MAMMOTH STOCK
was never more complete than this spring, and that you can find no greater bargains in the city than we are giving. There is an old saying to the effect that

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."

This applied to the old-fashioned steamed Indian Pudding that was put in a bag and tied with a string, which string no doubt retained enough of the pudding to furnish a sufficient sample.

We don't claim to have a "string" on the public, but it is a fact that when a man once comes into our store and taades he always comes again. s the pudding was supposed to speak for itself, so our goods speak for themselves every time.

☞YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts and show beyond a doubt Hood's Cures. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure you get Hood's.

Constipation and other troubles with the digestive organs and the liver are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

The Grand Central Railroad Station Chicago

is being fitted up for hotel purposes during the Wold's fair. This magnificent fire proof structure located at the corner of Harrison street and 5th avenue in the very heart of the city, will devote the 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors to this purpose. It will be run on European plan. Each room will have hot and cold water, electric lights and be steamed heated. The office and ladies parlors, etc., will be located on the 3rd floor and the building will be supplied with all modern conveniences. There will be from 100 to 200 rooms for guests.

This acquisition to the hotel facilities of Chicago will be appreciated by those who wish to be safely housed in a fire proof building, conveniently located in the city itself. Those desiring accommodations can secure them by addressing Mr. T. C. Clipford the manager at Chicago. The hotel will be opened May 15th, 1893. The grand central station is the Chicago depot of the Northern Pacific railroad, Wisconsin Central Division, and by taking that through car line to the World's fair city, visitors will avoid the discomfort of transfer of themselves and baggage through the city. [4-6]

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending May 5th, 1893.

Karlson Salve   Smith, E. D. 3
Warren Frank 2

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. Dawley, P. M.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The Progress Made in Seeding Last Week.

The following is a summary of the weather and crop conditions throughout the state for the week ending May 8th, 1893, as compiled by the state weather bureau:

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

The weather during the week has been just what was needed and seeding is under good headway in all the counties except Becker and Hubbard, where the soil is reported as still too wet for seeding to become general. The floods are subsiding, but the snow drifts and ice have not entirely disappeared.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The rainfall was below the normal and the temperature and sunshine very nearly the average-conditions much more favorable for farm work. The soil rapidly dried during the last half of the week and every county reports seeding in progress and about two thirds completed in in the southern and western portions of the district, where the early sown grain is generally reported to be doing well. Seeding in the eastern and northern portions is just fairly under way, but the timber lands are still too wet to permit any work being done. Some gardens in favored localities are being plowed, and the ground is fast getting into fine shape.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The damage to early sown grain by rotting, generally feared in the last report, proves to have been slight, and only a few fields will have to be re-sown. Winter wheat in the southern portion is doing nicely; also the grass wherever started. Bottom lands in the north and east portion are still too wet, but seeding is in full blast. Corn planting is reported and the wheat is beginning to sprout in some counties. The outlook is altogether favorable and scarcely a discouraging report was secured from the entire district.

Gospel Meetings.

The Congregational and Presbyterian churches of this city will unite next week in a series of special religious services. The aim of these services is to promote a fuller spiritual life in Christians and to help others to Christ. We believe that there is a spirit of thoughtfulness resting upon our community, and that the time is favorable for special labors for Christ. The meetings will begin in the Congregational church Sunday evening, May 14th. A cordial invitation is given to the pastors and members of other churches to come in with us whenever consistent with the work of their own churches. "The Spirit and the bride say, come. And he that heareth, let him say, come. And he that is athirst, let him come. He that will, let him take the water of life freely." Signed,

O. H. Elmer,
Jonathan G. Smith.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

In the Saskatchewan Valley.

160 acres free to all males over 18 years of age in the beautiful Saskatchewan valley, where wheat goes 40 bushels to the acre and potatoes 600 bushels, and hay cuts from three to four tons an acre. Plenty of timber for buildings, fencing and fuel. First-class soil and water. Good railroad facilities. Fine climate and good markets and where taxes are only for school purposes. For full information apply to

C. A. Munson,
Colonization Agent,
Commercial Hotel, Crookston.

Cheap Fuel.

From a limited amount of wood, I will deliver to any part of the city four foot dry soft wood at $4.00, four foot dry hard wood at $5.50, sawed as you want it for 50 cents extra.

W. H. Norrie,
Successor to Priester & Co.
Corner Main and Third streets.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $32.55, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. Sharkey,
[4tf] Agent.

A Pointer.

Potatoes for seed are selling for one dollar per bushel—a hundred bushel at that rate would go a long way toward a trip to the World's Fair. Now while potatoes do not always sell like that in the spring they have always been better property than wheat and will be no doubt for several years. Oats, barley and potatoes will be good crops for this year. Mark that prediction.

IMPORTANT

Accession to the Breeding Interests of Polk County.

On Friday Hugh Thompson received two thoroughbred stallions from C. M. C. Stewart, of Mason City, Iowa, which are now at home at the stables of Lancaster & Arries on Fifth street. "Maleon," a three-year-old colt, is a direct descendant from old Hambletonian 10, which horse was one of the most noted breeders of trotting horses ever in existence. This colt, of course, is too young to have made a record, but he has the blood of the best trotters living and will make his mark in due time.

The other stallion, "Keota Garfield," No. 7,587, is from one of the best families of Norman Percherons, a finely built fellow, only three years old and one of the best formed animals ever brought into Polk county. Breeders and lovers of good horses would find a visit to the stables to see these horses a visit of great interest. Mr. Thompson justly feels proud of these fine animals, and well he may, for they are hard to beat.

Round Him Up, Girls.

One of the most industrious institutions in Crookston is the new office on Second street, where free farms, located in the Canadian Northwest, are advertised to be given away. Mr. C. A. Munson, who has charge of the agency here, hustles around as though he were one of the fixtures of the city and intended to do a land office business. He kisses the babies, makes love to the girls, and stands in with "the boys." While we do not approve of the business carried on by Mr. Munson, we are glad to find in this representative of the Manitoba and Northwestern Homesteading company a gentleman as genial as he proves to be, and if he would only stop trying to unsettle the minds of our farmers with his fabulous stories about his Canadian Northwest we might forgive him. But one of our Crookston girls may yet annex him to this country.

"I Am so Tired"

Is a common exclamation at this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is lost when the weather grows warmer; and when Nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is owing mainly to the impure condition of the blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is remarkable how susceptible the system is to the help to be derived from a good medicine at this season. Possessing just those purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves, Hood's Sarsaparilla soon overcomes that tired feeling, restores the appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends as with one voice declare "it makes the weak strong."

The Enterprise of Miller & Foote.

McIntosh Times: The contract for building the new five thousand dollar Citizens Bank building was awarded to L. H. Walker and Wm. Marin, on Wednesday last and work on the same has already been commenced, and will be rapidly pushed to completion. The building is to be a two story brick, twenty-four by fifty, and will be furnished in the most complete and modern style.

E. Lanctot informs the Journal that he has been seeding for several days—does not intend to put in as much wheat as usual, but will calculate to have a plenty of barley, oats and potatoes. He also intends to be "long" on pork and will have a plenty of festive grunters to supply the markets next fall. Incidentally he will pay some attention to poultry-raising and butter-making, but the wheat crop will not be in it to a very large degree this year. We think his head is decidedly level.

At and below cost, my big and well assorted line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

New York Store,
A. Chabot, Proprietor.

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, May 3.

The river Hongho in China has flooded 400 villages, causing great loss of life.

Isaac Pusey Gray, the United States minister to Mevico, arrived in the City of Mexico Tuesday.

Nineteen thousand working people employed in the Jule mines at Dundee have gone out on strike.

Nineteen thousand working people employed in the jute mills at Dundee, Scotland have gone out on a strike.

The gold in the treasury is increasing and the situation is regarded by the treasury department as satisfactory.

Two hundred and fifteen Chinese actors en route for the world's fair have been denied admission by the collector of customs at Tacoma.

The Spanish officials in Cuba and the Brazilian government have violated the conditions of the reciprocity treaty with the United States, giving our government apparent reason to abandon the policy.

Thursday, May 4.

Damage to the amount of $200,000 was done by a cloudburst at Oxford, N. C.

The gold reserve figures are $97,005,000, leaving the reserve invaded by about $2,000,090.

The office of the United Paper company, New York, the tissue trust, has been seized by the sheriff on an attachment.

It is officially announced that the Duke of York has been betrothed to the Princess May of Teck, with the queen's consent.

Captain Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school, will be awarded $1,600 to make an exhibit at the world's fair of a large number of Northwestern Indian children attending school.

The trustees of Lane Theological seminary have accepted the resignation of Professor Roberts, one of the prosecutors of Professor Henry Preserved Smith in his trial for heresy. The trustees also re-elected Professor Henry Preserved Smith for the ensuing year.

Friday, May 5.

The president has appointed Jeremiah W. Coveny postmaster at Boston, vice T. N. Hart, resigned.

Domingo Gana, the new Chilian minister to the United States, will sail for New York early in June.

A. A. Hopkins of Lake Forest university, Illinois, won the first prize at thd interstate oratorical contest at Columbus Thursday night.

A new bank to be known as the Bank of Wisconsin, has been organized at Madison with Senator William F. Vilas as president. The capital stock is $100,000.

The boundary dispute between Chili and Argentine has finally been settled. The protocol was signed in Santiago Monday, and the people of Argentine publicly celebrated the event.

Saturday, May 6.

Edward W. Lecompte, secretary of the State of Maryland, is dead.

Three murderers were taken from jail at Las Lunas, New Mexico, and lynched.

Musical Director Thomas is charged with boycotting harps at the fair and may be deposed.

The meeting of the international monetary conference has been postponed until November.

Steps have been taken looking towards a general combination of all trades unions in Great Britain.

Knox and wife, who were sentenced to imprisonment for forgery at the City of Mexico, have been pardoned by President Diaz.

World's fair restaurant keepers have been warned by the council of administration that they must cease their extortion or get out.

It has been discovered that Chinamen in Denver have registered twice, securing an extra certificate which is to be used to smuggle more Chinese into the country.

Monday, May 8.

A brick wall 50 feet long was blown down in Brooklyn during a storm.

The official maps of Long Island city are missing and an investigation is to be made.

President Peixoto of Brazil in his annual message says that country wants immigrants.

J. Henry Stickney, a retired Baltimore iron merchant has left half a million dollars to churches and charities.

Two prominent Mexicans fought with knives at Fresnillo. The quarrel was about a woman. One is dead and the other dying.

New York detectives have gone to Richmond after the cashier of the Madison Square bank, who is charged with forging a check for $3,800 and other irregularities.

Tuesday, May 9.

Navigation has opened at Duluth.

Michael Davitt is bankrupt. He will resign his seat in parliament.

H. H. Warner, the Rochester (N. Y.) patent medicine man, has assigned.

The pope will issue an encyclical counseling peace among the nations.

It is reported on apparently good authority that the Navajoes have killed Agent Plummer.

It is rumored that Scott Wilke of Illinois will succeed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding.

Mr. Gladstone has appointed John Ruskin, the art critic, poet laureate, to succeed the late Lord Tennyson.

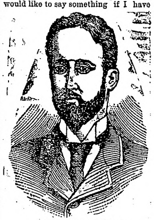
Lizzie Borden has been arraigned at New Bedford, Mass., on the charge of murdering her father and mother. She plead not guilty.

Governor Nelson has appointed R. D. Russell of Minneapolis, judge of the district court, in place of Judge Lochren, resigned.

HARRIS DEAD.

Last Chapter in the Famous New York Tragedy Enacted.

Sing Sing, N. Y., May 8.—Carlyle W. Harris, the convicted murderer of Helen Potts, was electrocuted at 12:40. The execution was entirely successful. As Harris seated himself in the chair he began to talk in a low voice. He said: "I have a word to say if the warden will permit." He paused and repeated: "I would like to say something if I have the warden's consent." Warden Durston stepped over to the chair and said: "What did you wish to say?" Harris then in a weak voice, as though each word cost him a powerful effort, said, "I have no further reservation to make. I desire to say that


CARLYLE W. HARRIS.

I Am Absolutely Innocent."

These were his last words. After uttering them he seemed relieved and settled back in the chair and was quickly pinioned. A current of 1,700 volts was turned on for two seconds and then reduced to 150 volts. After 55 3-4 seconds the current was turned off and upon examination the prisoner was pronounced dead.

There was great interest in the execution and thousands watched on the hills above the prison for the hoisting of the death flag.

JUST MISSED LYNCHING.

A Wisconsin Man Given Thirty Years For Assault on a Little Girl.

Eau Claire, Wis., May 6.—William Dukelow, the man who assaulted little 4-year-old Agnes McSheffrey, was taken before Judge Bailey during the afternoon and plead guilty, and was sentenced to 30 years in the state penitentiary at Waupun, five days of each year to be passed in solitary confinement. He was at once placed in a hack and taken outside the city limits, where a train was boarded and a start for Waupun was made. It is since learned that a well-laid plan had been formulated with a view to killing him upon his first appearance in public, and only the prompt action of the authorities averted a tragedy. The father of the little girl was furious when he heard what had been done, and he and many who were openly in sympathy with him were not backward in expressing their disgust when they learned how cleverly they had been outwitted by the authorities.

REICHSTAG DISSOLVED.

The Army Bill Defeated by a Vote of 210 to 162.

Berlin, May 8.—The army bill was defeated in the reichstag by a vote of 210 against the bill to 162 in favor of the bill The rescript signed by the kaiser dissolving the reichstag was immediately promulgated and the reichstag is now dissolved.

Booth Continues to Improve.

New York, May 10.—Owing to the continued improvement in Edwin Booth's condition, Dr. St, Clair Smith announces that no more bulletins will be issued from the sick room, unless there is some unfavorable change.

Ingenious Methods of Smuggling.

Some very ingenious methods are employed for transmitting dutiable articles by post. Not very long ago a package from Germany was found to contain a small roll of butter. A wire passed through it met with an obstruction, which proved to be a tin box filled with valuable jewelry. Probably a dozen silk handkerchiefs are found wrapped up in newspapers in every mail from China.

The skill exhibited by the postal clerks in detecting such contraband inclosures is wonderful. It seems to partake of the nature of intuition. They say that they do not know themselves how they do it, but that a newspaper with a silk handkerchief in it has a sort of gritty feeling when manipulated. Silk stockings are mailed from France in the same manner.—Washington Cor. Boston Transcript.

Notice.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned has lost the following described promissory notes, to-wit: one note for $400 given November 28th, 1892, due Dec. 1st, 1893; one note for $300, same date, due Dec. 1st, 1894. and one note for $400, same date, due Dec. 1st, 1895, all given by Onizime Capistran to A. O. Danielson.

Now, therefore, all persons are hereby warned not to purchase or negotiate said notes, they being the property of the undersigned.

[3-5] A. O. DANIELSON.

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

A Snap.

The Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company has for sale a half section of land situated two miles from the city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, land all broken except about 10 acres in grove. Been used as a stock farm and admirably adapted for that purpose, as being close to the city it is available as a milk and dairy farm. Improvements upon the farm alone cost over $4,000 and it can be had for $6,400. A cash payment of $2,000 will secure the place and purchaser can have a reasonable time on the balance, or for cash a liberal discount will be made. Owner desires to invest his means in other business. Inquire of August George, opera house block. [1-tf]

Farmers,

I am now making arrangements to buy wood from you. Call on me and we can agree. W. H. NORRIE,
Wood yard corner Main and Third streets, Crookston. [48-3]

Swedish Lutheran Jubilee.

Northern Pacific make reduced rates to Minneapolis, for the Swedish Lutheran Jubilee Festival, to be held at Minneapolis, May 22nd and 23rd, we make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan, provided there are one hundred or more in attendance, who have paid full fare on the going trip.

C. A. SHARLEY,
Agent.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $32.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th. C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

Of Interest to Breeders.

Dr. J. Warninger, V. S., has just received a set of the latest improved parturition instruments. With the aid of these instruments he can deliver the foetus in short order without injury to the animal. The instruments are the most serviceable where the colt or calf is dead and so located that it becomes necessary to remove it in sections. This is not often the case and for this reason very few practitioners are prepared with the proper instruments to meet a case of this kind. [2-5]

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Something New in Train Equipment to Chicago.

The "Limited" train on The Northwestern Line," leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. and arriving Milwaukee 7:25 a. m., Chicago 9:30 a. m., is now equipped with Wagner Compartment Cars in addition to Standard Sleepers, and also with Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

This is the finest equipped train in America, is the only train of its kind west of Chicago, and no extra fare is charged on this "Northwestern Limited."

By "The Northwestern Line" you also have advantage of fast day train, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 a. m. and St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:55 p. m., Chicago, 9:35 p. m., also an afternoon train, leaving Minneapolis 5:00 p. m., St. Paul 5:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago 7:45a. m

"The Nortwestern Line" is also the only Pullman Car Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Ashland.

For luxury and comfort, best equipment and road bed, secure ticket via "The Northwestern Line," they are on sale at all stations. Illustrated Map Folder free on application to

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen. Pass. Agent,
[32tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

MRS. DEPEW DEAD.

The Wife of the Noted Orator Dies Suddenly in New York.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Elise Hegerman Depew, wife of Chauncey M. Depew, died at her home, 43 West Fifty-fourth street, at 12:30 p. m. Although Mrs. Depew was known to be seriously ill this sudden termination of her illness was not expected by her family and those who were most intimately connected with her. Her condition seemed to be continually improving, but during the morning she was taken worse. Her relatives were called to the sick room and were all present when the end came.

Mrs. Depew, whose maiden name was Miss Elise Hegerman, was married to Mr. Depew Nov. 4, 1871. They have one child, Chauncey Depew, Jr., who is now 14 years of age. With the opportunities which her fortune gave her Mrs. Depew cared little for society and devoted herself mainly to charitable and church work. During the past six years Mrs. Depew has been an invalid. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it is probable that it will be held from St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church, of which she was a member.

COLONEL LAMON.

Lincoln's Private Secretary Crosses the Dark River.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—News has been received here of the death at Martinsburg, W. Va., of Colonel Ward H. Lamon a few minutes before midnight. He was President Lincoln's private secretary and enjoyed the most confidential relations with him. He was a man of brilliant attainments and his prominence in politics in the stirring days of the civil war gave him a national reputation. He continued to live in Washington long after President Lincoln's death and here he wrote the greater portion his life of Lincoln.

GENERAL GONZALES DEAD.

The Ex-President of the Republic of Mexico Is No More.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 9.—General Manuel Gonzales, ex-president of this republic and governor of the state of Guanajata, died during the afternoon. He was president from 1880 to 1884.

TO TEST THE LAW.

Three Chinamen to Be Arraigned in New York.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Three Chinamen will be arraigned as prisoners in the United States circuit court in this city in a day or two, whose cases it is proposed to make use of for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the Chinese exclusion law. It is a matter which has been amicably arranged between the Chinese Six Companies of California and the United States government, and that a decision may be reached the United States supreme court will convene at Washington Friday next for a final argument.

Judge Lochren at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Judge Lochren, the new commissioner of pensions, has arrived here. He called at the White House during the evening and had a lengthy conference with the president regarding the policy of the administration, about which, of course, he would say nothing.

NEW RULE PROMULGATED.

Fourth Class Postmasters to Be Removed For Cause Only.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 6.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Postmaster Bissell has announced a new rule relating to fourth class postmasters, and where known has raised a howl. The new policy is not to remove fourth class postmasters except for cause, regardless of length of time in office. Bissell announced this immediately after the cabinet meeting, and it spread consternation. Cleveland is being cursed without reservation by patriots here anxious to serve the government, but whose hopes grow less daily.

COMPELLED TO SUSPEND.

Chemical National Bank of Chicago Closes Its Doors.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Chemical National bank of this city, which established a branch at Jackson park where world's fair concessionaires have been depositing their cash, has closed its doors. It is said the depositors will lose nothing. The deposits of its world's fair branch have been secured.

Left a Bank Account.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 9.—George Carroll, aged 24, has been mysteriously missing from his home in this city since April 28. The police think he has committed suicide. He was engaged to a young lady at Fond du Lac and the wedding was set for last week. His friends advance the theory that he met with foul play, as he took several hundred dollars to purchase household goods for his new home. He left a good sized bank account untouched. The young lady is prostrated with grief.

Telephone Over 3,500 Miles.

OTTAWA, May 8.—The Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada, incorporated by the Dominion parliament last month proposes to run a copper metallic trunk line direct from Halifax to Vancouver, over 3,500 miles long. Local plants will also be established in towns and cities en route.

Reduction in Wages.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—According to the statement of an employe of the Pennsylvania railroad the wages of the men working in the Wells shops have been reduced from 30 to 40 per cent. It is said that about 600 men are affected.

Distinguished People to Wed.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Thomas Nelson Page of Richmond, the well known story writer will shortly marry Mrs. Henry Field, widow of Henry Field, one of Chicago's millionaires.

Hood's Cures

Saved From the Grave

Scrofula in Face and Neck—Blind at Times

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health—Gained 33 Pounds in Weight.

Mr. Wm. Erick
West Duluth, Minn.

"I have been a very great sufferer from a serious case of scrofula. First, a large bunch came in my neck growing as big as a good sized apple. It was as hard as bone, and after drawing it to a head the doctor lanced it, and for two years

It Was a Running Sore.

Then we succeeded in healing it up, but the disease began to appear in my face, which would swell up and affect my eyes so that every morning they were so inflamed and swollen that **I was blind.** The swelling would subside in the middle of the afternoon so that I could see a little. Well, I was in this condition for about a year. I went to every physician in my town, all of whom failed to help me and said **nothing could be done** to cure me. But I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had used a bottle and a half, the swelling in my face had entirely gone down. I kept on taking the medicine, and gained 33 pounds in weight.

I Have Been Perfectly Cured

am now in good health, and confidently say Hood's Sarsaparilla saved me from the grave. Today I am looking as stout and hearty as ever

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in my life, and I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to anyone suffering from blood diseases." WILLIAM ERICK, West Duluth, Minn.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN., May 3d, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 19th, 1893, viz: Jacob Weidenhoefer, Hd. 12,056, for the ne¼ sec. 30, twp. 151, range 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Radl, William Senske, Julius Zachge and George Bassler, all of Fisher, Postoffice, Minn.

[4-9] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April, 29th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret McLennan deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jennie Miller of said county.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on Monday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 o clock, a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 29th day of April A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[3-5] C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 12th, 1893, and terminating on May 12th, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Peter Stuhl and John Waterstant in the corner store room on lot one (1), block sixteen (16), in the original townsite of Crookston, Polk County Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 27th day of April, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH.
[2-4] City Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication April 18th, 1893.)
(Last publication May 25th, 1893.)

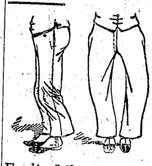
DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, containing power of sale, dated November 30th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on December 4th, 1885, in book 23 of mortgages, on pages 99, 100, 101, whereby Jean B. Lelande and Cleophie Lelande, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to Mary E. Towle, mortgagee, all those tracts of land described as follows, to-wit; The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and lot one; all in section four, in township one hundred and fifty-one, of range forty-five, in Polk county, Minnesota, containing eighty acres more or less, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice $444.50, including interest and principal and taxes on said lands for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on June 10th, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 attorney's fees, and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 20th, 1893.

MARY E. TOWLE,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
[52-6] Attorneys for Mortgagee.

IT'S TH



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YOU MUST SELECT THE MATERIAL however, and much depends upon the good taste you display in making a choice. It's no case of Hobson's choice in our store either, because our stock embraces all the materials

SANCTIONED BY FASHION.

and if there is not something in it perfectly appropriate to you, then the appropriate fabric has not been made yet. We are showing the LATEST NOVELTIES FOR SPRING WEAR.

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Clothing House,

Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

King David.

This celebrated Clyde Stallion will stand for the season of 1893 as follows: Monday, J. B. Roome's; Tuesday, L. H. Judson's; Wednesday, Helmich Bros.; Thursday, John Sylvesterson's; Friday and Saturday at S. L. Collins' Stable, Crookston.

This full blooded Clyde Stallion was purchased of an old reliable firm who make a specialty of importing the best stock and blood that can be found in the old country. This horse was bought by the Andover Stock Company two years ago at a large expense and can show more A No. 1 colts than any other horse ever brought to Polk county. He is a round bodied, heavy limbed, horse of dark bay color and weighs over 1,700 pounds.

TERMS—Insure, $15; Season, $10.

For further particulars enquire of

A. E. HELMICH,
(1-8) Manager.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April, 25th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Steffen P. Nerland deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of C. O. Christianson administrator of the estate of Steffen P. Nerland deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

In is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by this Court, on Monday the 29th day of May A. D. 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 25th day of April, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[3-5] C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

"Sure will the Harvest Be!"

And it depends to a great extent upon the machine you use to do your seeding with, whether it will be a full harvest or not. To insure this buy a

Dowagiac Shoe Drill

—THE MOST—

SIMPLE,
PRACTICAL,
DURABLE,
EFFECTIVE.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS of uninterrupted success has placed this KING OF DRILLS at the head. Investigate its style of spring pressure and the independent, solid bottom steel shoe before buying.

We also sell a complete line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, Boss and Steel Lever Harrows, Rushford Wagons, and a complete line of all styles of Harness. We are also agents for the VICTOR BICYCLE, the best wheel made, and invite you to call and see them.

MERIT WINS.

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Broadway and Robert street, - Crookston, Minn.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

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—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

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Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau." It will save you Worry, Time and Money. **Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed.** Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

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Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana. **FARM LANDS**

NEW TOWNS 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. **LOW RATES**

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. **Horses, Cattle.**

Health, Wealth. In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. **Sheep, Hogs.**

Herds, Mines These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

The Farmers' Tribune

THE Best Newspaper.
THE Best Agricultural Paper
THE Best Editorials.

THE BEST MISCELLANEOUS READING.
THE BEST SKETCHE OF TRAVEL.
THE BEST ESSAYS AND SERMONS.

Should be read in every home in the Northwest.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS.

Each subscriber who pays arrearges and one year in advance, or each new subscriber who sends one dollar for one year's subscription between Feb. 15th and May 1st, 1893, will receive as a premium their choice of either

No. 1—12 Packages Vegetable Seed.

No. 2—12 Packages Flower Seeds.

No. 3—25 Strawberry Plants.

No. 4—1 Lb. Farmers' Tribune Pedigreed Seed corn.

Remember, $1.00 for the Farmers' Tribune one year, with choice of either of above premiums. Or the

POLK COUNTY JOURNAL
ONE YEAR
AND EITHER OF THE ABOVE PREMIUMS,
For $2.00.

Address
THE JOURNAL,
Crookston, Minn.

you see what a cheap, simple, little thing it is? It is almost worthless; yet it has had a terrible effect on me. It has brought me to a sudden halt in my career. It has set me to thinking. It has made me want to die.

"The trusting old soul I took that from," he continued, after a momentary pause, "is my grandmother, and practically any mother. Old and feeble as she is, she left her home in the east and came west in quest of me. She has passed through months of suffering, hardships and disappointments, all in the hope of seeing me again. And at last her love conquers her weakness and bears down every obstacle, and her purpose is accomplished. She finds me, but how? She finds me a highway robber. I whom she has loved and nurtured, and for whom she has sacrificed everything, reward her love by stealing from her that trinket which she valued equal to her life because it was mine. She was hunting her father, and she found him. Yes, she found him. She found him a highwayman, a robber, a thief."

Mart Thompson walked the floor for a moment with his head hung down and his hands clutched nervously. Suddenly he stopped in front of the two miners, and with startling vehemence cried:

"Do you think I should want to live after that? Do you suppose I could find any pleasure or satisfaction in living when I know what a miserable wretch I am? Never, never! That old lady and that child by their simple faith and innocent trust have stabbed me through and through. They have cut my heart deeper than any assassin might have cut it with the sharpest steel. My God, men, I wish I had the power to tell you what I felt last night when I examined that locket and realized what I had done; but I can't do it. I can't find the language."

Mart Thompson again paced the floor for almost a minute; then growing calmer he came and sat down near the table.

"Do they know what I am?" he asked.

"No, they have no suspicion," Jack replied a little softly.

"I am glad of that," said Thompson, "and I have one request to make, or rather one favor to ask of you—that is, that they may never know. Will you grant it?"

"Yes."

"Very well. Now let the miners know I am here, and let them do their work. I am ready."

With that Thompson folded his arms and sat grimly silent. His face, a little flushed now, still retained its drawn, sunken look, and his eyes, though they flashed with the fire of a certain sort of defiance, were still hollow and dark. His whole appearance denoted keen suffering—physical as well as mental.

Jack, without a word, went out and informed some of the leading men of the Flat of Mart Thompson's presence in the camp, and also of the conversation that had taken place down at his and Joe's cabin. Within a quarter of an hour a dozen men had gathered, and again Thompson stated why he had come in and surrendered. Those who heard the story were touched by it, and strong, rough men as they were, there was deep down in their hearts a feeling of pity for the highwayman.

Ab Johnson was the acknowledged leader in the camp, and his companions were anxious to hear him speak; so when Thompson had finished, and a moment had passed in silence, some one said:

"Ab, what is your idea in this case?"

Ab did not answer immediately, but he shifted his weight from one foot to the other and scratched his head thoughtfully. At last he spoke, though with hesitation. He said:

"I hardly know what to say, men, for this is a peculiar case. For the sake of the old lady and the little girl I would like for us to let Mart Thompson go. I would like to do it, too, on account of his coming in and surrendering himself. For these two reasons I wish we might spare him, for if we did he would lead an honorable and honest life."

"I believe he would," some one murmured, and Thompson quickly raised his eyes to see who it was.

"I know he would," Ab went on. "He would never have come here if he had not experienced that change of heart."

There was an awkward silence, during which the miners shuffled about uneasily. Mart Thompson was the calmest man in the room. Finally some one haltingly said:

"Well, if Ab is right, I believe I would favor letting Thompson go—on account of the mother and child, you understand. It would about break their hearts if we—you know what I mean."

"Yes, we understand," replied Ab. "If robbery was the only charge against the man," he continued, "I think we could afford to let him go free. But perhaps you didn't all hear about it. Jim Main was shot and killed by the bandits last night as he was coming up from the post, and from what I have been able to gather it seems that Thompson is the man who shot him."

"Is that a fact?" Jack asked.

"It is. A man who was with Jim and who escaped unhurt came in this morning before daylight and told me."

"Then Mart Thompson is a murderer?" somebody exclaimed.

Mart raised his head, fixed his eyes on the speaker and moved his lips as if in the act of saying something. But he did not utter a word.

"What have you to say as to the charge, Thompson?" Ab asked.

"Nothing," Thompson answered.

"Then we are forced to suppose it true."

Thompson merely bowed his head.

"In that case, men," continued Ab, "there is no question as to what our duty is. We might, for the sake of the lady and the child, spare this man's life, even though he is a robber, but for the sake of no one and nothing can we spare his life when we know him to be a murderer. He must hang."

Thompson said nothing, and he did not move, except to shrug his shoulders slightly. Once or twice his lips moved as if framing words, but no sound escaped them. There was a whispering among the miners, and then some one went out and after awhile returned with a piece of new rope.

"Thompson," said Ab, "you understand what our decision is, I suppose?"

"Yes," Thompson replied.

"Then have you anything to say before we proceed further?"

"No, nothing except to ask that you never let mother and my child know."

"They shall never know. I pledge you my word of honor for that."

"Very well. Then that is all." Then after a short pause he continued: "I would like to see them once more, and if I could only kiss them I would die happier, but to spare them I must deny myself that pleasure. Go on with your work. I am ready."

They prepared to take him from the room, but as they advanced to the door the latch was lifted and a man staggered in. It was Jim Main, white, pinched and bloody, looking like a man risen from the dead. He stopped on the threshold and in a voice scarcely more than a whisper, yet imperious, cried:

"Stop, stop, I say, for God's sake. That man must not be hung."

"Why, what does this mean?" Ab asked.

"It means that he must not be hung," Jim Main repeated. "It was he that saved my life. It was he who after I had received one shot came before me and received the second one in his own breast. Even now he bears a ghastly wound and is suffering more than I."

"Is this true, Thompson?" Ab asked.

Thompson made no answer.

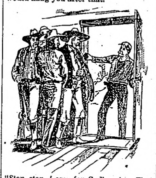
"It is true," Jim cried. "Look for yourselves and you will find the wound in his breast."

They did so, and sure enough the wound was there. It was deep and dangerous, but he had bandaged it himself so as to check the flow of blood. As it was, he was exceedingly weak, and it was only by the exertion of his great will power that he bore up.

"Why didn't you tell us about this?" Ab inquired.

"I did not think it worth while," Thompson replied.

"But it was worth while. It is enough to save your life. Did you suppose we would hang you after that?"



"Stop, stop, I say, for God's sake. That man must not be hung.

"No. I thought likely if you knew you would spare me through pity, but I did not want any of that. I have forfeited my life and I am willing to let it go."

"You forfeited it, but you have redeemed it. We are not going to hurt you, but instead are going to send for a doctor. When your wound is dressed we will send for your mother and child, but they shall not know of the past. You will get well, and you will live a long and honorable life."

"No, not after what I have done. I have robbed. I have gone too far to ever return to an honorable life. I could reform, but I could never get rid of the stain of the past. That is indelibly fixed."

"No, I think not," said Ab. "I don't know much about Scripture, and I'm hardly fit for a preacher, but I remember that somewhere in the Bible it says that there is more rejoicing in heaven over one sinner who returns to the fold than over ninety-nine who never went astray. And for that matter I reckon there's precious few of us who haven't at some time in life gone astray, and the most of us keep going astray. My soul, Mart, how many people would there be in the world now if all the big and little sinners were killed off? I don't think we'd be crowded with population any."

The doctor came and dressed Mart's wound, and then the old lady came with the child to see "her boy." No one told her that Mart had been a robber, and the trusting, confiding old soul never had a suspicion of the truth.

"You see," Ab said to her, "Mart was up in the mountains last night and one of the robbers shot him."

"Yes, I know," she replied, "and I wouldn't be surprised if it was the man who took my locket."

"Yes, ma'm," said Jack unblushingly, "it was, and your son took it back. Here it is," and he stepped forward and laid it in her outstretched hand.

"Oh, I am so glad," she cried in a sort of ecstasy. "It was so brave and good of Mart to take it for me."

"Mother, for God's sake, don't," Mart said, as if her words hurt him through and through.

"Very well, Mart," she replied, "I'll say no more about it. You were always so modest that you could not bear to have your praises sung."

After many days Mart Thompson became a well man, and then he and his old mother and his child left Poverty Flat for the east. Back there at his old home he began a new life, and in all the country where he was known he was a respected and even a loved citizen. He was kind and generous, seeking no doubt to make up in good deeds for the evil of his past.

He was an honorable man and a Christian, loved by the poor and lowly, to whom he was kind, worshiped by his old mother, who in the simple goodness of her heart never suspected the truth in regard to his past, and who never dreamed what a wonderful influence her visit to the west had, nor what a great work of regeneration it accomplished. For her sake and for his child's sake Mart Thompson kept his sins and crimes a secret from all save God, who knew and forgave.

THE END.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR

Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomitings, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Lowness of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver; *put these two organs right and all will be well.* From two to four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication May 11, 1893]
[Last publication June 22, 1893]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Joseph Falardeau and Cizarie Falardeau his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 416.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay certain installments of interest when due and the principal sum, $700, that became due December 31st, 1892.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to wit; Nine hundred eighty-eight and 40-100 ($988,40-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-eight (28), Township one hundred and fifty (150), Range forty-one (41), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 148)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication May 11th, 1893.]
[Last publication June 22d, 1893.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Cyprien Gosselin and Perpitus Gosselin his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of April, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 29 of mortgages, on page 420 to 422.

Whereas, default consists of the failure to pay the principal sum, $300, that became due April 30th, 1890.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Three hundred twenty-two and 58 100 ($322 58-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section seven (7), Township one hundred fifty-one (151), Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 149)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE OFRECLOSURE SALE.

First publication April 6th, 1893.
Last publication May 18th, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly made and delivered by Pierre Lemieux and Philomine Lemieux, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1888, at 10.40 o'clock a. m., in book 34 of mortgages, on page 598, etc. Whereas default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest to-wit: $35.00 that became due June 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1892 and $35.00 that became due December 22, 1892, and whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Thirteen hundred forty-two and seventeen hundredths ($1342.17) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section thirteen (13) township one hundred fifty (150) range forty-five (45) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public aution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'cock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 30th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney For Mortgagee.
[51-7] N. G. 136.

Scandia-American Bank,

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson Assistant Cashier.

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

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First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS.................. 15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

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Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

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For $2.00 we will send

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20 packages Garden Vegetable Seeds, retail price..................................	1 25
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THIS offer is good to New Subscribers, or to Old Ones paying all arrearages and one year in advance. Cash must accompany the order in every case.

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The Weekly Pioneer Press, one year...	$1 00
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These maps are reliable and "up to date," and the map of Illinois includes a map of Chicago, which is valuable to any one contemplating a visit to the World's Fair.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

SOME of the farmers near Fisher are talking of building a grist-mill at that place. If properly managed the plan would be a good one.

ANOTHER session of the international reciprocity convention will be held in St. Paul during the Hill celebration in June. Delegates to be elected in the same way they were to the Grand Forks convention last September.

IT is said that Commissioner Blount is laying the wires for the restoration of queen Lilioukalani to the throne in Hawaai. This in the face of the fact that a majority of the people prefer annexation to the United States.

THE federal supreme court has just handed down a decision, in which it is held that an employee injured through the negligence of a co-laborer cannot recover damages from the employer. The case in point was that of a locomotive fireman who brought suit to recover damages for an injury sustained while working under the orders of the engineer.

CONGRESSMAN H. E. BOEN has a scheme for preventing the disastrous spring floods that are liable to occur in this country. His plan is to turn the headwaters of the Red River into the Mississippi, and competent engineers say the idea is a good one. Our new congressman seems to be an improvement over his predecessor, who never seemed to have even an idea of his own on any subject.

CARLYLE W. HARRIS, the young student convicted of poisoning his girl wife was electrocuted in Sing Sing prison, New York on Monday. Herculean efforts had been made in his behalf by his relatives but all to no effect. The governor refused to interfere and the sentence of the law was carried out on Monday. His last words were "I desire to say that I am absolutely innocent." Public opinion sustains the verdict and the execution.

A GREAT deal of dissatisfaction exists over the way the affairs on the World's fair grounds are managed. Reports say that the restaurants are charging exhorbitant prices for everything they sell—25 cents for a cup of coffee with cream in it or ten cents without the cream, 25 cents per quarter for a pie and everything else in proportion. If this state of things exists there it would be the part of wisdom for people to stay away until the management learns a little sense.

THE JOURNAL has received a sample of the binding twine that is made in the states prison at Stillwater. The establishment of a twine factory at Stillwater was a grand good thing for the farmers of Minnesota and they should show their appreciation by patronizing it. This twine is of excellent quality and is delivered f. o. b. in Stillwater at 8 cents per pound in carload lots or 9 cents in smaller quantities. As long as this institution can be kept running no Minnesota farmer need fear the twine trust.

THE Chinese registration act is proving a boomerang, and thousands of Mongolians are likely to gain admission to the United States through the cunningness of the "heathen Chinese." The Chinese have been registering two and three times, and the extra certificates which they get are to be sent to the celestial empire to be used by other Chinese. It doesn't speak well for the ability of a congress which passed a law which furnishes the means of invalidating existing laws, and accomplishes no good.

SPEAKING of Halvor Steenerson's argument before the North Dakota supreme court last Saturday, in the case to test the constitutionality of the prohibition law of that state, the Bismarck Tribune pays our townsman the following compliment:

> Prohibition was knocked out yesterday in one time and two motions—perhaps. The arguments in the Larabee case were very ably presented before the supreme court by Hon. Halvor Steenerson on behalf of the relator, the prisoner Larabee, and contradicted by the attorney general and Hon. Chas. A. Pollock. It was listened to by a very large audience and the very able and learned discussion by counsel lasted all day. Whether Mr. Steenerson wins the case or not, he will go away knowing that he presented the matter in a very superior manner. The defense of the statute by the attorney general showed a deep research into constitutional law and may be set down as an argument exceedingly hard to controvert.

GOV. NELSON has appointed Robert Russel to succeed Judge Lochren on the bench. A good appointment.

JUDGE LOCHREN packed his grip for Washington, D. C., last week where he goes to assume his duties as commissioner of pensions. This is the best appointment that Grover has made.

THE villages of Fosston and McIntosh, by a vote of the people, decided to be separated from the townships in which they are interested. This gives the villages control of their own election matters.

THE Minnesota editors start for Chicago on Sunday evening next. Circumstances are such that this paper will not be represented, yet we hope the boys will have a grand good time and we have no doubt they will. They will be in Chicago about ten days.

AN Ohio applicant for office happened to remark in the presence of Grover II that he was an ardent supporter of David B. before the convention but after that he had worked hard for Cleveland. His majesty turned on his heel in a flash remarking that the Ohio man might go to—Ohio or anywhere else; he would get no office under this administration.

VARIOUS state papers are commenting upon an expression said to have been made by Bob Dunn, of the Princeton Union, to the effect that he would not go back to the legislature for $10,000 per annum. We can see Bob's point plainly enough. He believes that a representative should accomplish something for his constituents and his recent experience on the re-apportionment question shows him how utterly impossible it is for the northern portion of the state to get simple justice from the south part and this fact makes him weary. We feel a good deal that way ourself, but when you come to see northern representatives work right in with the south cabal to bind the chains tighter—and don't seem to know enough to know better what words can be found strong enough to do justice to the subject?

SOME crank—or anarchist, has written a letter to Governor Nelson threatening to kill him, alleging that the governor is not running things in the interest of the people. If the writer is in earnest in the matter he has probably been reading the anarchistic teachings of some paper like the Grand Forks Independent. Not all populist papers are like that, but there seem to be enough to stir up all that is base and ignoble in mankind inciting them to deeds of bloodshed and riot. Anarchy can never cure the ills men complain of and if allowed a footing on this free soil can only intensify those evils and result in woe to all who are led away by its false teachings. It does not require a very deep mind to figure out that such breaks as the letter aforesaid are wholly uncalled for and entirely out of place. They belong to the dark ages—to uncivilized communities and not to a free an enlightened people and it is a matter of surprise that any man, claiming protection under the American flag can indulge in such foolishness. The governor keeps right along in the even tenor of his way way uninfluenced by such cowardly threats and no one would have known anything about this affair had not the writer sent copies of his brilliant production to the city papers of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

THE Hon. John D. Knuteson is the subject of scathing comments from papers of all classes in the district for his boyish attack on the senior editor of this paper in the vain attempt to excuse himself for his action on the re-apportionment bill. A private letter to us from a member of the legislature says: "It is damnable to be obliged to fight the solid south, (Southern Minnesota) and then have traitors in the north." This is pretty rough on the Hon. John D., who, no doubt simply did not know that he had no earthly right to vote against the constitutional rights of his constituents, as he is a very "honest" man is John D. He admits that himself. It is his trade-mark. Why he would not cheat a brother farmer on buying a bushel of wheat, or oats or a pig or a cow or a horse because he understands that sort of thing, but when it comes to the constitutional rights of every one of his constituents he can vote to deprive them of just representation and calmly try to excuse himself for the nefarious action. It seems this is not a question of honesty but of ability as he is no doubt honest in the belief that he did just right, but it is just as rough upon his constituents as though the deed were done dishonestly or for pecuniary reasons. It is another case of "fun for the boy but death to the frogs."

GROVER II has issued a proclamation ordering all office-seekers to "keep off the grass," or in other words keep away from the white house. The election is a thing of the past—Grover has the office for the last time and now he don't want to be bothered. Some of the faithful begin to wish they had stuck by David B.

WE have just received a copy of the re-apportionment bill and substitute Nos. 1 and 2 and from a somewhat hasty glance over them several discrepancies in the Hon. John D. Knudson's so-called defense are apparent. He says that he was in favor of the bill—the original—and "worked hard" for it. Yes. He then says that when substitute No. 1 appeared he worked against it because it gave the cities of Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis a greater representation than they were entitled to. The bill and substitutes before us show that those cities actually get LESS representation under substitute No. 1 than under the original bill and yet he says he supported the first and could not support the substitute." How does HE reconcile that?

A Necessary Correction.

My attention has been called to an article published in the Red Lake Falls Gazette in which it is made to appear that I have misrepresented the facts relative to the amount due the State of Minnesota by this county on account of the seed-grain loans of 1889 as being between four or five thousand dollars instead of $1954.87 as quoted by the above mentioned paper. The facts in the case are these: There is due the county by individuals on seed-grain loans at the present time an amount of about $2,000 in round figures and the county is indebted to the state to the same extent on account of principal, besides about $2,000 due as interest on bonds issued by the county to secure the payment of these seed-grain loans. So when I informed the county board of our county's indebtedness to the state, to be an amount slightly in excess of $4,000, I simply stated the naked truth. The county has no other alternative than to pay its obligations and it has to meet them by the levy to be extended this year. It has always been my custom when acting as clerk of the board or otherwise, to furnish as complete a statement as is obtainable from the records of the office, but it would certainly not have been an open and true statement if I should have given the amount of principal only, and omitted to mention the amount of interest, which forms as much of an indebtedness as the principal does in reality.

Yours for truthfulness,
M. CORNELIUS.

A Dead Duck.

Speaking of Knuteson's wonderful attitude on the re-apportionment bill the Ada Index says: "Representative Knuteson is making a sorry attempt to explain why he voted against the re-apportionment bill, which would have given his county (Polk) two more representatives. He says that the three large cities would have also gained to the extent of five senators and three representatives. In other words he considers it the proper thing to down his own constituents in order to spite some other locality! Knuteson is a dead duck in this district."

Exortation at the Fair.

Rumors of exhorbitant charges for everything on the World's fair grounds reach us and people are warned to keep away from there until this state of things is changed. A writer in the St. Paul Globe says:

> "Only arrogant millionaires and the Duke of Veragua, who doesn't have to pay his own bills, have any business at the World's fair. For the rest of us it is a thing to dream about, but not to see. The cheapest thing about the fair is the admission. That is a mere bagatelle compared with what it costs one really to see the show. In the first place, only a man with seven-league boots can get about the grounds on foot before October. The distances are simply appalling, and if one doesn't walk one must hire a chair, which includes the services of a theological student in an artistic blue uniform and be pushed about at 75 cents an hour. The chairs are pushed with decorous slowness, of course, and one's pocketbook grows lean and lank long before even one building is seen. You are obliged to buy a catalogue, or guide book, or map, or something of the sort, at every turn, from boys elaborately arrayed in gaudy red flannel of a hue not usually worn—at least not for outer garments. You pay to enter various buildings, you pay for drinking water, and when you go to lunch—well, a friend of mine was actually charged 10 cents for the plate he ate off. That sounds like exaggeration but it isn't. It seems the solemn truth. Steaks have become luxuries, and coffee far more precious than champagne."

If you are tired and never hungry, Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you feel strong and well and give you a hearty appetite.

A TOUR OF THE WORLD.

An International Show in Fact as Well as Name.

FIFTY COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

How the Nations of the Earth Are Arrayed Along Columbus Avenue—Seventeen Countries Have Erected Their Own Buildings—Among the Foreign Villages and Curiosities.

WORLD'S FAIR, May 10.—[Special.]—A visit to the exposition is like a tour of the world. Not only are the nations of the earth here, but they are here with their best foot foremost. They show the best they have, and to the best advantage. Not content with the products of their soil and forests, their workshops and fisheries, their mines and studios, they show native life and architecture in whole villages caught up on the other side of the water and dropped down here at Jackson park. They display not only the houses, temples and goods of all nations, but their men and women as well. Hence it is that a week at the fair is as good as six months spent in a voyage round the world. In fact, the odds both in point of interest and education are in favor of the fair.

It is perhaps too early to say which of the foreign countries has made the best showing here. One excels here and another takes the lead elsewhere. In the huge main building the Germans are clearly in the superiority in the beauty of their display if not in its solid worth. Such an imposing and artistic front as that presented by the German pavilion, with its marble columns, its iron gates, its bronze warriors, its magnificent tapestry and hangings for the exterior, and the gorgeous interior ablaze with paintings, statuary and mural decorations of all ages, was perhaps never before seen in an exposition. Good judges say that this German pavilion beats all records, and that even the French, who are near by and who have a beautiful structure now just finished, admit that for once they have been outdone by their rivals from the other side of the Rhine.

In considering what the nations of the earth have done at this exposition one naturally turns first to the displays made in the main building. Here he finds the foreigners occupying the principal posts of honor, as becomes their station as guests of America. The center of the huge building, whose vastness grows upon the visitor day by day, is a clock tower as high as a tall building even in Chicago. The great central aisle, called Columbus avenue, runs under the spreading foundations of this tower, and along one side or other of the avenue may be seen the structures and the exhibits of the principal foreign countries. Germany, already spoken of as having the most notable exhibit, occupies the northwest corner, and its pair of monumental towers, almost as high as the clock structure itself, and surmounted by the golden eagles, attract attention from a great distance. In the background, but still higher, stands the bronze German warrior, like a sentinel on the mountain top guarding the valley beneath, in which industry and art are showing their perfections and accomplishments.

Just across the intersecting aisle, and occupying the southwestern corner, is Great Britain. The display at first sight is not impressive, because there is no great towering structure, no characteristic save that of quiet, conservative solidity and elegance in the modest pavilions erected principally by firms. There are many beautiful wares within the English section, and the whole will well repay a day's inspection. The most noteworthy structure here is the reproduction of the splendid banqueting room of famous Hatfield hall. Beyond great Britain are the displays of Canada, Denmark, Italy, Brazil and Spain.

Facing Great Britain next to the central clock tower, and on the opposite side of Columbus avenue, stands the white, marble-like structure of France. It is a copy of one of the famous facades at Versailles, and has a splendid arch 100 feet across. Within are wares and fabrics for which the French are famous, with a profusion of tapestry, of decorative work, of paintings and statuary. Beyond France is the tasteful and light colonnade erected by Belgium, one of the prettiest structures in the building. Here are about the finest specimens of the potter's glorious art to be found in the whole exposition. Beyond Belgium are Russia and Norway, who are late in getting their works on the ground.

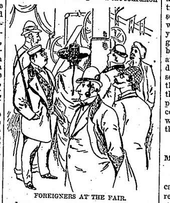
If one takes up position in the great clock tower, where the building is divided into quarters, he will see spread out before him the nations of the earth. In addition to those already mentioned, the colors of Austria, Japan, Jamaica, India, New South Wales, Switzerland, Mexico, Persia and others are within plain view. Not only the goods and wares of these countries, but their officials, merchants, and artisans are at hand to lend color and human interest to the fascinating scene. The foreign displays occupy the frontage on Columbus avenue and the open spaces at the clock tower throughout three quarters of the building. The remaining quarter, the northeast, is occupied by the exhibits of the United States. Here there is no national tower or pavilion, no characteristic device, and by the side of the spectacular German display, which it faces, our showing seems rather simple and plain. But this is only the impression at first glance. Careful scrutiny demonstrates that though two or three private firms were left to present the facade which should in a manner compete with the more costly structures of Germany on the west and France on the south, we are not so far behind. Prettier displays than those which occupy the post of honor for the United States, Tiffany and the Gorham company, it is impossible to find among the efforts of firms or individuals. As a rule, however, the American exhibits are not so well installed as those of foreign exhibitors. While there are notable exceptions, the average of taste and impressiveness in the manner of display is below that of our friends from across the sea.

One of the handsomest displays among the foreign section is that of Switzerland, where the products of the little mountain republic are screened on the three sides by a panorama of the Alps, strikingly preserving the illusion that here is Switzerland, with her homes and her industries, and there the mountains towering over the peaceful valleys. One may almost imagine himself among the Alps.

It is not alone in the main building that one is impressed with the fact that foreign governments are making a great effort at this exposition. All over the grounds, in almost every department, the handiwork of our world-cousins is seen. Omitting the vast sums which foreign private exhibitors have spent here, a compilation just made by the managers of the fair shows that foreign governments appropriated more than $6,000,000 for the purposes of this exposition. Inasmuch as the grand total of expenditures in the whole enterprise by the Chicago corporation, by the national government, by the various states and by foreign governments is a little more than $33,000,000, it will be seen that the foreign governments have furnished more than one-fifth of the entire capital. This fact indicates more graphically than any description can depict the prominent part borne in this grand affair by the people of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.

No more beautiful and interesting structures are to be found in the grounds than those erected by the chief European and other nations. Seventeen nations in all have their own buildings here, a few of them serving to house the entire exhibit of the country, but the most of them being simply offices, with parlors for rendezvous of their countrymen and friends, and designed as exponents of the architecture and decorations typical of the lands whence they came. All but one of these seventeen structures are massed together in the northern part of the enclosure, Great Britain, France and Germany and Spain having the choice location, facing the shores of Lake Michigan. Here as in the main exhibition hall the Germans appear to be in the lead. At least their national house is more spectacular, the walls being brilliantly ornamented with color, and the gothic windows and peaks being almost innumerable.

Nothing could exceed the beauty of this part of the exposition. There are winding roads among the palaces, leafy walks and blooming flowers. One is not surprised that large throngs of visitors leave the more sensational parts of the show and come here to study international architecture and decoration and to rest from the fatigues of sight-seeing amid the confusion and movement of the more frequented highways. The nations which have buildings of their own are Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, France, Canada, Hayti, East India, Sweden, Venezuela, Turkey, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Ceylon and Japan. The last named stands apart from the others, occupying the prettiest spot in the whole enclosure, the wooded island which rests within the water space almost in the center of the grounds. Here the Japanese have built what is one of the greatest attractions to the fair, the Hooden palace, modeled after the famous Hoo-doo palace which stands near Ko Kioto. Every day thousands of visitors cross the bridges to see the temple, and the thrifty Japanese, the Yankees of the Orient, carry on a flourishing business in tea and curios.



FOREIGNERS AT THE FAIR.

As I have said, the foreign exhibits are everywhere. In the Women's building the women of Great Britain have a most interesting exhibit, in the Horticultural and Agricultural halls the foreigners are almost as conspicuous relatively as they are in the great main structure, and in the Electricity and Machinery departments they are lively rivals for supremacy. The best display in the Mining building is made by a German house, and outside the principal departments there is no single exhibit that compares in popular interest with that of Krupp and his great gun. In the Transportation building the English show their locomotives and coaches, their switching and other devices, and the display of models of ships and steamers, of boats and vehicles, is world-wide in its scope.

But for our foreign friends the most novel and picturesque feature of the fair, the Midway plaisance, would be rather dismal. This stretch of ground is a sort of side-show, and of the forty concessions more than one-half are for foreign curiosities or aggregations. Here is the true Cosmopolitanville. A simple list of the shows, and this an incomplete one, is sufficient to indicate to the reader that if he wishes to see the world and its people he need not spend a thousand dollars in circumnavigating the earth, but simply come here and spend a five-dollar note in admission fees. Here are the international beauty show, the Irish village, the German village, the Tyrolese, the Japanese bazar, the Fiji islanders, the men from Borneo and New Zealand, the street in Cairo with shop and mosque, the Chinese village, the Turkish bazaar, a model of St. Peters at Rome, the Dahomey village, the Laplanders, Buffalo Bill's American Indians, an Algerian temple and theater, a French cider press, a Vienna cafe, a Moorish palace, two crack military bands from the German army, and Hagenback's aggregation of the animals of all climes and lands will make a fitting complement of this most complete display of international life, industry and trade ever brought together. These are all money-making devices, and an admission fee is charged to see most of the sights, but the fees are moderate and all the regulations and the police control are under the management of the exposition.

Taking the exposition as a whole, the latest official figures show that fifty foreign nations and thirty-seven of their colonies are participating in one way or another. They have together made the Columbian exposition notable for the number, the richness and interesting character of the international exhibit. Not even at Paris, it is said, was the cosmopolitanism more conspicuous or picturesque.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Texas Building at the Fair.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Texas expects to be in line with its splendid building and ready for the reception of visitors within the next thirty days. When completed the Lone Star state structure and its inside features will compare favorably with the exhibits offered by any other state. The building would have been completed long ago had it not been for the delay in the granting of the appropriation for pushing the work. President Tobin, of the Texas commission, reached the city a few days ago and has been urging thing forward.

LIVES CRUSHED OUT

A FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Air Brakes Refuse to Work and a Train Crashes Into the Depot, Killing Ten People—Six Persons Killed and Many Injured by an Explosion on the Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 8.—Ten lives were crushed out and 11 persons badly injured at 1:15 a. m. in the worst accident known in the history of Lafayette. The Big Four train, No. 12, from Chicago, came in on time and its engine, baggage car, postal cars and an express car were totally wrecked immediately at the south end of the passenger station. The accident was caused by a failure of the brakes to properly work. The killed are:

MICHAEL WALSH, engineer, Indianapolis.
STERLING M'INNIS, fireman, Urbana, Ills.
THOMAS M'MAHON, Bellevue, O.
A. R. CHADWICK, postal clerk, Shelbyville, Ind.
JESSE H. LONG, postal clerk, Lebanon, Ind.
R. B. MYERS, postal clerk, Walton, Ind.
JOHN LENNON, mail wagon driver, Lafayette, Ind.
CHARLES CAHILL, moulder, Indianapolis.
CHARLES M. YERRS, baggage handler, Lafayette, Ind.
OTTO GERRELSON, theatrical agent, Chicago.

Was a Runaway Train.

John Lennon and Charles Yerrs were at the depot waiting for the train. They were killed by the train striking them in its mad rush. Otto Gerrelson was about to take the train for Indianapolis when he met his death. The train tore away a portion of the handsome union depot and the wreckage was piled in a confused mass in the yards. The train was a runaway. Engineer Walsh, it is said, applied the brakes but they did not work properly and the impetus given on the heavy down grade approach to the station sent the doomed train off the track on the sharp curve a little distance beyond the south crossing. Railway officials place the loss at about $50,000. The company and the coroner of this county will begin an investigation at once as to the cause of the accident.

THE BOILER BURST.

Many Killed and Injured on the Ohio River.

CAIRO, Ills., May 8.—One of the worst catastrophes which has occurred in this region for years took place on the Mississippi river at Wolf Island, 24 miles below this city, at 7:45 a. m. A rear end of one of the boilers of the steamer Ohio, a Cincinnati and Memphis packet, blew out, scattering steam and boiling water. Several of the deck hands, who were eating at the time, were literally burned alive. The following is the list of dead:

WILLIAM HURSTMAN, colored fireman, St. Louis.
HAMPTON COLLINS, colored, Memphis.
THOMAS WOODS, colored, residence unknown.
CYRUS MEYERR, white, second mate, Cincinnati, jumped into the river and was drowned.
TWO COLORED MEN, unidentified.

Following is a list of injured, many of whom will die:

R. W. CROMS, Danville, Va.
FRED NEAL, Columbus, O.
CHARLES JACKSON, fireman, Cincinnati.
JAMES HOWARD, Roebloom, Mo.
GILBERT CHILDRES.
COLDER TATE, Memphis.
WILLIAM JACKSON, Washington, Pa.
F. M. HENRY, Memphis.
GILBERT ROBINSON, Cincinnati.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Memphis.
JOHN BALTON, Cincinnati.
WILLIAM H. HICKEY, white, deck hand, Newport, Ky.

There were 22 injured and six of them died on the way to the hospital. The physicians say that 10 of 16 injured will die. The boat was badly disabled by the accident. Her passengers will be forwarded to their destination by rail. The cargo consisted largely of livestock and many head were killed.

EIGHT MORE DEAD.

List of Victims by the Ohio Explosion Swelled to Fourteen.

CAIRO, Ills., May 9.—The results of the disaster on board the steamer Ohio become more apparent hourly. Fourteen of the victims are now dead and there are three in the hospital who cannot live.

Death to Five Tramps.

DAYTON, O., May 8.—The wrecking of a freight train on the Dayton and Michigan railroad near Tadmor caused the death of five tramps.

SENT BACK TO CHINA.

A Lot of Alleged Actors and Merchants Ordered Deported.

TACOMA, Wash., May 10.—Two hundred and ninety-three alleged Chinese actors and merchants were turned over to the steamship Victoria, which brought them over, to be deported to China by order of Collector Wasson. Wah Yung company, of Chicago, importing the actors, sent a telegram to the steamship's agent to hold the ship 24 hours and they would furnish proof sufficient to land them. The agent wired back that they would retain the ship for $1,000 per 24 hours. To this message no reply so far has been received, but it is thought the ship will be detained.

Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The records of the proceedings in the federal courts in New York on Saturday, in what are known as the Chinese exclusion cases, were filed in the supreme court by Mr. T. D. Riordan of San Francisco, counsel for the Six Companies.

Novel Wall Paper.

BLUE LICK HILLS, Ind., May 9.—Jonathan Stanhone, a wealthy farmer, has ordered $3,800 worth of Columbian stamps with which to paper his parlor.

Insurgents Surrender.

MADRID, May 6.—It is announced officially that the rest of the Cuban insurgents have surrendered.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, May 9th, 1893.

H. Cronkhite was down from Argyle Tuesday. He says a great many of the settlers west of there have lost their seed and feed by the high water.

Dennie Losey was one of the first ones to commence seeding in this part of the county.

George LaBarron came up from Minneapolis and went out to do some mill-wrighting on the Keystone elevator.

W. C. Kelso, of Hallock, came down Tuesday to look after his farming interests here.

John Shultz of Ada, has moved his family up here. Mr. Shultz expects to work for the R. R. Co. They will occupy John Tiedeman's house.

Stewart Chapin and D. Farrell came down Friday evening.

Miss Zona Wilkins of Red Lake Falls, has been visiting with friends and relatives here.

John Breem who purchased the southwest one-quarter of section twenty-eight, Euclid township, has taken possession and commenced spring work.

There was a dance given at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willis Saturday night. The usual good time was had.

L. S. Johnson shipped a carload of cattle to St. Paul Monday.

Coleman Keeley, Sr., who has taken a layoff through the winter has been reinstated to his former position as section boss here.

Charles Lindman who has made his residence here for two years, has been transferred to Northcotte and John Hanson takes his place as section foreman.

Miss Daisy Fargo returned home Monday morning from a very pleasant visit at Crookston.

We have been informed by the manager of the Kilreany farm that they will probably divide their farm into sections and build farm buildings on each section and rent or sell.

The First Pacific Railroad.

Just after the Mexican War had given the United States a new empire on the Pacific Coast, the great Daniel Webster, said, in comment on a prophecy of new states to be carved from that magnificent domain, that "it is so far away that a member of congress elect would not get to Washington before his term had expired." Webster was a great statesman, but his imagination was not equal to the fact of twenty years later. Work on the Union Pacific Railway was begun in 1863, congress having granted subsidies of $16,000 a mile from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, $48,000 a mile for 300 miles through the mountains, $32,000 a mile from the Rockies to the Sierra Nevada, and $16,000 a mile for the remaining distance to the coast. In 1865 forty miles had been finished west from Omaha, 265 miles in 1866, 350 in 1868, and on the 12th day of May, 1869, the last rail was laid on the 1029 miles of road. The cost, counting capital, stocks, mortgage bonds, and land grant, was $112,259,360. The cost of the 881 miles of the Central Pacific was $139,746,311. Total cost of a road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean wrs thus $252,005,671. Since that time, four other transcontinental lines (including the Canadian Pacific) have been built, and for the transfer from east to west or vice versa the Burlington Route is the favorite connecting link, being the the leading railroad between Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis (at which cities several of the transcontinental lines terminate) and Chicago and St. Louis, terminals of eastern and southern lines. For tickets, rates or any information, call on any ticket agent of this or connecting lines, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. for sale by S. A. Wallace. Druggist,

Of Interest to Breeders.

Dr. J. Warninger, V. S., has just received a set of the latest improved parturition instruments. With the aid of these instruments he can deliver the foetus in short order without injury to the animal. The instruments are the most serviceable where the colt or calf is dead and so located that it becomes necessary to remove it in sections. This is not often the case and for this reason very few practitioners are prepared with the proper instruments to meet a case of this kind. [2-5]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Grand Rapids has voted $15,000 for waterworks.

Kenyon will have a cigar factory employing 20 men.

County commissioners have ordered a new [illegible] at Mankato.

The Ramsey county grand jury is considering the coal combine cases.

The state high school board and the normal school board meet at the capitol this week.

Several vessels at Duluth were unable to clear for several days on account of the coal famine there.

The St. Paul board of education has decided to investigate the sanitary condition of the city schools.

The Hill celebration at St. Paul is assuming gigantic proportions. Over 150 floats will be in the parade.

The Minnesota University ball team was badly beaten by the Wisconsin University boys at Madison.

The St. Paul-Duluth canal scheme is off until congress acts on the right of way through Indian reservations.

Secretary Hart of the state board of corrections and charities, reports insanity on the increase in Minnesota.

The graduating exercises of the Winona normal school will be held May 25. There are 90 in the graduating classes.

Frank Robinson and Peter Lebeau have been released from Stillwater on parole. Both terms had nearly expired.

The president has appointed John P. Rea one of the board of visitors of the West Point Military academy for 1890.

He-Who-Hunts-at-Night, an Indian soldier, was struck by a Milwaukee train at Fort Snelling. His recovery is doubtful.

At Kasson Joseph Hemingway and his aged mother were asphyxiated by coal gas. Mrs. Hemingway is unconscious and may die.

The body of an unknown man was found in the woods near Grand Rapids. He evidently died last winter and had been partially eaten by wolves.

At Fairfax the family of Mr. Thomas Greer suffered great agony by being poisoned, caused by using sour milk in new tinware. Antidote succeeded in relieving them.

Governor Nelson has received a warning signed "No. 13," telling him he has forfeited his right to the governorship and warning him to make his peace with his Maker.

At Renville William Horr, while blasting boulders, was seriously injured by a premature explosion. He is thought to have lost his eyes. One finger was blown off.

Assignee Brown of the Bank of Fairfax has sold the bank property to Albert E. Clark and W. F. Booth of Minneapolis for $2,500. The new bank will be started with a capital of $25,000.

The New York Sun publishes a long article by its Washington correspondent detailing a scheme of prominent Minneapolis Republicans to defeat Senator Washburn for re-election in 1895.

On a bluff near Montevideo 19 skeletons have been unearthed. One is of gigantic stature, and was buried sitting in a stone chair. The others were of all sizes and seemed to have been buried in any position it happened.

The governor has appointed the following board of veterinary medical examiners: B. W. Kirby, St. Paul; C. H. Pierce, Minneapolis; William H. Scruby, St. Cloud; William Standish, Mankato; J. J. Finley, Duluth.

Mrs. Olive Colby, widow of Gideon Colby, died of pneumonia at Minneapolis Thursday. The deceased was 100 years of age and had been in the city about 10 years. She was a relative of Israel Putnum, of revolutionary fame.

Sarah J. Galloway of Wisconsin who was hit on the leg by a flying mail sack at Durand, Wis., has secured a verdict against the Milwaukee road for $10,000 damages. It was the third trial of the suit, all being heard at St. Paul.

John Domeau was lynched by a mob near Mountain Iron, a small village on the Mesaba range. He had enticed a 6-year-old child into the woods and outraged her. Public sentiment sustains the actian of the mob and there will probably be no arrests.

The question of county division is again being agitated by a number of Polk county towns, of which Thief River Falls and McIntosh are the principal ones, each looking toward having a county seat at their respective village. Red Lake Falls is also looking for it.

L. P. Powers, commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, has prepared a review of the labor legislation enacted by the legislature just adjourned. The legislature passed 10 distinctly labor measures and three other laws which had received great attention from organized labor men.

Secretary Hart, of the state board of corrections and charities, reports the following census of state institutions taken April 30: Soldiers' home, 188; school for the deaf, 205; school for the blind, 65; School for the feeble minded, 333; state public school, 141; state reform school, 308; state reformatory, 147; state prison, 399; total, 1,741

The following officers were elected by the grand lodge A. O. U. W. at Duluth last week: Judge J. E. Porter, Mankato, grand master; W. B. McCormack, Minneapolis, grand foreman; F. M. Lloyd, St. Paul, grand overseer; Olaf Olson, Wilmar, grand recorder; J. J. McCardy, St. Paul, grand receiver; Alfred Anderson, Red Wing, grand guide; George Gisher, Winona, inside watch. Grand lodge sessions will hereafter be held at St. Paul. The annual report showed 165 lodges in the state, with a membership of 11,407.

LOCKED IN A TOMB.

In a small village of New Hampshire lived Darby Tibbs, a genial, good natured fellow, somewhere between forty and fifty years of age, with a wife and six children, and very poor. His occupations were as various as there were laboring wants in the village. He was a very useful individual, and the people of the village would sooner have parted with their doctor than with Darby Tibbs. And then Darby was a bit of a doctor too. He could compound many vegetable panaceas; he knew how to dress and heal wounds, and with the diseases of animals he was familiar.

And yet Darby Tibbs had one alarming fault—he was in the habit of getting very drunk very often.

Now the people were very anxious that Darby should reform. It was getting so that there could be no dependence placed upon him. He disappointed them when they most needed his assistance. But all their efforts proved unavailing. He laughed and joked at their arguments and entreaties, and just so surely as he received a serious overhauling for his fault would he go off and get helplessly drunk.

One season Mr. Dean, a leading citizen of the village, had engaged Darby to help him through haying. He was to commence on the Monday next following the Fourth of July. But an unfortunate event interrupted the arrangement. Mr. Dean was taken sick, and on the 5th day of July he died. His funeral was on the very day which had been fixed upon for the commencement of haying, so of course there was no work done upon the farm that day. In the morning Darby went forth with the intention of attending the funeral, but before the hour for the service had arrived he had contrived to get very drunk. Some of his friends succeeded in getting him into a stable, where they left him apparently fast asleep.

Toward the latter part of the day, when the funeral services had been performed and the people had returned to their homes, two men went out to the stable for the purpose of arousing Darby, but no Darby was to be found on the premises. They supposed he must have got up and staggered home, so they gave themselves no uneasiness. Late in the evening, however, Mrs. Tibbs came down to the store to inquire for her husband. She had not seen him since morning. A general search was made, but he could not be found. "Never mind," said some; "he'll turn up in the morning." And they finally prevailed upon his wife to go home.

Morning came, but Darby Tibbs did not turn up. By the middle of the forenoon his wife was down again, and when she learned that nothing had been seen of her husband she became alarmed. They searched along the hedges and in the bushes, through every barn and shop and shed, and through the fields and the woods, but not a sign of a Darby Tibbs could they find, and the only thing they could learn of him after his being left in the stable upon the straw was from a boy who happened to be late at the funeral. He said he saw Darby stagger across the road from the store, and that he left him trying to get over the fence. The boy offered to help him, but Darby didn't want any help. He said he was going to the funeral, and he'd like to see anybody with wit enough to stop him.

Night came again, and Darby was still missing. The pond was dragged by the light of lanterns, and parties followed up and down the stream. Wednesday morning came, and when the various parties who had been engaged in the search met at the store and compared notes the idea prevailed that Darby Tibbs had run away.

"He'll come back—never fear," they said to his sorrowing wife, "and when he does come we'll bring him to you.' And they made her up a little purse, and finally prevailed upon her to go to her home and make the best of it.

Early in the evening Sam Broughton and Seth Garmon, who had been at work in the great meadow beyond the brook, came running into the store pale, frightened and out of breath. Deacon Brown kept the only store in the village, and it was also the only place of public resort, so that quite a congregation of citizens were to be found there, especially after the labors of the day were over.

"What is it?" asked the deacon after a dozen others had asked the same.

"Oh!" gasped Sam Broughton.

"Some dead man's come to life or else a ghost has broken loose!"

Finally Seth made out to tell the story direct. He and Sam had taken their way home from the meadow through the graveyard, which was the shortest route. They came along by the tombs which were built near the wall, and when about midway of the range they were startled by a succession of deep groans which seemed to come from a grave close by. They listened a moment, and then they started for the store.

"Which tomb was it?" asked Deacon Brown.

But they could only tell that it was about in the center of the row.

"It must have been Mr. Dean's tomb," added the deacon. "That's nearly in the center, and is the only one which has been lately opened. Major Dean may have been buried alive!"

Uncle Ben Moulton was the sexton, and a rush was at once made for his house. The alarm spread like wildfire. Major Dean had been buried alive! Men, women and children hurried into the street, and when the sexton finally made his appearance, with his great bunch of duplicate keys, they gathered after him and followed in his lead. It was now quite dark and several of the men provided themselves with lanterns, and thus they took their way toward the burying ground.

At length the long row of tombs was reached, and above the dim of many voices could be heard a deep groan from the sepulcher where the body of Major Dean had been placed. Many of the people shrank back in terror—nearly all the women and children, and some of the men—as though they expected to see a ghost. Uncle Ben trembled violently, but he finally managed to get the key into the old rusty padlock, and while Deacon Brown held a lantern for him he contrived to get the link clear from the staple. Then he pushed the door slowly open.

A deep groan followed, and something came staggering out from the darkness and fell upon the rough steps at the sexton's feet. He held his lantern down, and when he had seen the sunken, haggard features, he started up and called for help.

"Come here!" he cried. "Come quickly! It's Darby Tibbs!"

They lifted the now inanimate form, and bore it up into the world of living things. It was Darby sure enough, but he was sadly changed. His flesh was bruised and blackened, and his raiment all torn and bloody.

They bore him as speedily as possible to the doctor's house, and ere long they succeeded, under direction of the physician, in restoring him to animation. He was conveyed to his home, where he was sure of faithful attention.

Yet Darby was sick for a long time. The shock had been a most terrible one, and it had come upon a constitution already shattered. He never could tell the full measure of horror of the eight and forty hours he spent in that house of death, but he could tell enough to startle all who heard it. He could not tell exactly how he came there, though the truth was evident enough. He had an idea of going to the funeral, and he probably entertained the cunning plan of reaching the place of sepulcher in advance of the rest of the company. He had a faint recollection of reaching the graveyard and seeing a tomb open, but beyond this his memory failed him.

The sexton had opened the tomb at noon to let some of the noxious air escape, and the boy whom he had left to keep watch over it must have been picking berries by the wall when Darby came up, as he afterward acknowledged that he was thus engaged a good part of the time that he was there.

When the harvest time came Darby was able to work again, and before winter set in he was stronger and healthier than he had been before for many years. Not a drop of strong drink had he touched since that July day, and not a drop did he touch again. The very thought of the fiery dram startled him. He never could think of that season of horrors in the tomb without a quaking painful shudder.—New York News.

Skunk and Rattler.

While camped over on Oak creek in the summer of 1888 I was an eyewitness to one of the most novel of combats. At noon one day as I was coming down from the mine for dinner I spied a skunk shifting itself about in a strange manner. Thinking he was performing some acts that were unusual and not becoming to one of his race, I sat down, and with my powerful marine glass I soon found the reason. Before the skunk upon the ground lay a huge rattlesnake coiled up for business, his massive flat head presenting a most savage aspect.

Now and then raising his head as the skunk would come within reach, he struck it again and again. The skunk, as if anxious to continue the duel, would pounce upon the back of the snake until driven off by the powerful swaying to and fro of its body. This was repeated again and again until finally with one heroic spring the skunk landed upon the snake, and in the twinkling of an eye almost had bitten the head from the body, save a shred of skin which held together. Being satisfied with the result, I hastily picked up a rock and throwing it at the skunk routed him, leaving me in full possession of the field.

On examination I found the hide of the rattlesnake uninjured save where the skunk had given it its death cut in the neck. The same evening and for six consecutive evenings I saw the skunk, and on the seventh evening shot it after it had scampered around for that length of time. This satisfied me that rattlesnake bites do not materially retard the progressive life of a "polecat," to say nothing of proving fatal thereto. The snake was 3 feet 6 inches in length, with nine rattles. The snake's hide I kept until recently—wore it out as a hat band. The rattles I still have. The skunk is the only animal (to my knowledge) that will not succumb to the deadly bite of the "rattler" unless medical aid is invoked.—Forest and Stream.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 9, 1893.

HOGS—Strong at yesterday's prices, a couple of loads bringing 10c higher; quality medium.

CATTLE—Strong: there is fair demand for butcher stuff, but not much offered; stockers and feeders in fair demand. Prime steers, $4.25@4.75; good steers, $3.75@4.15; prime cows, $3.25@3.75; good cows, $2.75@3.20; common to fair cows, $1.75@2.50; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $2.40@3.25; feeders, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $2.00@3.00.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.75@4.75; lambs, $4.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; shearlings, $4.00@4.25.

Receipts—Cattle, 125; hogs, 100; calves, 5.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9, 1893.

WHEAT—May opened, 67¾c; highest, 67¾c; lowest, 67¾c; close, 67⅛c. July opening, 67¾c; highest, 72⅝c; lowest, 70⅝c; close, 71⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¾c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, May 9, 1893.

CATTLE—Weak, 10c lower.

HOGS—Strong, 15c higher. Heavy, $7.65@7.85; mixed and medium, $7.55@7.80; light, $7.45@7.70.

SHEEP—Weak, 10c lower.

Receipts: Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 17,000; sheep, 14,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 9, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 78½c; September, 81⅝c.

CORN—May, 46½c; July, 45¾c; September, 46⅝c.

OATS—May, 32⅞c; July, 31½c; September, 28⅝c.

PORK—July, $20.50; September, $21.85.

LARD—July, $10.75; September, $10.90.

SHORT RIBS—July, $10.27; September, $10.3.¼.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 74⅛c; July, 78⅜c; September, 8 ⅜c.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication May 11, 1893]
[Last publication June 22, 1893]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Joseph Falardeau and Clzarie Falardeau his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 416.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay certain installments of interest when due and the principal sum, $700, that became due December 31st, 1892.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to wit: Nine hundred eighty-eight and 40-100 ($988.40-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of section twenty-eight (28), Township one hundred and fifty (150), Range forty-one (41), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 148)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Cyprien Gosselin and Perpitus Gosselin his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of April, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 29 of mortgages, on page 420 to 422.

Whereas, default consists of the failure to pay the principal sum, $300, that became due April 30th, 1890.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Three hundred twenty-two and 58 100 ($322 58-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section seven (7), Township one hundred fifty-one (151), Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

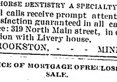
Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 149)

WANTED SALESMEN TO represent us in the sale of our well known hardy and choice Nursery Stock for the North and west. Local or Traveling. Work every day in the year. Special inducements to beginners. Stock guaranteed. Good pay weekly. Apply quick, stating age, and obtain good territory.
ST. PAUL NURSERY CO., St. Paul, Minn.
[4-7]

E. D. SCHRAEDER,
VETERINARY SURGEON.



HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
All calls receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main street, in connection with Livery house,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE OFRECLOSURE SALE.

First publication April 6th, 1893.
Last publication May 18th, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly made and delivered by Pierre Lemieux and Philomine Lemieux, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1888, at 10.40 o'clock a. m., in book 34 of mortgages, on page 598, etc. Whereas default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest to-wit: $35.00 that became due June 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1892 and $35 00 that became due December 22, 1892, and whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to aeclare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Thirteen hundred forty-two and seventeen hundredths ($1342 17) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section thirteen (13) township one hundred fifty (150) range forty-five (45) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public aution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'cock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 30th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON, Attorney For Mortgagee.
[51-7] N. G. 138.

THE CROOKSTON
GROCERY CO.
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.
IS NOW
OPEN FOR BUSINESS.
BIG
BARGAINS IN
GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND LAMPS.
AT THE OLD STAND
OF BARNES & SLOCUM
On Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

THIS SPACE
BELONGS TO
L. I. BENOIT,
THE
Cheap Cash Grocer
Who will use it to keep Journal readers posted on the BARGAINS HE OFFERS.
Don't take our word, but call and see
L. I. BENOIT,
At the New Store on Broadway, - - Crookston, Minn.

The Bandit of the Sierras

By THOMAS P. MONTFORT.

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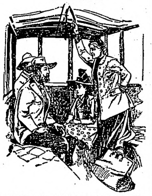
CHAPTER I.



"Did you say he was a road agent?"

A dilapidated, weather stained old stagecoach, which had evidently seen many years of rugged service, bounded along the rough track that wound up a deep, dark gorge in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Now it swung to the right, now to the left, now giving a great lurch forward as the front wheels dropped into a rut, now creaking and groaning like some live thing in terrible pain, and ever and anon tipping up on one side and threatening to turn over and roll down some steep embankment.

There were four passengers in the coach, two of them men of about the middle age, whose appearance and garb showed them to be frontiersmen, evidently miners, and a very old lady, who was exceedingly small and nervous, but patient and good natured withal, and the other a little girl of perhaps seven years, very beautiful and demure, and seemingly very much afraid.

There was not much opportunity for conversation, for the stage made enough noise to drown any ordinary tone of voice, and then the passengers had all they could do to keep themselves seated. Once or twice the men had attempted to exchange a word or so, but scarcely had they begun to speak when the stage gave a sudden lurch and cut their remarks short.

The old lady, although she was thin and frail and nervous, bore all the rough jolting and bumping uncomplainingly, and as often as the men turned their eyes toward her they saw a happy, satisfied smile lighting up her wrinkled features. Where could she have come from? they wondered, and where could she be going—she and the child? It was evident that they did not belong there in that rough new country; that they were strangers to the rugged habits and semi-civilized life of the western miners. They were delicate, refined and well dressed—attributes that did not belong to those who had been long in a mining camp in the far west.

The two men scrutinized their fellow passengers silently and intently for a long time, and once or twice something like a sigh escaped them. Finally the stage reached a stretch of comparatively smooth road, where it was possible to converse with tolerable ease. The men drew closer together, and one of them said:

"Jack, the sight of that old lady and child makes me sad; yet it does me good. It takes my thoughts right back to the old home in the east, and brings up remembrances of the friends I have not seen for so long."

"Just what I was thinking, Joe," the other replied. "The old lady reminds me of mother, and somehow I can almost imagine that it is she. Poor old mother; it's been a long time since I have seen her, and I have not thought of her very often the last two or three years; but, Joe, I love her yet above everything on earth. I haven't written to her for two years, and I know how anxiously she has watched the mails, and how disappointed she has been, and how she has wept and suffered. The sight of this old lady has brought it all back to me, and tomorrow I am going to write a good, long letter. The dear old soul will be so pleased."

The two men were silent for some time, each looking straight out before him, their lips slightly tremulous, while a moisture gathered in their eyes. They were rough, sun bronzed men with calloused hearts, but the remembrance of the old homes and the old mothers they had left there touched them and awoke in them the better part of their natures.

After awhile one of the men suddenly straightened himself up as though he had just awakened out of a reverie, and turning to the other said:

"Was there anything new up at the Flat when you left this morning?"

"No," the other answered, recalling his wandering thoughts. "Nothing of much importance. They had a couple of road agents under arrest, and were going to try them this afternoon and hang them tonight."

"So? You don't know who the two are?"

"No; they brought them in just as I was leaving. They were Mexicans, though, I think."

"Then Mart Thompson is not one of them?"

"No; more's the pity. But they'll get him"——

The old lady had suddenly sprung to her feet, and now stood before the miners holding to a strap for support, her face pale and cold, her eyes fixed in a searching gaze on the two men, her lips twitching and her whole frame wrought up to the highest pitch of nervous tension.

"What was it you said about Mart Thompson?" she cried in an eager yet stifled voice. "Did you say he was a road agent and that he was to be arrested and hung? Tell me, did you say that?"

The men were startled by the old lady's voice and manner, and for an instant they gazed at her in stupid amazement. She repeated her question with more eagerness, more vehemence, and one of the men, recovering from his surprise, replied:

"Perhaps you misunderstood me, lady, or perhaps I misspoke the name. I should have said Mark Thompkins."

As the man spoke he secretly nudged the other with his arm, and the other, understanding, kept quiet. The smile returned to the old lady's face and she sat down satisfied. After a short pause she said:

"The two names are so much alike that it is no wonder I misunderstood you. Yet I might have known that it was not Mart Thompson. He would never do anything wrong, even the least little thing, and I was foolish to think you could have meant him."

The men exchanged a glance, and the one who had spoken last spoke again.

"Do you know Mart Thompson?" he asked.

"Do I know him?" she repeated, while a proud, happy smile wreathed her thin features. "Aye, I raised him from a baby and I kept him with me until he was almost a man grown. He is my grandson, and his mother and father died when he was only a year old, so I took him and raised him."

The good old lady, glad of an opportunity to speak of "her boy," continued in her childish simplicity to narrate his history.

"When he was almost a man," she said, "he went away from home, and after awhile he married. His wife was not strong, and in a year or so she died, leaving a child, this little girl here, and I took her to raise, as I had taken him.

"Then he became restless, and when so many were coming to California he came too. That was five years ago. I got a few letters from him the first year, but after that he quit writing. I suppose he has been very busy and hasn't had time to write, and then he may have forgotten about it. He was always a little forgetful about such things, and then he was a little wild.

"He wasn't evil disposed, though," she hastened to add, "and he never done anything real bad. He was just a little wild, like young men often are, you know, but he never meant any harm by it. He was good and kind, only sometimes he was a little thoughtless."

It was really pitiful to note how the honest, simple old soul excused and sought to wipe away the faults of "her boy." Her tone was so apologetic, and her manner so childlike and innocent, that a heart of stone must have been touched by it. It was plain that she saw "her boy's" faults and realized the extent of them, else she would not have taken such pains to excuse and shield them, yet she did not admit to herself that she saw and understood anything of the kind. For his sake she denied and disputed the evidence of her own senses.

"For four years," she continued in her simple way, "I have had no letter from Mart, and so one day I concluded to take his child and go in search of him. You see, I didn't know but he might be sick or in trouble or something, and I felt as though I ought to go and see.

"When we came to California and went to the place where he was when we heard from him last he was gone, and nobody there knew anything about him. I was a little discouraged, because California is a large place and I didn't know where to go in search of my boy. I didn't have much money and we couldn't go very far, but I thought I could go as far as my money and strength would permit.

"But God helped me, and before my little money was all gone he directed me to the post down there where the stage started. I heard of Mart down there, and they told me he was up in the mountains somewhere near the Poverty Flat mines, so now I shall soon find him."

There was a short silence, after which the old lady suddenly said:

"I never thought to ask you, but I expect maybe you two gentlemen live at Poverty Flat. Isn't it so?"

"Yes, ma'am," one of them replied hesitatingly.

"Then you know Mart?" she cried with eagerness.

The two men exchanged a quick glance, moved a little in their seats and appeared greatly embarrassed, but neither of them spoke. The old lady thought they had not heard her and she repeated her question.

"Yes, ma'am," said one, seeing that an answer must be given, yet speaking with great reluctance; "I know Mart Thompson, or, more correctly speaking, I know of him."

"Do you?" the old lady cried, a smile of happy anticipation lighting up her features. "I am so glad, because then you can tell me about him. Is he at the mines now, do you think?"

"Why—no, ma'am; I don't think he is just now. You see," the man went on hesitatingly, "he don't just stop at the mines. He's out in the mountains most generally."

"Is he? What does he do out in the mountains? Is he mining?"

The men exchanged another glance, appeared very restless and exceedingly disturbed, and remained silent. The old lady waited a moment, then again said in a little louder tone:

"What does Mart do in the mountains?"

"Why—I—you see," began the miner in a reckless way, but he got no further.

At that instant there was a firing of pistols, and the old coach, giving a lurch, came to a halt. A moment later the door was thrown open and a masked face looked in.

"Now step out here you folks inside," a gruff, unnatural voice commanded, "and we'll proceed to unload you of any burdens you may happen to have in the shape of money or valuables. Here, you," he continued to the miners, "you needn't be fumbling for your shooters, for we've got you covered, and any smartness on your part will only compel us to waste a bullet or two on you. Now come out quietly and gentlemanly and we'll not detain you a moment."

The passengers all left the coach and formed in line under the cover of a half dozen pistols. Night was just coming on, and it was scarcely dark, but the robbers were all masked, so that nothing of their features showed, and when they spoke they disguised their voices, so that they were safe from recognition.

One of the highwaymen went through a search of the passengers, beginning with the two men, from each of whom he took a few dollars, a silver watch and a pistol. When he came to the old lady he said:

"Now, then, ma'am, I'll trouble you for any little change and trinkets that you may happen to have about you."

"Here is my purse," she said, extending it in her open hand. "There is not much in it now, for I have spent pretty near all my money searching for my boy. That is all I have that you would want."

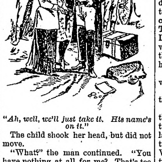
"I don't know about that. We are not hard to please, and rather than hurt anybody's feelings we accept the commonest kind of gifts. Have you no jewelry, old lady? No watch or anything like that?"

"Nothing but a little locket," she replied, "and I cannot give that up. You would not take that from me, for it is not mine. It belongs to my son, whom I am going to find. He left it with me when he went away, and it has his picture in it and a lock of his hair, and his name is cut on the case."

"Ah, well, we'll just take it. His name's on it, so if we happen to meet your son we'll just hand it to him perhaps."

And the man broke into a coarse laugh, at the same time placing the locket in his pocket.

"Sis, I reckon you haven't much wealth," he said, turning to the little girl. "If you've got anything just hand it over, and I won't search you."



"Ah, well, we'll just take it. His name's on it."

The child shook her head, but did not move.

"What?" the man continued. "You have nothing at all for me? That's too bad. You might give me a kiss at least, for the sake of a little girl I have somewhere back east."

The outlaw's voice softened just a little as he said that, but it was only for an instant, and recovering his former tone, half jocular, half brutal, he commanded the passengers to re-enter the coach, then ordered the driver to proceed.

It was not far to the Flat, and the distance was soon covered. The two miners talked but little, and the few words they exchanged were spoken in low tones and heard by no one save themselves. The old lady lamented the loss of her locket, and all the way she was lost in thought of it. She even forgot to renew the conversation regarding "her boy," in which she had been so interested a little while before.

When the stage stopped before the little hotel at Poverty Flat the miners hurried out and attempted to evade the old lady. She saw them, however, and called to them as they were walking away. They could only turn back, though they did it with the utmost reluctance.

"You did not tell me where Mart is," she said, "nor what he is doing."

"No, ma'am, I believe not," one of the men answered.

The old lady waited a moment for the man to proceed, but as it became plain that he was not going to do so she resumed, saying:

"Will you please tell me what you know about him. You see I am so anxious to find him, for I have not seen him for five long years."

"Well, ma'am, I can't tell you much," the miner said haltingly, as though he was on dangerous ground. To a close observer it would have been apparent that he wished to conceal something, but the old lady saw nothing of that. "I can't tell you much more than I have told you already," he said. "Mart Thompson is somewhere in the mountains, but just where he is or what he is doing right now I can't say." Then after an awkward pause he went on: "If I was you I'd be easy about it tonight. I know you must be tired. Just you stop here and rest tonight, and I'll inquire around about your son, and tomorrow morning I'll come to tell you what I learn."

The old lady was loath to accept this arrangement, but after a great deal of talk she consented. The miners went into the hotel, called the proprietor aside and spoke a few words to him in a low tone, now and then casting a glance toward the old lady and the child. The hotel proprietor nodded his head, and the miners went away.

When they were outside of the hotel the two men began to talk. One of them said:

"Jack, what are we to do? That old lady will give us no rest until we tell her all we know about her son, and who is to do that? I can't tell the innocent, trusting old soul that the man she has come all the way out here to find is a highway robber. Can you?"

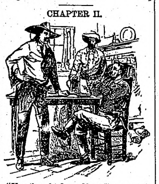
"No, Joe, I can't. I'd rather be hung than to do that."

"And me too. I believe it would kill her, Jack. The innocent, unsuspecting old soul is so trustful. She has the greatest confidence in the onery scamp, and she loves him. I don't know what to do."

"I don't either. But, say, I believe that the man who lifted our valuables down the road there is Mart Thompson."

"I know it. It was him, and the sneak robbed his own mother, or what was the same thing. The rascal deserves to be hung to the nearest limb."

CHAPTER II.



"You thought I was Mart Thompson."

The old lady sought for information regarding Mart Thompson from the proprietor of the hotel, but he evaded her questions and gave her no satisfaction; so at last she resigned herself to wait till morning, and retired.

The mining camp had just begun to stir after a night of slumber. There was a rattling and clattering of furniture and dishes in the cabins, showing that the people were up, but there was no one in the streets. Outside all was silent and deserted.

Jack and Joe were dressed and were sitting quietly discussing the events of the evening before, and trying to devise some plan by which they might extricate themselves from the difficulty which lay before them.

"I'll tell you what," said Jack, "I wish now I had not promised that old lady to call at the hotel this morning. I don't know what in the world I am going to say to her when I do call."

"I don't know but that if I was you," said Joe, "I wouldn't call."

"I have half a mind not to, but still I dislike to lie that way. I half way lied to her down there in the stage when I changed Mart Thompson into Mark Thompkins. Still I didn't just see how I could do otherwise then. I think it was better to stretch the truth a little than to have broken that innocent old heart, don't you?"

"Yes, it was, because as it is there wasn't anybody hurt."

"No, that was all right. But about the rest of it I don't know what to do."

Just then there was a slight noise at the door, and as the two miners turned to see what it meant a man lifted the latch and came in. Jack and Joe sprang to their feet and started back in alarm. Was it really a man or was it an apparition that stood before them?

"Don't be alarmed," said the one who had just entered. "You have nothing to fear from me. I suppose you know whom I am?"

"No," replied Jack, "not certainly. And yet I thought"——

"You thought I was Mart Thompson," the other interrupted. "Isn't it so?"

"Yes, it is."

"Then you thought right. That is who I am."

The miners were a little recovered from their astonishment by this time and were able to think and speak connectedly. The one called Jack, always the spokesman of the two, said:

"I believe that you speak the truth and that you are really Mart Thompson."

"Of course I am. Do you think that mine is such a proud, enviable name that any one would care to claim it who was not entitled to it? Do you think the character that name represents such that any one would want to steal it? Do you think any innocent man would care to come into this camp and say his name was Mart Thompson? Do you think any of those things likely?"

"No, I do not. But why do you come here? Don't you know that you are in the greatest danger?"

"Yes, I supposed I was. I supposed that to be caught in this camp meant death for me. It was my impression that the miners here had declared my life forfeited, and had pledged themselves to take it on the first oportunity. Am I right?"

"Yes, you are. We have long since decided that your life was forfeited, and we have only waited the chance to take it."

"So I thought, and for that reason I am here."

"I do not understand," Jack said, looking at Thompson in blank amazement.

"Don't you?" Thompson replied quietly. "What I say is plain and simple, and it ought not to be hard to understand it. You people here have said that you would hang or shoot me if you ever had a chance. I supposed that you had said that, and for that reason I came to this camp. I know that the men of this place are people who keep their word and who never abandon a purpose."

Jack, still astonished, shook his head, but remained silent. Mart Thompson's words and actions were beyond his comprehension. He could not fathom the man's meaning. He might have thought that Thompson was feigning had he not seen his face and noted how pale and wan it was, and how sad and sunken were his eyes. That face, those eyes, a very picture of despair and dejection, precluded all doubt of the man's earnestness.

"Don't you understand me yet?" Thompson asked after a short pause. "Then I will be plainer in my speech. I have come here because I want you men to take my life. I surrender myself into your hands. Take me and do with me as you please, only so you take my life."

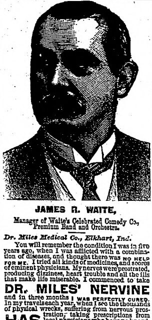
"Why do you say such things?" Jack asked.

"I say what I do because I feel it, and I feel it because of what happened yesterday. You were in the stage yesterday evening when it was robbed?"

"Yes, we were there."

"So was I. Here are your pistols, your money and your watches. It was I who took them and I restore them. But that is nothing; look here at this. Here is the locket I took from the old lady. Do

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.]



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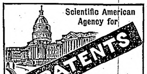

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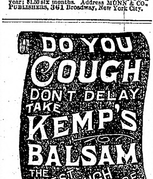

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Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Lottie Larson and Ole B. Larson, her husband, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of August, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 6th, day of September, A. D. 1889, at 9:35 o'clock A. M., in Book 47 of Mortgages, on page 38.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $12.75 that became due November 1, 1890; $12.75 that became due May 1, 1891; $12.75 that became due November 1, 1891; $12.75 that became due May 1, 1892, and $12.75 that became due November 1, 1892.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum to-wit: Five hundred, eleven and 10-100 ($511 10-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (SW¼) of section eleven (11) township one hundred fifty-three (153) range forty-four (44) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[4-10] N. G. 147.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Anson Bancroft and Ann Eliza Bancroft, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1887, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., in Book 33 of Mortgages, on page 410.

Whereas such default consists of the failure to pay a certain installment of interest when due and the principal sum, $900, that became due December 14th, 1892.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Nine hundred, fifty-six and 30-100 ($956 30-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said Mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section twenty-four (24) township one hundred forty-eight (148) range forty-seven (47) containing 160 acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[4-10] N. G. 152.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Baumann and Josephine A. Baumann, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of July A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 25 of mortgages, on pages 150 to 153.

Whereas such default consists in the failure to pay certain installments of interest when due and the principal sum, $600, that became due July 30th, 1891.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Seven hundred twenty-one and 25.100 (721.25-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼), Section four (4), Township one hundred forty-seven (147), Range forty-five (45), containing 160 acres; more or less, according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 150)

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, county of Polk,—ss.
In Probate Court, special term, April 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Charles W. Wright, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of A. M. Childs administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Charles W. Wright, deceased representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court on Monday the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of April A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

(2-5)

FOR FAVORED FEW.

THOUSANDS TURNED FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR SUNDAY.

Those Lucky Enough to Have Passes, However, Allowed to Enter—The Matter of Closing to Be Tested in the Courts This Week.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The rule to close the gates of the wold's fair on Sunday was rigidly enforced yesterday, at least so far as the ticket purchasing public was concerned. The fortunate hundreds who hold passes were admitted, however, and allowed to wander about the grounds at their will. It was a beautiful day, and thousands of workingmen, some of them with families, went to the fair grounds under the apprehension that the gates were to be open. And when these toilers were turned away they left in anything but a good humor. It was highly aggravating to them to see the favored hundreds, even thousands, enter the grounds on passes while they who worked all the week were excluded. The validity of the law of congress closing the gates is to be

Tested in the Courts

this week. Charles W. Clingman, who is a stockholder in the fair, has served notice on Secretary Edmonds that he will appeal to the courts to open the fair Sunday. In his letter he, in the interest of the working people, and as representative of other stockholders, demanded that people be admitted Sunday the same as every other day in the week.

"I demand this," continued he, "not only for my interest financially as a stockholder, but more especially for the people who could not see the exposition on any other day except Sunday. Having made this demand on you in writing, I have placed the matter in the hands of my attorney, who will commence legal proceedings at once against the exposition if my demands are not complied with."

EXCITING DAY.

Panic in Wall Street Friday—Some Large Failures.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The day was one of exceptional activity and intense excitement at the stock exchange. The great slump in prices during the last half hour of business Thursday and the further break next morning was explained by the failures of S. V. White, Ferris & Kimball and W. L. Patton & Co. Large amounts of stocks were sold out for the account of these houses, and the avalanche of offerings created a more panicky condition of affairs than has been experienced since the time of the Baring panic. According to those who passed through the Black Friday troubles and all the financial upheavals since then, there has never been a time when stock exhange houses were so completely demoralized as was the case during the day. The situation resolved itself into a matter of selling for practically any price obtainable. The enormous shrinkage shows plainly how acute the panic had become.

The Drop in Quotations

over night was equal to 1 to 24 points, and, had the pressure to sell continued a short time longer, there is little doubt that other houses would have been forced to the wall. As it was, London turned up as a heavy buyer, and, according to competent authorities, took upwards of 100,000 shares, and at the same time home investors who have not put in an appearance in Wall street for years back took round amounts of both the railroad and industrial stocks. The buying power thus exhibited turned the tide, but not until American Sugar had dropped 25 points, the preferred, 17; General Electric 22, American Cotton Oil 8, Chicago Gas 15 3-4, Edison Illuminating 6 1-2, Manhattan Elevated 10 1-2, National Cordage preferred 25, National Lead 7, preferred 11, Omaha preferred 6, Rubber 6 3-5, Wheeling and Lake Erje preferred 6 3-4, and Big Four 5 3-4. The drop in other stocks was 1 to 5 points.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Minister to Persia and a Batch of Consuls.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The president has announced the following nominations: Alexander McDonald, of Virginia, minister to Persia; Wallace S. Jones, of Florida, consul general at Rome; Steven Bonsale, of Maryland, secretary of the legation to China. Consuls of the United States—James B. Taney, of West Virginia, at Belfast; Alfred D. Jones, of North Carolina, at Shanghai: Charles T. Lyons, of New York, at Zanzibar; Harvey Johnson, of Georgia, at Antwerp; Benjamin Lenthier, of Massachussetts, at Sherbrooke; Harrison B. Williams, of Missouri, at San Jose, Costa Rica; Ralph Johnson, of New York, at Fort Erie; Henry P. Du Bellet, of Texas, at Rheims, James C. Monaghan, of Rhode Island at Chemnitz.

One More Case of Smallpox.

WINNIPEG, May 6.—Another case of suspected smallpox has been found in Central park. The patient was a young man who has been employed as a carpenter. The boardinghouse in which he lived and all its inmates have been quarantined.

The Relay Race Ended.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Relay bicycle race ended at 8:46 a. m. The time from Boston was 112 hours and 49 minutes. It would have been much less but for muddy roads.

Switchmen Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., May 6.—All switchmen in the Panhandle yards went out during the morning. About 50 men picked up along the line arrived early and with some clerks and other persons are working the switches.

A Diabolical Soup Bone.

"Yes," meditatively said the bachelor to the other man, "I would have been a prosy old married man like you by this time if it had not been for the meddlesome intervention of a soup bone. Some months ago I was very much impressed with a little typewriter girl in our office. She was bright, pretty, had a dainty figure and wore such neat toilets that half the men in the place were more or less daft about her. I was too bashful to ask her if I might call on her, and one night over my late cigar I evolved a business method of settling my fate. I would go early to the office next morning—she was usually the first clerk down—I would send the porter out upon an errand and then dictate a letter to her asking her to marry me. Wasn't that a brilliant scheme? But she was not there and did not come in until 9 o'clock.

"Later in the day I overheard her tell another girl what had detained her. The cook at her boarding house had gone out to buy meat for breakfast. She entered the butcher shop just as the butcher in anger threw a soup bone at his assistant. The cook intercepted the soup bone, was felled insensible, and being unknown to the butcher was carried off to the hospital. The boarders waited for their breakfast, and my romantic intentions were chilled beyond resuscitation. So here I am, a dismal bachelor, the victim of a contemptible, mean, little 5-cent soup bone."—Indianapolis Journal.

Perpetuation of Physical Defects.

Diseases of malnutrition, such as gout, scrofula, cancer and tuberculosis, require several generations for their full evolution, and this evolution may be retarded or even wholly arrested by intermarriage with healthy persons of another nonrelated family. Acquired constitutional taints and abnormal habits, as alcoholism, kleptomania, when once firmly rooted in an individual organism tend to propagate themselves like family features and become hereditary for several generations, even when the original factors have ceased to act. Thus the acquired habit of the father may become a natural feature in his son or daughter, just as the puppies of a well trained pointer or setter require but very little training to "point" or "set."

Deformities, superfluous digits or toes and malformations in general may be caused by accident to the mother, by powerful mental impressions arresting or altering the development of the unborn child, and the child born with any of these defects may become the parent or grandparent of an infant having an exactly similar abnormality.—Homœopathic Review.

How Fast Does Thought Travel?

Professor Donders of Utrecht has made some interesting experiments in regard to the rapidity of thought. By means of two instruments, which he calls the "neomatachograph" and the "noematachometer," he obtained some important results. His experiments show that it takes the brain .067 of a second to elaborate a single idea. Writing in regard to this Professor Donders says: "Doubtless the time required for the brain to act is not the same in all individuals. I believe, however, that my instruments may be perfected until we will be able to determine the mental caliber of our friends without our friends knowing that we are testing their aptness." The professor further says: "For the eye to receive an impression requires .077 of a second, and for the ear to appreciate a sound .049 of a second is necessary. These curious experiments have established one fact at least—viz, that the eye acts with nearly double the rapidity of the ear."—Philadelphia Press.

A True Goldfish Story.

At the New York hospital they relate a curious occurrence bearing on the hibernation of fishes. In the conservatory in the upper part of the building they had several glass jars in which were goldfish, which is a species of carp. One morning the caretaker found a jar broken and the water frozen through and through, the fish of course being as rigid as ice. The lump was taken away and thrown into an old rubbish barrel, where it remained several weeks.

One March day the sun was unusually strong, and it split the cylinder of ice, but what was the astonishment of the caretaker to see the tail of a fish wriggling out of a part of the broken block. The actual freezing had not killed the fish, which was removed to another tank, where it swims about as if nothing had befallen it.—Our Animal Friends.

Demoralizing the Busy Bee.

As the magpie is notorious for stealing glittering objects, so we find the parallel among savages who have been known to help themselves on shipboard to all the movables, being fascinated by mirrors, cutlery and jewelry. Sometimes bees, in order to save trouble, attack in crowds well furnished hives and carry off the provisions; they gradually acquire a taste for this and form companies and colonies of brigands. If bees are given a mixture of honey and brandy, they can acquire a taste for it and become irritable under its influence, drink and cease to work, and like men fall from one vice into another.—Current Literature.

The Small "Life" of a Great Man.

The New York state library has in its possession one of the smallest books in existence. It contains 14 pages, each of which measures 1¼ inches. On the flyleaf are the words: "Life and Service of General Pierce. Respectfully dedicated to General Lewis Cass. Concord Press, 1852." From its text it would seem that the little book was a vest pocket campaign document, issued during the Pierce campaign.—St. Louis Republic.

A Passion For the Antique.

Little May—Auntie loves you, don't she, and wants you for her own?

Colonel Goldlead (who has lost an arm)—Why do you think so, dear?

Little May—Oh, you are all old and broken up like the Venus de Milo; that's what she loves.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

If Your Cistern
Is Out of Order

or Soft Water is scarce,

don't worry yourself for a moment—go right ahead and use hard water with

KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

and you'll never know the difference.

The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.

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Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Best Soap for the Hands.

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Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

JOHN CROMB.
Attorney-at-Law.
SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON

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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

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Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.	7:12 p.m.
Crookston		
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	8:19 a.m.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
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MEAT MARKET.
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CHARLEY VINE
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Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.
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AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS
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WALL PAPER.
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
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WATCHES,
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☞ WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. ☜
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STOVE OR RANGE
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They are the finest line of stoves ever brought to Crookston, and are sold at
REASONABLE PRICES.

ASTHMA CURED BY
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ASTHMALENE
Instead of flying to the door gasping for breath, seeming as if each one would be your last, you have only to take a few doses Asthmalene when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy and you feel as if an angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of death. The happiest moment of your life will be when you have used a few bottles of Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE and it has cured you of Asthma. *We mail to any Asthma sufferer a trial bottle* FREE and prove that it does Cure Asthma.
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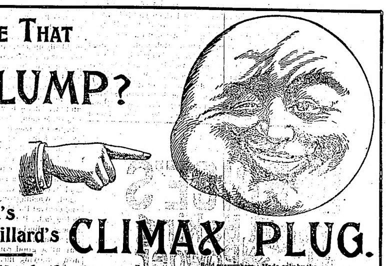

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It's Much the Best.
Sold everywhere. Made only by the
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The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the World.

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West		East
7:40 p m Dc.	St Paul	Ar. 6:55 a m
2:50 a m "	Fergus Falls	" 11:25 p m
4:47 a m "	Glyndon	" 9:36 p m
7:20 a m "	CROOKSTON	" 7:25 p m
8:40 a m "	Grand Forks	" 6:20 p m
9:45 a m "	Larimore	" 5:06 p m
2: 1 p m "	Devils Lake	" 2:55 a m
7:00 p m Ar.	Butte	De. 7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday.
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c@20c
Eggs, per dozen	12½c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	65c
Wheat—1 Hard	55.
1 Northern	52.

'Round Home.

R. A. Wilkinson was in the city on Wednesday.

Hugh Douglas was in from Euclid on Monday.

Felix Fournet went up to McIntosh last Saturday.

Wall paper from 5c. to $2.00 per roll at Schmidt's 2nd street. [4-6]

M. H. Engen opened his new restaurant in the opera house block on Wednesday.

Jim Mead and wife came down from Red Lake Falls on Sunday, returning on Monday.

E. C. Murney was down from Euclid on Monday with a sick colt for Dr. Leguee to mend up.

The masons commenced laying brick for George Vine's new block on Wednesday morning.

Get your job work done at the JOURNAL office. Latest styles, all of modern improvements.

Judge Benson's little child has been very ill which has kept the Judge away from his office for a few days.

Hugh Thompson has received a set of pneumatic wheels for his trotting sulky and will be right in it on the turf this season.

You should have seen that little two-year-old colt that Eben Lancaster was trying to break on Monday; it took two to lead the filly and one to drive.

Rev. R. H. Battey drove up to Mentor last Saturday to preach in the Mentor church on Sunday morning. In the afternoon he went to Fertile where he preached Sabbath evening.

The late purchase of Hugh Thompson makes a valuable addition to the trotting stock of the county. He has a fine Hambletonian that would be a credit to any stable. The colt has not made a record as yet, but when the time comes he will be right at the front.

The ladies of the W. R. C. contemplate holding a shadow social in the near future, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of flowers for Decoration Day.

Meetings will be held in the Congregational church every evening next week except Saturday evening. Union meetings. Everybody cordially invited.

Rev. Geo. W. Willis left for his home on Monday evening after a fortnights' series of very interesting meetings at the M. E. church in this city. The Rev. gentleman made many warm friends here.

"Too busy to write an ad this week," said Miss Veronneau when our reporter called on Wednesday, "but you must invite the ladies to call and see my spring display," saying which she turned to wait upon several customers who dropped in at that moment.

Marcus Johnson was in the city last week.

The drying weather of last week produced a wonderful change in the face of nature.

Peter Stull has bought out Fred Rauch and took possession on Monday morning.

Ex-mayor Anglim has sent his bonds as receiver of this land office to Washington for approval.

Sheriff Grundysen went to Fergus Falls last Thursday evening with Herman Krouse, an insane man from Euclid.

The Great Northern will sell round trip tickets to Chicago on Mondays and Thursdays at $32.55.

Money to loan. Farm and city lots for sale. Please call at R. R. V. Loan and Investment Co., Opera Block, Crookston Minn.

Wall paper, paints, oils, glass room and picture moulding, largest assortment in the city. A. C. Schmidt, 2nd street. [4-6]

Street Commissioner McDonald has been doing excellent work on the streets dragging and leveling off with a grader. The streets are now in excellent condition.

Such lovely weather for seeding has never been surpassed in the valley and the farmers are improving it to the utmost. A great deal of wheat will go in this week.

Landlord Barholtz was up from Fertile last Saturday. Says seeding was well commenced in that vincinity last week. He told of one farmer who had 300 acres sowed to wheat by Saturday night.

Parisian novelties and all late millinery at Mrs. Sempf's Broadway shop. Owing to the lateness of the season will be glad to get cost for my goods, call and be convinced.

And now the merry ice man maketh his daily rounds getting in his work all the same like unto ye hot summer day. This evidence of spring hardly ever fails.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O, F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

C. C. Knappen of Detroit, was up on Monday to inspect George H. Thomas Camp, Sons of Vets. Knap was formerly engaged in the newspaper business in Polk county—proprietor of the Fisher Bulletin.

May seems to be trying to make up for the inclement weather of April by just supplying the loveliest article of weather in the shop—that is, so far, but Hicks says "look out for storms later." We hope he misses it this time.

Halvor Grundesen was up from Fisher last week to see about a lawsuit in which the town of Bygland is interested. County Commissioner Anton Lindem brings an action in a road matter.

S. L. Collins has bought one of the Beecher houses, corner of Elm and 4th streets, and will hereafter dwell 'neath his own vine and fig tree. Collins says he is weary with renting and fixing up the other fellow's house and will do a little fixing up for himself now.

W. F. Arnold returned from McIntosh last week where he has been laying out Miller & Foote's new bank site. The bank building is to be a two story brick, 24x50 and will cost $5,000. Mr. Arnold says that farmers were commencing seeding quite generally, and very many of them will finish this week with good weather.

If you are looking for a snap in farms call and look over that bargain that the Red River Land and investment Company offers in another column. A good improved farm all ready for business at about the bare cost of improvements is a snap not to picked up every day. For full particulars call on or address August George, Opera house block.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedlman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist-Crookston, Minn.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

W. O. Wilson sports a fine rig in those days.

Pete Stull is papering his place in elegant shape.

Supt. Scott was over from Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Chris. Hanson has gone to Duluth to engage in business.

M. Mercil takes a month's vacation from the cares of business.

Comrade L. Walker is nursing one of Job's comforters on his hand.

Do not miss the bargains at the NEW YORK STORE.

Mrs. J. B. Copeland and Miss Edith visited friends in Grand Forks last Saturday.

The little two-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Saake is very ill with brain fever.

Call at the JOURNAL job rooms for plain or fancy job printing of all kinds.

Everybody busy in the fields this week. Lots of seed will go into the ground.

There is yet time to sow too much wheat if farmers crowd in all they can before June 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Leguee welcomed the arrival of a little girl at their residence on Thursday of last week.

Wm. Bloom, who broke his leg at the Last Chance fire this spring was down town on crutches on Saturday.

Uncle Hiram's advertising man made lots of fun on the streets on Friday. He was not half so green as he looked.

S. L. Collins is building a large addition to his machinery hall. Looks for a big summer's trade evidently.

M. W. Jenson, of McIntosh, was in the city on Wednesday. Says farmers are improving the fine weather to rush in the wheat.

W. E. McKenzie and Adolph Bydal will represent the newspaper fraternity of Crookston, at the World's Fair next week.

J. F. Creamer is away off to the great World's fair. Reckless man! He must have simoleons to throw away to take such chances.

S. L. Dobson, the oat meal man, wants farmers to sow oats enough to supply his mill for a fall and winter's run. There is more money in it than in raising wheat. Will the farmers do it?

Judge Ives and Stenographer Strawbridge went to Marshall county on Monday for a short session of court. Owing to the fact that seeding is now on, the regular term will not occur until later.

At the Baptist church next Sunday morning the pastor will speak on the subject "Your Ears a Grave Yard" or "He was as Though he had been Deaf." The evening "Happiness" or "The Sunny side of Life."

Before buy any paper, you will make no mistake by looking over my fine line of pressed papers, finest goods ever brought to the northwest, no trouble to show goods. A. C. Schmidt, 2nd street. [4-6]

Ed. Love came back from the World's fair last week swearing great big swears under his breath, says that a fellow can't even turn 'round twice down to the windy city but what some feller will charge him fifty cents for it. Says it beats any extortion he ever met anywhere and if it keeps on pretty quick nobody will go.

A strike occurred on the gravel train on Monday morning. The men were informed that hereafter their pay would be $1.25. They had been getting $1.50 and did not wish to "see" the "ante" in that direction. So they struck. Several men however were willing to work for the price offered and Agent Fegan said he had no doubt the quota would soon be filled.

Deputy coroner John Wyatt went out to McIntosh on Thursday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of one Olsen who was killed on Wednesday by being run over. Together with others he was on his way home decidedly under the influence of liquor, fell out of the wagon and the wheels passed over his neck, killing him. The body was taken to his home and the coroner summoned.

Peter Beauchemin, with his wife and two little boys arrived in the city on Monday morning and left for Argyle on Tuesday morning to see Peter's folks. They will be in the city for a few days visit in a week or ten days. Later on they go to Canada to see her parents, then they will take in the great fair at Chicago and return to their home in Great Bend, Washington, via the Union and Central Pacific to San Francisco, in the fall. Peter has been in the grocery business out there, has coined much shekels and finally sold out at a good round figure and is now enjoying life. He intends to embark in the dry goods line on his return to Washington. He has not lost his love for old Polk county yet however he has made lots of money out there.

Prof. Drew has analyzed for the Minn. State Dairy and Food Commission every brand of baking powder found

ROYAL,
The Superior Baking Powder.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., February 17, 1893.

I have, within the last month, purchased at the leading retail stores twenty-five samples of Royal Baking Powder, in original sealed packages, and have submitted each one to a careful chemical analysis as to its character, purity and efficiency.

They have been found to be cream of tartar powders entirely free from ammonia and all forms of adulterations and impurities, and to be of the very highest leavening power.

I have never examined a large line of samples obtained by purchase upon the retail market which have shown anything like the uniformity of composition and the very high degree of leavening power which is shown by these samples.

CHARLES W. DREW, Ph. B., M. D.,
Formerly Prof. of Chemistry, Minn. Hospital College, and
Chemist to the Minn. State Dairy and Food Dep't.

for sale in the State. With such evidence as this, no careful housekeeper can use any baking powder but Royal

Notices have been posted notifying the public that the pound master is open for business.

Thos. Rutherford of Beckersville, was in town doing business with our merchants, Monday.

Stewart Chapin came down from Argyle on Friday evening to take in "Uncle Hiram."

A. C. Schmidt has been painting a fine sign for Christianson Bros.' office windows.

L. L. Blood & Co's ready mixed paint a pure lead and oil paint at A. C. Schmidt 2nd street. [4-6]

Edmund Krouse a farmer living east of Euclid. was adjudged insane and sent to the hospital at Fergus Falls.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Christianson Bros. have ordered an elegant office desk of Woodham and will put on lots of style in their new office with their new desk.

Miss Ellen McDonald came up from Ada last week for a visit with the family of her brother, Street Commissioner Dan McDonald.

Mrs. Lawrence Larson presented her husband with a bouncing boy last Thursday, and Larson has been selling machinery at cost ever since.

T. G. Thompson feels as proud as a boy with a little red wagon—all because he has as fine an office desk as can be found in a day's travel.

More bicycles on the sidewalks than anywhere else just now. Say fellows the streets are getting purty good now a days aint it?

Our agent, E. B. Ballou, has branched out into the stock business. Any one having any stock to offer will do well to write or call on the above named person.

Don't forget my feed mill—feed ground every week day during February either for cash or trade at rate of one sack for seven or ⅛ bushel per bushel ground. Special contract for large quantities. Call on me.
W. H. NORRIE,
Successor to Priester & Co.,
Corner Main and Third streets.

Halvor Steenerson returned from Bismarck on Sunday morning looking as meek as though he was not the most talked about man in Minnesota and North Dakota to-day. Whether he succeeds in knocking out the prohibition law or not, he will be the best advertised lawyer in the Northwest, anyhow.

Casper Sands has traded his Angus farm for a three-year-old Shire stallion, "Invincible" 4510. Tommy Johnstone, who is well posted on Shire horses, says that "Invincible" is from one of the very best families of Shire horses, and the appearance of the colt itself speaks volumes for its breeding. He weighs 1,700 pounds in his three-year-old form, and will easily go to 2,000 at maturity. This fine animal may be seen at Wm. Kruger's stable on Main street. If you are interested in good horses, call and see "Invincible."

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

House-cleaning is the order of the day—and everybody seems to be right in fashion.

T. H. Bjoin commenced on Monday to remove the Sylvester & Finseth hardware stock into the new store in the opera block.

The sheriff has fewer delinquent personal taxes to collect this spring than usual. This speaks well for the condition of the country.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. report the largest sale of drills of any year yet—and a few going out every day. It looks like some grain would be sowed.

P. S. Ware and wife came down from Thief River Falls on Monday evening. Mrs. Ware was enroute to New York to see her sister who is very ill. P. S. remained in the city until Wednesday morning when he returned to his home.

Pete Beauchemin says that our old-time friend, John McLean, is quietly acquiring wealth in real estate out in South Bend, Wash. Just at the present time real estate is at a rather low ebb but the prospects indicate a boom later on.

Farmers, bring your dressed hogs during the summer months to the Crookston Packing House and we will tell you the truth how you can realize the most money out of them.
[4-11] ROBERT STANTON.

S. C. Johnson says that the feed business was never better than this spring. What a comment upon farming methods. Most of their feed is shipped in. Should be raised here. When will farmers take a tumble and let up on "all wheat?"

Will Himmelsbach informs the JOURNAL that there seems to be a singular fatality among pigs this spring that bids fair to affect the price of pork next fall. Out of 16 he has only two or three left and this is about the way they seem to average. It looks as though pork would be out of sight next fall.

Come quick and get some of my A No. 1 dry maple before it is all gone. I have green ash, also that cannot be beat. Prices of dry oak, birch, tamarac and poplar still very low. All kinds of wood sawed as you want it at very cheap rate. My feed mill runs every day until April 1st and longer if necessary. Feed ground for cash or toll. Low rates for large quantities. Call and see me.
W. H. NORRIE,
Corner Main and Third Streets.

Examiner Knappen paid the boys of Geo. H. Thomas Camp, Sons of Vets., very high complements on the proficiency of their work and drill. He says they went from 3rd to 2nd class easily and only lacked five points of going to 1st class. He says they passed a very creditable inspection indeed. The camp has increased 28 in the last year. Several members of the G. A. R. Post signed the articles on Monday evening. The inspector says that in Detroit nearly every old Vet belongs and that it is a great help to the Sons. He thinks it would be an element of strength to the association here if the G. A. R. boys would take hold of it generally.

A great many fish are taken from the river daily—but the nets seem to be more responsible than the fishhook. The law against taking fish by net seems more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Tom Morris returned on Tuesday morning from a hurried trip to Chicago and to the World's Fair. Says if a person has an idea that he can see it all in a week, he is apt to be badly left as it is "the biggest show on earth." Tom says Ira De Camp has a nice hotel near the grounds and that he will take care of all Polk county people who apply in a right and acceptable manner. It is located at the corner of 64th street and Lexington Ave., one block from the elevated railroad and is called Hotel Hayes. Tom said he did not see evidences of such wonderful extortion as he has read about but a man must have his head on his shoulders or he might get beat—just like he might anywhere else where there is a big crowd. He thinks the trip well worth making and says be sure and stop at Hotel Hayes, then you are all right.

Storage Warehouse.

Parties wishing to store household furniture or other articles of any kind, should call on the Hay & Commission Company, Vance Block. [2-4]

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all
the Towns of Polk
County.

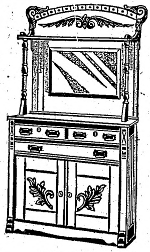
CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with
us and effect quick sales.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

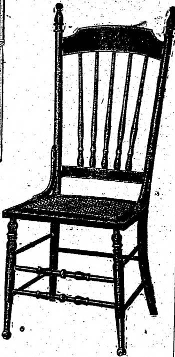
A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893. NO. 5





Crookston Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

WE ARE NOT DOING
Much Blowing

At this time of the year, and it is not bragging to say that

OUR MAMMOTH STOCK

was never more complete than this spring, and that you can find no greater bargains in the city than we are giving. There is an old saying to the effect that

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."

This applied to the old-fashioned steamed Indian Pudding that was put in a bag and tied with a string, which string no doubt retained enough of the pudding to furnish a sufficient sample.

We don't claim to have a "string" on the public, but it is a fact that when a man once comes into our store and taades he always comes again. s the pudding was supposed to speak for itself, so our goods speak for themselves every time.

☞YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 10th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: Gaarder and Sundet in the two story frame building on the east 20 feet of lots 11 and 12, block 3, Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, Minn., on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and the seal of said city this 5th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH.
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: N. Rapin, in the two story frame building on lot 5, block 1, original townsite city of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 9th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH.
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 10th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: Bergquist and Morberg in the one story frame building on lot 9, block 3, Fletcher & Houston's Addition to the city of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 4th day of May A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Regular Meeting held May 9th.

Resolutions Passed, Remonstrances Heard, Bills Allowed, Reports Made.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, May 9th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by Vice-president Morrisey.

Roll called.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen absent:—Cromb, Walker.

Minutes of previous meetings read and approved.

Aldermen Morrisey and Anderson as a committee to whom was referred the matter of protecting the city property during the high water, reported that they had worked upon the ice in cutting it away from under the bridge, had made things ready so as to raise the bridge if necessary and done other work in connection therewith. On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

D. F. McDonald, labor in First Ward	$22 87
" " " labor in the Second Ward	29 62
" " " labor in the Third Ward	12 00
" " " labor in the Fourth Ward	68 62
" " " labor in the Fifth Ward	9 00
" " " general labor	2 25
L. H. Brengman labor in the Fifth Ward	4 15
D. F. McDonald, general labor	94 88

Moved by Alderman Anderson, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the report be accepted and the bills paid. Carried.

The committee on poor reported that since the last meeting of the council they had discharged two of their patients from the hospital, one of them going to Europe. Report accepted.

Moved by Alderman Norrie, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that an order amounting to $61.00 for full amount of the bill for patient's ticket to Europe be drawn from the poor fund. Ca[illegible]

The com[illegible] upon making some necessary changes in the council room asked for further time; same was granted.

The committee appointed on looking up the matter of sewer assessments reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to consider the matter of assessment for the construction of sewer on Front street in the City of Crookston respectfully report that in their opinion the assessment made is inequitable and improper as to some of the parties affected by the same and recommended that the city engineer make an estimate as to what would be a proper re-assessment of the property chargeable with the cost of such sewer.

Dated May 9th, 1893.

Wm. Watts,
W. H. Norrie,
Committee.

Report accepted.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Norrie, that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet again on Monday evening next at the usual hour. Carried.

The matter of the assessments for sewer was mentioned and any persons present who wished to say anything were asked to do so. Mr. J. Carter, who represented the property owners living along Front street, arose and made a decided objection on the amount of the levy for sewers to be built there.

A remonstrance from the same parties was read to the council. On motion same was laid on the table until after the report of the engineer was heard on the matter.

The committee appointed to look up the matter of having the city represented in the celebration to be given in St. Paul on June 7th in honor of the completion of the Great Northern road to the coast, reported as follows: We believe that the city should be represented in the celebration and that the amount of money necessary to do so should be taken from the city's funds. We have had a drawing of a float made and would therefore suggest that a float be ordered and recommend that the amount of money required for the representation be paid from the city funds.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the report so far as it recommends our representation at the celebration be accepted, providing the means can be raised by private subscription to accomplish the result.

Alderman Watts moved to amend, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that all the words after the work, "providing" be stricken from the motion.

Alderman Childs raised a point of order, it being that the amendment changed the motion throughout. Chair declared the point not well taken.

The vote was then taken on the amendment and resulted as follows: Aldermen voting in favor of the amendment; Jerome, Norrie, Watts. Voting against the amendment: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Marlette, Simmons.

Amendment declared lost. The vote was then taken on the motion and declared carried.

A bill from the Great Northern railway company for gravel used in filling up the sink hole at the mouth of the main sewer was read and on motion was referred to the finance committee.

A communication was read from A. C. Schmidt, appointing W. F. Arnold as deputy assessor for the city. On motion the appointment was duly confirmed.

Larsen, Carpenter & Company sent in a request asking that they might widen the sidewalk in front of their place of business three feet. On motion the request was laid on the table.

A petition was sent in asking that the city take the necessary steps to continue the present sewer from Fletcher street down Broadway to Loring street and that as soon as the sewer was completed the property owners would pay their share of the expense.

Wilfred Page asked that his saloon license be changed from the building that was destroyed by fire, to the building on lot 18, block 16, original townsite. Same was granted.

A communication from the committee in charge of the reciprocity convention, which will be held in St. Paul on June 5th and 6th, was read.

The finance committee report they have examined the statement of the city treasurer referred to them at last meeting of council and that they find the same to be full and correct except that city order No. 2476 for the sum of $15.80 appears twice paid in said report, and the city treasurer credits himself with having twice paid the same which is evidently a mistake on the part of the city treasurer.

Dated May 9th, 1893.

Wm. Watts,
R. G. Marlette,
Finance Committee.

On motion the report was accepted and the ex-treasurer requested to explain the same. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the financial statement of the city for the last fiscal year be published in the official paper. Carried.

N. K. Olson appeared before the council and asked that the assessment on certain sidewalks which he had built himself, but by some error had been assessed, be rebated.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 9th day of May 1893, Alderman Childs offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Jennings:

Resolved: That the petition of N. K. Olson asking that his sidewalk tax againt lot 3 of block 3 South Crookston, be rebated and said tax stricken from the roll; be allowed and the county auditor notified of this action and that the proper officers of the city issue to said N. K. Olson a refunding order for said amount to be received by the county treasurer in payment of said assessment.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follow:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 9th day of May, 1893.

Jas. E. Morrisey,
Vice-President of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of May, 1893.

A. D. Stephens,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. Carruth,
Clerk.

On motion the street commissioner was instructed to notify the persons who had built their own sidewalks, but had been assessed for them by the city, to send in their names to him.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 9th day of May, 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Childs:

Resolved: That the proper city officers of the City of Crookston issue to James Muir a refunding order for the amount of twenty-three dollars for sidewalk tax illegally levied against lot 4, block 3, in South Crookston, said sidewalk having been paid for by Jas. Muir when said sidewalk was built.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 9th day of May, 1893.

Jas. E. Morrisey,
Vice-President of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of May, 1893.

A. D. Stephens,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. Carruth,
Clerk.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 9th day of May, 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Jennings.

Resolved: That whereas there has been levied for street improvement the following assessments against the tracts of land hereinafter named:

LOCATION, FLETCHER & HOUSTON'S ADDITION.

Name of Owner.	Blk.	Lot.	Front.	Cost.
Geo. W. Peake	5	1	25	$ 3 25
John Alderman	5	2	25	6 50
Anderson & Olson	5	3 & 4	50	3 25
Walter Alderman	5	5	25	3 25
F. H. Thomas	5	6	25	3 25
John C. Ormstad	5	7	25	3 25
H. Halvorson	5	8	25	3 25
Felix Fournet	5	9, 10, 11, 12	100	13 25
Fontaine & Anglim	5	13	140	18 20
City Hall and Alley	5	19	160	20 80

And whereas all the owner of said tracts of land individually paid their proportion of the costs of said improvements and the said taxes have been erroneously assessed against said several tracts of land.

Resolved: That refunding orders be issued to the abovenamed persons by the proper officers of the City of Crookston of the respective amounts assessed against their said lands to be received by county treasurer in lieu of said assessment.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Norrie, Marlette, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 9th day of May, 1893.

Jas. E. Morrisey,
Vice-President of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of May 1893.

A. D. Stephens,
Attest: Mayor.
E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 9th day of May, 1893. Alderman Norrie offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Watts.

Resolved: That the City Treasurer of the city of Crookston pay all interest on city bonds, as soon as the same becomes due.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 9th day of May, 1893.

Jas. E. Morrisey,
Vice-President of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of May, 1893.

A. D. Stephens,
Mayor.

Attest: E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

Your committee to whom was at last meeting referred protests against construction of sewer along Second and Ash Streets and sewer along Third, Broadway and Fourth Streets reports, that in their opinion it is advisable that the proposed sewer along Second and Ash Streets be made this season, that it may at once be connected with the school privy, and that the construction of the proposed sewer along Third, Broadway and Fourth Streets be deferred until some future time, and tax levied therefor be refunded.

Felix Fournet asked permission to put in a cross-walk across Broadway opposite his building at his own expense.

The following liquor bonds were received and ordered examined by the city attorney:

A. J. Johnson, with W. H. Norrie and George Vine as sureties.

L. M. Bergquist, with John Alderman and B. Sampson.

Hans E. Erickson with G. L. Mattson and Wm. Creighton.

Gaarder & Sundet, with T. O. Sundet and L. I. Benoit.

Duble & Bergstrom with Hans Larson and Julia Walter.

Bergquist & Morberg, with J. J. Ide and L. O. Tonmedahl.

The following applications were received to sell intoxicating liquors: Stuhl & Waterstadt, Bergquist & Morberg, N. Rapin, Gaarder & Sundet. Same were ordered published.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 9th day of May, 1893, Alderman Anderson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Norrie:

Resolved, That the sewer be constructed along the centre of Broadway street in the city of Crookston from the middle of Fletcher street to the middle of Loring street and that the city engineer be instructed to make the estimates for the same as required by law and report the same to the city council at first adjourned meeting.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Adderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 9th day of May, 1893.

Jas. E. Morrisey,
Vice-President of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of May, 1893.

A. D. Stephens,
Mayor.

Attest: E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the purchasing agent be instructed to dispose of the wood belonging to the city, which is now at the place where the engine stood while pumping out the sewer, to the best interests of the city. Carried.

Chief McKinnon of the fire department presented himself and asked that the city take steps to furnish the department with a supply cart and some other necessary apparatus. On motion the matter was referred to the fire committee.

Bids for doing the city printing and job work were opened.

Bids were received from the Journal, Tribune and Times. On motion the bids were referred to Aldermen Watts, Jennings and Norrie with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Aldermen Anderson, Norrie and Marlette were appointed a committee to assist the city attorney in drawing up an ordinance governing the use of bicycles upon sidewalks.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to confer with the mayor in regard to the appointing of a committee to attend the Reciprocity convention to be held in St. Paul in June. Carried.

Chair appointed as that committee: Aldermen Childs, Jerome and Simmons.

Moved by Alderman Anderson, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that a salary of $300 be voted to the mayor.

Alderman voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Childs.

Alderman Marlette not voting.

Motion declared carried and salary so fixed.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 9th day of May, 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Jerome.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be transferred from the Improvement Fund to the General Fund for the purpose of paying labor bills allowed against the General Fund.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Alderman Childs not voting.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 9th day of May, 1893.

Jas. E. Morrisey,
Vice-President of the Council.

Approved this 11th day of May, 1893.

A. D. Stephens,
Mayor.

Attest: E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

Rich Red Blood.

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanlines results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy but efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending May 15th, 1893.

Bernier, Joseph
Hunt, M P.
Logen, Peat
Sagon, Anton J.
Forrester, Stephen
Johnson, Lena
Sorenson, Hans C 2
Schjerden, C.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. Dawley, P. M.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the City Treasurer of the City of Crookston for the Year Ending March 31st, 1893.

BALANCE ACCOUNT.

Sinking fund		$736 18
Special sinking fund		432 92
First ward fund		106 94
Second ward fund		234 36
Third ward fund		14 88
Fourth ward fund		266 85
Interest fund		2008 66
Park fund		509 65
Improvement fund		831 85
Poor fund		329 16
Fifth ward fund		367 42
General fund	$903 27	
Cash	5025 55	
	$5928 82	$5928 82

GENERAL FUND.

1892. April 11	Balance		$1536 68
	By C S Spendley, fines, etc		1348 81
	By liquor licenses		12000 00
	By drays and hacks		215 00
	By interest on daily balances		122 98
	By Ringling's circus		100 00
	By candidates' contribution		120 00
	By Kickapoo medicine		25 00
	By dog licenses		154 00
	By county subscription		300 00
	By shooting gallery		15 00
	By McMann's show		10 00
	By Uncle Tom's show		5 00
	By pedlars' license		5 00
	By Hamlin Bro's, medicines		15 00
	By horse show		10 00
	By merry-go-round		10 00
	By circus		10 00
	By park fund (borrowed)		808 09
	By June settlement		3277 37
	By November settlement		321 58
	By March settlement		3735 56
	By C O Christianson, fines, etc		51 00
			$23191 07
	To orders	$22094 34	
	To improvement fund, (borrowed money returned	2000 00	
	By balance overdrawn		903 27
		$24094 34	$24094 34

SALOON LICENSES.

Hanson & Johnson	$500 00
Dahle & Bergstrom	500 00
Asselin & Sylvester	500 00
Bergquist & Morberg	500 00
Sundet & Gaarder	500 00
H E Ericson	500 00
E Ralsch	500 00
A Brosseau	500 00
Hoch Bros	500 00
K K Austin	500 00
Henry Burkhardt	500 00
Wilson & Thompson	500 00
M Mercil	500 00
A P Anderson	500 00
Fred Reyer	500 00
J J Molstad	500 00
W Page	500 00
N Rapin	500 00
B Duntley	500 00
Joseph Netzer	500 00
M J Halla	500 00
T. G. Thompson	500 00
F Sargeant	500 00
F Rauch	500 00
	$12000 00

HACK AND DRAY LICENSES.

W H Creighton, dray	$10 00
S L Collins, hack	10 00
E Brosseau, dray	10 00
A Bloom, dray	10 00
Sargeant Bros., dray	10 00
Sargeant Bros., dray	10 00
Sargeant Bros., dray	10 00
Sargeant Bros., hack	10 00
Stone & Columbus, dray	10 00
I Heldstab, dray	10 00
C Bailey dray	10 00
T Young, dray	10 00
T Young, dray	10 00
G Young, dray	10 00
E M Lancaster, hacks	10 00
Job Dougherty, dray	30 00
E Walker, dray	10 00
Cahoon & Lytle, dray	5 00
S Brooker, dray	10 00
—— Arnold, dray	10 00
Bergquist Bros., dray	10 00
	$215 00

FIRST WARD.

1892. April 11	By balance		$245 86
	By June settlement		185 42
	By November settlement		17 22
	By March settlement		98 64
			$547 14
	To orders	$350 20	
	To balance	196 94	
			$547 14

SECOND WARD:

April 11	By balance		$96 45
	By June settlement		120 98
	By improvement refund		200 00
	By November settlement		15 30
	By March settlement		163 26
			$595 99
	To orders	$361 63	
	To balance	234 36	
			$595 99

THIRD WARD.

April 11	By balance		$61 65
	By June settlement		60 69
	By November settlement		6 62
	By March settlement		40 70
			$169 66
	To orders	$154 83	
	To balance	14 86	
			$169 66

FOURTH WARD.

April 11	By balance		$383 76
	By June settlement		141 78
	By November settlement		16 70
	By March settlement		99 37
			$640 61
	To orders	$373 76	
	To balance	266 85	
			$640 61

FIFTH WARD.

April 11	By balance		$204 58
	By June settlement		69 91
	By November settlement		2 93
	By March settlement		114 54
	By Fifth ward interest		262 70
			$654 61
	To orders	$287 19	
	To balance	367 42	
			$654 61

POOR FUND.

April 11	By balance		$473 83
	By June settlement		425 60
	By November settlement		49 35
	By March settlement		264 38
			$1218 16
	To orders	$499 12	
	To orders committee on poor	384 88	
	To balance	329 16	
			$1218 16

SINKING FUND.

April 11	By balance	$343 61
	By June settlement	189 62
	By November settlement	21 53
	By March settlement	181 42
		$736 18

SEWER FUND.

April 11	By balance		$385 90
	By June settlement		31 05
			$416 95
	To refund to Co. Treasurer per H Nolan	$22 50	
	To balance lent improvement fund	394 45	
			$416 95

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

April 11	By balance		$86 25
Aug. 9	By remittance from State Auditor		152 82
			$239 07
	To fire department order 2,849	$239 07	

SPECIAL SINKING FUND.

April 11	By balance		$1908 56
	By June settlement		73 76
	By November settlement		11 44
	By March settlement		18 47
			$2012 23
	To sinking fund com's to take up due bill	$300 00	
	To sinking fund com's to take up due bill	279 51	
	To balance	432 92	
			$2012 23

FIFTH WARD INTEREST FUND.

April 11	By balance		$262 70
	To Fifth ward fund, transferred	$262 70	

INTEREST FUND.

April 11	By balance		$2440 80
	By June settlement		2603 89
	To November settlement		293 86
	To March settlement		2215 46
			$7552 51
May	To Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y. for int. on bonds	$1120 00	
June	To Nat. Park Bank, N. Y. for int. on bonds	2310 00	
Aug	To Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y. for int. on bonds	2100 00	
	To commission paid to banks	13 85	
	To Balance	208 66	
			$7552 51

PARK FUND.

By June settlement	$759 70
By November settlement	48 39
By March settlement	509 65
	$1312 74
To general fund, loan	803 09
To balance	$509 65

GENERAL FUND ORDERS.

Apl	2439	L Gonyea, March salary	$75 00
	2440	D A Robinson, March salary	55 00
	2441	A J Ellingbo, March salary	55 00
	2442	G A Ralph, March salary	25 00
	2443	D F McDonald, March salary	25 00
	2444	M O'Brien, March salary	25 00
	2445	E M Walsh, March salary	25 00
	2446	L C Couvrette, March salary	25 00
	2447	E Ruckhaber, March salary	25 00
	2448	A McKinnon, March salary	10 00
	2449	E C Carruth, March salary	33 33
	2450	Fontaine & Anglim, mdse	11 09
	2451	Aldermen's salaries	74 00
	2452	H A Mason, rent room for elect'n	10 00
	2453	J E O'Brien & Co., hardware	19 65
	2454	C S Spendley, justice fees	1 90
	2455	J H McGlogan, judge of election	9 00
	2456	F Jerome, rent for election	11 00
	2457	E Munn, judge of election	3 00
	2458	E C Carruth, stationery and ballots for election	22 75
	2459	A C Schmidt, judge of election	6 00
	2460	H E Cooke, printing	12 40
	2461	John Carter, constable at elect'n	2 00
	2462	V D Carruth, clerk of election	3 00
	2463	S L Collins, judge of election	9 00
	2464	L E Gossman, clerk of election	3 00
	2465	E A Childs, clerk of election	9 00
	2466	W J Bivins, clerk of election	6 00
	2467	H E Stansbury, clerk of election	3 00
	2468	C H Mix, judge of election	9 00
	2469	E M Walsh, clerk of election	3 00
	2470	M Lally, judge of election	3 00
	2471	M Losey, judge of election	3 00
	2472	E P Bancroft, clerk of election	3 00
	2473	W E Walker, sign for maps	2 50
	2474	G O Buhn, repairing	8 65
	2475	Ireson & Rolstad, meals to pris'n's	8 10
	2476	W E McKenzie, record for city	15 80
	2479	O Vian, attending fire apparatus Fifth ward	50 00
	2480	C E Dampier, med attendance	10 00
	2481	H E Cooke, printing	26 40
	2482	W E McKenzie, job work	10 00
	2483	J H McGlogan, electric bell	5 00
	2484	Crookston Fire Dept, attendance at fire Jan 18th, 1892	41 00
	2485	Same, Dec 22d, 1891	89 00
	2486	C E Dampier, med attendance	6 00
	2487	G H Holt, special police	2 00
	2488	H A Stone, clerk of election	3 00
	2489	Crookston Fire Dept., account fire apparatus	4 00
	2490	Crookston fire apparatus	6 00
	2491	Crookston Fire Dept., fires	54 00
	2493	Ole Ingebretson, team at Walker's fire	8 00
	2494	G Ralph, type writing ordinances	3 00
	2495	E M Lancaster, use of hack	28 75
	2496	McKinnon Bros., coal	61 80
	2503	D F McDonald, labor	31 50
	2504	M E Farwell, clerk of election	9 00
	2505	G O Buhn, judge of election	9 00
	2506	C E Dampier, med attendance	6 00
	2507	Cahoon & Lytle, drayage	50
May	2508	L Gonyea, April salary	80 00
	2509	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2510	H N Tweten, " "	30 00
	2511	G A Ralph, " "	29 10
	2512	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2513	M O'Brien " "	25 00
	2514	E M Walsh, " "	25 03
	2515	L C Couvrette, " "	25 02
	2516	E Ruckhaber, " "	5 13
	2517	P Connors, " "	12 62
	2518	Wm Anglim, " "	10 00
	2519	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2526	M O'Brien, disbursemens	41 74
	2527	H E Cooke, printing	83 40
	2528	Arne Grundysen, Sheriff's fees	8 05
	2529	I U Jennings, judge of election	9 00
	2530	L H Walker, " "	3 00
	2531	F Gravel, clerk of election	3 00
	2532	J A Bemis, rent of room	5 00
	2553	R G Marlette, judge of election	9 00
	2534	I C Stewart, " "	9 00
	2535	M O Saterdahl, clerk of election	3 00
	2536	M O'Brien, balance on salary	10 68
	2537	D F McDonald, labor	21 00
	2540	A J Ellingbo, 4 days in April	7 32
	2541	L Fontaine, clerk of election	9 00
	2542	C E Dampier, med attendance	8 00
	2543	Louis Boisvert, asst engineer	7 00
	2544	J E O'Brien & Co., hardware	9 35
	2545	A Grundysen, burying dead animals	12 00
Jun	2546	Louis Gonyea, May salary	80 00
	2547	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2548	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2569	G A Ralph, " "	29 16
	2550	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2551	M O'Brien, " "	41 66
	2552	E M Walsh' " "	25 00
	2553	L C Couvrette, " "	25 00
	2554	Wm Anglim, " "	10 00
	2555	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2556	W F Arnold, assessor's fees	150 00
	2560	L Godbout repairing pump	1 00
	2561	H N Tweten, special police	8 00
	2562	C P Cahoon, drayage	50
	2563	M O'Brien, printing	15 95
	2564	Mosseein & Lindell, police uniforms	114 00
	2565	M H Iveson, meals	22 00
	2566	D F McDonald, labor	31 75
	2567	D F McDonald, labor	52 75
	2570	Louis Boisvert, asst. engineer	5 00
	2571	Cooke & Hammond, printing	5 80
	2572	H E Cooke, printing	13 10
	2573	E D Childs & Co., rent for elect'n	5 00
	2574	L Boisvert, asst engineer	12 00
	2580	Louis Gross, killing dogs	29 50
	2581	Wm Anglim, mayor's salary	500 00
	2582	Wm Anglim, salary as purchasing agent	300 00
	2583	Wm Anglim, freight on monuments	21 60
July	2584	L Gonyea, June salary	80 00
	2585	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2586	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2587	G A Ralph, " "	29 16
	2583	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2589	Martin O'Brien " "	41 66
	2590	E M Walsh, " "	25 00
	2591	L C Couvrette, " "	25 00
	2592	Wm Anglim, " "	10 00
	2593	P Connors, " "	20 00
	2594	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2595	A Grundysen, sheriff's fees	27 36
	2597	Levi Ladecke clearing and fencing dumping ground	34 00
	2598	Fontaine & Anglim, mdse	54 60
	2599	Cooke & Hammond, printing	10 50
	2600	Cooke & Hammond, printing	33 25
	2601	Louis Boisvert, ast'g engineer	22 00
	2602	Ole Martinson, special police	4 00
	2603	A W Raymond, special police	6 00
	2604	C H Jefferson, cement	2 00
	2605	O Ducharme, jailor	8 00
	2606	J A Kyle, special police	8 00
	2607	O Paulsrud, special police	8 00
	2608	Crookston W W P & L Co. rent of hydrants for 6 months ending June 30th	2020 00
	2609	F Creamer, special police	8 00
	2610	F Creamer, special police	4 00
	2611	E Gross, special police	12 00
	2612	B B Ralph, as't city engineer	17 00
	2618	Wm R Lame, ass't city engineer	4 00
	2614	H A Mason, mdse	4 55
	2615	Geo Young, burying dogs	7 50
	2616	C E Dampier, med attendance	14 00
	2617	Chas Duval, special police	2 60
	2618	Geo Vine, " "	8 00
	2619	" "	4 00
	2620	Ole Bjoin, livery	20 75
	2622	Geo Young hauling lumber	5 25
	2628	D F McDonald, labor	28 38
	2629	W E McKenzie, stationery and printing	17 45
	2630	W F Arnold, in full for assessor	150 00
	2631	Crookston W W. P & L Co. electric light	1506 77
	2632	Fontaine & Anglim, decoration	12 25
	2634	J Nevins & Sons, granite workers	33 60
Aug	2635	Louis Gonyea July salary	80 00
	2636	D A Robinson, " "	86 00
	2637	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2638	G A Ralph, " "	29 16
	2639	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2640	E M Walsh, " "	25 00
	2641	L C Couvrette. " "	25 00
	2642	M O'Brien, " "	41 66
	2843	Wm Anglim, " "	10 00
	2644	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2645	Aldermen's salaries	232 00
	2647	C S Spendley, justice fees	17 20
	2852	D F McDonald, labor	43 50
	2653	Louis Boisvert, assist'g engineer	8 00
	2654	Emond & Vian, repairs	11 25
	2655	Munn Brothers, repairs	2 00
	2657	M O'Brien, stationery	2 25
	2658	L D Marshall, equilization board	9 00
	2663	E C Carruth, filing deeds	2 25
	2664	O Vian, fire apparatus, 5th ward	25 00
	2667	J E O'Brien & Co., hardware	46 34
	2668	A C Cowing, hardware	20 70
	2669	" wire	9 16
	2670	Ben Ralph, assisting engineer	25 00
	2671	Wm Marsh, " "	29 00
	2672	O Hinds, " "	15 00
	2673	C E Dampier, med attendance	6 00
	2674	Rasmussen & Frankenfeld, hardware	16 80
	2677	D A Robinson, bal salary	24 00
Sep	2680	L Gonyea, August salary	80 00
	2681	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2682	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2683	G A Ralph, " "	29 16
	2684	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2685	J Dainard, " "	60 00
	2686	E M Walsh " "	25 00
	2687	L C Couvrette, " "	25 00
	2688	M O'Brien, " "	41 66
	2689	Wm Anglim, " "	10 00
	2690	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2691	Ben Pierce, " "	20 00
	2695	A C Wilkinson, brief on contract	150 00
	2696	Chas Vine, meat to dogs	5 65
	2697	E Ross, assist'g city engineer	30 00
	2698	Cooke & Hammond, printing	16 40
	2699	A C Schmidt painting	20 80
	2700	Christianson Bros., insurance	15 00
	2701	Wm Marin, labor and lumber	67 70
	2702	Louis Rivard, plastering	16 00
	2703	A C Schmidt, painting	7 95
	2706	Carl F Schmidt, labor	7 00
	2707	Geo A Ralph, chain for engineer	12 80
	2708	W E McKenzie, advertising	10 40
	2709	Ralstad & Ralston, meals to pris.	42 30
	2710	Ralstad & Engen, " "	7 85
	2711	E Rolsch, lumber	1 80
	2712	W W Marsh, ast'g city engineer	46 00
	2713	W D Stoner, assist. engineer	25 00
	2714	O Hinds, labor	9 00
	2715	C E Dampier, medical attendance	6 00
	2721	D. F. McDonald, labor	51 62
Oct.	2724	L Gonyea, September Salary	80 00
	2725	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2726	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2727	Geo. Ralph, " "	29 16
	2728	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2729	E M Walsh, " "	25 00
	2770	L C Couvrette, " "	25 00
	2731	M O'Brien, " "	41 66
	2732	W Anglim, " "	10 00
	2733	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2734	B Pierce, " "	20 00
	2735	John Dainard, " "	60 00
	2737	J R McKinnon, labor on dump	14 60
	2739	D F McDonald, labor	93 62
	2740	C S Spendley, justice fees	8 80
	2741	" " "	5 70
	2742	" " "	5 70
	2743	" " "	5 70
	2744	" " "	3 80
	2745	" " "	5 70
	2746	Emil Moeckel, assist. city engineer	9 00
	2747	O H Mortinson, special police	10 00
	2748	Cahoon & Lytle, drayage	1 50
	2749	Ben Ralph, assist. engineer	13 00
	2750	M D Stoner, " "	17 00
	2752	Rolstad & Engen, meals to prisoners	10 00
	2753	Crookston fire department, fires	97 00
	2754	Geo. O Buhn, repairing	1 50
	2755	C E Dampier, medical attendance	6 00
	2760	E Ross, assist. engineer	10 00
Nov.	2763	L Gonyea, October Salary	80 00
	2764	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2765	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2766	Geo. Ralph, " "	29 16
	2767	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2768	E M Walsh, " "	25 00
	2769	L C Couvrette, " "	25 00
	2770	M O'Brien, " "	41 66
	2771	Wm. Anglim, " "	10 00
	2772	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2773	Ben Pierce, " "	20 00
	2774	J Dainard, " "	60 00
	2775	Fire department, fires	54 00
	2776	Fire department, fires	104 00
	2777	G Halvorson, lunches firemen	5 00
	2778	Rolstad & Engen, meals to prisoners	24 25
	2779	D. F. McDonald, labor	58 57
	2780	M D Stoner, map	8 00
	2787	A J & A McKinnon, repairs	58 00
	2788	J Monroe, judge of election	15 00
	2789	R G Marlette, " "	9 00
	2790	W Watts, " "	9 00
	2795	Cooke & Hamm[illegible]ng	31 45
	2796	O H Bjoin, [illegible]	15 00
	2801	J E O'Brien & Co[illegible]re	19 55
	2802	O Vian, valve	3 00
	2803	W E McKenzie, stationery	11 45
	2804	Jas. McKenzie, rent	9 00
	2805	E C Carruth, labor	16 25
	2806	E Ross, assist. engineer	21 00
	2807	J E Fisk, judge of election	15 00
	2808	E M Walsh " "	15 00
	2812	E G Storaasli, " "	9 00
	2813	J F Creamer, " "	15 00
	2814	F Bivins, " "	9 00
	2815	F Jerome, rent	11 00
	2816	Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise	45 53
	2817	H Wilson, labor	3 00
	2818	J E Morrisey, judge of election	21 00
	2819	H A Stone, " "	9 00
	2820	Jas. Greenhalgh, " "	12 00
	2821	I N Simmons, " "	15 00
	2822	A J & A McKinnon, repairs	9 00
	2823	E. P. Bancroft, clerk	3 00
	2824	C E Dampier, medical attendance	2 00
	2825	W F Hitchcock, clerk	9 00
	2826	J Ward, clerk	6 00
	2827	Brown, Treacy & Co., booths and boxes	119 00
	2831	L Fontaine, judge of election	15 00
	2832	W Marin, " "	15 00
	2833	W F Arnold, clerk	9 00
	2834	Fontaine & Anglim, freight	12 24
Dec.	2835	Louis Gonyea, Nov. Salary	80 00
	2837	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2838	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2839	John Dainard, " "	60 00
	2840	G Ralph, " "	29 16
	2841	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2842	E M Walsh, " "	25 00
	2843	L C Couvrette, " "	25 00
	2844	M O'Brien, " "	41 66
	2845	W Anglim, " "	10 00
	2846	B Pierce, " "	20 00
	2847	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2852	J E O'Brien & Co., hardware	6 23
	2853	W E Kelsey clerk	6 00
	2854	W E McKenzie, clerk	6 00
	2855	W E Walker, merchandise	22 45
	2856	M R Brown, judge of election	12 00
	2857	Geo. Vine, judge of election	9 00
	2858	Geo C Wilde, clerk	3 00
	2859	Crane Co., water mains	25 65
	2860	Sylvester & Finseth, hardware	4 69
	2861	C Anderson, repairing plow	3 50
	2863	McKinnon Bros., coal	57 87
	2864	N P Stone, wood	3 00
	2865	J Heldstad, draying	14 50
	2866	Thos. Young, drayage	10 25
	2867	Thos. Young, labor	2 50
	2868	Priester & Co., wood	25 25
	2869	C T Schmidt labor	2 25
	2870	Cooke & Hammond, printing	14 50
	2871	Engen Evertson, meals prisoners	9 00
	2872	Red River Lumber Company, lumber	33 82
	2383	G W Banks, labor	27 50
	2881	D F McDonald, labor	16 12
	2884	D F McDonald, labor	59 00
	2885	O Hinds, assist city engineer	5 00
	2886	R Kittleson, labor	23 43
	2887	E D Childs, repairing well 5th Ward	11 44
	2888	W Anglim, freight	2 22
Jan.	2889	L Gonyea, Dec. Salary	80 00
	2890	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2891	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2892	John Dainard, " "	60 00
	2893	Geo. Ralph, " "	29 16
	2894	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2895	E M Walsh, " "	25 00
	2896	L C Couvrette, " "	25 00
	2897	M O'Brien, " "	41 66
	2898	W Anglim, " "	10 00
	2899	B Pierce, " "	20 00
	2900	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2901	Sylvester & Finseth, coal and hardware	10 75
	2903	E C Carruth, aldermen's salaries	228 00
	2904	D F McDonald, labor	107 87
	2909	E C Carruth, rent	8 00
	2910	Diebold Safe & Lock Co., 6 lockers	80 00
	2911	C S Spendley, justice fees	3 80
	2912	" " "	3 80
	2913	" " "	3 80
	2914	" " "	3 80
	2915	Sargent Bros., dray and freight	21 50
	2916	J E Greenhalgh, labor	44 00
	2917	Geo Castle, wood	183 00
	2918	D F McDonald, labor	28 00
	2919	Robinson & Carey, merchandise	199 82
	2920	Fire department, fires	128 00
	2921	" " "	109 00
	2922	M O'Brien, expenses to St. Paul	24 00
	2923	Engen & Evertson, meals to prisoners	7 15
	2924	Arries & Lancaster, hack hire	14 50
	2925	Cooke & Hammond, printing	7 50
	2926	Munn & Ellistrault, merchandise	2 75
	2927	Sargent Bros., drayage	10 25
	2928	D F McDonald, labor	121 74
	2929	J E Morrisey, merchandise	28 72
	2930	D F McDonald, labor	136 00
Feb	2931	L Gonyea, Jan. Salary	80 00
	2932	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2933	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2934	J Dainard, " "	60 00
	2935	G Ralph, " "	29 16
	2936	D F McDonald, " "	25 00

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.)

LOUIS D. VANDERVERE,
One of the best-known business men in Chicago, representative of the great Bradstreet Co.

HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in informing you of the very beneficial results which have followed the use of DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE in the case of myself and wife. For a year I was subject to a distressing pain at the base of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord. I lost flesh and was greatly troubled with sleeplessness. Your Nervine was highly recommended to me. My case had been so obstinate that I had no confidence in the efficacy of any medicine. Yet as a last resort I consented to give it a trial. Much to my surprise, I experienced marked benefit; my sleeplessness disappeared; my headache was removed; my spirits and general health greatly improved. I soon gained twenty pounds. All this occurred after learned and well known physicians had failed. My wife is taking the Nervine with the best of results. LOUIS D. VANDERVERE.

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The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

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Cook's Cotton Root Compound

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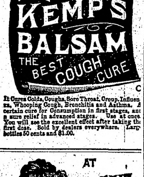
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THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Lottie Larson and Ole E. Larson, her husband, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of August, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 6th, day of September, A. D. 1889, at 9:35 o'clock A. M., in Book 47 of Mortgages, on page 38.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $12.75 that became due November 1, 1890; $12.75 that became due May 1, 1891; $12.75 that became due November 1, 1891; $12.75 that became due May 1, 1892, and $12.75 that became due November 1, 1892.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum to-wit: Five hundred, eleven and 10-100 ($511 10-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (SW¼) of section eleven (11) township one hundred fifty-three (153) range forty-four (44) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.
NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[4-10] N. G. 147.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Anson Bancroft and Ann Eliza Bancroft, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1887, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., in Book 33 of Mortgages, on page 410.

Whereas such default consists of the failure to pay a certain installment of interest when due and the principal sum, $900, that became due December 14th, 1892.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Nine hundred, fifty-six and 30-100 ($956 30-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said Mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section twenty-four (24) township one hundred forty-eight (148) range forty-seven (47) containing 160 acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.
NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[4-10] N. G. 152.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Baumann and Josephine A. Baumann, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of July A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 25 of mortgages, on pages 150 to 153:

Whereas such default consists in the failure to pay certain installments of interest when due and the principal sum, $600, that became due July 30th, 1891.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Seven hundred twenty-one and 25.100 (721.25-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼), Section four (4), Township one hundred forty-seven (147), Range forty-five (45), containing 160 acres; more or less, according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.
NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 150)

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, county of Polk,—ss. In Probate Court, special term, April 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Charles W. Wright, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of A. M. Childs administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Charles W. Wright, deceased representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court on Monday the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested; by publishing a copy of this order, once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of April A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
(2-5)

RELICS OF COLUMBUS

To Be Seen at the World's Columbian Exposition.

ANCIENT CONVENT OF LA RABIDA.

It Is Reproduced in Exact Size at the World's Fair and Is an Object of Special Interest to Visitors—Homage Paid to Columbus in the Way of Statuary.

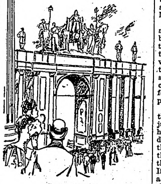
WORLD'S FAIR, May 15.—[Special.]—If Christopher Columbus could return to earth and pass a day in Jackson park he would forgive those ungrateful countrymen of his who put him in chains and the ungenerous world which was so slow in acknowledging his unparalleled service to civilization. Not only is this great exposition named after the discoverer, and held to commemorate the fourth centenary of his momentous voyage, but his spirit dominates everything; it is to him that these moderns turn in adoration and praise with their paint brush and modeling tool, their painting and statuary. It is indeed the Columbian fair. Pleasant indeed to the eyes of the Duke of Veragua must have been these manifestations of homage to his great ancestor.

When the visitor who comes by elevated railway or excursion train leaves the magnificent terminal station and first casts his eager glance about the White City, his attention is at once attracted by the golden models of the caravels which brought Columbus to these shores, now poised high in the air at the top of enormous poles in the court surrounding the crown-like Administration building. Gaily they ride the breezes or the gales on their lofty perches, reminding the visitor at the very outset of the historical event in whose honor this whole enterprise was conceived. From other poles fly the yellow and black banners of Castile and Aragon, the principalities which formed their union in royal Ferdinand and Isabella and thus prepared the way for Columbus and his guest in the service of those sovereigns. In front of the Administration building stands a statue of Columbus upon a lofty pedestal, in the proudest spot of the great central court whose beauty all the world will soon be praising.

Chicago, in her eagerness to build, conquer, attract and profit has by no means forgotten Columbus. She is grateful if Spain were not. In the most conspicuous public plaza of the central part of the city of Chicago, in the "lake front" park which was originally designed to be the site of this exposition, directly in front of the famous Auditorium, stands a bronze Columbus unveiled two weeks ago. It was the work of a successful American sculptor, Howard Kretchmar, and its cost was defrayed by the municipality and the management of the exposition jointly. In front of Chicago's city hall stands a handsome drinking fountain named for Columbus and ornamented with another statue of the discoverer.

Returning now to the exposition, the sculptured or painted Columbus is seen on every hand. His bust is in niche, his portrait in art hall, his full figure reproduced in marble, or his discovery portrayed in mural painting. Columbus is a favorite theme with artists from all over the world—the nations vie in rendering him homage.

At the most impressive portal of the exposition, the water entrance, stands still another Columbus. Crowning the noble Columbian arch of the peristyle, surrounded by heroic figures typical of the races of man, is the Quadriga, already known far and near as one of the most beautiful art creations in the exposition. He is here represented as riding in the chariot of a conqueror drawn by four horses, each animal led by a goddess. Victory, history, art and industry join to lead Columbus in triumph back to the world which his faith and daring brought within the domain of civilization. It was a beautiful conception and has been splendidly executed.

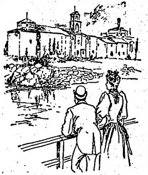

THE QUADRIGA.

Within gunshot of the Quadriga stands one of the most interesting structures in this aggregation of the marvelous. It is the Convent of La Rabida, reproduced here in a full-sized and accurate model. So well has the work been done that at first glance travelers who have visited Spain are startled at what seems to them to be the old convent itself transplanted by some modern legerdemain from its rocky home in Spain to the shore of Lake Michigan. It stands just south of the great pier and east of the Agricultural building, occupying a little corner of its own where it was believed it would be comparatively safe from harm by fire should the disaster of a general conflagration ever overtake the World's fair. This precaution was taken on account of the precious nature of the Columbus relics and documents which the convent is the repository. The same anxiety to guard against accident led the United States authorities to promise Spain that if the precious relics were sent across the sea they should be guarded by military—a promise that has been faithfully kept and night or day Uncle Sam's blue-coats patrol the ancient structure, indoors and out.

La Rabida has a history not less stormy than that of Columbus himself. According to tradition it was built in the halcyon days of Rome to commemorate the virtues of a daughter of the Emperor Trajan, and it was for a long time a noted retreat of criminals or persecuted persons fleeing for life. Once a year two maidens were sacrificed on the altar, and from an examination of their entrails the soothsayers were able to foretell famine, war or pestilence. It was in time a Christian church, a Moslem mosque, and a chapter-house of the Knights Templar. In the present century it degenerated into a resort for gypsies, beggars and all sorts of vagrants and wanderers. Finally it became a sort of sheep-fold, and was not restored to its present state of good preservation till the Queen Dowager of France, visiting it forty years ago, started a subscription list for its redemption.

Four hundred and eight years ago occurred the most memorable event in the history of the ancient monastery. Columbus and his son Diego, then nine years old, paused before its walls. They were weary and hungry, and the boy fainted at the door. Juan Perez, the prior, gave them shelter, and becoming interested in his guest's project of a western passage to Cipango lent him assistance in obtaining audience at court. The visit of Columbus to Rabida was a crisis in his career and in the history of the world, and therefore appropriate it is that a model of the monastery should serve here as a sort of Columbian museum.

No visitor will want to leave the World's fair without seeing these relics. It is surprising that so many souvenirs of the discoverer could have been gathered together at this late day. The anchor which Columbus says he lost in the harbor of San Domingo, and which was afterward recovered from the ocean bed, is here. During one of his first voyages Columbus founded in the West Indies the first American city and named it Isabella. The United States government sent a commission to look up the site of Isabella, restore as much of it as might be possible, and reproduce the whole at the fair. There was little difficulty in finding the site, but there were no remains of sufficient form or interest to be worth restoration or reproduction. Nothing was found but the foundations of a few rude stone walls, and these were in a sadly scattered condition. Some of these stones were brought away and may be seen in Rabida—mute witnesses of the first known efforts of Europeans to construct a town in the western world.


THE CONVENT OF LA RABIDA.

There are many other relics of Columbus, among them a bell which he brought from Spain to hang in a chapel he proposed building at Isabella, a stone anchor of the sort used in boats, autograph letters written by the discoverer, armor, equipments and articles of personal use. An assortment of the trinkets used by him in his barter with the Indians is not without interest. These are beads, knives, nails, mirrors, cloths and coins. There are models of the house in which he died, and of the coffin in which his remains are now believed to repose in the cathedral at Santo Domingo. A report was published a few days ago that an attempt had been made to steal the remains of Columbus from Rabida, but this was an obvious error, for the remains of Columbus are not at the exposition and no pretense has ever been made that they are here.

There is a model of the house in which Columbus was born, and a series of pictures representing every important incident of his career. Among these, in striking contrast, are the scene of Columbus' appearance before the royal court on his triumphant return from the discovery, and the same Columbus returning from a later voyage in chains.

In another part of the convent is shown a fac simile of the room in which Columbus and his son rested on the occasion of their memorable visit in 1485. Near by are the cells which the monks occupied, their walls artfully discolored in imitation of the stains of antiquity. The illusion is somewhat marred by the use to which the cells are now put; they are sleeping rooms for the soldiers who stand guard over these precious relics.

If any one wishes to select for himself the portrait of Columbus which in his judgment is most likely to be the true one, he may do so from an array of half a hundred aspirants. As is well known, no authenticated portrait of Columbus exists, though in favor of one or two paintings there is strong circumstantial evidence. If one could discover in some Spanish ruin a portrait of Columbus about whose authenticity there was no lingering doubt, he could consider his fortune made, for probably he could sell it for half a million dollars. The chances are that if such a discovery were made and the painting brought to Chicago it would never be suffered to leave. If money could buy it, in Chicago it would remain.

Even now there is discussion of a proposed temple to the memory of Columbus to be erected in Chicago, either on the site of the present exposition or elsewhere in the city. The designs for the temple have been prepared in Italy, and photographs of them are now in Chicago. If erected it will at once take rank as one of the most beautiful structures in the world. It will be a marble colonnade of chaste design, and in and about it the progressive story of Columbus' great career will be told in a series of sculptured figures. This temple will not be erected till after the exposition shall have closed. While not much is known as yet as to the plans of its projector, it is believed the beautiful memorial will be presented to Chicago by King Humbert of Italy as a mark of the pride felt in the discoverer's fame by the land of which he was a native.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Viking Ship En Route.

Twelve hardy Norwegian sailors under an experienced navigator are now piloting across the Atlantic a reproduction of the Viking ship of old, the peculiar craft in which the warlike Norsemen gained naval renown. The vessel is designed for exhibition at the World's fair, and will come to Chicago by way of the Erie canal and the lakes. She is an exact copy of an old ship literally unearthed in Norway, when an inquisitive native, being anxious to discover the contents of a mound, dug it up, and brought to light the rotting hull of a Viking ship, with the armor-clad skeleton of its owner on the inside. The warrior had been buried with his warship and the find interested all Europe. The Norwegian government has had the navigable copy made and the movement to send the ship to Chicago proved very popular in Norway.

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MUST REGISTER OR REMOVE.

The Geary registration and exclusion law has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion, which was rendered by Justice Gray, sets forth that the United States has the right to make laws to exclude or remove aliens, and to fix the conditions under which they shall remain in the country. As to the justice or wisdom of the act in question he did not pretend to say, as that was beyond the province of the judicial branch of the government. Justices Brewer and Field dissented from the majority opinion, claiming that the law was unconstitutional on the ground that it was inhuman and brutal, and that the exclusion of foreigners is a dangerous precedent to establish. If the law is enforced it will drive thousands of Chinese out of the country, but if they will not comply with our laws they deserve to be driven out. If China should retaliate by driving the Americans out of China, they could probably find homes in this country—the best country on earth.

The free-for-all, everybody-come policy which the United States has pursued heretofore in encouraging every class of immigrants to this country should be changed. Immigration should be restricted more, and the United States should devote herself to taking care of her own people rather than encouraging others to come here. The Chinese are anything but a desirable class of immigrants. They never can be Americanized, or affiliate with our people. They bring the most loathsome diseases and degrading habits, without a single redeeming feature. Wherever they come in competition with American labor the wages of the latter are reduced.

Sentimentalists may talk about the infringement on American liberty, etc. Let them talk. There's been too much freedom in this country. It's time we put into practice the policy of "America for Americans," instead of "America for all creation."

IT is said President Cleveland expects to imitate Grant by taking a trip around the world after his term expires, and is already making plans for the contemplated journey. If Grover is expecting as much homage from the crowned heads of Europe as Grant received he is likely to be disappointed.

THE meeting of the Republican League Clubs at Louisville, Kentucky, last week showed that the republican party has a very great deal of life and vitality yet, notwithstanding his accidency happened to be elected last fall. The republicans will be right on deck again at the next election—and they will win. The administration is making republican votes as rapidly as could be wished.

The Indianapolis Journal is making extensive preparations to give the Grand Army Encampment the biggest send-off that ever an encampment had. Aside from the usual routine matter, they will make an effort to secure the portrait and a brief biography of each delegate as well as that of every comrade of note. The Journal ill be of great interest to comrades during the encampment, and every comrade should arrange to see it at that time.

AND now the Donnelly-Fish imbroglio bids fair to have an airing in the courts. Donnelly squarely charges Dr. Fish with taking various and sundry sums from the Republican state central committee and dares the doctor to bring a libel suit. The doctor says through the daily papers that he will at once bring suit against Donnelly for $25.000 and a criminal libel suit against Stoughton, editor of the Representative. There will be fun in those days if he does for what Donnelly and Fish don't know about each other no feller need try to find out.

THE Minneapolis Times is printing each day a portrait of some Minnesota editor, and intends to produce the features of every newspaper man in the state if they'll only send in their photos. In speaking of this feature the Times pays the country editors the state the following tribute:

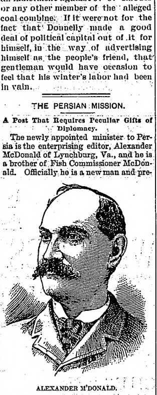
They are making the state and they are receiving not half as much recognition as the politician who gets into office for no other reason than that some editor took him up and made him by minimizing his faults and enlarging on his virtues. It is time the editor came to the front and the Times proposes to do all in it's power to bring the modest fellow forward.

THE end of the coal combine investigation has been reached, and like many legislative investigations it has come to naught. The Ramsey county grand jury failed to bring in an indictment against J. J. Rhodes or any other member of the alleged coal combine. If it were not for the fact that Donnelly made a good deal of political capital out of it for himself, in the way of advertising himself as the people's friend, that gentleman would have occasion to feel that his winter's labor had been in vain.

THE PERSIAN MISSION.

A Post That Requires Peculiar Gifts of Diplomacy.

The newly appointed minister to Persia is the enterprising editor, Alexander McDonald of Lynchburg, Va., and he is a brother of Fish Commissioner McDonald. Officially he is a new man and presumably, therefore, brave, for no other kind of a man will accept the Persian mission. It is an odd fact, and yet quite a natural one, that the ten years or so of this mission have given us a series of most interesting sketches of wild life and adventure, and a very entertaining book of comedy, pathos and drama might be compiled out of the reports of Ministers Benjamin and Winston and the latter's secretary, Count Wolf von Schierbrand.



ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

When during President Cleveland's first administration the Hon. Bayliss W. Hanna of Indiana was offered the Persian mission, he replied with somewhat profane emphasis, they say, that it was not fit for an Indiana man and went to Argentina instead. To journey for many days together over rugged mountains and then across a desert so horrible that only the Jornada del Muerto in New Mexico and Death valley in the Yuma desert can be compared with it, only to find that his chief duties at Teheran are to make presents to officials and listen to the complaints of missionaries, is certainly trying. Our commercial relations with Persia are not more important than with Kamchatka, and while two or three Americans per year may call on the minister they are usually of a kind who do not care to talk about their past.

Samuel Greene Wheeler Benjamin, who established the United States legation at Teheran in 1883, was remarkably well qualified, for he was born at Argos in Greece. His father was a missionary in the orient—died, in fact, in Constantinople—and there was a family sympathy with the people of that region. Nevertheless, Mr. Benjamin resigned in 1885. Colonel Frederic S. Winston in a moment of recklessness, according to his statement, "accepted the honor and suffered accordingly." He grew tired of it very soon, got away by a worse trip from Teheran than he made in getting to it and is now a prominent and wealthy citizen of Chicago. President Cleveland next appointed Dr. Spencer Pratt of Alabama, also a new man, young and brave, and he got hard hit by one of those "concessions" (for mints, railroads, etc.) which the shah issues to foreigners when in a good humor and quietly cancels after they leave the country and are invoking capital at home.

To him succeeded Hon. Truxton Beale of California, son of the brave General E. F. Beale, who was such a favorite with General Grant. Mr. Beale came home as soon as he could get leave and was transferred to Athens.

Hon. Watson R. Sperry of Delaware was the latest minister and is now succeeded by Mr. McDonald. The salary attached to the place is $5,000 a year. Mr. Sperry had made a record as an enterprising and successful journalist and fully sustained the reputation of our ministers to Persia for talent and bravery.

Catholic Temperance Congress.

The week beginning June 5 will be devoted to temperance gatherings at Chicago, one of which will be the Catholic temperance congress to begin Thursday, June 8, and to continue until June 10. The first day's session will be devoted to the reading of papers on the various phases of the temperance question. It will be held in a hall capable of seating 5,000 delegates, fully that many being expected in representation of the Catholic dioceses, abstinence societies, colleges and temperance unions in the states and Canada. Prominent churchmen from Europe will also participate, and all clergymen are invited to attend as delegates. The following days will be devoted to meetings to be held in three smaller halls, and at these meetings there will be free discussion of the papers read at the first session.

The Russian Spoon.

That Russian spoon, with its [illegible] our New [illegible] gold and costs a [illegible]. The bottom of the bowl is made of Russian enamel in green and red [illegible] appearance of being [illegible] with [illegible].—Once a Week.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION OPENS AT LOUISVILLE.

More People Present Than Could Find Even Standing Room—President Clarkson Delivers His Annual Address.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—Undismayed by the rout of a few months ago, when their political adversaries, for the first time in nearly three decades secured control of every branch of the government, but full of enthusiasm and hope for the future, the representatives of the young Republicans of the United States assembled in annual convention in McCauley theatre.

After the welcoming speeches General Clarkson, chairman of the league clubs, made his annual address, speaking for an hour.

Cheers repeated for several moments rewarded the speaker when in concluding he brought the gavel down upon the desk and declared the convention in order. Committees on resolutions and other matters were appointed and at 1 o'clock the convention adjourned for the day.

The special committee on the place and date for the next meeting of the league selected Denver. The convention will be called for the second Wednesday in May, 1894. Milwaukee and Omaha were the contestants for the honor.

THE PLATFORM.

Matters Recommended For the Consideration of Republicans.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—The second day of the convention of the League of Republican clubs was much better attended than the first, but there was a great deal of complaint from the rank and file that more of the national party leaders were not present. The convention was called to order at 10:30 by President Clarkson. E. M. Smith of Alabama was appointed sergeant-at-arms. The committee on resolutions then made its report, which was received and read. Several sections caused considerable discussion but the report was finally adopted, as follows:

The Resolutions.

We, the representatives of the Republican League clubs of the United States in national convention assembled, reaffirm devotion to the principles of the Republican party as enunciated by the national Republican convention of 1892.

We point with pride to the passage of a general law for the safety of life and limb of railroad employes, on recommendation to President Harrison, by a Republican congress and in conformity with the expressed pledge of the national Republican convention.

We declare that we are in hearty sympathy with every legislative enactment which will promote the interests of the wage earners and tend to equalize conditions and harmonize relations between labor and capital, always regarding the moral and material welfare of the great body of the people as the primary object to be attained and recommended as one of the most efficient means to attain this and the establishment of a system of arbitration for the adjustment of differences arising between labor and capital.

Commend the Secret Ballot.

We declare our faith in genuine secret ballot laws fortified by efficient acts for the suppression of corrupt practices in elections. We demand the enforcement of existing laws by the duly instituted officers of the law and demand the abolition of the system of private armed forces represented by the Pinkerton and like detective agencies. We demand the suppression of all public gambling whether in food products or by means of lottery tickets. We heartily urge an amendment to the constitution making the president ineligible to a second successive term.

Favor Woman Suffrage.

We recommend to the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States as a matter of education the question of granting to the women of the state and nation the right to vote at all elections on the same terms and conditions as male citizens.

The foreign policy of Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine deserves and receives the commendation of all Americans who believe in preserving the rights and dignity of the United States, and in extending the scope of its influence. In accordance with that policy we reaffirm our determination to encourage the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, not only as it applies to North and South America, but also those lands on the Atlantic and Pacific which are or may become necessary to the protection of our coast line and our trade. When the American flag covers American interests and American honor, it

Must Never Be Lowered.

The Democratic party having for the first time in 32 years succeeded to power in both the executive and legislative departments of the government, we now direct attention to the fact that it should either give the people a fair trial of the policies advocated in its last national platform or admit that it gained its supremacy by gross misrepresentation and hypocrisy.

Tracey Elected President.

When the report had been adopted President Clarkson directed the secretary to call the roll of states for nominations for the office of president. Illinois was the first to respond, when Representative O'Connell of Bloomington, Ills., placed in nomination William W. Tracey. New York responded by placing William Hastings of Pennsylvania in nomination. Delegate Campbell of New York nominated M. H. De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle. Tracey was elected on the first ballot, receiving 902 votes, De Young 404 and Hastings 413.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Proposition to Change Basis of Representation Defeated.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—The National Republican central committee has put a temporary quietus upon the proposition to change the basis of representation in the next national convention. A motion was made to table the resolution, but finally it was decided to indefinitely postpone final action in order that the sentiments of representative Republicans throughout the country might be ascertained.

Vice Chairman M. H. De Young presided at the opening of the meeting. The resolution adopted by the caucus recommending that Mr. Carter be made chairman of the national committee was called up, but Mr. De Young called it out of order for the reason that Mr. Campbell's resignation had not been accepted and that he was, consequently still chairman. The resignation was then duly accepted and Mr. Carter was regularly and with practical unanimity elected chairman of the national committee. Joseph H. Manley of Maine was selected as permanent secretary. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa was permitted to occupy fifty minutes in telling of the work of the Woman's Republican club in the last campaign. When she concluded it was within an hour of Derby time and the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

WEEK'S PECULATIONS.

It Is Claimed That They Will Reach Over $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 14.—It is now estimated that the indebtedness of Francis H. Weeks, against whom a suit was begun for trust money alleged to have been misappropriated by him, will be more than $1,000,000. William Nelson Cromwell, of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the Superior Land and Improvement company, in which Mr. Weeks had held the office of president, secretary and treasurer, said that the company would lose nothing of the $550,000 that Mr. Weeks took without the authority of the company. The attachment which Mr. Cromwell placed on the West Superior Steel company amply secured the Land and Improvement company, as the plant is valued at $2,000,000. Of the $550,000, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Cromwell declared, had beyond question pocketed $150,000, and was an embezzler to that extent at least.

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY.

The Bishop of Dubuque Raised in Rank—Kendrick's Coadjutor.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Cardinal Gibbons has received a cablegram announcing the election of Rt. Rev. Bishop Kain of Wheeling, to be coadjutor to the archbishop of St. Louis, with the right of succession, and the erection of Dubuque to an archepiscopal see, with Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessey, the present bishop of the diocese, as its first archbishop; also the translation of Bishop Burke from Cheyenne to St. Joseph, Mo.

BLOUNT NAMED.

The ex-Congressman Gets a Permanent Sit in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The president has appointed James H. Blount of Georgia envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian Islands, succeeding John L. Stevens, resigned. Mr. Blount's commission bears the date of Tuesday and it will be sent him by the next mail to Honolulu.

No Longer a State Secret.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The president and Mrs. Cleveland have moved out to their country house. The Star says that a secret which has been whispered around some time, and about which, naturally, members of the president's household do not care to talk, is now no longer a secret, as it has been given considerable publicity. The expected event explains why the president and Mrs. Cleveland have been somewhat anxious to get into their own country home for the summer.

Land Office Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—C. R. Martin, of Illinois, has been appointed land examiner in the mineral division of the general land office. Andrew Douglass, of Wisconsin, has been appointed an examiner of Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota.

DEAD IN THE ROAD.

Clearwater Agitated Over the Fate of a Young Lady.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 16.—The coroner at this place has just been telegraphed for to go to Clearwater and investigate the fate of an 18-year-old girl named Larkins, found dead in the road at Clearwater under suspicious circumstances. Clearwater is greatly agitated over the event.

Undid a Grand Jury's Work.

PIERRE, S. D., May 16.—The Prohibition grand jury, which has been in session the past week examining nearly 100 witnesses and returning a number of indictments against saloons and drug stores, has been discharged by Judge Fuller and its acts declared void on the ground that the panel was found to be illegally drawn.

Young Ladies Expelled.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 14.—Ten young lady members of the Marquette high school have been expelled for insubordination. Trouble arose in a dispute with the principal of schools about class markings in algebra. The expelled pupils have appealed to the board of education.

Five Business Places Burglarized.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 16.—Five burglaries were perpetrated in this city during the night, the work evidently being done by an amateur armed with a chisel. In no place did the amount of money taken exceed $10.

Hickey Ordered Released.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 12.—Sheriff White of Conway county states that he has received instructions from Prosecuting Attorney Davis to release Frank Hickey, the alleged murderer of Colonel John H. Clayton.

Rate War Ended.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The Colorado war of rates is ended. The rates in the state and those to Southern points will be raised as soon as such action can be legally taken.

GEARY'S LAW GOOD

SUPREME COURT DECLARES THE CHINESE MUST GO.

Uncle Sam Held to Have Power to Prohibit or Restrict Immigration. Justices Brewer, Field and Chief Justice Fuller Dissent.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese exclusion and registration act. The opinion was announced by Justice Gray, Justice Brewer dissenting. Justice Gray said in announcing the judgment of the court that the power of this nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into the country or to require such aliens already in the country to remove herefrom was

A Well Settled Principle

of international law and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this court. The legislative power of the government had not transcended any of its constitutional limitations in the act under consideration. It was within its power to determine the regulations under which these aliens should be permitted to remain in the United States, or, failing to observe these regulations, they should be required to leave the country.

Justice Field and Chief Justice Fuller also dissented.

Moved a Rehearing.

After the court had concluded the announcement of opinions, Mr. Ashton, of counsel for the Chinese, moved a rehearing of the case and an argument before a full bench at the next term of the court.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

No Money to Deport the Almond-Eyed Individuals.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—No orders had been issued at the treasury department at the close of business as to the deporting of Chinese under the Geary act. The instructions under which collectors of internal revenue and United States marshals are now operating direct them to make no arrests of unregistered Chinamen until further orders. Secretary Carlisle, soon after he heard of the decision of the supreme court, went to the executive mansion and had a conference with the president on the subject. He remained for an hour or more. Attorney General Olney said until the line of action to be pursued by our government was mapped out he could say nothing on the subject, except that the department of justice had no money available for deporting Chinese.

FORMER ACTION REVERSED.

Directors of the World's Fair Decide to Open all Buildings on Sunday.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The local directory of the Columbian Exposition have decided to open the fair on Sunday in all departments. At a meeting to be held in the morning the directory will adopt a resolution reversing their former action in closing the building to the public and then submit the amended rule to the national board for approval. This decision has been arrived at in view of the extraordinary pressure brought to bear upon them by the people who demand the absolute freedom of the great show.

EDITORS AT CHICAGO.

The National Convention Will Be In Session Two Weeks.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Handshaking, sight seeing about the town and visits to the world's fair, made up the day's program of the National Editorial association. Some 500 delegates are in the city ready for the convention. Between 10,000 and 12,000 admission tickets to the world's fair have been placed at the disposal of the editors and their families. The convention will be in session two weeks. The second week's sessions will be held at the Art institute in connection with the press congress.

New $25,000 Building.

YANKTON S. D., May 16.—Arrangements have been completed by which Yankton college will have a new $25,000 building this season, the gift of Dr. Pearsons of Chicago. The cornerstone will probably be laid commencement day, June 21, and the building completed for the opening of the fall term.

Fifty Houses Destroyed.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 12.—Half of the village of Spring Lake, a short distance from here, was destroyed by fire during the day. The steamer Barrett, in passing up the river at 7 a. m., set fire to a sawdust pile by sparks from her smokestack.

Catholic Knights of America.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Catholic Knights of America, after being in session four days have concluded their labors. Ex-Treasurer O'Brien's offer of compromise stands rejected, and prosecution of the matter is left with the executive committee.

Children Cremated.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 16.—The residence of Mrs. Frank McCabe at Banff Springs has been destroyed by fire. Mrs. McCabe was taken out alive, but her two children, aged 2 and 7 years, perished in the flames.

Editors Visit the Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, May 16.—The State Press associations of North Dakota, Minnesota, Texas and Florida visited the fair during the day.

North Dakota Building Opened.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The North Dakota exhibit was completed and thrown open to the public Monday.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, May 10.

The first of the two vessels of the American line, now building in Philadelphia, will be named the St. Louis.

The national banks have been called on to furnish a statement of their condition at the close of business on May 4 last.

S. H. Ernst Waters, the well known mining engineer and manager of mines, was found dead in his bed at the Denver club house Tuesday.

The authorities of Bremen have ordered a quarantine against all vessels arriving from French ports. This action is due to the spread of cholera in France.

The destitution which exists in the rural districts of Central and Southeastern Russia has extended to the province of Simbersk in Central Russia, where great suffering and distress prevail.

Thursday, May 11.

Lookout won the Kentucky derby.

Queen Victoria opened the British Imperial institute in person.

Sir Charles Russell has begun his address before the Behring sea court of arbitration.

Immigrant Inspector Conkling has made a report, in which he shows up the evils of the padrone system.

The Irish village, Lady Aberdeen's interesting exhibit at the Midway Plaisance, was dedicated Wednesday.

The chamber of deputies has passed the bill raising the French legation in Washington to the rank of an embassy.

George J. Gould has been elected president of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern roads.

The cold spring and late rains in Egypt have compelled the cotton planters to sow their cotton over again. The crop will be a month late.

Friday, May 12

Thirteen business houses at Cranberry, Man., have been burned. Loss, $35,000.

The president has appointed J. Hampton Hoge of Virginia to be United States consul at Amoy, China, vice Edward Bedloe of Philadelphia.

Three German men, aged 56, 40 and 20 years respectively, have just arrived at Winnipeg from New York city, having walked the entire distance in exactly 37 days.

W. B. Doddridge, formerly general manager of the Cotton Belt route, has been appointed general manager of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railway system.

Saturday, May 13.

Edward O. Leech, director of the mint at Philadelphia, has resigned.

The rumor that President Cleveland would make a tour of the world has been confirmed.

The case of Musical Director Thomas of the world's fair will probably not be decided before June.

President Gleveland has directed that hereafter fourth class postmasters be not removed except for cause.

Mr. Cleveland is credited with a desire to have Secretary Lamont succeed Flower as governor of New York.

Indiana Republicans believe that ex-President Harrison will be the Republican nominee for president in 1896.

F. H. Weeks, former president of the Land and River Improvement company of West Superior, is reported to be a fugitive from justice and now in Canada.

The new Cunarder Campana made the trip from New York to Queenstown last week in 5 days, 17 hours and 42 minutes, the quickest eastward trip ever made.

Monday, May 15.

The treasurer of Putnam county, O., is said to be $25,000 short in his accounts.

Twenty-seven Italians were found stripping a vacant house in New York city, but all escaped except two.

In trying to arrest eight timber thieves, United States Deputy Marshal Reddock, of Jackson, Miss., was almost killed.

The Countess Evelyn was sunk by the steamship City of Hamburg in a fog off Cornwall. Sixteen of the crew and nine passengers were drowned.

A small Russian ferryboat on the River Mesta became unmanageable and dozens of passengers jumped into the river and were drowned. Those who remained on board were saved.

It is stated that the president and Democratic leaders in congress will agree upon a programme comprising the repeal of the Sherman law and the federal election laws, the removal of the tax from state bank currency, the imposition of the income tax and a reduction of all tariff duties.

Tuesday, May 16.

The Infanta Eulalie sailed from Havana for New York Monday.

President Lincoln's private car is to be taken to the world's fair for exhibition.

Diablo, a 20 to 1 shot, won the great Brooklyn handicap, Lamplighter, a strong favorite, coming in second.

Governor Flower has refused to appoint delegates to the anti-trust convention called by Governor Nelson.

The United States supreme court has decided the hat trimming cases against the government. The loss to the government will be from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The Women's congress, the first of the large number of world's congresses to meet this summer at Chicago, is now in session in Columbus Hall, in Memorial art palace.

Mary McCann, the servant girl who has been unconscious for 26 days in a hospital at Orange, N. J., as the result of a fall from a trolley car, has recovered consciousness.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

	2937	E M Walsh, " "	25 00
	2938	L C Couvrette, " "	25 00
	2939	M O'Brien, " "	41 16
	2940	W Anglim, " "	10 00
	2941	Ben Pierce, " "	20 00
	2942	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2951	J R McKinnon, labor on dump	18 00
Mch	2952	L Gonyea, Feb. Salary	80 00
	2953	D A Robinson, " "	60 00
	2954	H N Tweten, " "	60 00
	2955	J Dainard, " "	60 00
	2956	Geo Ralph, " "	29 16
	2957	D F McDonald, " "	25 00
	2958	E M Walsh, " "	25 00
	2959	L C Couvrette, " "	25 00
	2960	M O'Brien, " "	41 16
	2961	W Anglim, " "	10 00
	2962	B Pierce, " "	20 00
	2963	E C Carruth, " "	33 33
	2964	Thos. Young, freight and dray	3 77
	2965	A M Silver, express charges	30 00
	2966	A C Cowing, hardware	20 90
	2967	Rob. Kittleson, labor	9 00
	2971	H M Sorlie, ice	4 60
	2973	Crookston Water Works, light and water	1567 22
	2974	Crookston Water Works, water	2020 00
	2975	O Vian, labor	11 85
	2976	Geo Young, drayage	5 50
	2978	McKinnon Bros., coal	163 80
	2982	J E O'Brien & Co., hardware	83 90
	2983	Crookston Plumbing Co., hardware	23 75
	2985	Jas. E Greenhalgh, labor	62 00
	2986	I N Simmons, dray	4 00
	2987	Cooke & Hammond, printing	7 50
	2988	D F McDonald, labor	21 37
	2991	W E McKenzie, printing	6 20
	2992	Fred Anderson, judge	15 00
	2993	Cooke & Hammond, printing	3 50
	2994	O Vian, labor	55 00
	2996	E D Childs & Co., lumber	443 30
	2997	C E Dampier, medical attendance	26 00
	2998	C T Schmidt, labor	2 25
	2999	Anton Netzer, labor	15 00
	3000	Geo. Castle, wood	115 00
	3001	Jas. E Greenhalgh, labor	56 00
	3002	Engen Evanson, board prison's	8 75
	3003	D F McDonald, labor	49 25
	3004	" " "	264 75
	3005	" " "	92 12
	3006	" " "	19 50
	3012	Rasmussen & Frankenfield,	10 63
	2478	W E McKenzie, record for city	15 80
	2968	Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise	16 70
	2969	Rasmussen & Co., hardware	21 95
	2970	F L Durand, medicine	4 80
	2972	S Lusian,	2 50
	2977	E Barrette, merchandise	4 20
	2984	Chicago Fire Hose Co., rubber hose	434 50
	2989	Fire department, fires	58 00
	2990	" "	76 00
	2995	Stewart Lumber company, lumber	21 04
	2981	Fire department, fires	57 00
	2980	" "	72 00
	2979	Priester & Co., wood	20 25
	2863	Alderman & Sylvester,	37 20
	2902	A C Cowing,	6 05
		Interest on loan from First National Bank	16 28
			$22094 34

IMPROVEMENT FUND

Apl	2502	D F McDonald, labor,	$ 3 00
	2544	J E O'Brien & Co. hardware	18 30
June	2557	Red River Lumber Co. lumber,	65 03
	2558	" " " " "	142 19
	2568	D F McDonald, "	17 25
	2569	" " "	24 00
July	2621	E D Childs Co., "	48 23
Aug	2666	L Singer, "	7 81
	2695	Red River Lumber Co., "	190 96
	2676	" " " " "	257 10
	2678	J R McKinnon, grading,	1380 00
	2679	Wm Anglim, sewer pipe	81 25
Sep	2682	J R McKinnon, grading	650 00
	2693	H R Nolan, Sampson's addit'n bridge,	293 60
	2704	H R Nolan, labor,	54 46
	2722	D F McDonald, labor,	55 98
Oct	2736	John Wilcox, grading,	150 00
	2738	D F McDonald, labor,	130 13
	2721	Stewart Lumber Co., lumber,	143 66
	2759	Red River Lumber Co., "	135 73
Nov	2783	John Wilcox, grading,	473 71
	2784	John McKinnon, grading,	1079 87
	2785	John Wilcox, labor,	82 60
	2791	D F McDonald "	32 00
	2792	" " "	14 25
	2793	" " "	154 13
	2794	" " "	87 75
	2799	Carl Nelson, "	12 00
	2800	Dan McCarty, labor on bridge	8 00
	2801	J E O'Brien & Co., hardware,	44 65
	2809	Red River Lumber Co., lumber	166 78
	2810	Stewart Lumber Co., "	55 13
	2811	" " " "	117 70
	2829	H Nolan, piling,	79 50
	2830	" " labor,	19 00
Dec	2835	G N R R Co., freight,	65 58
	2850	Fontaine & Anglim, sewer pipe	72 00
	2851	Stewart Lumber Co., lumber,	111 69
	2882	D F McDonald, labor,	12 75
	2883	" " Rep. sidewalk,	16 00
Jan	2906	" " labor,	24 75
	2907	Louis Charpentier, labor.	8 00
	2596	Red River Lumber Co., lumber,	197 90
		Refunding order paid Co. Treas,	22 50
		Transferred to 2d ward,	200 00
			$6960 75

1892.		Cr.
Apl 11	By balance,	$1547 28
	By June settlement,	738 18
	By gen'l fund (money returned)	2000 00
	By sinking fund commissioners, money borrowed,	2000 00
	By November settlement,	206 69
	By sewer fund, money borrowed	394 45
	By March settlement,	591 80
	By A Clements for drain pipe	11 70
	By Jas Muir, sidewalk assessment,	23 00
	By Commercial hotel, grading,	25 62
	By J E O'Brien & Co. drain pipe	37 80
	By Crookston Plumbing Co., drain pipe,	5 00
	By Jas McKenzie, grading,	9 10
	By C E Dampier, "	26 00
	By First Nat'l bank, "	52 00
	By D McDonald, sewer pipe,	50 73
	By refund on freight,	43 00
	By C H Saake, grading,	7 80
	By E Rolsch, grading,	10 40
	By A Braley, grading,	9 10
		$7792 60
	To orders,	6760 75
	To Second ward,	200 00
	To balance,	831 85
		$7792 60

FIRST WARD,

Apl.	2497	D F McDonald, labor,	47 25
May	2525	" " "	65 38
June	2575	" " "	74 25
July	2623	" " "	46 08
Aug.	2648	" " "	17 00
Sep.	2716	" " "	11 37
Oct.	2756	" " "	14 88
Nov.	2780	" " "	25 75
Dec.	2876	" " "	45 87
Jan.	2908	" " "	1 12
Feb.	2948	" " "	2 25
			$350 20

SECOND WARD.

Apl.	2498	D F McDonald, labor,	$28 50
May	2524	" " "	33 38
June	2579	" " "	57 01
July	2624	" " "	79 62
Aug	2849	" " "	15 88
Sep.	2717	" " "	98 62
Oct.	2757	" " "	8 12
Nov.	2781	" " "	26 00
Dec.	2877	" " "	3 00
Jan.	2905	" " "	10 00
Feb.	2949	" " "	1 50
			$361 63

THIRD WARD.

Apl.	2499	D F McDonald, labor.	$15 75
May	5539	" " "	18 25
June	2578	" " "	60 77
July	2625	" " "	27 25
Sep.	2718	" " "	10 43
Dec.	2878	" " "	5 00
Aug.	2646	" " "	17 38
			$154 83

FOURTH WARD.

Apl 2	2500	D F McDonald, labor	$23 25
May	2522	" " "	43 25
June	2576	" " "	81 63
July	2626	" " "	51 00
Aug,	2650	" " "	43 25
Sep.	2719	" " "	24 48
Oct.	2758	" " "	89 25
Nov.	2782	" " "	85 00
Dec.	2879	" " "	15 00
Feb.	2950	" " "	17 65
			$378 76

FIFTH WARD.

Apl.	2492	E D Childs & Co., lumber,	$12 85
	2501	D F McDonald, labor,	15 45
May	2523	" " "	10 50
June	2577	" " "	96 25
July	2627	" " "	14 88
Aug.	2651	" " "	71 87
	2656	E D Childs & Co. lumber	37 40
Sep.	2720	D F McDonald. labor.	3 49
Oct.	2723	O Johnson, labor,	2 50
Dec.	2880	D F McDonald, labor,	5 00
Aug	2665	O Johnson, labor,	17 50
			$287 19

POOR FUND

Apr.	2476	C E Dampier, medical attendance	22 00
	2477	C E Dampier, med attendance	18 00
May	2520	S A Wallace, medicine	12 45
	2521	" "	32 15
	2538	Doctor Watts, medical attendance	10 00
June	2559	John Cromb, sheets for hospital	2 50
July	2633	Fontaine & Anglim merchandise	3 65
Aug.	2660	A Holmboe, merchandise	6 95
	2659	E Allard, board	21 00
	2661	Barnes & Slocum, merchandise	6 95
	2662	W W Fegan, tickets to St. Paul	8 77
Sept.	2694	E Allard, board	15 50
	2705	Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise	17 15
Oct.	2761	W W Fegan, fare for Thompson	13 87
	2767	E Allard, board P Rosler	15 00
Nov.	2707	E Allard, board pauper	15 50
	2798	County Hospital, board pauper	7 66
	2816	Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise	17 82
	2828	W Watts, medical attendance	24 00
Dec	2848	T Bjoin, rent	20 00
	2874	E Allard, board	15 00
	2875	C H Denniston, medical attendance	2 03
Feb.	2943	A H Dunlop, medical attendance	16 00
	2944	F L Durand, medicines	20 70
	2945	Emma Austin, assistance	27 25
	2946	Tweedten Bros., assistance	16 00
	2947	E Allard, assistance	31 00
Mch.	3010	T Bjoin, rent	30 00
	3007	L Gonyea, conveying children to Minneapolis	17 00
	3008	E Allard, boarding pauper	14 00
	3011	Emma Austin, boarding pauper	17 25
	3009	W H Norrie, wood	2 50
			$499 12

COMMITTEE ON POOR.

1892 Mch. 25	58	I U Jennings faver T Young	$1 25
	59	" " " L I Benoit	9 55
	60	" " " Mrs Durkee	12 00
Apr.	1	B Surprenant	8 00
	2	Gus Scoberg	3 00
	3	Mary Brigman	30 00
	4	W W Fegan	6 68
May	5	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	6	Fontaine & Anglim	7 50
	7	S M Brengman	21 40
	8	McKinnon Bros.,	4 50
	9	B Surprenant	8 00
	10	Mrs Bayer	5 00
	11	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	12	Mr Allen	12 00
	13	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	14	E Berquist	3 50
	15	Mrs Bayer	8 00
	16	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	17	Mrs Bayer	8 00
	18	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	19	Mrs Bayer	8 00
	20	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	21	Mrs Bayer	8 00
	22	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	23	Mrs Bayer	8 00
	24	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	25	Mrs Bayer	10 00
	26	Priester & Co.,	8 50
	27	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	28	Mrs Bayer	10 00
	29	Mrs Durkee	12 00
	30	"	12 00
	31	Nic Surprenant	10 00
	32	Mr Burt	15 00
		Mrs. Bayer	10 00
		"	10 00
		Mrs Durkee	12 00
			$384 88

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith the annual statement of balances in the different funds for the year ending March 31st, 1893.

Funds.	Debit.	Credit.	Bal.
Park fund,		509 65	509 65
Special sinking fund,	$ 1579 31	$ 2012 23	$ 432 92
Sinking fund,		736 18	736 18
Improvement fund,	7034 49	7866 34	831 85
Interest fund,	8643 85	10652 51	2008 66
Poor fund	914 50	1243 66	329 16
City Treasurer,	14807 76	9766 64	5041 35
First ward fund,	350 20	547 14	196 94
Second " "	361 36	595 99	234 36
Third " "	154 83	169 66	14 83
Fourth " "	373 76	640 61	266 85
Fifth " "	287 19	654 61	367 42
General "	24120 04	23232 57	887 47
	$58629 29	$58627 79	$5886 09

General Fund Expenditures are as follows:

Sewer work department,	$2498 88
Engine house "	620 45
Constable "	8 05
Board of health "	90 00
Prisoner "	166 76
Hydrant & lights "	7118 99
Fifth ward engine house department	184 34
Bridge repairs,	105 48
Police department,	3107 51
Justice department,	64 70
Salaries department,	3284 78
Printing department,	377 95
Incidental,	703 16
Mayor's allowance,	800 00
Election department,	604 25
Fire department,	1363 50
General labor,	962 88
Dumping grounds,	63 96
Paid loan to improvement fund.	2000 00
	$24126 04

Receipts of the General Fund for the year ending March 31st, 1893.

Liquor licenses,		$12000 00
All other licenses		574 00
		$12574 00
Justice fines	$ 399 81	
Interest on daily balances	122 98	
		522 79
June settlement Co, Treas'r	$3277 37	
Dec. " " "	321 58	
March " " "	3735 56	
		7334 51
		$20431 30
County subscription,	$ 300 00	
Candidates' contributions,	120 00	
Loan from park fund	803 09	
Bal on hand Apl 1st, 1892	1536 68	
		2759 77
		$23191 07

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

To bal on hand at this date		$790 11
Due from 2d ward, per loan		200 00
		$990 11
Due from improvement fund to the sinking fund commissioners		$2000 00
Leaving a shortage in this fund of	$1009 89	

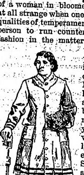
Submitted this 18th day of April, 1893.

E. M. WALSH,
Comptroller.

IN BLOOMER RIG.

Miss Prescott Has Worn Skirts Only an Hour In Twenty-five Years.

That fortitude, individuality and originality should be marked characteristics of a woman in bloomers does not seem at all strange when one reflects upon the qualities of temperament necessary for a person to run counter to the general fashion in the matter of dress. And these are very prominent traits in the character of Miss Emeline Prescott of Hallowell, Me., who adopted the bloomer costume more than 25 years ago and has worn it constantly and consistently ever since. She declares that she clung to the pantalettes and short skirts of her childhood as long as possible, and that when she was finally forced to put on long skirts she hated them heartily, as they seriously interfered with her participation in the boyish sports of which she was very fond. She kept on wearing them and hating them, however, until one day she made a visit to Franklin, N. H., and met several women wearing bloomers. They suited her, and she immediately became an enthusiast. She has never since worn long skirts except for an hour when on a visit to her sister, when she donned a long dress to save her costume while doing some kitchen work. That hour, she declares, was the most uncomfortable one she has spent in many years.



MISS PRESCOTT IN BLOOMERS.

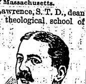
Miss Prescott undoubtedly presents a remarkable picture, and one that many people find it difficult to become used to no matter how frequently they see her. One of her house costumes consists of trousers, skirt and jacket made of blue checked gingham, but she has others in great variety and all with trousers—house trousers and street trousers, summer trousers and winter trousers, everyday trousers and Sunday trousers—and she makes them all herself. In the winter she wears a fur cap upon her head and in summer a sailor hat of straw trimmed with a band of ribbon. She is good looking and intelligent, and despite the wonder and amusement her costume creates she wins the respect of every one and the esteem of many by her kindly manner.

Miss Prescott has had her romance in her time, having been twice engaged to be married. Her first fiance she did not care for, and he went west and finally married there. They had been engaged only to suit their families. The man she loved and would have married died of consumption, and she has remained single. She has a comfortable home and has amassed a snug fortune selling salve. She has published several poems which are said to be very original and striking.

HE SUCCEEDS PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The Career of William Lawrence, the New Bishop of Massachusetts.

Rev. William Lawrence, S. T. D., dean of the Episcopal theological school of Cambridge, who has been elected bishop of Massachusetts to succeed the late Phillips Brooks, is truly an original Bay State man and comes from one of the very best families. His father was the famous Amos A. Lawrence, principal founder of the city of Lawrence and promoter of its industries, and his mother was a daughter of the late William Appleton.



REV. WM. LAWRENCE.

The new bishop was born near Boston in 1850 and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1871. On leaving college Mr. Lawrence prosecuted his theological studies at the Episcopal schools at Andover and Philadelphia. His last year was taken at the Cambridge Theological school, from which he was graduated in 1875. He was appointed to the rectorship of Grace church in Lawrence, which post he retained for several years. He then took the post of vice dean and the professorship of homiletics and pastoral care in his alma mater, the Cambridge school. In 1889, on the death of Dean Gray, he became dean, retaining the professorships also until chosen bishop. His wife was Miss Julia Cunningham of Boston, granddaughter of Bishop Parker, and they have three daughters and one son.

Dean Lawrence represents the "broad church" party. Being in the very prime of life and having had a great success in other work, Bishop Lawrence will, the Episcopalians believe, prove fully equal to all the requirements and a most worthy successor of Phillips Brooks.

The Woman's Dormitory.

The Woman's dormitory at Chicago is equipped to accommodate 1,000 visitors to the World's fair and had about 500 guests on May 1. The dormitory was built by a stock company, which sold shares at $10 each. The rate per day to stockholders is 40 cents and may be reduced to 35 cents. A generous breakfast is served for 25 cents and a dinner with courses of meat for 50 cents.

The Enterprising Anglo-Saxon.

When it is known that during the last 60 years more than 9,000,000 people have emigrated from England, of whom 10 per cent have returned, we are not surprised to learn that one-fourth of the land surface of the globe is occupied by English speaking people.

John M. Bruner of Chicago has a clock made in Bruatorp, Sweden, in 1528.

The use of drapery in ideal art is as purely for artistic reasons as is its absence and has nothing to do with the propriety of clothing.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The Mississippi rose two feet at Aitkin Friday.

The new capitol commission met at the capitol Saturday.

The Pillsbury-Washburn company has passed its annual dividend.

A lodge of Modern Woodmen has been organized at Fairmont.

The elevator owned by Stair, Christensen & Case at Johnson, has burned.

Farmers in the vicinity of Rushmore are subscribing money for an elevator.

Ex-President Harrison has been invited to address the reciprocity convention in St. Paul.

At Stewartville Owen Palten had his shoulder broken and got badly bruised up by a gun kicking.

The Evangelical parsonage at Le Sueur was struck and considerably damaged by lightning.

Wind wrecked the circus tent of the Great Eastern show at Slayton. No one was seriously hurt.

Goodhue county farmers have a million bushels of wheat stored in their granaries from last year.

The Ramsey county grand jury failed to find an indictment against John J. Rhodes, of coal combine fame.

The Mills revival commenced in the St. Paul Auditorium Wednesday night and will continue for two weeks.

The Great Northern depot at Waverly, Minn., was totally destroyed by fire between the hours of 12 and 1 a. m.

The postoffice at Frank Hall, Winona county, Minn., has been ordered discontinued. Nobody wants to be postmaster.

The president has appointed Adolph R. Gordon postmaster at Warren, and Michael T. Brady at Winnebago City.

Representatives of St. Paul commercial bodies will take action toward cleaning up the city, with a view to prevent a cholera epidemic.

The Minnesota commandery of the Loyal Legion met at St. Paul and elected officers, General Edwin C. Mason being chosen commander.

The date of dedicating the Minnesota building at the world's fair has been changed from May 18 to June 1, by order of Governor Nelson.

Secretary J. Fletcher Williams of the State Historical society has resigned on account of illness, but the society declines to accept the resignation.

The Minnesota Canal company has applied for $600,000 aid from St. Louis county. The question of issuing the bonds will be voted upon May 28.

An effort is being made at Worthington to obtain the Wilder Farm college. A committee of leading citizens has been appointed to look after the matter.

It is reported at Washington that Norman Perkins, superintendent of the railway mail service at St. Paul, will have to make room for a good Democrat.

Work of enlarging the Mankato normal school will begin immediately after commencement exercises. Two large wings will be added to the present structure.

An unknown man was struck near Hokah by a passenger train and was instantly killed. There was nothing about his person to identify him, so he was placed in the potters field and marked "tramp."

Thirty-five thousand dollars alimony has been awarded by Judge Otis of Ramsey county to Mrs. Helen Johnson, who in 1870 at Lake City, was married to Alexander M. Johnson, the wealthy Chicago steamboat man.

Friends of Jesse Crump of Redwood Falls who was found drowned in the Gulf of Mexico on Tuesday, have received communications which lead to the belief that there was foul play. Valuable papers which he is known to have had were missing.

Herman Stone, a St. Paul pawnbroker, while looking over some unredeemed pledges found a valise containing between $600 and $700 in coin. The valise was pawned by a young man giving the name of Henry Johnson.

James Leicht, editor of The Westlicher Herold of Winona, who is collecting the state newspaper exhibit for the world's fair, has over 400 different papers and magazines in his possession. They are being bound into four volumes of papers and three of magazines, and will be sent to the fair during the week.

Governor Nelson has issued a call for an anti-trust convention at Chicago June 5 and 6. Nearly all the states will be officially represented. Minnesota delegates are: J. B. Wakefield, Blue Earth City; U. B. Shaver, Kasson; Frank F. Davis, Minneapolis; James A. Tawney, Winona; Ignatius Donnelly, Hastings; A. E. Rice, Willmar; H. B. Strait, Shakopee; C. A. Gilman, St. Cloud; W. P. Murray, St. Paul; J. F. Jacobson, Madison.

The state grain and warehouse commission is in a quandary. The act ordering a state elevator at Duluth provides that it shall be paid out of funds collected for the inspection of grain. There can be no funds collected until the warehouse is built, and it can't be built without funds. There is now on hand in the inspection fund $70,000, while the estimated cost is $200,000. Governor Nelson is said to be considering the propriety of borrowing the money necessary for its erection.

Rivers Overflow.

ISHPEMING, Mich., May 16.—Damage from the flooded rivers is reported at nearly every point in the upper peninsula.

Bulkhead Gone.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 16.—The bulkhead of the flume at the pulp mill has gone out.

About Mills and Millers.

When man solved the queston—"How did the milk get into the cocoanut?" may not have been long ago, but it was in very ancient time that man became a miller—that is found out how to get at the inside of a wheat kernel and separate the flour from the bran. Handmills with revolving buhr-stones were used in early Bibical times, as appears from the allusions to it in Holy Writ. At that time woman did the world's menial work, and the fatigue of milling methods was not consideed. In later centuries and in European nations this labor fell on man, and he soon harnessed the wind and then the waterfall to do his work. As commerce grew between nations, milling became a recognized industry and an indispensably necessary one. The greatest milling centre in the United States is Minneapolis, and no man engaged in milling is as widely known as Mr. Chas. A. Pillsbury, the managing head of the largest flour-milling plant in that city. The opinions of a man so successful in his business must have weight even about other things than milling. At the close of an interview in the Minneapolis Evening Tribune, Jan. 31st. last, on business matters Mr. Pillsbury said: "Another thing which gratefied me on returning home, was the magnificent train service on the Burlington road. I found on the Eastern roads a class of cars which the Northwest had discarded years ago, and I found some new compartment cars on the Burlington which surpass in elegance anything I have seen in the world." For tickets, maps, time-tables, etc. apply to any ticket agent of the Burlington Route or connecting lines, or address W. J. C. Kenyon Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Carleton College.

Carleton College has just issued its annual Catalogue,—a neat pamphlet of 68 pages, bearing the college seal, and giving cuts of the college buildings lists of trustees, teachers, and students, and full information concerning equipment, courses of study and other items of intrest to its friends and the public. The college is Christian but not sectarian. It is also coeducational, all its courses, privileges and honors being offered to young women on the same terms as young men an opportunity of which, as the name-list shows, the ladies have freely availed themselves. The College provides three courses of four years each, designed to meet the various needs and preferences of students, each course including a wide range of optional and elective studies. There are also post-graduate courses for those who desire them. An Academy is maintained in connection with the College, giving full preparatory courses and special English studies; and there is a finely equipped school of music. Seven buildings, four of them substantial structures of brick and stone, are devoted to the various uses of the College. During the coming year the science building is to be doubled in size; and a fine fire proof library building is soon to be erected. The enrollment for the present year is 337. The President is Rev. James W. Strong, D.D., Northfield, Minn., who will answer all inquiries concerning the College and send copies of the Catalogue to any who desire it.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term. May 15th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Anne J. Ose deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Anne J. Ose deceased, late of said County, has been delivered to this court;

And whereas, Edward P. Manson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Anne J. Ose died in said county, on the 19th day of April 1893, testate, and that petitioner is the executor named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Edward P. Manson.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, in said county, on Tuesday the 13th day of June A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument;

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 15th day of May A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[5-7]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Scandia-American Bank
At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of May, 1893.

RESOURCES

Bills receivable	$226,660.77
Overdrafts	1,913.34
Due from other banks	7,151.70
Furniture and fixtures	1,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,596.40
Cash on hand	11,650.09
Total	$251,972.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided profits	25,778.95
Individual deposits subject to check	51,845.67
Demand certificates of deposit	75,847.68
Bills Payable	43,500.00
Total	$251,972.30

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this thirteenth day of May, 1893.

{SEAL.} A. M. CHILDS, Notary Public. Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:
L. ELLINGTON,
O. H. LUCKEN, } Directors.

THE CROOKSTON
GROCERY CO.
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.
IS NOW
OPEN FOR BUSINESS.
BIG
BARGAINS IN
GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND LAMPS.
AT THE OLD STAND
OF BARNES & SLOCUM
On Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

THIS SPACE
BELONGS TO
L. I. BENOIT,
THE
Cheap Cash Grocer
Who will use it to keep Journal readers posted on the
BARGAINS HE OFFERS.
Don't take our word, but call and see
L. I. BENOIT,
At the New Store on Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

FREE HOMESTEADS

In the Saskatchewan Valley.

160 acres free to all males over 18 years of age in the beautiful Saskatchewan valley, where wheat goes 40 bushels to the acre and potatoes 600 bushels, and hay cuts from three to four tons an acre. Plenty of timber for buildings, fencing and fuel. First-class soil and water. Good railroad facilities. Fine climate and good markets and where taxes are only for school purposes. For full information apply to

C. A. MUNSON,
Colonization Agent,
Commercial Hotel, Crookston.

A Snap.

The Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company has for sale a half section of land situated two miles from the city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, land all broken except about 10 acres in grove. Been used as a stock farm and admirably adapted for that purpose, as being close to the city it is available as a milk and dairy farm. Improvements upon the farm alone cost over $4,000 and it can be had for $6,400. A cash payment of $2,000 will secure the place and purchaser can have a reasonable time on the balance, or for cash a liberal discount will be made. Owner desires to invest his means in other business. Inquire of August George, opera house block. [1-tf]

Of Interest to Breeders.

Dr. J. Warninger, V. S., has just received a set of the latest improved parturition instruments. With the aid of these instruments he can deliver the foetus in short order without injury to the animal. The instruments are the most serviceable where the colt or calf is dead and so located that it becomes necessary to remove it in sections. This is not often the case and for this reason very few practitioners are prepared with the proper instruments to meet a case of this kind. [2-5]

Swedish Lutheran Jubilee.

Northern Pacific make reduced rates to Minneapolis, for the Swedish Lutheran Jubilee Festival, to be held at Minneapolis, May 22nd and 23rd, we make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan, provided there are one hundred or more in attendance, who have paid full fare on the going trip.

C. A. SHARLEY,
Agent.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $32.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

Notice.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned has lost the following described promissory notes, to-wit: one note for $400 given November 28th, 1892, due Dec. 1st, 1893; one note for $300, same date, due Dec. 1st, 1894. and one note for $400, same date, due Dec. 1st, 1895, all given by Onizime Capistran to A. O. Danielson.

Now, therefore, all persons are hereby warned not to purchase or negotiate said notes, they being the property of the undersigned.

[3-5] A. O. DANIELSON.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

The Grand Central Railroad Station Chicago

is being fitted up for hotel purposes during the Wold's fair. This magnificent fire proof structure located at the corner of Harrison street and 5th avenue in the very heart of the city, will devote the 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors to this purpose. It will be run on European plan. Each room will have hot and cold water, electric lights and be steamed heated. The office and ladies parlors, etc., will be located on the 3rd floor and the building will be supplied with all modern conveniences. There will be from 100 to 200 rooms for guests.

This acquisition to the hotel facilities of Chicago will be appreciated by those who wish to be safely housed in a fire proof building, conveniently located in the city itself. Those desiring accommodations can secure them by addressing Mr. T. C. Clipford the manager at Chicago. The hotel will be opened May 15th, 1893. The grand central station is the Chicago depot of the Northern Pacific railroad, Wisconsin Central Division, and by taking that through car line to the World's fair city, visitors will avoid the discomfort of transfer of themselves and baggage through the city. [4-6]

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $32.55, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

MET A FEARFUL DEATH.

Accident in a Michigan Mine Results In the Loss of Ten Lives.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 15.—Ten timbermen were dashed to pieces in Red Jacket perpendicular shaft of the Calumet and Hekla mine at noon. The miners were coming up in the cage to dinner and the engineer hoisted the cage against the timbers of the shaft. The coupling pin broke and the men and cage dashed downward over 3,000 feet to the bottom.

The cause of the accident was a faulty indicator which did not show the brakeman in charge of the apparatus when the cage reached the top in time and when the iron car struck the beams at the top the iron rod by which it was suspended snapped, letting the cage and its occupants to the bottom

ONE SOLID BANK.

A Run Begins on the Farmers and Mechanics at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 16.—A run on the Farmers and Mechanics bank began immediately on opening, and at 11 o'clock there was a line of 100 small depositors waiting to draw their money. The bank is one of the most prosperous and solid in the state and no fears are entertained for its safety. The officers have $800,000 in cash in the vaults, and $2,000,000 more in easily convertible bonds now quoted at a premium. It is not possible to draw out more than $100,000 a day, so that the bank is able to stand a run for a month. The same bank had a run six years ago and withstood it well. It has now over 22,000 depositors.

ANOTHER AT CHICAGO.

The Columbia National Bank Forced to Suspend Payment.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Columbia National bank has suspended. In a report of the bank's condition made by its officers at the close of business, May 4, the deposits were stated to be nearly $1,500,000. The capital stock of the bank is $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, May 12.—As a consequence of the suspension of the Columbia National, the following banks, all controlled by it, have also failed: Commercial bank of Brockston, Ind., (copartnership concern); Bank of Dunkirk, Ind., (co-partnership); Bank of Greenwood, Ind., (not incorporated); Commercial bank of Morristown, Ind., capital $25,000; Commercial bank of Russiaville, Ind.; City bank of Edwardsburg, Mich.; Union bank of Richland, Mich.

Bad Failure at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—The Capital National bank of this city has suspended.

The Columbia Will Resume.

CHICAGO, May 16.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Columbia National bank during the day it was unanimously resolved to resume business at an early date.

Plankinton Scare Over.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—The Plankinton bank opened its doors at 9 a. m., one hour earlier than usual. There was only a small crowd waiting for their money. There is no excitement and the flurry has completely subsided.

THEY MADE MONEY.

Sioux City Salvation Army Men Confess to Counterfeiting.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 15.—George Hellett and George Mason, Salvation Army men, were arrested here with counterfeit silver dollars, quarters and halves in their possession. Hellett confessed that he and Mason, with three McCarty boys at Council Bluffs, belonged to a gang that have passed large amounts of counterfeits in Omaha, Lincoln, Council Bluffs and this city. They took the police to a house on Lafayette street fitted up for their business, where a large number of dies and a quantity of metal and tools used by them were found and confiscated.

Quarreled Over a Ball Game.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—During a base ball game on a farm near Deloraine two players, named Greenway and Walton, quarreled, and the former drew a knife and stabbed the latter 11 times. Walton's condition is critical.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 16, 1893.

CATTLE—Quiet: best butcher cattle in good demand; others slow; stockers and feeders steady. Prime steers, $4.25@4.75; good steers, $3.75@4.15; prime cows, $3.25@3.75; good cows, $2.75@3.20; common to fair cows, $1.75 @2.50; light veal calves, $3.00@4.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $2.40@3.25; feeders, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Not enough received to make a market, and receipts will be held over.

SHEEP—Steady. Muttons, $3.75@4.75; lambs, $4.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; Receipts: Cattle, 35; hogs, 47.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 16, 1893.

WHEAT—July opened, 69⅛c; highest, 69⅛c; lowest, 68⅝c; closed, 68⅝. September opening, 73c; highest, 71⅝c; lowest, 71⅝c; close 70⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 67⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅛c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, }
May 16, 1893. }

CATTLE—Market about steady.

HOGS—Market weak. Heavy, $7.30@7.50; mixed and medium, $7.25@7.50; light, $7.15@7.50.

SHEEP—Firm.

Receipts: Cattle, 14,500; hogs, 29,000; sheep, 14,500.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 76⅜c; September, 79⅛c.
CORN—July, 43⅛c; September, 44⅛c.
OATS—July, 29⅝c; September, 26⅞c.
PORK—September, $20.35.
LARD—July, $10.20; September, $10.72½.
SHORT RIBS—September, $10.02½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 73@73¼c; July, 75⅞c; September, 78¾@78⅞c.
CORN—May, 43c; July, 43⅝c; September, 44⅛c.
OATS—May, 29⅝c; July, 28¾c; September, 26⅞c.
PORK—May, $20.00; July, $20.25; September, $20.50.
LARD—May, $10.42½; July, $10.65; September, $10.92½.

Hood's Cures

Miss Edna Kyle
Chamberlain, South Dakota.

Works Like Magic

Rheumatism—Internal Pains and Aches—Perfectly Cured

"I must say that Hood's Sarsaparilla works like magic. I have for two years been very seriously troubled with rheumatism, suffering intense pains and aches. I tried all the remedies I could get, but all failed, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I thought I would try it. The very first bottle did me a great deal of good, and I thought I must continue. I have been using

Hood's Sarsaparilla

regularly, and am now **as well as anyone.**" MISS EDNA KYLE, Chamberlain, South Dakota.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, billiousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Farmers, bring your dressed hogs during the summer months to the Crookston Packing House and we will tell you the truth how you can realize the most money out of them.

[4-11] ROBERT STANTON.

WANTED SALESMEN TO represent us in the sale of our well known hardy and choice Nursery Stock for the North and west. Local or Traveling. Work every day in the year. Special inducements to beginners. Stock guaranteed. Good pay weekly. Apply quick, stating age, and obtain good territory.

ST. PAUL NURSERY CO.,
[4-7] St. Paul, Minn.

E. D. SCHRAEDER,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

All calls receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main street, in connection with Livery house,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN., }
May 3d, 1893. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 19th, 1893, viz: Jacob Weidenhoefer, Hd. 12,056, for the ne¼ sec. 30, twp. 151, range 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Radl, William Seneke, Julius Zachge and George Bassler, all of Fisher, Postoffice, Minn.

[4-9] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April, 29th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret McLennau deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Jennie Miller of said county.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on Monday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 29th day of April A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[8-5] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication April 13th, 1893.)
(Last publication May 25th, 1893.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, containing power of sale, dated November 30th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on December 4th, 1885, in book 23 of mortgages, on pages 99, 100, 101, whereby Jean B. Lelande and Cleophie Lelande, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to Mary E. Towle, mortgagee, all those tracts of land described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the northeast quarter, and lot one; all in section four, in township one hundred and fifty-one, of range forty-five, in Polk county, Minnesota, containing eighty acres more or less, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice $144.50, including interest and principal and taxes on said lands for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee.

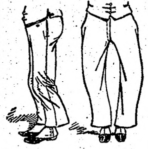
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on June 10th, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, and $25 attorney's fees, and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 20th, 1893.

MARY E. TOWLE,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
[52-6] Attorneys for Mortgagee.

IT'S THE



Fault of the Merchant

IF YOUR

CLOTHING

DOESN'T FIT.

There's nothing extraordinary about your figure. It's an easy enough matter to take your measure, and it's just as easy to cut cloth according to the measure when taken. We can take your measure and cut the cloth without the possibility of a mistake.

YOU MUST SELECT THE MATERIAL however, and much depends upon the good taste you display in making a choice. It's no case of Hobson's choice in our store either, because our stock embraces all the materials SANCTIONED BY FASHION.

and if there is not something in it perfectly appropriate to you, then the appropriate fabric has not been made yet. We are showing the LATEST NOVELTIES FOR SPRING WEAR.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House,
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

King David.

This celebrated Clyde Stallion will stand for the season of 1893 as follows: Monday, J. B. Roome's; Tuesday, L. H. Judson's; Wednesday, Helmich Bros.; Thursday, John Sylvesterson's; Friday and Saturday at S. L. Collins' Stable, Crookston.

This full blooded Clyde Stallion was purchased of an old reliable firm who make a specialty of importing the best stock and blood that can be found in the old country. This horse was bought by the Andover Stock Company two years ago at a large expense and can show more A No. 1 colts than any other horse ever brought to Polk county. He is a round bodied, heavy limbed, horse of dark bay color and weighs over 1,700 pounds.

TERMS—Insure, $15; Season, $10.

For further particulars enquire of

A. E. HELMICH,
(1-8) Manager.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, April, 25th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Steffen P. Nerland deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of C. O. Christianson administrator of the estate of Steffen P. Nerland deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

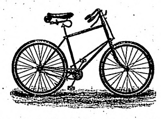
In is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by this Court, on Monday the 29th day of May A. D. 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 25th day of April A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[8-5] Judge of Probate.

BUY A WHEEL EARLY



And get the benefit of full riding season. **The Victor** is the leader wherever known. Call and see one. We sell on terms to suit. We also have a line of low and medium priced wheels. We can suit anybody's pocket.

The Rushford Wagon still stands at the head; best material, best finish, best ironing, best paint, in fact it can't be beat.

Our usual line of Buggies, Carts, Harness, and other seasonable goods is complete, and prices right. Call and see.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.
Broadway and Robert St, Crookston, Minn.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜
Office on Robert Street, - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.

Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau." It will save you Worry, Time and Money. **Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed.** Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References: *HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.*

THE PRESS
(NEW YORK)
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Has a larger Daily Circulation than any other Republican newspaper n America.

DAILY. SUNDAY WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.

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Circulation over 125,000 copies daily. The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York. The PRESS is a National Newspaper. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the the PRESS.

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Daily and Sunday, one year	$5 00
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38 Park Row, New York.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana — **FARM LANDS**

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands alond the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — **LOW RATES**

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — **Horses, Cattle.**

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands, New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetes Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raizers' paradise. — **Sheep, Hogs.**

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

The Farmers' Tribune

THE Best Newspaper.
THE Best Agricultural Paper
THE Best Editorials.

THE BEST MISCELLANEOUS READING.
THE BEST SKETCHE OF TRAVEL.
THE BEST ESSAYS AND SERMONS.

Should be read in every home in the Northwest.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS.

Each subscriber who pays arrearges and one year in advance, or each new subscriber who sends one dollar for one year's subscription between Feb. 15th and May 1st, 1893, will receive as a premium their choice of either

No. 1—12 Packages Vegetable Seed.
No. 2—12 Packages Flower Seeds.
No. 3—25 Strawberry Plants.
No. 4—1 Lb. Farmers' Tribune Pedigreed Seed corn.

Remember, $1.00 for the Farmers' Tribune one year, with choice of either of above premiums. Or the

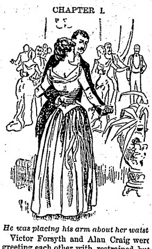
POLK COUNTY JOURNAL
ONE YEAR
AND EITHER OF THE ABOVE PREMIUMS,
For $2.00.

Address
THE JOURNAL,
Crookston, Minn.

Beautiful Miss Armadale.

By Mrs. W. H. PALMER.

CHAPTER I.



He was placing his arm about her waist

Victor Forsyth and Alan Craig were greeting each other with restrained but unmistakable satisfaction on the platform of the little station at Indian Beach.

"Hello, old man!"

"How are you, Craig?"

"First rate. John will take your traps. I suppose you'd rather walk—to stretch your legs?"

"By all means."

The traveler handed his well worn valise, his overcoat, checks, umbrella and cane to the servant, and the two young men started onward at a swinging pace.

It was a late August day—warm and still. Just as they left the station steps a village cart containing a couple of ladies came whirling along the sandy road. The horse wore a gold plated harness, and the ladies' toilets gave an impression of elegance which was shared by even the slim, straight whip decorated with a narrow streamer of pale blue ribbon. The occupants of the cart bowed graciously to Craig in spite of their apparent haste to reach the station. The young man lifted his straw hat, and his friend of course performed the same ceremony.

"Who are they?" he asked as one of the two alighted and entered the telegraph office.

"Lucille Eliot and her friend," was the answer.

"Mighty good looking girls," was the careless remark of Forsyth as he and his host struck across the sandy highway toward the beach, against which the summer sea broke in slow, caressing ripples.

"Yes," was the thoughtful rejoinder; "they seem between them to unite most of the attractions of womankind. One or the other might suit even you, Forsyth—unless," with a quick glance, "you have left your heart in Germany with some of those placid frauleins."

"No," said Forsyth in an indifferent way. "I've seen very little of ladies' society these past three years."

He lifted his hat as he spoke and faced the cool salt air and the shining sea with a tired traveler's weary satisfaction.

"You never were oversentimental about girls," laughed Craig, "even in our sophomore days. I doubt if you've ever been genuinely in love."

"No, and I never shall be—but once—and the time hasn't come yet," was the rejoinder.

The two young men were near the same height and weight, but had no other point of resemblance. Victor Forsyth was dark, intellectual, refined looking. He had gray eyes, never intended—though they were handsome eyes—for indiscriminate service in lovemaking. He wore his full dark beard in German fashion, and the white hand with which he chanced to stroke it as he gazed off over the shining sea was a hand for gesture, for persuasion or command—a hand which had soul in its nervous lines.

Craig was handsomer in a more commonplace way. His older sisters had dubbed him a "girl runner" at fifteen. He was the "masher" par excellence of his college class. At twenty-five he was still so fascinating with his elegant figure, his large blue eyes and exquisite golden mustache that his pert little Cousin Clare had declared only that morning that any girl who married Alan might expect to share him with womankind in general, adding that for her part she believed in monopoly in the marriage contract. All of which meant that Clare in her way was also in love with her cousin.

Craig and Forsyth walked slowly along the beach. They had been great chums, and they did not dream that the three years of separation which had followed their graduation from college had brought any changes which could affect their friendship. Nothing indeed could do that unless it was a love affair. It was perhaps the consciousness of this which caused Craig's abrupt question concerning the state of Forsyth's affections.

"This is a sort of lotos land, Alan," was the newcomer's remark presently. "'Blank ocean and mere sky'—that is what I've been longing for. I am wearied out with people and things. How I shall enjoy this emptiness—with you!"

A quizzical smile crossed Craig's face.

"Well, certainly we are not crowded here at the beach. But I suspect you'll have to admit a good deal besides 'blank ocean and mere sky' into your life during the next month or so—duck shooting, for instance."

"Have you a houseful of company?" Forsyth inquired, with a sort of dismay.

"Well, my married sisters' friends keep coming and going, and my Cousin Clare—you remember her?—she is the Miss Craig now, and a more terrible child at eighteen than she was at fifteen. But the worst of it is, Victor," added Alan, with sudden seriousness, "you and I are the only men in the family, and we can't expect much time off duty."

"Then society has even invaded the lonely strip of coast?" was the mournful comment.

"Bless me, man, how else came the railroad and telegraph, and the villas, and the lawns and—Lucille Eliot and her friend!"

"Yes, I might have known."

"But it is good society. Comfort yourself with that. Miss Eliot is beautiful, rich, rather serious in style. And her friend, Hope Armadale"——

"Does language fail to describe her?" asked Forsyth with quiet irony as Craig paused abruptly in his description.

"Yes, it does—that is, any language I can command. She is very fascinating."

"Ah, so? Alan Craig's hour has struck then?"

"You and I won't joke on the subject, Victor. I—I—don't think I've a ghost of a chance with Miss Armadale. Every man at the beach is more or less in love with her."

"And she?"

"Wait until you see her. She is to dine with us this evening."

"A formal dinner?" sighed Forsyth.

"Got up in your honor, my philosopher. But here is Craig cottage," turning toward the spacious Queen Anne villa that stood in dull red outlines against the gray sky, with clumps of blue hydrangeas massed in the center of the smooth green lawn. "It is scarcely five o'clock," he added, "and I propose to smuggle you into your quarters and leave you alone until seven."

"Thanks," said Forsyth, adding, "I little knew into what a vortex I was plunging. It is fortunate that I have a dress suit."

"The 'vortex' will do you good," was the reply. "In a month those two significant lines between your eyebrows will have disappeared. No, no, Victor; it is too soon for us to begin to grow old."

Forsyth found himself established in a chamber overlooking the sea, with dressing room attached. His cases had been opened and toilet articles arranged, his steamer trunk unpacked, the contents placed in the wardrobe with soothing dexterity by an accomplished valet, and an hour remained to him before he must dress.

He had not taken this wearisome journey for the sake of studying dinner cards and doing the agreeable to his next neighbor. He felt bored in advance, and spent the time wondering how he could contrive to cut short his visit. And as he sat by the open window listening to the beat of the waves against the rocks he could hear from time to time in the intervening silence the thud of a tennis racket, a succession of rapid soprano exclamations and baritone protests, and finally the laughter of the chorus.

"For heaven's sake," he muttered, "is this same sort of thing going on still? Has Alan kept at it steadily for the three past years?"

By and by silence fell. The tennis players had dispersed. It was half an hour before dinner.

Promptly at seven Craig tapped at his friend's door, and they went together through the winding corridors, down the broad stairs. The fading summer daylight mingled with the soft glow of shaded lamps, and the damp salt air made the scent of burning pine knots grateful.

"What are you going to do with me?" Forsyth asked.

"You will see. My sister is only waiting our appearance to give the signal for dinner."

Mrs. Macy, a handsome blond, like her brother Alan, held out a cordial hand sparkling with costly rings.

"Welcome home and to Craig cottage, Mr. Forsyth."

"How do? I shall examine you later," from Clare Craig, extending one finger tip as she glanced with big black eyes over her bare shoulders and returned to her companion's story.

"Miss Eliot, permit me—Mr. Forsyth."

Forsyth found himself bowing silently for the third time, with the oppressive sense of the necessity of pulling himself together and doing the agreeable.

Miss Eliot ceased moving her fan. She wore a contented smile, as though life on the whole was a very pleasant affair, while in her large blue eyes was a latent wonder as to whether there might not be in existence some possibilities not compassed by dinners and drives and sails and calls.

The dinner signal was given, and Forsyth and Miss Eliot were drifting to their places among the sixteen others who assembled around the table with the centerpiece of ferns, the branching silver candlesticks, the thin stemmed glasses, and over all the becoming rose colored light.

Of course, as the soup in the royal Worcester plates and the ices in the cut glass cups came and went, they talked about Indian Beach, and then about Berlin, about undertows and thronerooms, all in the subdued way of people who are bound to keep up this sort of thing, as the resigned dog keeps up the tread upon the platform which is attached to the churn.

Suddenly—Forsyth had really become a little interested in his conversation, Miss Eliot was so calm, so unaffected, so intelligent—suddenly, therefore, warming somewhat in his own talk, he sat upright and glanced, as he was speaking, down the table. Craig sat at the end, and on his left was a lady upon whom Victor Forsyth's intense eyes rested for a moment—just a moment, from which his whole after life bore the impression, as flesh bears a scar. The lady was leaning forward speaking to some one opposite. Being on the same side with Forsyth, it was her side face that he saw. She had the low Greek brow, but no straight Greek line from eyes to chin had ever the seduction that lurked in this slight inward curving profile, the delicate, spirited nostrils, the babyish mouth, the protruding chin, the swelling throat, the bare shoulders. Her dress was of the simplest—soft creamy silk gathered about her form as if to merely drape it. She wore no jewels or ornaments; her dark brown hair was twisted to conform to the shape of her head, a fringy ring or two straying upon her forehead, curling against the white nape of her neck.

As she ceased speaking she moved backward out of range of Forsyth's fascinating eyes. He recovered himself, as if a mesmeric influence had suddenly been removed.

"The young lady who was driving with you this afternoon—is at the table, I think," he stammered.

"Miss Armadale—yes, she is here. She is my guest this summer," returned Miss Eliot with calm surprise.

"True. Mr. Craig mentioned your names. I had just come in by the train as you drove to the station," persisted Forsyth.

"I know. We were forewarned of your arrival, of course, on account of this dinner."

"Craig and I are old friends," said Forsyth vaguely.

If Miss Eliot had been very brilliant herself she would have wondered perhaps that Victor Forsyth, of whom she had heard so much, did not appear more brilliant. She was rather relieved at his quiet way. She had already said to herself: "He is a very nice fellow. No one would suspect he was worth half a million. Now," she added mentally, "it will be a pity if he, too, is going daft over Hope Armadale. She has destroyed Alan's peace of mind, and that is enough, though he is such a flirt."

The dinner went on; Forsyth had no longer but one idea. It was to gain another look at the enchanting face that had appeared and disappeared. Furtive, almost feverish, he watched the end of the table. He could see that Craig had eyes and thoughts only for the lady beside him. At times a moody look came over his handsome face which Forsyth never remembered to have seen there before. But Miss Armadale did not come fairly within range again.

When they rose from the table Forsyth had but one motive. It was to get presented to Miss Armadale. For that reason he devoted himself to Lucille Eliot as the most likely means of accomplishing his purpose. But Craig and Miss Armadale had disappeared from the drawing room. Forsyth thought the figure in the long white cloak which passed and repassed the windows on Craig's arm was she, but he had no excuse for joining them.

Presently there was a strong touch on the keyboard of the piano, gliding into a measured waltz. The servants were rolling up the long rugs that covered the hardwood floors, and setting the chairs against the wall. Some one was inviting Miss Eliot to waltz. She excused herself to Forsyth, and he remained standing watching the door. Two or three couples were moving to slow waltz time up and down the floor. Forsyth's attention was caught by some one clapping their hands together smartly and calling out in a peremptory way, "Faster!"

It was Hope Armadale. She and Craig had entered by a side door, and stood together at the extreme end of the long room. She had a bunch of blue violets in her bosom, which Forsyth was sure she had not worn at dinner. Had she just accepted them from Craig? Was he her lover? He was placing his arm about her waist. Forsyth had never before seen "poetry" in a woman's motion. His senses swam as Hope Armadale came flying past him.

"For pity's sake, Mr. Victor Forsyth, have you left your manners in Germany? Don't you see there aren't dancing men enough to go round?" It was Clare Craig in blue wrap and silver bangles, who had come up to him unperceived.

"But, Miss Clare—I don't waltz."

"Ridiculous. Come!" She seized his hand. "Hold me tighter. You are a great deal too tall for me."

"No matter. We are getting on all right."

"Of course we are."

"And—when you are through with me, won't you introduce me to the tallest lady in the room?"

"The tallest lady, Hope Armadale?"

"Yes."

"Of course I will, just to tease Alan."

"Is"—Forsyth's heartbeats almost choked him—"is Alan engaged to Miss Armadale?"

"He'd like to be."

Forsyth could have hugged the elfish Clare for the comfort of her saucy words.

"Come," she said, suddenly stopping midway in a revolution, disengaging herself and catching her small hands around her partner's arm. "Alan has gone for her cloak or something. Now is your chance. Mr. Forsyth wants to waltz with you, Hope, because you're tall," she went on, all in a breath. "I don't show him off enough," she was saying. Then her hands were unclasped, and she was gone.

Forsyth was murmuring something about "pleasure." He had partial control of his words, none whatever of his eyes, which looked exaltingly into Hope Armadale's!

"We tall people can sympathize with each other," she said.

"If height is—a bond of sympathy, blessed be my many inches," laughed Forsyth. "Will you give me one turn?"

"Mr. Craig has just gone for the carriage. We promised Mrs. Eliot to come home early."

"One turn," repeated Forsyth between entreaty and command.

Miss Armadale rose, half undecided, but still she rose. He held her in his arms. They caught the time, which the musician quickened when he saw that Miss Armadale was dancing again. Forsyth's protest to Clare was an affectation. He waltzed superbly. The pair moved in swift smooth circles, as though by a single will. Forsyth knew this—knew that the will they moved by was his. He breathed the odor of the blue violets in Hope Armadale's bosom, and it suffocated him. He was sure Craig had placed the flowers there. He could almost have snatched them away and scattered them underfoot.

They were the last left dancing.

"We must stop," Miss Armadale said. He obeyed her almost abruptly. They were face to face with Miss Eliot and Alan Craig. Miss Eliot had her wraps about her. She looked a little disturbed.

"You are waiting for me," said Miss Armadale penitently.

"You know that mamma is ill and alone with the servants."

"What's that—when one is having a good time!" cried Clare Craig mockingly.

"Clare!" said Alan gravely.

"Oh, I'm speaking for people in general—not for myself. When I speak for myself it's as good as a sermon," said the incorrigible girl.

"Let's have a cigar, Victor," said Alan Craig when the last guest had gone and the servants were putting out the lights.

They went into the library together. A pale, late moon looked in through the tall stained window, and they heard the rush of the tide without.

"How did you come to dance with Hope Armadale?" Craig asked abruptly at the end of several minutes of silence, in which both felt that something was brewing. His words had a hard, threatening sound.

Forsyth hesitated before he said stubbornly, "I suppose because I was determined to do it." And he added with a sneer, "Is Miss Armadale private property?"

Craig's hand was clinched as it rested on the arm of his chair.

"Let her alone, Victor," he said betwen his teeth, "if you care for my friendship."

Forsyth got up haughtily.

"Have you a claim on Miss Armadale? Yes or no?" he said angrily.

Alan sprang to his feet also. Then his expression changed. He was an even tempered fellow on the whole.

"We'll not quarrel tonight, Victor; it takes two to quarrel," he said. "I trust we shall never quarrel about a woman. But—we used to be confidential of old. I am ready to keep up the habit. And so—I am going to tell you that about all I care for in the world is to win Hope Armadale."

Forsyth winced.

"I wish you had not told me."

"I've flirted with lots of girls, as you know," Craig went on. "I've fancied myself in love several times, and have discovered that I was mistaken. But now I tell you frankly I am in for it. If I can't win Hope Armadale I shall—go to the dogs. I am a different fellow since I've known her. I've thought, you know, that I was irresistible!" with a short, nervous laugh. "Well, now I've no pride left—as you may judge from what I'm saying. I have just one desire, one determination, and that is to make myself necessary to that girl."

Forsyth's face was stern and unsympathetic.

"I suppose I ought to feel honored by your confidence, Craig; but, to tell the truth, there are some sentiments which men had better keep to themselves."

The two were standing. The cold moonlight streamed through the stained window into the dimly lighted room. Their faces looked fierce and ghostly in the wan light.

"Do you mean that we are to be rivals?" asked Craig slowly.

"You have no reason to fear a bookworm like me," equivocated Forsyth contemptuously. "And besides, since you have set the example of confidence, I will tell you that my investments have failed; that I am no longer a rich man"——

A gleam of triumph crossed Craig's handsome face.

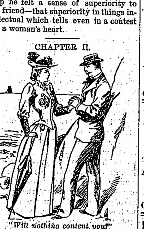
"She has got to marry a man with money—she has none," he said.

"All right, then," retorted Forsyth fiercely; "she can choose between us." And he lighted his candle by the one burning on the table. "Come," he said, "let us give up the struggle for tonight, and tomorrow—when I patch up some excuse for taking myself out of your house, and when afterward it is found that I have not left the beach after all, you will understand that it is best to let my reasons stand unchallenged."

"One word more," said Craig. "Miss Armadale has as good as accepted me. I have no right really to tell this. But—tonight—on the piazza, after dinner, I said irrevocable words—to which she listened without dissent. If you—should—cut me out, Forsyth, you can have the satisfaction of knowing that in her heart she has already accepted me."

"Forewarned is forearmed," said Forsyth, moving to the door. And for the first time in their eight years of friendship he felt a sense of superiority to his friend—that superiority in things intellectual which tells even in a contest for a woman's heart.

CHAPTER II.



"Will nothing content you?"

The dull hour of the day at Indian Beach was that which followed luncheon. During this hour, on the day following the Craig dinner party, Miss Eliot and Miss Armadale, sitting behind the scalloped awnings of the piazza, saw Clare Craig in her short red skirt and broad brimmed hat, in which she suggested a gypsy at a masquerade, picking her way along the beach over which the rising tide from moment to moment spread higher and higher.

"Clare can't walk from her house to ours without trying to get a little excitement out of it," remarked Miss Eliot, whose knees were covered by some huge undertaking in Bolton cloth and Kensington stitch.

"It is a queer time to come. The tide will be up in half an hour, and she will

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE OFRECLOSURE SALE.

First publication April 6th, 1893.
Last publication May 18th, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly made and delivered by Pierre Lemieux and Philomine Lemieux, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 22d day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1888, at 10.40 o'clock a. m., in book 34 of mortgages, on page 598, etc. Whereas default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest to-wit: $35.00 that became due June 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1889; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1890; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due December 22, 1891; $35.00 that became due June 22, 1892 and $35 00 that became due December 22, 1892, and whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage, has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sum in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Thirteen hundred forty-two and seventeen hundredths ($1342.17) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section thirteen (13) township one hundred fifty (150) range forty-five (45) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situated and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public aution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 30th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney For Mortgagee.
[51-7] N. G. 136.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication May 11, 1893]
[Last publication June 22, 1893]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Joseph Falardeau and Cizarie Falardeau his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 416.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay certain installments of interest when due and the principal sum, $700, that became due December 31st, 1892.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to wit: Nine hundred eighty-eight and 40-100 ($988.40-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-eight (28), Township one hundred and fifty (150), Range forty-one (41), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 148)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Cyprien Gosselin and Perpitus Gosselin his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of April, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 29 of mortgages, on page 420 to 422.

Whereas, default consists of the failure to pay the principal sum, $300, that became due April 30th, 1890.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Three hundred twenty-two and 58 100 ($322 58-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section seven (7), Township one hundred fifty-one (151), Range forty-two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 149)

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7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

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Money to loan. Farm and city lots for sale. Please call at R. R. V. Loan and Investment Co., Opera Block, Crookston Minn.

Wall paper, paints, oils, glass room and picture moulding, largest assortment in the city. A. C. Schmidt, 2nd street. [4-6]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

A. E. Flanders came down from Warren on Saturday last for a few days visit with old friends.

Before buy any paper, you will make no mistake by looking over my fine line of pressed papers, finest goods ever brought to the northwest, no trouble to show goods. A. C. Schmidt, 2nd street. [4-6]

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Alderman W. E. Walker is rejoicing in the arrival of a fine bouncing baby boy at his house. He says he has got to have a trainer for that filly whose arrival we noted a few weeks since.

If you are looking for a snap in farms call and look over that bargain that the Red River Land and investment Company offers in another column. A good improved farm all ready for business at about the bare cost of improvements is a snap not to picked up every day. For full particulars call on or address August George, Opera house block.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedl man & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist-Crookston, Minn.

Feed at oat meal mill.

Will Peterson made a trip to Ada last Saturday.

C. E. Rickett came up from St Paul last week.

A. J. Stoeser was over at Grafton on Monday.

John Cromb made a business trip to the twin cities last week.

R. S. Knudson was over from Grand Forks this week.

Postmaster Dawley is rusticating in the twin cities this week.

Attorney A. C. Wilkinson went to St Paul on a brief business visit last week.

Anton Erickson departed for the great world's fair last Saturday evening.

W. F. Bugg, who has been very ill from inflammation of the bowels, is reported to be better.

I. W. Webb was in the city on Saturday. Is up from St. Paul looking after the seeding operations on his Edna farm.

Dr. J. F. Torkelson, assistant manager of the Minneapolis Tidende, was in the city last week in the interest of his paper.

Feed at oat meal mill.

Tom Harris is the first man to report having finished seeding. He had his wheat, oats and barley all sowed before the rain.

John Wyatt talks of taking his family to England for an outing this summer. Expects to start about the 1st of July.

Schmidt, the painter, went north this week to look after work in our sister towns. Schmidt has work in every village along the line.

T. G. Thompson exercised his muscle setting out various and sundry shade trees last Saturday. He forgot it on Arbor Day.

With a county fair and a base-ball team to match, the cornet band should wake up and go to tooting, then things would boom in good shape.

P. M. Dauser, the photographer, was in the city last Friday. His photograph car is now at Ulen, and he reports having good trade when the sun shines.

The Great Northern road is doing a grand work in their yard putting on two or three feet of gravel. No more mud to bother them. A little gravel on our streets would be a fine thing.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna on Saturday. Says seeding was well commenced at the time the rain came on. He had his wheat nearly all sowed and many had from one-third to one-half completed.

JOURNAL readers who contemplate visiting the fair this summer would do well to write to Ira M. DeCamp, manager of hotel Hayes, corner of 64th st. and Lexington Ave. Chicago, Ills., for his prices. Ira will take care of oue people in good shape.

The Congregational and the Presbyterian churches have united for services for every night this week except on Saturday night. The first meeting on Sunday evening was well attended and very interesting. The meetings will be held in the Congregational church.

Wm. Erdmann is putting up the walls for Geo. Vine's new building rapidly—though hindered a good bit by the rain that caused a good deal of caving. It was also a delicate and difficult job to get the foundation walls underneath the Fortier block owing to the condition of the mortar in the wall of said block which was extremely soft, looking as though there was more sand than any other material in the days when that building was erected. When he gets the cellar walls completed it will be a very short job to complete the brickwork.

Speaking of a Crookston youngster the Ada Index says:—"A Mr. Wilcox, of Crookston, was in the city Monday looking after his seventeen year old son, who ran away from home the day before with two companions. Marshall McDonald received a telegram early that morning to keep watch for him, but was unable to locate the young man. While Mr. Wilcox was coming down from Crookston he came across the two other boys who claimed they were put off the train at Beltrami. They could give no account of young Wilcox's whereabouts and the father returned home without the runaway."

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Feed at oat meal mill.

S. L. Collins is moving into his new house.

Such weather as Tuesday would soon see seeding completed.

Monday afternoon was bright and fair and the ground dried rapidly.

S. S. Simpson is up from Bellevue, Iowa, looking after his farming interests.

M. Mercil starts this evening for a six weeks trip to Canada. Intends to take in the World's Fair enroute.

S. L. Collins sold a lumber wagon to H. W. Cleveland on Wednesday and shipped it out to Mentor on Thursday.

L. M. Bergquist welcomed the arrival of a bouncing baby boy at his home at 3 o'clock Monday morning.

Will Hoch has sold out his interest in the restaurant to his partner Fred Moeckel and has hired out to work for John Bergquist at Kistenmacher's old place.

At and below cost, my big and well assorted line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.
NEW YORK STORE,
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

Herman Helmich bought of S. L. Collins, one of the finest carriages we have seen in some days, and took it out to his farm on Tuesday. Collins handles none but the very finest goods made of the most durable material. If you want the best, see Collins.

The sneak thief who stole the fence from the base-ball park on the hill deserves a term behind the bars and would get it if we could get the evidence to convict. In every city there seems to be a set of human-vultures too lazy to work who live off of the labors of others. Such things give a city a bad name and they should be eliminated in some way.

The Helmich brothers brought into the city on Tuesday, two of the finest beeves we have seen in some time. They were fine square-built animals that cost no more to produce than they would, had they weighed one-half what they did. No one could see those handsome creatures without being fully impressed with the difference between thoroughbreds and scrubs for profit. Every butcher in town was crazy to get hold of them.

At 9 o'clock on Thursday evening the fire-bell gave warning that the destructive element had broken out again in our midst and the department made haste to reach the Crookston Steam Laundry where a fire was already making havoc in the drying room and engine room. The wind was blowing and the rain pouring at the time, and the streets very muddy making the work of the firemen extremely difficult and yet, for all that they succeeded in confining the fire to the space it occupied on their arrival and in short order had it extinguished, but not until the two rooms above mentioned were wrecked completely. The fire is supposed to have caught in the drying room. The engine was badly damaged by fire and the washing machinery by rusting. Messrs. Hertz and Roberts estimate their loss at $4000, with $1500 insurance. This is the second fire that Mr Roberts has passed through recently, his first being the Williams and Roberts fire last winter. Aside from other losses from this fire there were a large amount of clothing in the drying room which is a total loss and for which the boys feel responsible. It is a pretty severe loss for the boys but we trust that they will find a way to get to work again soon as the city could ill afford to spare this institution from its midst.

One day last week, the residence of Aaron Cooke, on section 9 in Fairfax, took fire in the roof of the kitchen from a chimney that was burning out. Mrs. Bartlett and her niece, Miss Lizzie Arnold, were about their usual household duties at the time the fire was discovered, and Mr. C., who is about 85 years old was in his own room adjoining. Hearing the unusual commotion, natural upon such occasions he came out to ascertain the cause thereof and catching up two pails standing convenient he ran to a well-house a few rods distant, hastily filled the pails and returning ran up a ladder to the kitchen roof as nimbly as a fireman of 25 or 30 years could do, and, by a judicious application of the contents of the pails he had the fire out before the men working in a field near by had been notified of the trouble and started to the rescue. When they arrived they found the fire all subdued in good shape and the old gentleman calmly resting in his easy chair as though putting out a fire on a roof was an ordinary every day amusement of his. This feat was more remarkable from the fact that owing to his extreme age it is very doubtful if he could climb the ladder alone on any ordinary occasion much less carry up the water as he did.

J. T. Knight was in from Red Lake Falls on Tuesday.

O. H. Lucken returned last week from a visit to Alexandria.

Choice family wines at the California wine house. (5-tf)

A big stock of paints, oils, glass, putty, sash and doors at T. H. Bjoin's hardware store.

Adolphus R. Gordon will cancel stamps in the Warren postoffice as soon as his commission arrives.

Mrs. E. M. Stanton returned last Saturday from Rhinelander, Wis., where she has been visiting for a few weeks.

You can get anything you want in the tinware line at T. H. Bjoin's opera house hardware store.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Strand welcomed the arrival of a little baby girl at their residence on Friday of last week.

It strikes the JOURNAL that some of those back-yards could stand a leetle more pains—in fact it would puzzle a man without spectacles on to see where some have been raked up a little bit.

If you want a cook stove, get prices on the famous Charter Oak stove at T. H. Bjoin's. The best is always the cheapest.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Andrew McCrea died at his residence in Spokane, on Monday, at the age of 62 years. Mr. McCrea represented this district in the state senate years ago when Ottertail county was a part of it. He lived at Perham, in that county, to which place his remains will be brought for interment beside his first wife.

Hertz & Roberts have their laundry delivery wagon running again all the same as though they had not burned out on Thursday evening. They have made arrangements at the Commercial house until they can get into a building elsewhere.

Rudy Burkhardt has rented the Cleveland house and will run the business alone for the future. Rudy says that if energy, perserverance and good hard work will do it, he is bound to make a success of the hotel business and he invites JOURNAL readers when in the city to try the new Cleveland house.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Ronald Kennedy died of consumption on Friday last and the remains were interred in Oakdale cemetery on Sunday. In digging the grave a coffin containing the body of an infant was found, another place selected and another body found. The next attempt was successful. No one seems to know how to account for the presence of the two bodies found.

Those cows that Helmich brought to the city on Tuesday were of such fine form that "a statuary could use them as a model"—as the Times would say.

Chief Gonyea commenced building his new house this week. Gates and Barret are doing the carpenter work.

The county board met on Tuesday

Ole Hanson went down to Ada on Saturday on revenue business. Ole is working with one eye on Grover and the other on his business.

Tom Harris took his house moving apparatus to Fertile on Tuesday where he has several houses and a hotel to move and also to raise the Fertile house for a new foundation.

Capt. Wagner was brought up from Fertile this week and placed in the hospital to await admission into the soldiers home. He is a victim of consumption and will probably not need a home on this earth very long.

Prof. Strawbridge: I am not jealous of any one who wants to come here and start an opposition school on their own resources, but I do not think it quite fair for the citizens to put $2500 into an institution of learning and turn it over to two strangers, when one-half, or a much less amount, added to our school will give them the same results—the same low prices and cheap board and the courses of instruction to meet the needs of the people. We are protectionists and believe in protecting home industries and believe in patronizing home institutions as well as home industries. Give us a little means to enable us to pay for the necessary expenses of larger school rooms and we guarantee a school in which the tuition will be within the reach of all and to compete with any school in the state. We have a school already established by our own money and effort and if the citizens will only contribute enough to pay the rent of the necessary buildings for school purposes and dormitory and boarding hall for one year we will broaden ours to a Normal school equal to the one proposed by Messrs. Christianson and Tuve, who agree to put in nothing to offset the $2500 asked for. As far as can be learned these gentlemen have had but little experience in running a school, and what guarantee have the people that they are capable of doing so?

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Ed. George and P. J. Russell will deliver orations at Barnsville on Memorial Day. The Barnesville people have prepared an elaborate program and we can vouch for the orators that they are wool and a yard wide. The G. A. R. posts of Ada and Moorhead will assist in the exercises and a big turn-out is expected.

Base Ball Club.

The subject of organizing a baseball club has been agitated until finally the boys got together and organized one evening last week. We are told that it was decided to try to get a diamond upon the fair grounds for the simple reason that it is not safe to build upon the block they have occupied because some scalawag or other, continually steals the fencing. This is not a very good compliment to our city but it seems to be a stubborn fact nevertheless.

The following are the officers elected:

Manager, L. J. Columbus.
Captain, Harry Walker.
President, A. J. Fontaine; Secretary, George Raphael; Treasurer, A. P. Kirsch.
Finance Committee, F. Cleary, F. Williams and Jas. Montague.

Memorial Day.

Department Commander John Day Smith has issued General Orders No. 3, to the Posts in his department relating to Memorial Day services. He states that during the past year, 7000 Grand Army boys have pitched their tents beyond the silent river and urges the importance of observing the solemn ceremonies of the day, especially urging the comrades to discourage all games and frivolous amusements that would detract from the solemnity of the occasion.

T. H. Bjoin's Hardware Store.

Tom Bjoin has his stock of hardware arranged in his store in the Opera House block and is ready for business. He has a good chance to display his stock, as the store 25x100 feet and is filled from end to end and top to bottom. He has cook stoves and ranges till you can't rest—all sizes and prices. One side of the store is given up to tinware, which is neatly arranged. In the basement he has sash and doors, pumps, oils, etc. The stock is complete in every particular, and by selling close for cash Mr. Bjoin expects to do a fair share of the hardware business. He will devote most of his time to the business, and will have for an assistant August Morrow, who was formerly with Sylvester & Finseth.

Crookston Business College.

Arrangements will be made for a summer term of from six to ten weeks if a sufficient number of pupils can be secured. Bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, the common branches and penmanship will be taught, the special feature being penmanship; low rates. Prof. Knudson of Grand Forks College, or Prof. J. M. Latham of Decatur, (Ill.) Business University will assist me in conducting this special term. If you are interested please notify me as soon as convenient.

[5-7] BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[4tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

Reciprocity Convention at St. Paul June 5th to 9th.

The Great Northern makes a rate of $8.77 for the round trip. See W. W. Fegan, agent, Crookston for further information regarding dates of sale and limit of tickets. (4-6)

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $32.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th. C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

The Weather

Since our last issue has been what you might call, various. About noon on Thursday, the 11th, a steady rain set in, continuing until Friday morning, which put a stop to seeding for the balance of the week in most places. On the sandy and rolling lands the delay was not so serious, the farmers being able to get to work again Saturday morning. The low lands did not show a perfect condition on Monday morning, which opened out cold, cloudy and raw, however most of the farmers went to work to do what they could. The streets in the city dried rapidly and were in good condition on Monday morning. The weather since the rain, has been threatening, with very little sunshine, high winds and cloudy weather prevailing for the most part. If no more rain falls this week will doubtless see the most of the wheat in the ground—or ought to at least, for wheat sown later than the 20th is not apt to fill well. At the time of the rain, from one-third to one-half the area to be sown to wheat was finished.

Farmers Institute.

Last week Postmaster Dawley received a letter from O. C. Gregg saying that, if the people of Crookston would furnish a good hall free of expense to the institute, he would make a date for a summer meeting. Mr. Dawley laid the matter before Mayor Stephens who at once instructed him to wire Mr. Gregg that the hall would be ready on any date he should name. Mr. Gregg replied naming July 7th and 8th. All those who were present at the last meeting held here will gladly welcome this opportunity to enjoy another event of the kind.

A Good Idea for Crookston.

The Congregational church and the Presbyterian church at Fergus Falls are taking steps looking to uniting in one union church. This is an excellent idea and could be followed in other towns to the benefit of the cause of Christianity. One good solid institution formed of those two denominations can do more good than two starving associations and there don't seem to be much more than denominational pride to prevent these unions becoming more general.

OPERA
HOUSE
Hardware Store,
T. H. BJOIN, Prop.

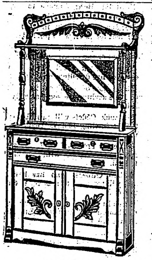
SHELF AND HEAVY—
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wood and Iron Pumps,
SASH AND DOORS.
In fact everything kept in a first-class Hardware store. The stock is clean and good and
—THE PRICES LOW.
Call and examine my stock and I will convince you I can save you money.
T. H. BJOIN.

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all the Towns of Polk County.
CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893. NO. 6



Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.

Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.

Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

WE ARE NOT DOING

Much Blowing

At this time of the year, and it is not bragging to say that

OUR MAMMOTH STOCK

was never more complete than this spring, and that you can find no greater bargains in the city than we are giving. There is an old saying to the effect that

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."

This applied to the old-fashioned steamed Indian Pudding that was put in a bag and tied with a string, which string no doubt retained enough of the pudding to furnish a sufficient sample.

We don't claim to have a "string" on the public, but it is a fact that when a man once comes into our store and taades he always comes again. s the pudding was supposed to speak for itself, so our goods speak for themselves every time.

☞YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.	
Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.
Congressional.	
Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,
Legislative.	
Senator, 51st Sen. Dist	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.
Judicial.	
Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.
County.	
Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard
County Commissioners.	
First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 10th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following person and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: Gaarder and Sundet in the two story frame building on the east 20 feet of lots 11 and 12, block 8, Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, Minn., on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and the seal of said city this 5th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.)
E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit: N. Rapin; in the two story frame building on lot 5, block 1, original townsite city of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 9th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.)
E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on May 10th, 1893, and terminating on May 10th, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit; Bergquist and Morberg in the one story frame building on lot 9, block 8, Fletcher & Houston's Addition to the city of Crookston.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 4th day of May A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.)
E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

DISTRICT COURT

Convened Last Monday with a Long Calendar of Cases to be Disposed of.

The Judge Charges the Grand Jury About Certain Wickedness Which Exists.

A Resume of the Work Accomplished up to the Time of Going to Press.

District court convened Monday morning. Hon. Frank Ives on the bench, the members of the bar and the necessary officers of the court being present. Promptly at 10 o'clock, at the request from his honor "You may open court, "sheriff" Bailiff Holt, whose presence and bearing has done honor to many a similar occasion, declared accordingly in the old "war" cry "hear ye, hear ye, this court is now open."

After calling the roll of grand jurors, three or four of whom were absent, they were discharged without instructions till 2 p. m. The petit jurors were summoned to appear on Wednesday, as the first two days are always taken up in preliminary business, motions, etc.

A preliminary call of the calendar was then had, and some motions were argued after which court adjourned till 2 p. m. There are 79 civil, and 10 criminal cases on the calendar. These, with the appealed cases to come on (at least 12 in number) and the crimnal cases likely to be brought up by the grand jury, will make a big grist to grind at this term.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court called at 2 p. m. The roll of grand jurors was called and 19 of the 23 were present. After reading to them that portion of the statutes required by law, his honor gave them very explicit instructions and outlined to them their duty in such forcible language that, should they stand by their sworn duty as good citizens, vice and lawlessness will have to pack up and move to a more congenial clime. We hope that his fearless and most wholesome instructions will be conscienciously followed by the grand jury and the eyesores to law and order be removed.

After hearing several motions, court adjourned till 9 a. m. Tuesday. The following cases were disposed of: Chas. L. Hoff vs Bjerk Herstad, H. Steenerson for plaintiff, Montague & Bucklin for defendant; stricken from calendar.

Levi Myers vs A. D. Stephens, dismissed.

Henry Rodman and Edward L. Wichterman, Falardeau for plaintiff, Boughton and W. Watts for defendants. Motion for judgment, appeal by plaintiff; motion denied.

Daniel Scully vs Town of Gentilly; continued.

Walker Bros. vs T. O. Midboe; continued.

C. M. Sprague vs A. Nelson and Andrew Opheim; dismissed by plaintiff.

Geo. F. Carpenter vs Ole Hanson; continued and plaintiff allowed to amend complaint.

State of Minnesota vs Chambers Bros.; judgment by default.

State of Minnesota vs John Grythen; judgment by default.

Henry Nelson, an infant, by O. N. Lundberg, his next friend, vs Ole Nygaard, appeal case; continued by consent. The following criminal cases were also disposed of:

State of Minnesota vs W. M. Stewart petit larceny; dismissed.

State of Minnesota vs Gunder Bjorgo, selling intoxicating liquors without a license; dismissed.

State of Minnesota vs John Shannon; continued.

Elsie Stuhr vs Henry Oesterloh; continued. Levi Steenerson Myers vs Carrie Melland; continued.

On Monday morning E. D. Childs said to a Journal reporter: "We are sowing wheat at the rate of about 200 acres per day and expect this week will wind up our wheat sowing, with reasonably fair weather."

J. S. Nichols came up on Monday morning to enter upon his duties as grand juror.

P. LeMay came down from the east side on Monday. Reports seeding well along in his neighborhood.

Dept. auditor Cornelius has been out inspecting school lands this week and a part of last.

M. R. Brown met with a painful accident during the wind storm of last week. In attempting to shut a barn door his hand was caught by a hook and was severely lacerated. He was obliged to have a doctor sew it up a little and he will wear it in a sling awhile.

The early sowed wheat is all up and is stooling nicely under the influence of this cool weather.

J. W. Wheeler went up to Thief River Falls this week.

R. J. Montague took a trip to Duluth last week.

W. C. Kelso was down from Hallock this week.

Tim Donovan was over from the Forks on Sunday.

Rev. J. W. Smith went to Detroit this week to assist in the dedication of the Congregational church at that place.

TUESDAY.

In the case of John W. Burgess vs Northern Pacific railroad company; H. Steenerson for plaintiff, and Mr. Watson, of Fargo, for defendant. A motion for continuance was brought by defendant and granted by the court. The plaintiff claims damages against the railroad company for personal injury received about two years ago.

A motion to vacate the order, placing on the calendar the case of John B. Whipple & Co. vs Michael Jacobson; C. Argall and D. L. Millard for plaintiff and J. A. Sorley by L. E. Gossman for defendant. Appealed from justice court, the justice rendered judgment for plaintiff for $97 and some cents, and plaintiff appealed to have judgment set aside. It was for threshing done by the plaintiff for the defendant. The order was denied, and the case was tried before the court in the afternoon and judgment affirmed by the court.

The grand jury brought in the first indictment this morning just before court adjourned, and strange to say, the parties reside in that model (?) little city of East Grand Forks. James O'Brien (not Crookston's "Jimmy") and Fred Kimbert are charged with grand larceny in the second degree, the offense being the taking of $20.50 from one Jacob Dobmier.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES.

Memorial Day, May 30, 1893.

HEADQUARTERS COL. COBHAM POST NO. 90.

Woman's Relief Corps committee will meet at Grand Army hall at 9 o'clock a. m., to receive contributions of flowers.

Members of the Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corps, and Sons of Veterans will meet at their respective halls at 1 o'clock p. m.

The procession will be formed on Robert street, right resting on Main, and march at 1:30 to Oakdale cemetery in the following order; Louis Fontaine, Marshall; Platoon of police; Juvenile Drum Corps; Sons of Veterans; Woman's Relief Corps; Grand Army Post; Queen City Band, children and teachers; citizens on foot and citizens in carriages.

A cordial invitation is extended to all citizens to join with us.

Memorial services at cemetery; decoration of soldier's graves; music; prayer, by chaplain; commander's address; saluting the dead; music; oration, by E. M. Stanton; music, America; return to hall.

The Seeding.

Probably but very little wheat remained to be sowed after last Saturday, all that we know of being on lands that have remained too wet to work before last week. The season has been a peculiar one, very late before the snow disappeared entirely and since then it has been one continual fight to get much done between showers. Very much wheat is up and growing nicely and the cold spell, commencing on Saturday had a tendency to cause it to stool well. On the high, rolling lands, the seeding is practically all done, on the lower and level lands some barley and oats remain to be sown yet and some will be seeding barley until well along in June, the oats will be, (or should be) all in by next Saturday.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $32.55, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Special Meeting Held Monday, May 15th.

The Question of Extension of Sewers Occupied a Considerable Portion of the Time.

Several Applications for Liquor Licenses Read and Acted Upon.

Procedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Monday evening, May 15th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll Call.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent:—Walker, Childs.

The city engineer brought in a report on the sewer assessment, for sewers on Front street, which the committee wished to present as their report also. On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Crookston.

GENTLEMEN:—In the matter of the estimate of cost and assessment relating to the Front street sewer, referred to me by your honorable body at your last meeting, I would respectfully report. The plans, profits and estimates, on file in my office left by my predecessor, seem to me upon examination to be correct and all that can be practically desired. I however think the rate of assessment per front foot per lot, considering the benefits and the value of the property, to be excessive. This proposed section is the outlet for nearly all of the sewerage of the city lying north of Fourth street, and as the system is extended, other property will be as much if not more benefited than that under consideration while under the rate of assessment heretofore practiced would have to pay a smaller proportion of cost. I would recommend an assessment of $1.00 per front foot in place of $1.75 as it now stands, and believe this amount would be cheerfully paid. I believe some uniform rate should be adopted for the city's entire system if it is practical and think it would save much discussion and loss of time.

Respectfully Submitted,
W. F. ARNOLD,
City Engineer,

May 15, 1893.

At a regular adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 15th day of May, 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution; which was seconded by Alderman Norrie.

Resolved: That in our opinion the assessment for the construction of sewer along Front street from the centre of Sixth street to Red Lake River against adjoining property, is excessive, being one dollar and seventy-five cents per front foot against all affected property, while it should not exceed one dollar per front foot.

Resolved: That the assessment for the construction of said sewer be reduced from one dollar and seventy-five per front foot to one dollar per front foot and the assessments for property affected be as follows:

LOCATION, ORIGINAL TOWNSITE.

Name of Owner.	Rate	Blk.	Lot.	Front	Cost.
Hack & Gallasch	$2 00	39	13, 14.	50 ft	$50 00
James Maloney	2 00	39	15, 16,	50 ft	50 00
George Q. Erskine	2 00	39	17, 18,	50 ft	50 00
" "	2 00	39	19, 20,	50 ft	50 00
Betsy Wood	2 00	39	21, 23,	50 ft	50 00
Lars Dahl	2 00	39	22.	25 ft	25 00
C. Hanson	2 00	39	24,	25 ft	25 00
Kretzschmar & Uizinger	2 00	36	11, 12,	50 ft	50 00
Mary Ann Carter	2 00	36	9,	25 ft	25 00
Chris Eickhoff	2 00	36	5. 6,	50 ft	50 00
O. P. Johnson	2 00	36	3, 4.	50 ft	50 20
August Walters	2 00	36	1, 2,	50 ft	50 00
" "	2 00	37	10, 11,	50 ft	50 00
" "	2 00	Fr lot 10		75 ft	75 00

And it is further resolved that the city clerk at once file with the county auditor and county treasurer a certified copy of the foregoing resolution.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Marlette.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 15th day of May, 1893.

JAS. E. MORRISEY,
Vice-President of the Council.

Approved this 16th day of May, 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

A committee appointed to draw up a bicycle ordinance asked for further time, which was granted.

To the Hon. Mayor and Council of the City of Crookston.

Your petitioners respectfully represent that they are resident freeholders of the city of Crookston and that they each own real estate fronting on Broadway between its intersection with Fletcher street and its intersection with Loring street, in said city.

That it is to the best interest of said city generally, and especially to your petitioners that the sewer now being constructed on Broadway south of Robert street be extended along Broadway south to its intersection with Loring street. That your petitioners represent the owners of real estate fronting on Broadway on both sides of said street between Fletcher and Loring streets.

Your petitioners ask that said sewer be continued and extended south to Broadway from Fletcher street to the intersection of Broadway and Loring streets by the authority and with the consent of your honorable body. We hereby agree to pay when the work is done.

Dated May 9th, 1893.

SHELDON W. VANCE,
GEO. Q. ERSKINE,
FRED ANDERSON,
C. O. CHRISTIANSON,
D. N. TAYLOR,
A. CHABOT.

The city engineer presented his report on the construction of the sewer on Broadway from Fletcher to Loring street, with the names of the property owners and the size of the lots as near as could be learned.

To the honorable City Council of the City of Crookston.

GENTLEMEN. In respect to your request, I would respectfully submit the following as an estimate of cost for the construction of a 12-inch pipe sewer from the man hole at the intersection of Broadway and Fletcher streets to the proposed location of a man hole at the intersection of Broadway and Loring streets, viz:

Length of sewer, 360 feet.

Excavation 1070 yds. at 15c	$160 50
810 feet 12-inch sewer pipe at 50c	155 00
24 yds. at $2.50	60 00
1 man hole	120 00
Total	$495.50

There are no catch basins at the Broadway and Loring streets.

Respectfully Submitted
W. F. ARNOLD,
City Engineer,

May 15, 1893.

Owner's Name.	Description.	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
M. E. Church	50 ft	13	7	$ 26 00
Caroline Anderson	50 ft	14	7	26 00
Fred Anderson	50 ft	15	7	26 00
A. Chabot	50 ft	16	7	26 00
D. N. Taylor	50 ft	17	7	26 00
Mrs. Pierce	50 ft	18	7	26 00
S. W. Vance	50 ft	6	10	26 00
Geo. Q. Erskine	50 ft	5	10	26 00
Geo. Q. Erskine	50 ft	4	10	26 00
Nor. Luth Church	50 ft	3	10	26 00
C. O. Christianson	50 ft	2	10	26 00
O. H. Lucken	50 ft	1	10	26 00
City of Crookston,	30 ft Fletcher st 30 ft Loring st			63 50
City of Crookston,	1 manhole inter-sec'n of Brd'y and Loring st.			120 00
Total,				$ 495 50

The amounts proportioned of the cost to the abutting property, as well as the owners, as nearly as can be ascertained, are as tabulated above.

W. F. ARNOLD,
City Engineer.

On motion the chair appointed Aldermen Anderson, Jennings and Simmons as a committee of three to look into the matter of laying a sidewalk from Broadway street into the police office door.

A. Brosseau asked the privilege of moving his saloon from Felix Fournet's building into the Dufresne-Barrette block. The request was laid on the table.

A bill was presented amouting to $145 for W. Bloom for injuries sustained at the Page fire on April 1st. The same was referred to the finance committee.

The following liquor license bonds with the following sureties were read.

Hans E. Erickson with G. L. Mattson and Wm. Creighton as sureties.

On motion sureties were accepted and bond ordered filed.

A. J. Johnson with George Vine and W. H. Norrie as sureties.

Moved by Alderman Marlette, seconded by Alderman Simmons, that the sureties be accepted and the bond filed. Carried.

Bergquist & Morberg, with J. J. Ide and L. O. Tommerdahl as sureties.

Moved by Alderman Simmons, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the sureties be accepted and the bonds ordered filed. Carried.

Dahle & Bergstrom, with Hans Larson and Julia Walter as sureties.

Moved by Alderman Norrie, seconded by Alderman Simmons, that the bond be accepted and filed. Carried.

Gaarder & Sundet with T. O. Sundet and L. I. Benoit as sureties.

Moved by Alderman Jerome,

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.]

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The World's Fair directors decided to open the exposition on Sundays, and to return to congress the $2,500,000 which was to be given to the directory with the proviso that the fair be closed on Sundays. The Illinois state senate has passed a resolution directing the attorney-general to commence proceedings looking to the opening of the fair on Sunday.

THE St. Paul Globe and other democratic papers are trying to create a tempest in a tea-pot over the dedication of the World's Fair building. They are trying very hard to make it appear that Governor Nelson has gratuitously slighted the newspaper men of Minnesota, while the simple fact is that somebody made a blunder, for which the governor is in no way responsible. The Globe never misses a half a chance to get a dig at the governor.

IN his new paper, the representative, Ignatius Donnelly indulges in a rich brown roast of Attorney General Childs on account of the construction that official puts open the new elevator law, and frantically calls upon Governor Nelson to convene the legislature at once. Donnelly claims that under Childs' interpretation no elevator can be built and he now tries to shoulder the blame all onto the shoulders of the attorney general, all of which shows that Mr. Donnelly is either a very impractical man or worse, for it was Donnelly himself who had the greatest hand in framing the bill and if the bill is now defective he is more to blame than is the attorney general and his abuse of that official is the veriest drivel. The board of warehouse and railroad commissioners are of the opinion that the elevator can be built however, and will take steps to accomplish it at as early a date as possible.

This is what Bob Dunn, of the Princeton Union has to say in relation to the JOURNAL's comment upon his alleged ten thousand dollar remark:

The JOURNAL sizes up the situation correctly. That ten thousand dollar remark was made by the writer immediately after the defeat of the last attempt at an equitable re-apportionment, when he was in no enviable frame of mind. Ten thousand dollars is considerable money—more than the average county newspaper man earns in a year! But the JOURNAL can appreciate the circumstances that gave rise to the remark. Had northern Minnesota been properly represented the so-called Markham bill would not have been defeated. The clause in the general appropriation bill appropriating $50,000 for internal improvements in northern counties was stricken out because the portion of the state to be benefitted was weak in the senate.

Baited For Catfish and Caught an Owl.

A man of unquestioned veracity vouches for the truth of this fish story: His friend, who lives a few miles in the country, set a line for catfish one day. In the morning when he went after the fish he found them in abundance, and on one line he found a large owl that must have been a terror to birds and fishes when alive. The line was wound around the body and the neck of the owl, and the fish bore marks of the owl's talons, showing that the owl had caught the fish after the hook had caught it, and in its efforts to fly away with the fish it had been ensnared by the line, after which the fish had its inning by drowning the owl.

At any rate the owl was dead, and the fish, though disfigured, was still in the swim and playing the line with a vigor that caused the line to bob up and down with the irregularity of the cotton market. The drowned owl is on exhibition as a witness to the truth of the story, and the fish, though the finest of the catch, escaped the frying pan, and now has a steady job as an owl catcher. The fisher set him for owls.—Valdosta Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

Celtic Melancholy or Joy.

In the Irish dirges and laments there is great similarity to the music of the west highlands, only the Irish music having been written in most instances for the harp—which has all the notes of the voice—is a music of full and sweet harmonies and has not the omissions and deficiencies of the pentatonic scale in which all music for the pipes was written. While the melancholy of the Celtic people finds adequate expression in these laments—plaintive, wailing airs, something between recitative and melody—another and not less characteristic side of the Irish temperament is very truthfully illustrated in their songs of humor.

About these there is an inimitable raciness, a fresh and sparkling wit, a spontaneous ring of chaff and fun, with a dash of chivalrous sentiment and an airy lightness which gives to them the unmistakable Hibernian accent, and to which there is no exact counterpart in the songs of England or Scotland.—London Saturday Review.

THE COUNTY DADS.

Minutes of the Meeting of the County Board Held Tuesday, May 16th.

The Cell Work in the County Jail Accepted and the Bill Ordered Paid.

The Board Decided to Make a Limited Number of Seed Grain Loans.

The board of county commissioners of Polk county, met at 10 o'clock a. m. on May 16th, 1893, pursuant to a call. All members present.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was deferred till the regular meeting in July.

The petition of Anton Welbe, Carl T. Molstad, John Stav and M. Eoje, was granted and the following desterritory was accordingly detached from school district No. 155 and attached to district No. 8 as follows: The e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼ section 21 (Welbes) se¼ section 21 (Molstad's) ne¼ section 21 (Stav's) nw¼ ne¼ and n½ nw¼ section 21 (Eoje's) Tp 147, R 39. Commissioner Oppegaard and Lindem voting in the negative.

Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36. Tp 153, R 49 was was organized into a new school district to be known as No. 46.

The e½ se¼ and w½ sw¼ and n½ of section 7, Tp 151, R 48 was attached to district No. 84.

The s½ nw¼ and ne¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ section 32, Tp 151, R 41 was ordered stricken from the tax book for 1891, final proof having been made June 3rd, the same year.

The taxes paid in error by A. Campbell on lot 42, block 3, original townsite of Red Lake Falls for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890 amounting to $13.29 was ordered refunded.

The application of N. J. Highberg for refunding taxes paid in section 9, Tp 152, R 45, for 1883 was rejected.

The application of Olson & Anderson for a correction in the assessment for buildings on lots 3 and 4, block 5, Fletcher & Houston's addition Crookston, for 1892 was granted as prayed for.

The amount of 400 dollars was appropriated out of the county road and bridge fund to aid Fisher Tp and the money to be expended under the supervision of Commissioner Lindem.

Rhinehart and Lindem were appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the bridge across the Marais in section 7, Huntsville Tp with power to act.

The 150 dollars appropriated for the raising of the bridge across Red Lake River to Jerome's addition was reconsidered and the appropriation cancelled.

On recommendation of Oppegaard, the following appropriations was granted out of the road and bridge fund to-wit:

For Winger Tp	200	dollars
" Sletten "	150	"
" Eden "	50	"
" Hill River "	75	"
" Badger "	100	"

The monies to be expended for the purposes as prayed for in their respective petitions.

The amount of 200 dollars was appropriated to Euclid Tp for rebuilding bridges in said Tp and 100 dollars to the Tp of Belgium for roads and bridges.

The amount of 200 dollars was appropriated for improving the county road between the Tp of Crookston and Lowell and the amount of 150 dollars was appropriated for improving the Co. road between sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, Tp 149, R 46. Said amounts to be expended under the commissioner of the 3rd district.

The petition from residents in Sullivan Tp asking for aid in rebuilding a bridge across the Marais was referred to a committee consisting of Rhinehart and Lindem with power to act.

The cell work in the new county jail was accepted by the work and the chairman authorized to make settlement therefore with the Diebold Safe & Lock company, as per contract.

The applications of O. K. Ose, of Sletten Tp, O. O. Fosback, of Tynsid, James E. Morrisey, of Crookston, for a correction in their assessment as prayed for in their respective petitions, were granted, and the assessment of Ames Bros. and Smith, of Terrebonne Tp, for year 1892 was reduced 1,870 dollars.

The application for Wilfred Susan for a correction in the assessment of some real estate was rejected.

The taxes paid by M. W. Jenson, McIntosh, for the assessment of a mortgage of 375 dollars was ordered refunded.

The board decided to reconsider the action taken at a previous meeting relative to the seed grain applications, and the board finally determined to make a personal investigation and to grant such relief as they shall deem advisable, such granting of seed grain loans shall however not exceed the aggregate amount of 60 dollars in any individual case.

The chairman appointed J. E. Oppegaard, A. C. Rhinehart and C. P. DeMers, a committee to examine the proposed route of a county road from Erskine station to Poplar River Tp, as petitioned for by H. T. Gilbertson and others. Said committee was authorized to engage the county surveyor in making survey and file plat of the same.

Commissioner Oppegaard presented his report to the effect that he recommended the county printer to be allowed payment for 6849 descriptions instead of 7737 descriptions as charged in the bills. The ayes and nays being called on the motion of adopting said report, the vote stood as follows in the affirmative: Oppegaard, Linden and DeMers, in the negative: Kirsch and Rhinehart.

The report of the state printer, David Bamaley as to the number of folios contained in and charged for the printing in the financial statement, was accepted and that the county printer be allowed pay at the rate of 452 folios.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

JS. Dwyer, justice fees	$ 4 00
Chas Meyers, constable fees	6 80
Red River Dalen, stationery	5 00
Patrick Conners, salary hospital janitor	70 00
Herborg Wilson, wit. fees in justice court	1 48
Arny Grundysen, boarding prisoners	50 67
J. V. E. Wyatt, coroner's fees	20 15
A. Anderson, wit. fees in justice court	1 48
Thos. Torgerson, justice fees	6 95
Nils Muus, postage	2 80
Thos. Benson, removing banking from court house	8 00
Leonard Lee, constable fees	7 40
A. A. Lommen, postage and express	5 40
Christianson Bros., insurance policy on court house	46 00
Alex. Gunderson, cleaning jail vault	7 00
Mrs. C. A. Wyatt, burial supplies for Aslak Olson	18 00
A. F. Rausch, provisions for hospital	72 70
S. A. Wallace, medicines, etc., for hospital	81 85
Pioneer Press, assessment books and blnks	169 00
" " 3 assesment books and wolf bounty certificates	13 10
Pioneer Press, books and stationery	17 50
Brown, Treacy & Co., stationery	35 50
" " " "	57 10
Sam'l Gibeau, goods for poor person	40 00
F. H. Knickerbocker, med. services	10 00
Arny Grandysen, coal for office	21 00
C. H. Denniston, med. attend. at hospital	71 50
Geo. A. Raphael, typewriter and cabinet	115 00
Gorgas & Kirsch, insurance policy on court house	69 00
Frank Theno, remov'g storm windows, etc	5 65
C. E. Dampier, med. attendance at jail	4 50
S. A. Wallace, med. for prisoners	2 95
Wm. Cunningham, milk for Co. hospital	11 50
A P Toupin, justice fees	4 40
E. Work, services at Co. hospital	30 00
Mrs. A. M. Freeman, nurs'g at Co. hospitol	56 00
Rasmussen & Frankenfield, hardware for county hospital	6 03
Hertz & Roberts, laundry for co. hospital	19 74
S. A. Wallace, medicine for co. hospital	6 00
W. A. Hammond, stationery for Judge of Probate	5 00
Gustaf Erickson, wit. fees justice court	1 48
James Dainard, constable fees	4 60
L M Juesvold, " "	1 70
J. M. Hanson, justice fees	1 20
O. W. Webster, express, drayage, etc	3 65
C. P. Demers, Com's fees, mileage and committee work	27 70
J. H. Oppegaard, Com's fees, mileage and committee work	48 00
M. E. Kirsch, Com's fees, mileage and committee work	29 00
A. C. Rhinehart, Com's fees, mileage and committee work	36 80
Anthon Lindem, Com's fees, mileage and committee work	15 60

A bill of Alex. Gunderson for cleaning jail vault, was rejected.

Board adjourned sine die.

M. CORNELIUS,
Acting Clerk of Board.

About Fishing.

"Did you ever fish—for game fish, I mean—for trout, black bass, muskallonge, pickerel—I care not which? Ah, there's a sensation! You are beneath a blue sky, in a cooling breeze, with the green drapery of Nature gladdening every view. But you are uncertain whether you are to have any sport or not; just a little tired and discouraged—thinking of going back to your camp or trying somewhere else—when zip!!! what's that? Your line pulls, your rod bends, you have got a dandy—a two pounder, at least. Then follows one minute, or five minutes of keenest, wildest, most magnetic, thrilling pleasure. What is it? Will you get it? Oh, thunder! It's off; but, no, there it is again. Give it a little line; reel in steady and slow. There! see that! a black bass—a big one—it leaped a foot from the water! Oh, my friends, take your dreamy waltzes, your ruddy wine, your demoralizing cards, your horses and your boats; but give me an hour at a good fish-ground, and I'll ask no more." The enthusiastic angler who uttered these words would find his paradise along the east side of the Mississippi river from Dubuque to St. Paul. The great river is well stocked with black bass, pike, pickerel, and other varieties, and from La Crosse north many clear and sparkling brooks swarm with the speckled "brook trout," affording delightful sport. The legal season in the states of Illinois and Wisconsin varies somewhat with the kind of fish sought, but may be said generally to include about all the time from the middle of May to the first of October. The Burlington Route is the line by which the fishing grounds on the east side of the Mississippi can be most conveniently reached, and any detailed information desired will be cheerfully furnished on application to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Money to Loan.

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

TEA WITH THE JAPS.

Nice Place to Take Luncheon at the World's Fair.

HOUR IN THE PRETTY TEA HOUSE.

The Japanese Know the Commercial Value of Politeness—They Are the Yankees and the Frenchmen of the Orient—Among Some of the Other Exposition Sideshows.

WORLD'S FAIR, May 24.—[Special.]—Every one who comes to the exposition will want to visit the Japanese tea house. It is one of the prettiest and quaintest spots within the enclosure. At the edge of the lagoon, just across from the tall-domed building of the state of Illinois and near the palatial structure of the Brazilian government, it has a little corner all its own. A month ago it was a muddy bank, now it is a thing of beauty. The Japanese know how to do these things, if any people in the world do. The ease and rapidity with which they have transformed an uninviting spot into a garden speaks well for their practical energy. They have been called the Yankees of the Orient, just as the Chilians are called the Yankees of South America. It appears to be a compliment to a people in any part of the world to say of them that they are like the Americans.

But the Japanese are as much like Frenchmen as Americans. They have the deft touch, the artistic instinct, the knowledge of how to make everything they do look finished and picturesque. They also have a politeness that is better than that of the French, because more subdued, less conspicuous and self-conscious. Their garden is enclosed by a bamboo fence, and a very tight, pretty enclosure it makes. The wonder to me is this material, which the Japs use for everything, has not been more imported to this country. It is cheap, light, easily worked up, suitable for an immense variety of purposes. It would be an admirable material for use in the fencing of summer places, lawns and grounds; for the construction of pavilions, summer houses and settees. Who can tell but that one of the results of this exposition may be a general use in America of the universal construction material of the Japs?

From a tall flagstaff at the entrance to the tea house garden float two Japanese paper banners, each in the form of a fish monster. Over the gate are draped the flags of the United States and the golden yellow ball of the Oriental kingdom. Just within is a little ticket booth, built of bamboo, and here you pay coin for quaint tickets of Japanese paper, which is almost like celluloid in its substance and finish. Here, also, Japanese politeness takes you in hand, and it attends you from this moment as long as you remain within these charming precincts. The young man in the booth carefully explains to you in very fair English the price of the various tickets and what they admit you to see.

First is the "Cha-Mise," or common tea saloon. It is simply a cotton tent, but very inviting on a warm day. Ten cents is the price of admission, and for one dime you get not only a glimpse of the garden and its inhabitants, but are served with a cup of good tea and a small Japanese cake or bit of sweet meat. The tea is called "choice," and such it is to the average American palate, but in reality it is a very common tea in Japan. They give you also a souvenir—a pretty flower made of feathers or something of that sort.

But perhaps you prefer to pay 25 cents and enter the "Cha-Ya," or special tea saloon. This is a bamboo pavilion, with quaint bamboo chairs and polished tables. The tea served here is thus described on the programme: "A cup of the better Japan tea than that you got at the Cha-Mise; it is quite popular in Japan but has never been imported." After testing it the visitor says to himself that if the common people of Japan are able to afford such tea as this every day in the year they are lucky mortals. For it is glorious tea. With the cup they serve you a couple of Japanese cakes. At least, they are called cakes, but they are soft and you don't know whether to eat them with a fork (which you have not) or your fingers. They are sweet and rather peculiar. The attendant gives you also a paper or feather flower and a little sample package of the tea which you very eagerly put in your pocket, determined to try your hand at Japan tea-making as soon as you get home. The chances are you will not produce any such tea as that with which you were served in the "Cha-Ya." There is an art in tea-making, as in everything else. The sample package is thus labelled: "Basket-fired choicest natural leaf Japan tea. Price in Japan 50 cents per pound."

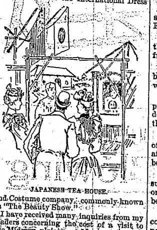
It is safe to say you will pay another visit to the tea houses; and when you go again you will pay 50 cents at the gate, determined to see the holy of holies of the tea-making and tea-drinking business. Again you will note that the Japanese understand the commercial value of politeness. An attendant takes you in charge, with a deferential obeisance, leads you in the proper path through the garden, explains the various features of the show as he goes along, and finally drops you in a chair before a platform in the "Cha-No-Ma" or ceremonial tea saloon. This is a beautiful structure with an open stage at one side much like the stage of a miniature theater. Here, sitting squat upon the floor, are five or six solemn Japs, including two or three pretty women. They are there for the purpose of showing you how tea is drunk in Japan by the people of importance. A tea urn is before them on the floor, and with many salams and no end of ceremony they show you how to brew the tea and how to drink it in true Japanese style.

And the tea one gets here! Well, it is simply divine. It lingers lovingly on the tongue, and tickles the palate into laughter. One scarcely knows which to fall most violently in love with—the tea in the dainty cups or the pretty Japanese maiden who hands it to you. The big Jap with spectacles on his nose keeps pretty close watch of you, while he explains in tolerable English that this is the best tea that Japan can produce, which is equivalent to saying it is the finest tea in the world. You are prepared to believe him. You are amazed to learn that such tea can be bought in Japan at $1.25 per pound. In this country, if it were imported or to be had at all, which it is not, the cost would be at least $5 per pound.

There are many curios to be examined or purchased, and one has to guard his pocketbook with much assiduity while in this fascinating place. If you are not careful one of the Japanese maidens—or she may be a matron, as they all look alike—will sell you a cup and saucer, or a box or vase in spite of yourself. There are real Japanese flowers in the garden, and a Japanese gardener to attend them. At the lagoon edge is a landing where the gondolas touch to put off or take on passengers, thus giving us Venice and Yokohama in one picture. It is really a very pretty scene; and all the Japs are so polite, so deferential, so communicative, you say to yourself you will surely visit them again.

The tea garden was put here by the Central Tea association of Japan. In their programme they say its purpose is to "advertise thoroughly and impress upon the minds of the world's nations the genuine tea by indicating to you how the genuine Japan tea is prepared from the original tea tree; how it should be cooked; how it may be served; how many different ways it may be drunk; how the ceremonies were carried down from the ancients; what utensils for cooking tea, and what decorations of the house, both interior and exterior, are essential for welcoming the tea guests; besides the information of the Japanese architecture, old historical curios and her imperial plumule of malt." And it must be confessed the Japanese know their business.

Of all the international novelties at the exposition to which an admission fee is charged this is about the most delightful. While the Japanese refresh the eye with pretty things and the inner man with their glorious tea the continental Europeans and the Africans and Arabians seem to think the western world wants nothing but beer and dancing. Along the Midway plaisance, the special section of exposition sideshows, one may drink beer as it is served in all countries and see dancing supposed to be typical of all peoples. With few exceptions all the beer is brewed right here in Chicago, and the dancing is rather commonplace. If one is seeking the sensational in the dancing line I advise him to look for it in the Midway plaisance. Still, all these foreign novelties are interesting, and if one has the money to spare, and the time as well, he will not be sorry for having visited them. The Irish village, which is as neat and characteristic as the Japanese tea house, the German tyrolese and Javanese villages and the street in Cairo are easily worth going to see; and so is the exhibit of the International Dress and Costume company, commonly known as "The Beauty Show."



JAPANESE TEA HOUSE.

I have received many inquiries from my readers concerning the cost of a visit to the Midway plaisance. Many people are surprised to read in the papers that to see all these attractions costs about $12, and some think it an imposition upon the public that such things should be permitted. They do not understand the situation. It is true the cost of seeing all these sideshows is at least $12, but there is no reason why a visitor who feels he cannot afford it should visit any or all of them. A good part of the show, a glimpse of the international spectacle, may be had by simply walking through the plaisance which costs nothing beyond the 50 cents admission to the exposition itself.

The Midway plaisance is simply a section of the exposition set apart for the occupancy of these sideshows or special amusements. There is no more reason why one should spend his $12 to see them all than there is a good reason why he should go to all the innumerable places of amusement in Chicago itself, or why he should buy all of the articles displayed for sale. The only way in which these novelties could be assembled here from all parts of the earth was by permitting them to charge an admission fee; and the management of the exposition did well to provide a place for them, for many visitors are able to pay the price of entering their gates and are glad of the opportunity of doing so. For those who do not wish or cannot afford to enter there is enough to see, heaven knows, without the sideshows.

While it costs something like $12 to enter all of these attractions, few visitors will care to make the grand rounds. A judicious selection will enable one to see the best of them at an expense of three or four dollars. This may be done at the luncheon hour, as many of the villages and enclosures have their cafes and restaurants where the prices are reasonable and where one may sit for a half hour or longer and rest. Besides, the prices of admission to these sideshows are being gradually reduced. The enterprising foreigners who came here expecting to find the Americans a race of millionaires or spendthrifts are already discovering their error. It is true the Americans will spend more money for travel and amusement than any other people in the world, but they are quick to detect imposture and they readily resent imposition. Many of our showmen from over the sea have already cut their prices in two in the middle, and others will find it to their advantage to follow suit. The restaurant keepers in the exposition proper, and the hotel keepers without the gates and in Chicago itself, are discovering the same thing. The truth is, as I said in an earlier letter, that all business here will have to be governed by the laws of supply and demand. There is keen competition in amusements, in restaurants, in hotels and in furnished rooms. There are accommodations for twice or thrice the number of people who have made their appearance here, and all prices and charges are gradually coming down to a common sense, popular level.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Things Good to Eat.

Three dishes made from corn starch and corn flour placed on a small side table attract a large number of people around the kitchen platform in the Woman's building. Mrs. Rorer shows how to make blanc mange with corn starch and water into which the white of eggs is stirred. A corn bread with rice is also made. The rice is added to give a lighter texture. Women are not the only interested listeners. One gentleman said: "Give me the recipe slowly, so we can take them." Other lessons demonstrate how to make corn waffles, Plunkets and another steam pudding are also made.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Boyd has a new bank.

The Bank of Zumbrota suspended payment last week.

Paynesville Odd Fellows dedicated a new hall last week.

Secretary Hart has condemned the Albert Lea jail as unfit for use.

Frost did slight damage to crops in Southern Minnesota last week.

Receipts of the grain inspection department for April were $6,140.35.

Joseph Sequin and Michael Duffy broke out of the Itasca county jail.

Fire at Rock Creek, Pine county, destroyed five dwellings and two stores.

The rumors of smallpox in the Fergus Falls asylum are emphatically denied.

Shattuck Cadets will probably camp at Fort Snelling 10 days, beginning on June 2.

Guiseppi Tressonni of Le Sueur is supposed to have met with foul play in St. Paul.

Bishop Gilbert, who has been seriously ill for some time is considerably improved.

Seven hundred head of young stock was shipped to Dakota from Elk River last week.

The board of education at Hastings has decided to furnish school books to all pupils free.

Someone broke into the postoffice at Soudan, near Tower. They secured about $6, all pennies.

Dick Moore knocked out Tom Murray of Minneapolis at the Phœnix club, St. Paul, Thursday night.

Two men were struck by a freight train at Aitkin. One was fatally and the other seriously injured.

While the family were away a tramp stole $200 in gold from the house of N. E. Glason, at Spring Grove.

The output of the Diamond mine, on the Mesaba range, will be increased from 75 tons to 500 tons daily.

The Minneapolis Trust company has been appointed receiver of the Northwestern Guaranty company.

It has been decided to abandon the programme of exercises and formal dedication of the Minnesota building at the world's fair.

A geological survey of the iron belt of Minnesota will be begun immediately after the appropriation for that purpose becomes available July 1.

Martin Johnson, a sufferer from consumption, was taken with a hemorrhage on the streets of Alexandria and died before assistance could reach him.

The Lamberton Leader will be discontinued and the plant moved to Winnebago City, where the editor, W. D. Smith, will establish a new paper.

The Boston Realty company will build a 3-story office building on the site of the Hotel St. Louis, at Duluth, which was burned some time since.

J. H. Landis, a brakeman, was blown from a freight train on the Great Northern at Northern Pacific Junction. Seventy-five cars passed over his body.

The fifth annual convention of the Fourth district and the sixth annual convention of the Blue Earth county W. C. T. U. are being held at Mankato this week.

Sho-Cog-Geesic, a Chippewa chief, while drunk, went to sleep on the railroad track at Deer River. The passenger engine of the Duluth and Winnipeg road ran over him.

A. H. Hornsby, the St. Paul real estate man who jumped from a Burlington train while in charge of Chief McGinn, has plead guilty to the charge of forgery in the second degree.

"Traveling Men's Day" will be celebrated at Mankato June 2. A parade in the morning, a minstrel show in the afternoon at the opera house and a banquet and ball at the Salpaugh in the evening.

Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis has given it out that saloonkeepers will be held responsible for losses in confidence games in their saloons. Two saloonkeepers put up $100 each Tuesday to reimburse a sucker.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

One Minnesota Town Has Tried Them for Three Years.

The city of St. Charles, Winona county, adopted the free text book plan in June, 1890, so that the system has been three years on trial. Professor George A. Stanton in the last issue of the St. Charles Union sums up the experience of the three years. He finds that the total cost of books, covers, case labels, etc., during the three years has been $626.40, which is a little more than 27 cents per pupil per year for all below the high school grade. Were the parents to buy the books now in use, the total cost of the complete set of books used during the eight years would be about $12, or, on an average, $1.50 per year for each pupil who completes the course. But the saving in expense, says the professor, great as it is, has proved to be one of the least of the many advantages resulting from the system. A supply of books for every pupil on the first day of the term, the ease with which a pupil may be transferred from one grade to another, the consequent better grading, increased attendance, a more liberal supply of reading books, the readiness with which an old or well worn set of books may be exchanged for a new and better series—these are some of the marked advantages noted. The system has given general satisfaction to pupils, parents and teachers in that city.

Bailey May Buy It.

NEW YORK, May 23.—It is likely that J. Bailey, the big showman, will buy Madison Square Garden.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, May 17.

California's state treasury is emp'y.

Four men were drowned at Lake Bluff, Ills., by the capsizing of their boat.

Four convicts escaped from the Indiana state prison at Jeffersonville Monday night.

The committee of the United States senate appointed to investigate the immigration question begins work in New York.

Frank C. Almy, the murderer of Christie Warden at Hanover, N. H., in July, 1891, was hanged at Concord penitentiary Tuesday. The murder was committed because she refused to marry him.

The railroad conductors will not strike during the world's fair. They have adopted a patriotic resolution denouncing as slanderous the statement that railway employes would strike at this juncture.

Thursday, May 18.

Major Le Caron, once a British government spy among the Irish in America, is dying.

Commissioner Lochren has announced an intention of making all boards of pension examiners Democratic.

Mr. Cleveland is credited with a plan to put an end to political appointments, having appointive officers serve during good behavior, as in England.

The president has appointed Colonel William P. Carlin of the Fourth United States infantry to be brigadier general, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brigadier General E. A. Carr.

President Cleveland has disapproved the findings and sentence of a court-martial which tried Captain William S. Johnson, retired, on a charge of duplicating pay accounts and making a double assignment of his salary. The president thinks the court was too lenient.

Friday, May 10.

The Infanta Eulalie has arrived in New York.

The Presbyterian general assembly has opened its convention at Washington.

The Northern Pacific directors have adopted a plan to fund the floating debt.

The New York proves to be probably the fastest armed cruiser in the world.

M. M. Duffie of Arkansas has been appointed consul at Winnipeg, Mr. Givens having declined.

The Chinese minister says that his government will not retaliate on account of our excluding Chinamen.

Saturday, May 20.

Internal revenue collections increased over $8,000,000 last year.

James E. Murdock, the once famous actor, died in Cincinnati Friday.

Children under 12 will hereafter be admitted to the world's fair grounds at half price.

The governor of Indiana has declined to have anything to do with the anti-trust convention.

The National Editorial association has decided to hold its next meeting at Asbury Park, N. J.

The Green Bay (Wis.) Table company has assigned. Losses by fire and lack of capital the cause.

A. H. Hornsby, the St. Paul real estate agent, was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment for forgery.

Highbinders at San Francisco posted notices Friday offering $800 reward for the murder of Sam Lee, a wealthy Chinaman, and president of the Six companies. He has been an active opponent of the Geary law.

Monday, May 22.

President Cleveland, it is said, will recommend an income tax.

It is rumored that Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., will soon wed Dr. W. T. Bull, a New York physician.

Eight ladies attending the Woman's congress at the World's fair were injured by a floor giving away Saturday.

Secretary Carlisle says he will enforce the law as to Chinese deportation as fast as possible with the means at his command.

Advices from Japan say that the volcano Bandaisin has become active and that widespread disaster has been caused by its eruptions.

At a meeting of medical societies at Berlin Professor Virchow said that the recurrence of cholera anywhere in Germany this year was improbable.

W. B. Strong of Whitewater and D. D. Smith of Fort Atkinson, students at the Wisconsin university at Madison, were drowned Saturday at Lake Mendota.

Governor McKinley has declined President Cleveland's appointment to the board of visitors of the naval academy at Annapolis because of a press of official business.

Tuesday, May 23.

A rate war has broken out between the Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Congressman Geary, author of the exclusion act, thinks the chinese can be deported at $15 a head.

The bureau of statistics reports that during the year ending April 30 immigrants to the number of 82,868 have arrived.

The shot mill of J. W. Bennett, at Gilead, Me., was burned Sunday. It was the largest mill of the kind in the world, and the loss will be heavy.

The West Virginia State Sunday School convention passed a resolution pledging the members not to attend the world's fair if the gates are opened on Sundays.

Coffins containing bodies are piled high in a barn and receiving vault in the Catholic cemetery of Hudson county, N. J., and persons living in the vicinity have sought relief from the health board.

MANY CREMATED.

TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST IN A MICHIGAN LUMBER CAMP.

Unfortunates Hemmed In by Forest Fires and Burned to Death—Some Jumped Into a Well for Safety, but Were Suffocated—Saginaw Laid Waste.

LAKE CITY, Mich., May 22.—The loss of life in the fire which destroyed Louis Sand's lumber camp, three miles northeast of here, is greater than first supposed. Ten bodies have been recovered and the whole crew is not accounted for. The dead are:

MICHAEL GALEN.
CHARLES TAYLOR.
JAMES HUGH.
EDWARD RORABACHER.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, foreman of the camp.
JOHN HILL.
FRED SAGER.
HANS JACOBSON.
FRANK SANGREF.
MIKE MULHOLLAND.

These ten men, with Edward Sullivan, were hemmed in at the camp by the fire. The strong wind cut off all escape. Sullivan started north in the face of the fire and by some chance escaped. He is severely burned but will live. Edward Rorabacher started east and got 25 rods away before caught. Mulholland started west and got about the same distance. The remaining eight stayed too long and took refuge in a well about 20 feet deep. The top curb of the well burned and the timbers fell on the men

Huddled in the Well,

literally cooking their heads the remainder of the bodies being under water. A rescuing party tried to get the bodies out of the well during the night, but it was caving so the effort was postponed until morning when the recovery was effected. A large force of men are still scouring the adjoining country to make certain no other unfortunate has been overlooked. The camp employed 60 men. The remaining 50 were near the green timber and those escaped. The property loss is not very great.

SAGINAW LAID WASTE.

Fire Does $1,500,000 Damage in the Michigan City.

SAGINAW, May 22.—A little spark and a strong southwest gale Saturday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, resulted in a very destructive fire. In that brief period the work of years of toil was destroyed and the fairest portion of Saginaw left a mass of smouldering ashes and debris. Three hundred buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of $1,500,000 and dozens of families are left homeless.

The burned district covers 31 blocks of the finest residence portion of the city. The body supposed to be that of James Clark turns out to be the remains of George Turner, father-in-law of Charles Holland, one of the leading citizens. He was 89 years old and became lost in the confusion and was burned to a crisp a block away from his house.

TWO BAD FIRES.

Antigo and Bryant, Wisconsin, Towns, Badly Scorched.

ANTIGO, May 22.—This town is half destroyed by fire, and the little town of Bryant has been completely wiped out. About 30 buildings were destroyed in Bryant; also 1,000,000 feet of lumber and 300,000 feet of logs. No estimate of the loss can be secured. The fire here originated in brush heaps near town, and spread by means of fences and barns to the city. The fire soon caught the planing mill of the Northwestern Lumber company, which was consumed in a few minutes. Next to burn was Weed's large mill; then 25 dwellings, leaving 200 persons homeles. The loss is $100,000, with small insurance.

Bad Wisconsin Blaze.

MONFORT, May 19.—Seventeen business houses and residences were burned here during the morning. Loss $75,000. It is supposed to be of incendiary origin. The business part of the village is practically ruined. The fire started in Stevens Bros.' hardware store, three floors of which were filled with goods, and spread until half the business part of the town was in ashes. There was no means of successfully fighting the flames and building after building went.

Equines Perish.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—A fire in Quinn's livery stable at the corner of Channing avenue and Locust street, resulted in the cremation of James Quinn, 7 years of age and 135 horses. Six other members of the Quinn family had narrow escapes. The loss is over $100,000.

Six Men Killed.

GENEVA, Ills., May 19.—C. A. Pope's glucose factory was the scene of a most disastrous explosion during the afternoon in which six persons lost their lives and one was fatally scalded.

Manitou Launched.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The great steel passenger steamship Manitou, designed for world's fair traffic and said to be the finest on the great lakes, was successfully launched at the yards of the Chicago Shipbuilding company at South Chicago.

Bad for Officeseekers.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Smith states that a precedent has been established fixing the practice of permitting Republican registers and receivers of land offices to hold their offices until their 4-year term expires.

Provides For Death Penalty.

LANSING, Mich., May 20.—The house by a vote of 56 to 35 passed the Kline bill providing the penalty of death by hanging for persons convicted on direct evidence of murder in the first degree.

THE MINNESOTA BUILDING.

The Editors Dedicate in Their Own Peculiar Way.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 17, J. A. Johnson, president of the State Editors' Association, who looked upon a large gathering of Minnesota people, stated that the exercises of dedicating the Minnesota building would begin with prayer. Rev. Mr. Hare of Mankato, responded.

Then a song, a transposition of "The Charmed Cup," altered to fit Minnesota and the occasion, was sung by Oscar L. Lienau.

This song was followed by a dedicatory ode written for the event by Franklyn W. Lee of St. Paul.

THE DEDICATORY ODE.

Think you the bold and hardy Genoese,
Who groped his way across the unknown seas,
E'er dreamt that where the sky and ocean met
A future such as this would rise? And yet,
Great minds are oft prophetic, and the eyes
Of genius see beyond the clouded skies.

If, then, the Great Discoverer pierced the veil
Which hung far out beyond his flagship's sail
It must have roused his heart to faster beat
To realize that where his humble fleet
Would touch God's earth a constellation bright
And greater far in magnitude and light
Than any star or group e'er given birth
Would rise to shed its glory o'er the earth;
That from the thirteen stars thus born to men
Still other stars would issue forth, and then
The galaxy so fill the wond'ring world with light
That mankind would no longer grope in night.

Star of the North! Thy place upon the field
Of stars which mists of ages long concealed
Is such that none need ever blush with shame
To hear the sound of Minnesota's honored name.
Star of the North! thou home of changing scene,
Where sapphire lakes begin the stretch of green,
Where wood and dale and fertile plain
Dominion lend to Plenty's kindly reign,
Star of the North! thy fame upheld by noble sons,
While meadows yield and water runs;
Thy name deep graven on the nation's roll—
Thyself a portion of the nation's soul.
Star of the North! thy glory cannot fade
To mar the record thou hast made,
Nor shall there ever rise a star
To dim thee with a radiance from afar.

Thy temple is the people's loyal heart,
Which throbs to tell the world how dear thou art;
But here, among the nations of the world,
Where every flag is to the breeze unfurled,
We rear another in thine honored name—
A temple to thy worth and fame—
And dedicate it to the fairest state
In this broad land incorporate.

President Johnson's Address.

President Johnson then made the formal presentation of the building to the State of Minnesota. He rehearsed the history of its construction, related the obstacles which had been surmounted and felicitated the people on the possession of a home complete in every detail. He felt that the editors of the state press had been largely instrumental in securing this fitting representation of the great State of Minnesota at the Exposition by reason of their persistency in advocating a liberal appropriation and through the intelligent manner in which they had made plain the advantages—in fact the necessities—of such a representation. He paid a pretty and what everybody agreed was a deserved compliment to the intelligent efforts of the board of state commissioners and to the workmen under the immediate control of this body.

Senator Keller's Address.

On the part of the state the building was accepted by Senator Keller in a brief but fitting address. As a resident of Minnesota he was proud of the building, proud that his state should be so handsomely and well represented among the older members of the Union and glad to see such a large number of fellow Minnesotans who were inspired, as he was, with the enthusiasm of the occasion. In accepting the building it pleased him to acknowledge that those who had taken an active part in its construction had done rather more than was expected of them in that they had given the citizens of Minnesota a better equipped and more finished building than if was thought could possibly be put up in the time and with the means at command. The satisfactory and timely completion of the work was a legitimate cause of congratulation all around.

Frank Mead's Address.

Frank J. Mead was the next speaker. He began his remarks by firing a good natured shot at his friend Johnson for his liberality in giving away other people's property; but the editors of the state, he admitted, had given the building to Minnesota just as much as Columbus gave Ferdinand and Isabella a new World. He approved the location, too. In his mind there had never been a doubt that the Columbian exposition should be held in one of two cities. Inasmuch as it was impossible to secure the attraction for Minneapolis, he was satisfied that it should go to Chicago. He admired that city greatly. It was typical in everything; typical in her virtues—what few she had—in her enterprise and in her appreciation of the value of a dollar. He had been coming here for a matter of 30 years and he had always noticed this. Chicago always got what she wanted, and if she wanted a dollar or two more than usual of his money on some extra occasion she was welcome to it as long as the pile held out. Striking a more serious vein, Mr. Mead paid a sincere and hearty tribute to Chicago, which was thoroughly endorsed by his hearers.

Remarks by S. A. Langum.

S. A. Langum of Preston expressed his admiration of the beautiful buildings to be seen on the exposition grounds, and congratulated the State of Minnesota for having made such an attractive contribution to the number. As a resident of Minnesota he was particularly proud. He explained that in the legislature he had voted against an increased appropriation of public funds for this purpose, but was now convinced the money had been wisely and advantageously expended.

The Ladies Spoke, Too.

As representing a sex and class which had been largely instrumental in spreading and keeping up the enthusiasm of which this building was the fruition, Mrs. Franklyn W. Lee of St. Paul was called on for some remarks. She responded briefly, saying that woman's heart beat responsive to man's in all undertakings, and signified her pleasure in sharing with the gentlemen the honors of the occasion.

H. P. Hall Was There, and Spoke.

Mr. Johnson introduced H. P. Hall as a man without a home, but said a consensus of opinion among the editorial fraternity was that Mr. Hall's home ought to be in heaven. Mr. Hall said that, as a representative of heaven, he welcomed the people now and hoped to hereafter. Minnesota, he admitted, was a great state. Her newspapers had quadrupled in the last five years. He was afraid to say how much their circulation had increased, but would refer interested parties to the usual affidavits. As a man who had lived in Minnesota all his life he was proud of the state, proud of the showing it was making at the fair, proud of everything, and especially proud of the Duke of Veragua for consenting to be the descendant of a man who had made this great day possible.

The Building Christened.

The time had now come to christen the beautiful Minnesota building. A St. Paul lady was accorded the privilege and honor. Mrs. Oscar Lienau stepped to the balcony and broke a bottle of champagne with a small hammer, and as the foaming liquid poured over the balcony and down the stairs, these words were heard by all,

I CHRISTEN THEE MINNESOTA.

Various gentlemen were then called on for impromptu speeches. Commissioner LaDue said that when the editors returned home they could point with more pride than ever to the proud position held by the commonwealth. He hoped they would do more than this; that they would urge the railways to transport the people who till the soil, work the mines and fell the forests to furnish them business which enables the declaring of big dividends, as cheaply as they transport delegates to great political conventions, for it is the working people who have made it possible for Minnesota to compete with the world in her staple products.

Commissioner Ward of Fairmont, said their labor had been one of love and pride of state. He rejoiced that the work of the commission met public indorsement. Minnesota was now in position to demonstrate to Pennsylvania and other states that all the coal and iron in the country was not in the east.

The interesting ceremonies closed with brief remarks by Editor Lamphere and Superintendent Hunt. The Minnesota building is opposite the Fine Arts Gallery, one of the finest locations on the grounds.

OUR TRADE ABROAD.

Exports Largely Decreased, While Imports Are Increased.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The chief of the bureau of statistics, in his monthly statement to the secretary of the treasury, reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the 12 months ending April 30, 1893, were $848,594,427, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year $1,011,343,173, a decrease of $162,748,746. The values of imports during the same periods were $926,151,988, and $832,145,371 respectively, an increase of $94,006,627. During the 12 months ended April 30, the exports of gold amounted to $110,039,026, and the imports to $19,541,000.

Rejected the Budget.

ROME, May 20.—The chamber of deputies has rejected the budget for the department of justice. A cabinet crisis is imminent.

Quits.

She—A pretty time of night for you to come home!

He—A pretty time of night for you to be awake!

She—I've staid awake for the last four hours waiting for you to come home.

He—And I have been keeping myself awake for the last four hours at the club waiting for you to go to sleep.—Exchange.

Ocean's Depths.

Some argue that the deepest place in the ocean will be found to correspond almost exactly with the height of the highest mountain. This theory has been disproved, however, ocean depths 10,000 feet deeper than the height of Mount Everest having been found.—St. Louis Republic.

The Creed of the Mongol.

The Mongol's religion makes out for him certain seemingly indifferent actions as good or bad, meritorious or sinful. There is scarcely one single step in life, however insignificant, he can take without first consulting his religion through his priest. Not only does his religion insist on molding his soul and coloring his whole spiritual existence, but it determines the cut and color of his coat. It would be difficult to find another instance in which any religion has grasped a country so universally and completely as Buddhism has Mongolia.—"John Gilmour, of Mongolia."

Some Old Cheeses.

In the cheese regions of Switzerland a custom formerly prevailed for the friends of a bride and bridegroom to join in the presentation on their wedding day of an elaborate cheese. This cheese was used as a family register, on which the births, marriages and deaths were recorded. Some of these old cheeses date back to 1660.—Exchange.

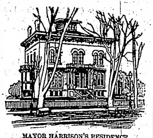
A HOSPITABLE MAYOR.

Carter Harrison's House an Object of Interest to World's Fair Visitors.

The residence of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago is well known to most residents of the World's fair city and to not a few eminent strangers who have enjoyed the liberal hospitality dispensed within its walls. Before the big fair is over it will probably be known to a great many more, for Mayor Harrison's latchstring is ever on the outside, and any one with even the slightest claim upon his courtesy is welcome to the best he has. The mansion is on the west side of the city at the junction of Ashland and Jackson boulevards and is an object of great interest to many passersby.

The grounds are spacious and natural rather than artificial and trim, and the house is old fashioned, roomy and comfortable. No attempt is made to keep in line with the ever varying kaleidoscopic changes of modern fashionable architecture. The residents there, it is quite evident, know when they are well off. They have become attached to what is familiar by association and do not find it necessary to stimulate tired emotions by the novelty of constant change. It is essentially a home place, and of it the most casual observer would predicate an owner of refined tastes, luxurious instincts and great individuality.

And the casual observer would be quite right. Carter Harrison is all this and something more. A brilliant newspaper correspondent has said of him that he had a Kentuckian's love for a horse, a Virginian's adoration for beautiful women and a Chicagoan's love for himself, and it is doubtful if so much of a man's biography was ever written in so few words. His love of horses is well known in the Windy City, and during the labor troubles of his previous term in the city's executive office, when he rode about continually from place to place on a beautiful thoroughbred, "the mayor and the mare" were household words.



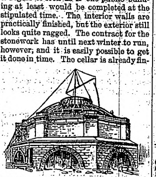
MAYOR HARRISON'S RESIDENCE.

His respect for women has more than once appeared in evidence in the patience with which he has listened to the irritating details of petty domestic squabbles brought to him for settlement as a magistrate, and which should never have left the privacy of the family hearth. His love of self is not idiosyncratic, nor does it ever become offensive, but it or some other controlling influence in his nature has preserved his personal honor, during a long connection with politics and politicians that have become a national byword.

THE NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY.

The Present Condition of a Structure That Is Designed to Last.

Work on the Congressional library's new building is progressing so well that it begins to look as if one public building at least would be completed at the stipulated time. The interior walls are practically finished, but the exterior still looks quite ragged. The contract for the stonework has until next winter to run, however; and it is easily possible to get it done in time. The cellar is already finished, the windows and doors there being all in place and the heating apparatus completed.



PRESENT CONDITION OF CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY DOME.

It is an immense structure that is slowly assuming shape east of the capitol, and when finished it will be one of the handsomest buildings in Washington, as it should be to house what is destined to be one of the largest and most important libraries in the world. The dome, which will be finished this summer, will be a prominent feature. The iron skeleton, both for the dome itself and the lantern which is to surmount it, is now nearly all in position. The outside surface will be of copper and is to be gilded. There will be a balustrade about the base of the dome and also about the lantern, making safe and convenient outlooks for visitors. The height of the lantern will be on a level with the base of the dome on the capitol, so that the view in that direction will be shut off, but in all other directions it will be unimpeded.

Beneath the dome is to be the great reading room of the library. It will be a rotunda with a diameter of 100 feet, or 140 feet including the alcoves outside the columns. The arrangements for lighting this vast room are calculated with such nicety that it is said there will not be a shadow cast anywhere within its limits. The whole building indeed is to be exceptionally well lighted if the number of windows is any indication. Of these there are to be 1,500 when the structure is completed, and there will be no necessity for any one spoiling his eyes while studying the 800,000 or more books at present contained in the library or the future millions that are expected to be placed there. On the basis of the library's growth in the past calculations have been made which show that the new building ought to meet the requirements of the next century, and if the shelves are not overcrowded before that time we may safely leave the question of future extensions to some coming generation.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

Euclid's streets during the day time, looks rather lonesome these days—evenings are the busy times.

Most of the wheat sown is up and in a very few days fields will look green.

Mr. I. W. C. Misner and family who started last week for their old home at Fond du Lac, Wis., on account of Mrs. Misner's health, arrived there all right. Mr. Misner will return in a few weeks, but Mrs. Misner and the family will remain for the summer.

Dr. Chapin after attending a series of hen lectures delivered by Prof. C. E. Misner of Crookston, has decided to go into the poultry business on a large scale—office hours 9 a. m. to seven p. m. at the hen coop.

Euclid township has just received a car load of 3-inch plank for bridge and culvert purposes.

> "The needs are many and the planks few,
> Judging from the great amount of work there is to do."
> TENNYSON.

Miss Lillie Losey is now a schoolmarm having started her school at Keystone Monday morning. Euclid is deserving of a pension for the great number of school teachers she has furnished Polk county.

Miss Ollie Currie is also teaching her first term of school at the little white school house in Belgium.

Miss Hattie Davidson of Keystone has returned to school at Crookston. Her mother Mrs. Wm. Davidson having fully recovered from her attack of fever.

Miss Tena Tiedt of Argyle is down, visiting friends and renewing old acquaintance—if one gets a dose of Euclid it is Euclid forever—"There is no place like home."

Albert Vine, the P. D. Amour of Crookston is again looking after his cusomers hereabouts, everybody, even to the dogs, look for his coming and know the good quality of his meat.

The threads of fungus which flourish upon the roots of oaks and beeches surrounded by decaying leaf mold turn the latter into nourishment for the trees, and the seedlings of the trees are unable to grow amid such surroundings without the aid of the fungi.

Mistake, Mistaken.

The use of this word seems to be so anomalous as to need some inquiry and explanation.

I may be mistaken, for I continually make mistakes. But when shown to have been mistaken I own myself in error. Yet, if I am mistaken, is it not the error of him who mistakes me? But it may be that I am right and that he is mistaken, though I suppose that I ought to take him aright and not mistake him. Nevertheless I often have to say in argument: "You were quite right. I was mistaken."

In a word, though he who mistakes must be in error, our common use of language considers him who is mistaken to be so.—Notes and Queries.

Two Things Without Patents.

The floating dock and the typewriter are among the many important inventions that were hit upon by men who have made no attempt to patent their ideas. A photographer conceived the idea of the floating dock before the device was perfected and put to practical use, and a naval officer thought out a practical typewriter, but was persuaded by friends to abandon his invention as a thing that nobody could be induced to use.—New York Sun.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 15th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Anne J. Ose deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Anne J. Ose deceased, late of said County, has been delivered to this court;

And whereas, Edward P. Manson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Anne J. Ose died in said county, on the 19th day of April 1893, testate, and that petitioner is the executor named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Edward P. Manson.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, in said county, on Tuesday the 13th day of June A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument;

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 15th day of May A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[5-7]

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

E. D. SCHRAEDER,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
All calls receive prompt attention.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Office: 319 North Main street, in connection with Livery house,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c@20c
Eggs, per dozen	12½c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	65c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	60.
1 Northern	57.

'Round Home.

Revs. Squier and Smith went to Detroit this week.

R. A. Wilkinson was up from St. Paul on Tuesday.

A. C. Wilkinson was over at East Grand Forks last week.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Wall paper from 5c. to $2.00 per roll at Schmidt's 2nd street. [4-6]

Do not miss the bargains at the
NEW YORK STORE.

The Queen City band has a leader at last and will come to the front in its usual good style.

Get your job work done at the JOURNAL office. Latest styles, all of modern improvements.

The Great Northern will sell round trip tickets to Chicago on Mondays and Thursdays at $32.55.

L. L. Blood & Co's ready mixed paint a pure lead and oil paint at A. C. Schmidt 2nd street. [4-6]

Mrs. O. J. Barnes, who has been quite ill with typhoid fever, is reported convalescent.

Money to loan. Farm and city lots for sale. Please call at R. R. V. Loan and Investment Co., Opera Block, Crookston Minn.

Wall paper, paints, oils, glass room and picture moulding, largest assortment in the city. A. C. Schmidt, 2nd street. [4-6]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Before buy any paper, you will make no mistake by looking over my fine line of pressed papers, finest goods ever brought to the northwest, no trouble to show goods. A. C. Schmidt, 2nd street. [4-6]

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

If you are looking for a snap in farms call and look over that bargain that the Red River Land and investment Company offers in another column. A good improved farm all ready for business at about the bare cost of improvements is a snap not to picked up every day. For full particulars call on or address August George, Opera house block.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedl man & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist-Crookston, Minn.

Feed at oat meal mill.

School closes for the long vacation on Friday. Commencement exercises on June 7th.

Choice family wines at the California wine house. (5-tf)

J. P. Johnson, of McIntosh, assigned last week. Too much credit business.

Andrew Nelson was over from Grand Forks last Saturday looking up business in his line.

Feed at oat meal mill.

E. J. Loken left for Baldwin, Wis., on Monday evening, called there by the death of his father.

You can get anything you want in the tinware line at T. H. Bjoin's opera house hardware store.

Joe Koelmel and family left for Wabasha on Sunday evening where Joe will engage in business.

Chris. Houston sowed wheat with a broad-cast seeder during both days of the wind-storm last week.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Mrs. Andrew Locken died on Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock, of consumption. Funeral today at 10 o'clock.

Little Fannie Copeland, who has been ill for the past eight weeks, is able to be up a little and is slowly improving.

Frank Cernousek was in from Tabor on Tuesday. Says the wheat is nearly all sowed in that vicinity and most of the oats.

C. S. Rogers, president of the Northwestern Cordage Co. committed suicide at St. Paul last Friday by jumping off the high bridge.

W. C. Andrew, Wright, Barrett & Stilwell's traveling man, was interviewing the newspaper boys in the city on Monday.

The JOURNAL is informed that Superintendent J. B. Copeland is quite ill with rheumatism at Seattle, and homesick to be back again in old Polk county.

Harry Norrie tried his luck with the festive fish on Monday afternoon. Although he trolled faithfully for steen hours he never caught a bite.

George McLean, Jr., came up from St. Paul last week with a lot of flower plants to sell and so popular is George that he sold out the whole calabash in a trifle less than no time at all.

At and below cost, my big and well assorted line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.
NEW YORK STORE,
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

B. C. Jorgenson informs the JOURNAL that he will sow 160 acres of wheat this week. He does not really like the idea of sowing wheat so late, but has the land and has no other use for it so will try the experiment this time.

The strike on the Great Northern gravel train last week was not successful and the result was that some of the boys were out of a job as the company found no trouble in getting all the men they required at $1.25 per day.

Dr. M. Leguee is kept on the go day and night attending to the wants of the equine family. Everybody in Polk county knows Doc, and when anything whatever gets to ailing a horse, nothing to do but what Mike must come and attend to it.

Notwithstanding the late start the prospects are that the seeding will all be done as early this year as last, if not earlier. Everything will probably be finished by the 8th or 10th of June, while last year some were seeding as late as June 17th.

Rudy Burkhardt is putting the Cleveland house in elegant shape for the summer business. Is putting down a new floor in the dining room, has papered it thoroughly and will use the paint brush freely. Rudy is bound to have things nice and slick.

Hicks was not so far out of the way on his predictions for May, although in this locality we have as yet had none of the cyclones he predicted, we have had rain enough to bother a good bit and two days of good solid wind-storm, but by comparison with other parts of the United States, we have every reason to be thankful. We read of cyclones, of water-spouts and all kinds of ugly storms elsewhere, such as we have not experienced here.

Feed at oat meal mill.

John Barnhardt lost $40.00 during the big wind on Friday.

Those rooms need papering. Let S. A. Wallace figure on the paper. Medical hall. [6tf]

A big stock of paints, oils, glass, putty, sash and doors at T. H. Bjoin's hardware store.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

John Amundson received 34 assignments of mortgage to record from the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company on Tuesday.

During the gale on Friday a tar barrel blew off the McKinnon block striking on the sidewalk in front of Gervais & Gervais.

If you want a cook stove, get prices on the famous Charter Oak stove at T. H. Bjoin's. The best is always the cheapest.

Stork Anderson has been duly appointed dog-catcher for the ensuing term.

Look out for the Peter Baker farce comedy company on the evening of June 1st.

L. B. Benson, of Erskine, visited his brother Judge Benson last week, returning on Saturdays delayed train.

Joe Gauche has his seeding all completed except barley. He says however that he knows of lots of farmers who have not finished their wheat sowing yet nor will they be able to this week.

Matron Streeter, of the county hospital lost two $10 bills one day last week. A. M. Childs found a $10 bill in front of the post-office and returned it to her.

The best time to paint that house or barn is when you can buy your paints as cheap as you can right now of S. A. Wallace at Medical hall. It will pay you to look this up. [6tf]

Farmers, bring your dressed hogs during the summer months to the Crookston Packing House and we will tell you the truth how you can realize the most money out of them.
[4-11] ROBERT STANTON.

H. C. Misner received a letter from Mr. George Easbey who is taking in the World's Fair on his way home from Pennsylvania. He advises taking plenty of shirts and pocket handkerchiefs with you to Chicago and says the fair is a wonderful study.

I am handling the famous "Zenipli" wall plaster, same as used in the new county jail. Get prices for this plaster, also cement, lime etc.
W. H. NORRIE.

D. D. Horton, of Maple Bay, was in the city last Friday and informed the JOURNAL that the people of Maple Bay were planning to have the biggest kind of a Fourth of July celebration at the lake. There will be boat racing, tub racing, horse racing and athletic sports of all kinds. The grand feature of the day will be the boat racing. Mr. Horton will let the people know more about it through the JOURNAL.

Wm. Anglim returned from the World's fair on Monday morning well pleased with what he had seen, although he says the big show is not quite ready yet. He says the stories of extortionate charges are largely fakes and he don't believe there are half as many cases as reported. He thinks about September will be the best time to go as then everything will be in full running order and the weather will not be so hot as in midsummer. It is rather too early to see it all now.

Thursday and Friday of last week were days to be remembered as the very windiest of the season. "De win' it blow a hurrican; bimeby she blow some more," for forty-eight hours with an intensity never before equalled. While not so much work could be done as on quiet days, yet farmers kept right on seeding just the same—some even using broadcast seeders. The wind storm was followed by a rain storm and a fine drizzling rain prevailed all day Sunday, but on Monday morning the sun shone out bright and clear and everybody was ready to resume seeding.

The loss of a fine healthy Hogg on Friday, may not affect the supply of pork for the county jail this fall, but it cost jailor Grundysen his position. It seems that when he entered the corrider to remove the dinner dishes, one of the prisoners, Hogg, managed to step out and lock the door on Knute and darting out into the jail-yard lit out for freedom—and up to date of present writing he has had it. When last seen he was going north on the N. P. railroad and although Knute succeeded in freeing himself and procuring a horse started in pursuit very soon, the prisoner had disappeared as effectually as though the earth had opened and swallowed him up. The moral of this is that the new county jail should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible so as to avoid all such escapades. The officials have done their best to keep such prisoners as have been entrusted to their care, but with the facilities at their command this would seem to be impossible to do. If the new jail was ready it would be within the range of human possibilities to keep prisoners in it.

Dr. Watson drove in from Red Lake Falls on Monday.

The street sprinkler was getting in its work on Tuesday.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

W. H. Norrie went down to Fosston on Saturday to corral several car-loads of wood.

Chas. Hurst and wife are over from East Grand Forks visiting relatives and friends this week.

Alderman & Sylvester have been putting down a new sidewalk on Fletcher street along side their hardware store.

John Locken and wife returned from a trip south on Saturday. The trip does not seem to have benefitted him as much as his friends could wish.

Miss Beaudry who was with Mrs. E. E. Bangs, has engaged with Mrs. I. U. Jennings for the season. She is an expert trimmer.

Halvor Steenerson went up to Hallock on Tuesday to see about some liquor cases in which he is interested as counsel.

Any style of pattern in wall paper and any price you want you will find at Medical hall. You can save money by allowing S. A. Wallace to quote you prices. [6tf]

The celebration of the completion of the Great Northern road, which is to be held in St. Paul in June bids fair to be held an immense affair. Crookston will be right in it.

Tom Newby, of Ada, a horse trainer of long experience, will make Crookston his headquarters for the future and be prepared to train trotters for any who think they have anything smart.

The Northern Pacific will make a rate of one fare for the round trip to St. Paul during to the Hill celebration and reciprocity convention. Tickets good till June 11th.

If it's wall paper you want don't fail to see S. A. Wallace's large and complete stock. Prices the lowest on record, this spring. At Medical hall. [6-tf]

Senator Burkhardt came up from Wabasha last week to look after his business interests in this city, returning home on Sunday evening. While here he arranged with W. H. Norrie to handle his lime at this point.

Frank Hutchinson while sawing wood at Norrie's wood yard on Tuesday got too familiar with the buzz saw and the result was some badly mangled fingers on the left hand.

Tom Torgerson came down from Erskine on Tuesday evening's train. He reports seeding nearly all done in his locality and the wheat most all up and stooling out nicely under the influence of this cool weather.

S. L. Collins & Co. received a carload of Champion binders and mowers on Tuesday and are now prepared to supply the wants of farmers in that line. The Champion, you know, is the leading machine of the country.

If you are going to paint that house or barn this year it will pay you to get prices on paints of S. A. Wallace at Medical hall. [6-tf]

Carl Rauk, the North Dakota giant, spent Tuesday night in our city. Mr. Rauk stands 6 feet 7 inches high in his stocking feet and weighs 482 pounds. He is assessor in Belmont, Trail Co., where he lives and if the taxes are as large in proportion as the assessor is they must be immense.

Another invoice of goods, comprising flowers, and different colors in Leghorn hats for ladies and misses was received by Mrs. I. U. Jennings on Tuesday. Her large trade this spring made it necessary for her to order a large addition to her spring and summer goods.

On Tuesday evening the petit jurors began to arrive and that with the witnesses and principals in the various suits now on trial before the term of court filled every hotel to over-flowing and our streets on Tuesday evening presented a very lively appearance.

St. Paul is making extensive preparations to celebrate the opening of the Great Northern as a transcontinental line. The parade of floats and industries in which cities of the Northwest and Pacific Coast will take part will be the most imposing affair ever seen in the northwest. St. Paul is building arches across the principal streets, and the city will be elaborately decorated. The Great Northern makes a half rate from here to St. Paul and return. Tickets good between June 6th and 11th. [6-7]

DR PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Freaks of the Wind Storm.

The residence of Joseph Beaudette, at Gentilly, was unroofed during the wind storm of Friday.

The wind storm of Friday took Woodham's porch on top of his house and left it high and dry.

The Scandinavian hotel sign was taken down, howbeit Westerberg didn't intend to go out of the business for all that.

A chimney on W. W. Fegan's residence was blown down.

The granary of E. Lanctot, near Gentilly, was moved several feet—not otherwise injured.

Harry Norrie lost part of his wood-yard sign. Several fires were started on his wood yard from sparks from railroad engines and his own.

The grand stand on the trotting park was blown down.

Chief Gonyea was awakened in the night by his chimney falling. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Alderman Marlette says: "If you see or hear of any extra houses scattered about by the storm they all belong in Carman."

The Great Northern train was delayed five hours on Saturday morning by the high winds. Trains on the branches were consequently late in starting out.

Rauenbuehler's barn, near Heidrick's place, was blown down.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending May 20th, 1893.

Johnson, Julius G.
Malmaasen Marit
White Joe Mrs.
Lee C. T.
Slitty H. S.
Warner Hanna

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised:
WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Crookston Business College.

Arrangements will be made for a summer term of from six to ten weeks if a sufficient number of pupils can be secured. Bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, the common branches and penmanship will be taught, the special feature being penmanship; low rates. Prof. Knudson of Grand Forks College, or Prof. J. M. Latham of Decatur, (Ill.) Business University will assist me in conducting this special term. If you are interested please notify me as soon as convenient.
[5-7] BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Central house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.
[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

Reciprocity Convention at St. Paul June 5th to 9th.

The Great Northern makes a rate of $8.77 for the round trip. See W. W. Fegan, agent, Crookston for further information regarding dates of sale and limit of tickets. (4-6)

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $32.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th. C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

The second International Reciprocity Convention meets in St. Paul, Minn., June 5th and 6th. Distinguished speakers will be present from all parts of the United States and Canada. The Great Northern makes a round trip, of one fare between Crookston and St. Paul. For further particulars see W. W. Fegan, agent. [6-7]

"Brace Up"

Is a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite, is really wonderfull. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

Swedish Lutheran Jubilee.

Northern Pacific make reduced rates to Minneapolis, for the Swedish Lutheran Jubilee Festival, to be held at Minneapolis, May 22nd and 23rd, we make rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan, provided there are one hundred or more in attendance, who have paid full fare on the going trip.
C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

One day last week Pat Russell and several others got into a discussion as to how many shells could be put into a Winchester shot gun, and to demstrate the point Pat took Will Peterson's shot gun and filled the chamber and then commenced to work the lever to throw them out. He got along all right until a shell caught and the hammer dropped, exploding the thing and sending a charge of shot through the floor pretty close to the toes of the bystanders all of whom thought for a moment that he had got it in the hoof. Was Pat scart? Well, we should remark!

The pastor of the Congregational church is preparing for a Memorial service next Sunday evening. All soldiers and their friends are invited. The service will begin at 8 p. m.

Frank Farnam and C. C. Bartlett joined the Sons of Vets on Tuesday evening.

Levi Myers is up from the west side this week on business before the court.

J. W. Galloway came down from Fosston on Saturday evening—the advance guard of the army in the tar and feather case.

Col. Stadsvold and A. Kaiser were among the Fosston people in the city yesterday.

Attorney Averill of Fosston came in yesterday from Winona, where he was summoned last week by the sudden illness of his mother. When he left home she was improving.

That flower toque at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' is the admiration of the ladies. It is a poet's dream, composed of evergreens and trailing arbutus. Every lady wants one.

The G. A. R. Post has completed arrangements for the Memorial Day exercises. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the program.

Nels Anderson was brought before Commissioner Christianson on Tuesday, charged with selling whisky to Indians. He was defended by Judge Averill, Fosston.

A. Hougerud was brought before U. S. Commissioner, C. O. Christianson, on Tuesday, charged with attempt to sell whisky to Indians.

Gus Holt came down from Fosston on Tuesday evening. Business at court. By the way it strikes us that pretty nearly all of Fosston's citizens are in the city this week.

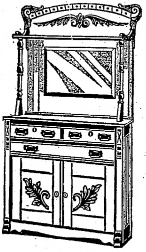
OPERA
HOUSE
Hardware Store,
T. H. BJOIN, Prop.
SHELF AND HEAVY—
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wood and Iron Pumps,
SASH AND DOORS.
In fact everything kept in a first-class Hardware store. The stock is clean and good and
—THE PRICES LOW.
Call and examine my stock and I will convince you I can save you money.
T. H. BJOIN.

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all the Towns of Polk County.
CITY LOTS
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893. NO. 7



$19.50.

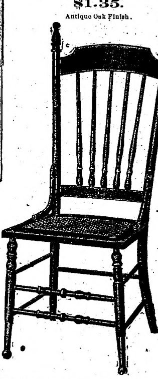
Solid Oak,
Large Glass,
Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,
42x42, only
$7.90.

Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS.
BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.
Antique Oak Finish.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor..........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..........F. P. Brown.
Attorney General..........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District..........Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court..........Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor..........C. U. Webster
Treasurer..........J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..........John Amundson
Attorney..........A. R. Holston
Sheriff..........Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate..........C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..........A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..........O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r..........W. H. Averill
Coroner..........Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..........John E. Oppegaard
Second District..........Anton Linden
Third District..........M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District..........C. P. Demers
Fifth District..........A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Buffington
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetla
Lowell,	Ole Christiansou,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson.	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $32.55, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Crookston Business College.

Arrangements will be made for a summer term of from six to ten weeks if a sufficient number of pupils can be secured. Bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, the common branches and penmanship will be taught, the special feature being penmanship; low rates. Prof. Knudson of Grand Forks College, or Prof. J. M. Latham of Decatur, (Ill.) Business University will assist me in conducting this special term. If you are interested please notify me as soon as convenient.

[5-7] BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $32.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

The second International Reciprocity Convention meets in St. Paul, Minn., June 5th and 6th. Distinguished speakers will be present from all parts of the United States and Canada. The Great Northern makes a round trip, of one fare between Crookston and St. Paul. For further particulars see W. W. Fegan, agent.
■[6-7]

If you are looking for a snap in farms call and look over that bargain that the Red River Land and Investment Company offers in another column. A good improved farm all ready for business at about the bare cost of improvements is a snap not to picked up every day. For full particulars call on or address August George, Opera house block.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Doings of the Court and Grand Jury During the Past Week.

The Grand Jury Bring in their Report and are Discharged by the Judge

Several More or Less Important Cases Disposed of by the Court.

WEDNESDAY, May 24th.

The petit jury came in this morning, and the first case to occupy their attention was that of G. C. Winchester vs Fritz Melloh: H. Steenerson for plaintiff and Lewis E. Jones, of St. Paul, represented the defendant. Mr. Winchester, through his agent Montgomery, of Angus, having a chattel mortgage on Melloh's crop, besides a book account at his store in Angus claimed to have loaned Melloh in the spring of '91, a shoe seeder worth $80 or $125 to put in his crop in good shape, it being set out that grain sown broadcast the year before was blown out of the ground, so he would stand a better chance of getting his money on the mortgage. He afterward sold his securities to E. Taylor & Co., of Euclid, and made a settlement with Melloh's attorney Jones. Melloh kept the seeder a year or more and Montgomery demanded that something be done about it. Melloh claimed to him that the drill was paid for at the time of settlement, for Jones told him so. As it was not entered on any of the accounts against Melloh, consequently not settled for, Montgomery brought replevin suit in justice court for the possession of the seeder and the case was there decided in his favor. Brer Jones fearing St. Paul would be unwilling to greet him with commendation, resolved to appeal to the district court and win it there. This case occupied the whole day. One of the plaintiff's witnesses, Mr. Fred Stroble, a G. A. R. man, being cross-examined by the defense, knowing Mr. Jones was from the south, (St. Paul,) and the fighting blood of rebellion days being yet warm in his veins, and somewhat mistaking counsel's motives, answered "You can't come up here and bulldoze me," and rather requested that the counsel come outside with him for a while. Thus ended the third round. Honors easy. No blood drawn.

The grand jury brought in indictments as follows: McKonkey, assault in first degree; Isaac Orvick is indicted for assault in third degree, striking Lars Peterson with a club. Trial set for June 1st.

Joe Gervais, East Grand Forks, for assault on Germain Laurence.

Ole Anderson, grand larceny second degree, the crime being that of stealing 46 bushels of wheat from one Martha Anderson. Sam Hogg, grand larceny in the first degree. This Hogg was in jail but broke a few days ago.

W. T. Rogers and Chas. Rogers will leave the hotel Grundysen as the grand jury failed to find any good reason for the county boarding them any longer, although Chas. was put in there because they said he did not play a straight game.

THURSDAY MORNING.

After due deliberation the jury brought in a verdict in the case of G. C. Winchester vs Melloh, giving the defendant the right of possession of the seeder, or in case possession could not be had the sum of $80.

The next case called was that of S. S. Simpson, of Iowa, vs Garlef Von der Beck, of Euclid. The case excited a good deal of interest, and consumed all of Thursday and till Friday afternoon in the trial. The evidence, or rather testimony, is voluminous. The defendant, Von der Beck, has been a tenant on one-half section of land in the town of Euclid for the plaintiff for seven years, beginning in 1885. Although somewhat of an iron clad contract, it was entered into for three years at first. At the expiration of that time it was verbally agreed from year to year that Von der Beck should remain on the land. He remained there till the spring of '92. The plaintiff now brings suit to recover damages to the amount of $1013; plaintiff claiming that the defendant violated the contract in not summer fallowing the number of acres, and not fall ploughing the number of acres yearly, and not leaving the buildings and land in as good condition, usual wear and tear allowed, as when received by him, as the contract called for, and allowing mustard to spread over the farm.

An attempt was made by the plaintiff to impeach the testimony of defendant, but judging by the verdict it proved a fizzle.

FRIDAY, May 26th.

The Simpson-Von der Beck case was resumed this morning and given to the jury at three o'clock this afternoon. After a few hours reconciling and weighing the evidence the jury filed funeral like into the court room again and declared they had agreed upon a verdict, which when read by the clerk was, "We the jury find for the defendant and assess his damages at one (1) dollar. A. A. Miller counsel for plaintiff and Wm. Watts counsel for defendant.

The Walter A. Wood Machine Co., through its attorney Wm. Watts, brought suit against Peter Cornelius on two promissory notes, $40 each being two of a series of three notes given for a self-binder. This was the next case on docket and was taken up in the afternoon. The usual plea of unsatisfactory work was the defense, and it was strong enough in the minds of 12 tired and true men to give a verdict for the defendant. H. Steenerson and E. M. Stanton, attorneys for defendant.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The chattel mortgage continues to cut as big a figure as ever. The next case for trial was that of Henry Rodman and Edward L. Wichterman vs Lewis Wadekemper. P. G. Falardeau, of Red Lake Falls, for plaintiff and Chas. E. Boughton, Red Lake Falls and Wm. Watts for the defendant.

It is claimed by Wadekemper that in the fall and winter 91-92 Louis Albert owed him the sum of $500 to secure which he took notes of Albert for that amount, notes secured by a chattel mortgage on 55 acres of grain to be grown on nw¼, 23 township 150 in summer 92; and also on some other personal property, mules, cows, etc. This mortgage was dated Jan. 5th, 1892. During the same winter and spring Albert was indebted to Wichterman in the sum of $175 and to satisfy this he gave Wichterman a mortgage dated April 25th, 1892, on the crop on the same nw¼ 23, Tp 150. Then on the 20th of July, Wichterman gave a mortgage on the same crop to H. Rodman for $195.

Wadekemper foreclosed on his mortgage about Nov. 1st last, a few days before his notes were due, selling the pair of mules, cows, bobsled, etc. And nothing is credited on Albert's chattel mortgage to him. Wadekemper claims that it took it all and $14 and some cents out of his own pocket to pay the expense of foreclosing. The intricacies of the chattel mortgage system and the rights of the litigants in this case were turned over to the jury early in the afternoon. They soon returned with a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at $191.71.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

John McLennan, of Angus, vs Minneapolis & Northern Elevator company and W. Leman, Edward George counsel for plaintiff and A. A. Miller for defendant. Plaintiff claims that he had hauled wheat to the defendant's elevator, two loads of which he never received any return for. The case was given to the jury at half past five with directions to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning. Adjourned.

The grand jury brought in further indictments since Wednesday against John L. Yoeman, Jens Hanson and Oscar Olson, of Fosston, for assault in the 3rd degree. These are the young men who are charged with tarring and feathering Dick Big Bird and Solomon Blue, two Indians, at Fosston last March. Whether they were implicated in the outrage or not, there is no doubt they were not the instigators, and the really guilty parties will likely escape punishment. Possibly they thought they were doing a humane act by sticking a few feathers on poor "Bird" as the weather was quite cool about that time. They pleaded guilty and their counsel made a pathetic appeal to the court to act with leniency in imposing the fine upon them. The judge took the matter under consideration.

The grand jury dismissed Carl Nash who was charged with assault.

Adjourned till Monday at 9 a. m.

MONDAY, MAY 29TH.

Ole Anderson who was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree, stealing wheat from one Mrs. Anderson near Fisher, and who pleaded guilty of the crime charged, was brought before the court and sentenced to the state reformatory at St. Cloud, there to be held till discharged by due course of law.

In the case of John McLennan vs Minneapolis & N. Ele. Co. and W. Leman, the jury brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $145. Defendant asked for 90 days stay of proceedings.

The next case was that of Gerard Palen and Leon Wichterman vs J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. John R. McKinnon and A. R. Holston, H. Steenerson as counsel for McKinnon and Holston. In August '91 McKinnon, as agent for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. sold Palen and Wichterman, a threshing machine for $2100, taking notes and chattel mortgage to secure same. Payment to the amount of about $300 was made in the first note, and later on extension of one year was granted plaintiffs on their executing, or promising to execute, deeds on their respective farms to further secure payment, and the payment for two belts which it is claimed plaintiffs converted to their use. Palen executed his deed, witnessed by one witness only and delivered same to A. R. Holston. Wichterman failed to deliver his deed. McKinnon settled with J. I. Case Co. and severed his connection with it as agent in January last, retaining ownership of the chattel mortgage on the machine. He foreclosed the mortgage on this machine and took possession of same. Plaintiff brings suit to enjoin him from foreclosing the mortgage on the farms.

The defendant moved the court to give judgment on the pleadings. The court took the matter under advisement.

The case of J. E. O'Brien & Co. vs Wm. Findelson was dismissed, so also was that of August Kalle vs Christina Halvorson and Axel Wahlstrom.

The case of Aultman Taylor & Co. vs John Ellington was continued by consent.

The case of Ulric Boudoin vs Munn Bros.—A. C. Wilkinson and D. Hatlestadt counsels for plaintiff and Wm. Watts counsel for defendants—was taken up next.

The plaintiff worked for the defendants from March 12th, 1888 to Dec. 1890 under a continued verbal contract for a certain amount per month for 8 months and then for the months of January, February, March and April of each year a smaller amount, defendants claiming that the agreed price was to be continued the same the year around. The case was given to the jury about three o'clock.

A PREMIUM ON PROMPTNESS.

Court convened at 1:30 p. m.

Peter Cornelius being one of the jurymen on the above case was ten minutes late at roll call, and the counsels agreed to go on with the eleven jurymen. When Peter put in his appearance some evidence had been introduced during his absence; so he was called to give answer if he knew the time of adjournment, to which he answered "yes." His honor ordered the clerk to deduct one day's wages from his pay while in attendance at court.

The jury brought in a verdict in the Boudoin-Munn case for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at $176.80.

Messrs. Yeoman, Hansen and Olson, the Fosston tar-and-feather gentlemen were fined $40 each by the court.

The case of J. P. Johnson & Co. vs Ole J. Vaule et al, Montague & Bucklin counsel for plaintiff and O. J. Vaule and Wm. Watts counsel for defendants, came next in order. This was a replevin suit brought by plaintiff to recover some lumber. The plaintiff offered in evidence a copy of the chattel mortgage which was claimed covered this lumber, and as it did not bear evidence of the notorial seal it was objected to by plaintiff. The objection was sustained and the plaintiff moved to dismiss the case. The motion was granted and judgment ordered for return of the property described in the complaint and case return of property can not be had the sum of $115.

The grand jury having returned a presentment against F. J. Duffy, publisher of the East Grand Forks Courier, for perjury, the matter was argued before Judge Ives, and was taken under consideration till Wednesday.

An indictment was returned against John J. Kinkenberg, Woodside for the destruction of property. Jos. Lajamb was indicted for grand larceny in the second degree; the charge being that of taking $298.38 worth of school property in district 103. The grand jury brought in ten or twelve other indictments. No further business required the attention of the grand jury the court thanked them for their promptness and dispatch in performing their duty and discharged them. Court adjourned until Wednesday morning 9 a. m.

After adjournment the deputy and janitor tore up the beautiful (?) carpet which has done service on the court room floor for years, and will give the floor a bath.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Court called at 9 a. m.

In the case of Gerard Palen and Leon Wichterman vs J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., John R. McKinnon and A. R. Holston. The court granted the motion of the defendant, McKinnon, for judgment on the pleadings.

The criminal calendar was then taken up. A. Gilmour and Ole Bjorgo druggists at McIntosh, both of whom were indicted by grand jury for selling intoxicating liquors without license, were fined $50 each.

The first criminal case taken up for trial was that of State vs Joe Gervais indicted for attempting to bite off the left ear of one Germain St. Lawrence, of East Grand Forks, in Aug. 1892. John M. Cochrane, of Grand Forks, and Ed. George counsels for the defendant. The jury was drawn and the case commenced at 11:30.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To Hon. Frank Ives, Judge 14th Judicial District:

We the grand jury in session, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1893, report and recommend as follows:

We have examined the county jail and find that the one window of the lower part of the jail should have steel netting or wire placed on the inside of the windows to prevent parties on the outside passing tools or weapons through to the prisoners. Also that no visitor should be allowed in the corridor of the jail unless there be a jailor or guard present.

We find the outer walls of the court house and the roof of the same in bad shape, and recommend that the same be repaired and the loosened bricks replaced in the walls securely.

We find that the water closets are inadequate and we recommend that suitable accommodations be provided. Also that carpet or matting be provided for the court room, and that iron shelving be provided in the safety vaults for the accommodation of books and papers. We also recommend that the court house be heated by steam from the county jail and that sewer connection be made with the city sewer as soon as possible. That the inside walls of the court house be repaired and that the wood work be oiled or painted and additional seats be provided in the court room where necessary.

JAS. E. MORRISEY,
Foreman.

Special Sleeper to St. Paul.

The Great Northern will run a special sleeper from here to St. Paul next Tuesday evening to accommodate the Crookston delegation to the Hill celebration. Berths can be engaged immediately. First come, first served.

Northern Pacific Half Rates.

For the Second International Reciprocity Convention, to be held in St. Paul, June 5th and 6th; for this occasion the Northern Pacific railroad, has make rate to St. Paul and return, at lowest rate one way first class fare, for the round trip, on sale June 5th. Tickets good until June 11th.

C. A. SHARKEY, Agent.

Lost Strayed or Stolen.

From the residence of the undersigned on section 8, town of Crookston, about 10 o'clock Sunday evening, May 28th, 1893, one male boy of the masculine gender, about 3 feet 9 inches high in his stocking feet. When last visible to the naked eye said boy had on a dark complexion, light (out) eyes and brown hair. A suitable reward will be paid everybody who finds him if they will (not) return him to C. SNYDER.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

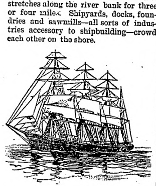
LAST WOODEN SHIPS.

STEEL TO REPLACE TIMBER IN THE YARDS OF BATH, ME.

Fluctuations of the Shipbuilding Industry In the Quaint Old Town—The Biggest Wooden Sailers Contrasted With the Largest Steel Steamers.

They will build no more big wooden sailing ships at Bath, Me., the chief city of timber shipyards in the United States. The biggest yard there has just put in a steel plant, and steel ships will soon be produced. Bath is a shipbuilding city to the core and to the man. It was incorporated as a town in 1780, but ships were built there more than a century and a half ago, and though the industry has sometimes lagged sadly seagoing vessels have been launched from the Bath yards every year since the first keel was laid there.

Its site was fixed upon by its settlers with especial reference to its adaptability to shipbuilding. It is located some miles up the Kennebec, the shores of which between the city and the sea are rugged and abrupt. But at Bath there is not only enough comparatively level ground for a town of some size, but there the river broadens into what seems like a spacious bay extending along the city's front and northward for several miles above it. Bath itself is narrow and stretches along the river bank for three or four miles. Shipyards, docks, foundries and sawmills—all sorts of industries accessory to shipbuilding—crowd each other on the shore.



THE SUSQUEHANNA.

In the old days great fortunes were made out of shipping and shipbuilding in Bath, and the fortunes of the town are still bound up in the same industries, of which there has been a revival during late years. The names of Houghton, Sewal, Patten, Goss, Sawyer, Rogers, Hawley and Donnell, shipbuilders famous in the annals of Bath, are inseparable from the history of marine construction in the United States.

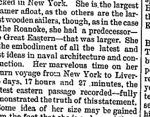
Bath was made a city in 1850. In 1860 her population was 8,076; in 1870, 7,371; in 1880, 7,874 and in 1890, 8,723. These fluctuations corresponded exactly with the condition of American shipbuilding and are in themselves significant. Time was when the majority of the craft launched from the yards of Bath were square rigged, but for some years fore and aft schooners of three and four masts have largely predominated.

Among the largest vessels burned out there are the Susquehanna of 2,728 tons burden and the Roanoke of 3,362. The Roanoke is, in fact, the largest wooden ship afloat, and there is but one larger sailing craft on the ocean—the five masted steel built France. The Roanoke is also the largest American ship ever built but one, the Great Republic, which was launched in 1853.

Notwithstanding the superior size of the Roanoke, she has not so good a record for fast sailing as the Susquehanna, which beat her in a recent trip from New York to San Francisco "around the Horn," the Susquehanna's time being 122 days, while the Roanoke's was 125. Though both are wooden vessels, they are fine specimens of the shipbuilder's art, all the latest ideas being embodied in their construction.

It was but a few days after these ships anchored in San Francisco bay that the Campania, the Cunard line's handsome new steel passenger boat, completed her first transatlantic voyage and was docked in New York. She is the largest steamer afloat, as the others are the largest wooden sailers, though, as in the case of the Roanoke, she had a predecessor—the Great Eastern—that was larger. She is the embodiment of all the latest and best ideas in naval architecture and construction. Her marvelous time on her return voyage from New York to Liver—5 days, 17 hours and 27 minutes, the fastest eastern passage recorded—fully demonstrated the truth of this statement.

Some idea of her size may be gained from the fact that she is as long as three city blocks of 200 feet each with 20 feet to spare. The full complement of her passengers and crew would fill 31 railroad cars of a seating capacity of 50 each, leaving 30 passengers to stand in the aisles. In finish and decoration the Campania and her sister ship the Lucania are so fine as to merit the oft used descriptive term of "floating palaces," and great things are expected of them when they get down to their best work after their machinery shall have worn smooth.



THE CAMPANIA.

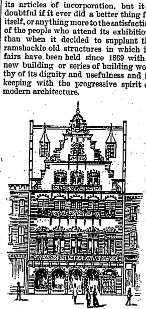
The Paris of the American line bore the ribbon for fast Atlantic voyages before the advent of the Campania on the high seas, but the spirit of competition tore it from her. The same spirit is likely seen to wrest the pennant from the fast Cunard boat, for the White Star line threatens to enter the field with a new ocean racer to be 700 feet long, which they believe will make the transatlantic voyage in less than five days. This ship will be 20 feet longer then the Great Eastern was and will be named the Gigantic.

THOMAS ARLINGTON.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

It Is Going to Have a Creditable Building in New York at Last.

In the years that have intervened since its organization in 1828 the American institute has certainly done much to "promote and encourage the industrial arts in America," as it declared it would in its articles of incorporation, but it is doubtful if it ever did a better thing for itself, or anything more to the satisfaction of the people who attend its exhibitions than when it decided to supplant the ramshackle old structures in which its fairs have been held since 1869 with a new building or series of building worthy of its dignity and usefulness and in keeping with the progressive spirit of modern architecture.



NEW AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.

The new building will be erected on the site of the present structures, which cover 40 city lots, and will be in three sections. One of these sections will have a frontage of 50 feet on Third avenue and wings extending to Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. This will be called Administration building and will contain the library and offices of the institute, besides three large assembly halls and a large number of lodgerooms for renting. The first floor will give entrance from Third avenue to the exhibition hall, and in the basement will be a model kitchen. The front will be of mottled Flemish brick, with antique iron and terra cotta ornaments.

The Administration building is to be 100 feet deep, and to the rear of it will be the great exhibition hall, 304 by 200 feet in size, and back of that will be Machinery hall, 157 by 200 feet, making the mean depth of the structure 610 feet. There will be an extensive gallery at each end of the exhibition hall, and the roof, mainly of glass, will be supported by steel trusses.

The main entrance on Third avenue will have five Roman arches, supported on Doric columns, and there will be another grand entrance at the Second avenue end of the building, besides six fire exits at the sides. The fair next fall will have to be carried on elsewhere, as the old structures will then be demolished and the new one under way.

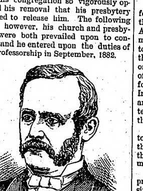
THE NEW MODERATOR.

Dr. Craig, Like His Predecessor, Dr. Young, Is a Kentuckian.

The new moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, the Rev. Willis Green Craig, D. D., was elected as the representative of the conservative element of the assembly, but has been freely commended for his eminent fairness by members who did not vote for him. Like his predecessor in the moderatorship, Dr. W. C. Young, he is a native of Danville, Ky., and was educated at Center college in that town and at Danville Theological seminary.

Dr. Craig graduated from Center college in the class of 1851, when he was not yet 17 years of age, and spent seven years afterward managing a large plantation in association with his brother. He entered the seminary in 1858 and in the spring of 1861 was licensed to preach. His first ministerial connection was with the Westminster Presbyterian church of Keokuk, Ia., where he remained 20 years.

In 1881 he was elected to the chair of Biblical and ecclesiastical history in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, but his congregation so vigorously opposed his removal that his presbytery refused to release him. The following year, however, his church and presbytery were both prevailed upon to consent, and he entered upon the duties of his professorship in September, 1882.



REV. WILLIS GREEN CRAIG, D. D.

He occupied the chair of church history for nine years and in 1891 was transferred to the chair of didactic and polemic theology made vacant by the resignation of the late Dr. Thomas H. Skinner He still retains his membership in the Iowa presbytery, however, and was sent to the general assembly as a commissioner from that body.

Dr. Craig is in his sixtieth year, but he looks fully 10 years younger. He is a fluent talker, but has a marked accent which betrays his Scotch lineage. He is a cousin of Vice President Stevenson, but has never taken any active interest in political matters.

INDIANS AS JUDGES.

THEY HOLD COURT IN DISTRICTS OF THE RESERVATIONS.

Some of the Penalties They May Impose For Offenses and Their Fees For Performing the Marriage Ceremony—Fines For Vagrancy.

During the recent discussions of Indian affairs reference has been made to the judicial establishments on the reservations. The obstacles to carrying on there a full system of courts will be apparent on reflecting, in the first place, that a large proportion of the Indians are among the five civilized tribes, who have arrangements of their own under the local governments assured to them, and next, that among the remainder there are many thousands who by taking allotments have become citizens and have passed under the jurisdiction of the states and territories where they reside.

However, there is an existing system of Indian courts organized under the regulations of the interior department, while the act of 1885 gave to the United States and territorial courts jurisdiction of crimes committed by Indians upon their reservations. Recently the regulations for the Indian courts proper have been enlarged, so as to make them more efficient. Among the changes in the new regulations is the division of the reservations into districts, with a judge in each, while there is a court in banc for the reservation, having a clerk to keep its records. A reservation may be divided into three or more such districts, following, as far as practicable, county lines, provided that the Indian populations, including mixed bloods and whites, who are members of the tribes, shall be nearly equal in the districts. If there are no county lines, natural boundaries are used, so that the Indians can easily ascertain what districts they belong to.

All the judges are Indians and must be men of intelligence, integrity, good moral character and monogamists, preference being given to those who "read and write English readily, wear citizens' dress and engage in civilized pursuits." They are appointed by the commissioner of Indian affairs for the term of one year, subject of course to earlier removal on proof of misconduct. Each judge must reside in the district and hold court at least one day in each week.

Any Indian engaging in the sun dance, scalp dance or war dance, or any similar feast, so called, shall be punished by withholding his rations for 10 days or less, or by imprisonment for 10 days or less, on the first offense, a second offense bringing not less than 10 nor more than 30 days of withholding rations, or imprisonment.

Plural or polygamous marriages hereafter entered into receive a penalty of $20 to $50, or hard labor for 20 to 60 days, or both, and the forfeit of right to rations while continuing in such relations. Other immorality of like nature is punished. The willful destruction of property of other Indians requires the making up of its value and also 30 days' imprisonment, "and the plea that the person convicted or the owner of the property in question was at the time a 'mourner,' and that thereby the taking, destroying or injuring of the property was justified by the customs or rites of the tribes shall not be accepted as sufficient defense."

Intoxication and the selling of intoxicants are put on the same footing, bringing a penalty of between $20 and $100 or imprisonment between 30 and 90 days. The rounders of the police courts of cities who are accustomed to the $10 or 10 days of civilization might be aghast at the introduction of these penalties. Among the misdemeanors, a neglect or refusal to perform road duty brings a fine of $1.50 for every day omitted or imprisonment for not more than five days. Another noteworthy provision proposed in the new regulations reads as follows:

"That if an Indian refuses or neglects to adopt habits of industry or to engage in civilized pursuits or employments, but habitually spends his time in idleness and loafing, he shall be deemed a vagrant and guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon the first conviction thereof be liable to a fine of not more than $5 or to imprisonment of not more than 10 days, and for any subsequent conviction thereof to a fine of not more than $10 or to imprisonment for not more than 30 days, in the discretion of the court."

This inclusion of vagrancy among offenses punishable by the courts is among the changes in the new regulations. Any one who adopts the practices of medicine men or the arts of the conjurer to prevent Indians from abandoning their barbarous customs is to be imprisoned between 10 and 30 days for the first offense and not more than six months for a subsequent one. The deterring of Indians from following civilized habits and pursuits, or their children from attending schools, is also included under this regulation.

The district court judges have power to solemnize marriages between Indians, the fee for each not exceeding $1, and they are to furnish certificates of such marriages.

The Indian court in general term, comprising all the judges on a reservation, sits at least once a month, and a majority constitutes a quorum, but any judgment to be valid must have the concurrence of a majority of all the judges on the reservation, and upon a failure of such a majority to agree the case must be tried again at a subsequent term. It has jurisdiction in all appeals from the district court and exclusive jurisdiction over all civil cases between Indians and in the administration of their estates.

It will be seen therefore that the Indian courts are of no little inportance, while of course the federal, state and territorial courts also have a jurisdiction which need not be described in detail.—Washington Letter.

Sincere Wishes.

Jones—I'm quite a near neighbor of yours now, Mrs. Golightly. I've taken a house on the river.

Mrs. G.—Oh, well, I hope you'll drop in some day.—Exchange.

A VICTIM OF SPEAKING TUBES.

Sad Fate of a Man of Peace Who Is Situated Midway on a Vocal Route.

There is a man in this town whose work keeps him sitting at his desk all day. He thinks himself fortunately situated, for his employers are considerate in their requirements and liberel in the matter of pay, and his work is enjoyable. The others who work in the same room are busy men. They seldom speak, but when they do have something to say it is of a pleasant nature. His modest home has been all that heart could wish, so far as comfort and contentment go. All these things are sources of grateful satisfaction to him, for he is a man of middle age and is no longer consumed by youthful ambition to possess the unattainable. He is of a placid disposition and is, above everything else, a lover of peace. Thus situated he ought to be one of the happiest of men, but he is not. He is wasting away, the helpless victim of continuous and violent contention.

Close to his desk, inclosed by a thin wooden sheathing, are some tin speaking tubes that run from an upper story of the building to a lower story. These stories contain departments of the same business, and the tubes are in almost constant use. The tubes are cracked at about the altitude of this man's desk, and the wooden sheathing is split in places. The cracks in the tubes give a curious querulous sound to every voice that ascends or descends through them. A feud of long standing exists between the office boys and others who speak from the upper floor and those who speak from the lower story. A pleasant word never ascends or descends. All the harshness of inflection that accompanies the harsh words is strangely multiplied by the cracked condition of the resonant speaking tubes, and this man of naturally peaceable inclinations has to sit and hear it all.

Unfortunately his is a somewhat sensitive and sympathetic nature. It is impossible for him to remain undisturbed when this continuous war of words is going on through the speaking tubes. A provocative voice from above causes him to side with the floor far beneath him, and the reply that comes up grieves him, and he thinks that the upper floor has been assailed with unpardonable violence. Then there is a rattling exchange of warlike expressions in angry tones—made more angry to the ear by the cracked speaking tubes—and the man of peace groans and sighs for the quiet of a lodge in some vast wilderness. He has heard these savage exchanges so long and so continually that his conception as to the sound of the male human voice is like that which comes to his ears through these diabolical speaking tubes.

This has been going on year after year, and the feud shows no signs of abatement. Its effect on the helpless man of peace is deplorable. He feels constantly as if he were a party to a never ending quarrel. He goes out to his luncheon feeling like a man who has just been engaged in a riot, and he does not enjoy his food. He scolds his most obliging waiter without cause and gives him an increased tip by way of apology. When he goes home, he kisses his wife and children in a perfunctory way and is irritable at the dinner table. His wife says sadly, "My dear, you are working too hard." He is not working too hard, but he is ashamed to tell what ails him, for he knows that it would be difficult for even his considerate helpmeet to understand the effect of the continuous speaking tube strife on his nervous system. So he changes the subject and endeavors to make amends by his best behavior. His wife notices that his playfulness is forced and is a sorry imitation of the genuine article, and this is more alarming to her than his irritableness.—New York Sun.

The Charm of Dickens.

Perhaps the dominant charm of Dickens' novels lies in the secret of his ability to portray with skill the workings of an affectionate heart. The Cheeryble brothers send out warm sunny rays of loving kindness on every reader of "Nicholas Nickleby." Little Dorrit, God bless her memory, with her sweet, unselfish devotion to her complacent father and thoughtless brothers and sister and witless Maggie, wins the sympathy of every one. Dear old Pegotty, redarmed, a genuine lover; honest Ham and his father; poor little Em'ly, Agnes and Dora (the juxtaposition does not harm them); the pinched face and willing hands of the Marchioness; Ruth Pinch and her brother—and hosts of other faces shine out with genial warmth from the novelist's pages and become tender household memories.

Wherever such hearts are found, in poetry or fiction, in the pages of the novelist or in the busy streets, their power is recognized as unique, beneficent and enduring.—Harper's Bazar.

What a Little Girl Would Do.

A little girl I know is possessed of a peculiarly pugnacious and rebellious nature. One day, being in a neighbor's yard, she noticed some heavy wool socks hanging on the clothes line and inquired of a lady of the house to whom that unusual footgear belonged. The lady told her that they were the socks furnished by the United States government for the use of soldiers and belonged to her son, who had then just enlisted in the signal service. The child gazed at the uncouth objects with curling lip.

"Does he have to wear them?" she inquired.

"Yes," answered the lady, to keep up the fun, "he is obliged to wear them."

The child's eyes flashed fire.

"I wouldn't wear 'em!" she declared. "I'd sass the government!"

And so she would.—Washington Star.

Insects Used For Medicine.

The cochineal insect is in some cases recognized as a medicine, and at one time had a reputation for wonderful virtues. Honey and wax, often used in pharmacy, are insect products, while galls, used in medicine for their astringent proprieties and the gallic and tannic acid they furnish, are also the work of insects.—London Tit-Bits.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, mania, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

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I TAKE
A
PLEASANT
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DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

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Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.,
MAY 3d, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 19th, 1893, viz: Jacob Weidenhoefer, Hd. 12,056, for the ne¼ sec. 30, twp. 151, range 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Radl, William Senske, Julius Zachge and George Bassler, all of Fisher, Postoffice, Minn.

[4-9] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Lottie Larson and Ole E. Larson, her husband, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of August, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 6th, day of September, A. D. 1889, at 9:35 o'clock A. M., in Book 47 of Mortgages, on page 38.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $12.75 that became due November 1, 1890; $12.75 that became due May 1, 1891; $12.75 that became due November 1, 1891; $12.75 that became due May 1, 1892, and $12.75 that became due November 1, 1892.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum to-wit: Five hundred, eleven and 10-100 ($511 10-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (SW¼) of section eleven (11) township one hundred fifty-three (153) range forty-four (44) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[4-10] N. G. 147.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Anson Bancroft and Ann Eliza Bancroft, his wife mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1887, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., in Book 83 of Mortgages, on page 410.

Whereas such default consists of the failure to pay a certain installment of interest when due and the principal sum, $900, that became due December 14th, 1892.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Nine hundred, fifty-six and 30-100 ($956 30-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said Mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section twenty-four (24) township one hundred forty-eight (148) range forty-seven (47) containing 160 acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[4-10] N. G. 152.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Baumann and Josephine A. Baumann, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of July A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 25 of mortgages, on pages 150 to 153.

Whereas such default consists in the failure to pay certain installments of interest when due and the principal sum, $600, that became due July 30th, 1891.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Seven hundred twenty-one and 25.100 (721.25-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) Section four (4), Township one hundred forty-seven (147), Range forty-five (45), containing 160 acres; more or less, according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 150)

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THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, May 24.

Antonie von Schamstein, the Austrian statesman, died Tuesday at Vienna.

The Duke of Mortomart died at Paris Tuesday. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor.

W. G. Van Pelt, son of a leading last manufacturer of Chicago, suicided in that city Tuesday. Dissipation was the cause.

All the graves of Union soldiers in the South will be decorated on Memorial day, under the auspices of the G. A. R.

In accordance with the agreement entered into on Saturday the union dock laborers of Hull, on strike, have resumed work.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed Tuesday was 93, of which 67 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths.

The Panama Star and Herald announces the death of Judge James S. Dewey of Detroit, Mich., which took place on the 10th inst., at Georgina station on the canal.

Thursday, May 25.

Minister Lewis Baker of St. Paul has arrived at Nicaragua.

Fire at Winston, N. C., did damage to the extent of $200,000.

Locusts are ravaging nearly the whole province of Saratoff, Russia.

Charges of fraud have been made against New York customs officials.

The paid admissions at the world's fair grounds Wednesday numbered 40,990.

The wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck has been fixed for July 6.

James Gordon Bennett has decided to run the New York Herald on the cooperative plan.

N. A. Nettleton, a potato dealer of Scandinavia, Wis., was held up by robbers and relieved of $1,200 in cash.

Walter Oakes, son of the president of the Northern Pacific road, was married at St. Paul Wednesday to Miss Mary Beekman Taylor.

Friday, May 26.

Lieutenant Peary will sail for the Arctic regions in the steamship Falcon June 15.

Rainbow won the Brooklyn Derby Wednesday. Don Alonzo was second and Commanche third.

One million dollars in gold and $76,000 in silver was shipped to England on the Normania Thursday.

D. F. G. Masters, superintendent of a Chinese mission in New York, claims that a Chinaman discovered America before Columbus did.

The Conservatives of Belfast and neighboring towns made a great demonstration in Ulster hall in honor of the Marquis of Salisbury. Fully 3,000 Ulsterites, most of whom carried miniature union jacks, took part in the meeting.

Saturday, May 27.

Italy will raise its representative to this country to the rank of ambassador.

The gold reserve is again invaded to the extent of about $4,000,000.

Heavy damage suits have been begun against the Hamburg American company by passengers who were on the cholera ships last fall.

Over 50 operators on the Peninsula division of the Northwestern road who struck last week on Ramsay's alleged order, hav ebeen discharged.

The New York World publishes a story to the effect that Carlyle Harris almost succeeded in committing suicide on the day before his execution.

Judge Patterson of New York in a decision says that trusts must not attempt to drive others out of business. The decision was made in the case of the Deuber Watch company against the Howard company.

Monday, May 29.

The proposed cowboy race from Chadron, Neb., to the world's fair, has been declared off.

Ten thousand people are suffering for food and shelter in the flooded districts of Louisiana.

Sealing in certain portions of Bering sea is prohibited for a year by the British and Russian governments.

Miss Augusta Legnard, daughter of John B. Legnard, a leading citizen of Waukegan, Ills., has married the family coachman.

A report presented to the Minnesota conference of the Augustana synod denounces dancing as sinful and takes a rap at secret societies.

The superintendent of immigration says that owners of American vessels on the great lakes who employ Canadian sailors will be prosecuted for violating the alien contract labor law.

F. S. Milburn, said to be a son of the blind chaplain of the house of representatives, committed suicide Sunday at a Chicago hotel by cutting his throat.

Tuesday, May 30.

Incendiaries are at work in Cleveland.

During a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal the ship Germania was sunk and 74 men were drowned.

The president has appointed Colonel George M. Sternberg to be surgeon general, United States army, to succeed General Sutherland, retired.

The New York Central's "Exposition Flyer" was put on Sunday afternoon. The first trip each way was made on time—20 hours.

W. R. Estee, of Madelia, Minn., consul to Hamburg, is likely to be recalled for disobeying the rules of the department.

Miss Anderson, a pretty school teacher of St. Clairaville, O., has sued Dr. Hobson of Cleveland for $25,000 for breach of promise.

THE RING ESCAPES.

Minnesota's Attorney General Knocks Out the Pine Land Investigation.

ST. PAUL, May 29.—The seven members of the legislative committee who were authorized to investigate the charge that certain prominent men of Minneapolis and elsewhere had robbed the State of Minnesota of pine to the value of $5,000,000 were chagrined upon receiving the announcement from the state capitol that they could pack their grips and go home. It was learned that Attorney General Childs had decided that the joint resolution under which they were acting was unconstitutional. During the last days of the session a joint resolution had been adopted upon the motion of Ignatius Donnelly and signed by Governor Nelson naming the above committee to investigate the alleged frauds and appropriating $5,000 for the work. Attorney General Childs simply quotes the general statutes, which state that no money can be appropriated for any purpose by the legislature except by bill. The committee can, therefore, do nothing but adjourn and go home. There are loud charges by the men who are fighting the "pine land ring" that there has been collusion to protect the leading citizens who have been foremost in securing pine lands by methods which will not bear investigation.

ON TO RICHMOND.

Remains of Jefferson Davis En Route to Their Final Resting Place.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—The remains of Jefferson Davis, after reposing in Louisiana for nearly four years, are now speeding away to their final resting place in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. The special train bearing the ashes left the Louisville and Nashville depot at 7:30 p. m.

The Davis Funeral Train.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 30.—Governor Jones and staff accompanied the Davis funeral cortege to the Alabama state line. As the train drew out the infantry saluted and the cannon fired. At all stations along the route floral tributes from ladies and respectful salutes from bareheaded veterans marked the run of the funeral car.

Rogers' Body Found.

ST. PAUL, May 27.—The body of Charles S. Rogers, president of the Northwestern Cordage company, who jumped 200 feet into the Mississippi from the Smith avenue bridge nine days ago, was recovered at 6:30 p. m. at the Minnesota fish hatchery, two miles down the river from the point at which the leap was taken.

The Monterey's Boilers.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Times' San Francisco despatch says: The Examiner asserts that the Monterey's Scotch boilers are of such defective design that the only way to repair their faults is to take them out and virtually rebuild them.

Carpenters Strike.

MADISON, Wis., May 26.—Two hundred carpenters have struck to force their employers to hire no non-union labor. The question of wages is not involved. The master carpenters have determined not to yield. Sixty non-union carpenters are at work.

Iowa Democrats.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 30.—The Democratic state central committee will meet here between the 12th and 14th of next month to fix the time and place for holding the state convention. Talk is now that Des Moines will be selected.

Harris Tried Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The World publishes a story to the effect that Carlyle Harris almost succeeded in committing suicide on the day before his execution.

Found Dead in Bed.

HUDSON, Wis., May 29.—Willis A. Taylor, son of ex-United States Railroad Commissioner Horace A. Taylor, was found dead in bed.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 31, 1893.

HOGS—Receipts arrived too late for the market and will be held over.

CATTLE—Receipts arrived late and no trading was done on the opening market. Fair demand for all grades. Prime steers, $4.00@4.30; good steers, $3.50@4.00; prime cows, $3.00@3.40; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.40; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves, $1.75@3.00; stockers, $2.00@3.25; feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.75@2.75.

SHEEP—No receipts and no trading. Muttons, $4.50@5.00; lambs, $4.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 30, 1893.

WHEAT—May closed, 63c; June opening, 64½c; highest, 64½c; lowest, 63¾c; closed, 63¾c; July opening, 66c; highest, 66⅝@69¼c; lowest, 66c; close, 66½c. September opening, 69½c; highest, 69⅛@69¼c; lowest, 68@68⅞c; close, 69c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62½@63c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, May 30, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Market dull 10c lower. Heavy, $7@7.40; mixed and medium, $6.95@7.35; light, $6.85@7.30.

SHEEP—Strong 10c higher.

Receipts: Cattle, 19,000; hogs, 18,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 70c; July, 71¾c; September, 75¼c.

CORN—May, 40c; July, 40c; September, 41c.

OATS—July, 28⅛ September, 26½c.

PORK—September, $21.75.

SHORT RIBS—July, $9.95; September, $10.10.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—May, 68⅝c; July, 70⅝c; September, 73¾c.

CORN—May, 39½c; July, 40¼c; September, 40c⅜@41c.

OATS—May, 29¾c; July, 28⅝c; September, 26¾.

PORK—May, $20.50; July, $20.9 ; September, $21.25.

LARD—May, $10.25; July, $10.52½; September, $10.87½.

SHORT RIBS—May, $9.75; July, $9.82½; September, $9.95.

RULING REVERSED.

NEW DECISION PROMULGATED BY SECRETARY SMITH.

Disability Not of Service Origin Must Be Such as to Prevent the Applicant From Earning Support by Manual Labor—Will Save Millions.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Hoke Smith has just made a decision repealing Raum and Bussey's order construing "disability not of service origin" so as to limit it to disabilities preventing the applicant from earning support by manual labor.

It is believed this will reduce pension payments from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually.

INCOMING IMMIGRANTS.

Important Rules Affecting the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The treasury department has issued an important set of rules relating to incoming immigrants over Canadian roads entering this country. No immigrant will be allowed to enter after 7 o'clock in the evening, for the reason that the worst class has been in the habit of coming over after night, when rigid inspection was relaxed and the inspectors were off duty or asleep. The big roads, like the Canadian Pacific with its through connections with the Soo line, and the Great Northern with its Canadian Pacific connections in Minnesota and North Dakota, will be compelled to run special trains upon which all the immigrants are carried. None of the regular passenger trains will be allowed to carry immigrants, and a penalty will be provided for violation of this provision.

Extra Session Talk.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—It is said on most excellent authority that the president is likely to issue a proclamation within a short period setting the date for an extra session of congress.

FOSTER FAILS.

The Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Makes an Assignment.

FOSTORIA, O., May 27.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles W. Foster has startled the business world by making an assignment of his vast business interests for the benefit of his creditors. His assignee is J. B. Gormlee, a prominent banker of Bucyrus, and a warm friend of Mr. Foster. The liabilities are given out by Mr. Foster as being $600,000, and the assets about the same.

The failure is due to the fact that Mr. Foster has been a very heavy endorser of the three assigned windowglass houses and the brass and iron works, his indorsements of these companies aggregating over $300,000. The stringency of the money market caused banks to request payment of the notes, which precipitated the failure.

Worse Than First Reported.

FOSTORIA, O., May 29.—J. B. Gormley, the assignee of ex-Secretary Charles Foster, states that further investigation shows affairs to be in even worse shape than had been at first thought, and that the liabilities would reach $800,000 and possibly $1,000,000, with the assets much less.

BANKS CLOSED.

National of North Dakota at Fargo and a Branch at Lakato.

FARGO, N. D., May 30.—The National Bank of North Dakota was closed by the order of Bank Examiner Diamond. E. Ashley Mears is president. The capital is $250,000. The failure will not affect any business firms in Fargo, as it has been known for some time that the bank was in shallow water.

LAKOTA, N. D., May 31.—The First National Bank of Lakota has been closed by Bank Examiner Brush on order of the comptroller of the currency. The bank has been under suspicion for six months and is owned by Ashley E. Mears and belongs to his system of banks in this state.

Bank of Bresford Fails.

BRESFORD, S. D. May 30.—The Bank of Bresford, a private concern at the head of which is A. A. Ames, has failed. Particulars as to its condition are meager but it is believed depositors will be heavy losers.

Three Hundred Men Laid Off.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 30.—Three hundred employes on the Iowa and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, including mainly roadmen, have been laid off. Dullness in freight traffic is the attributed cause.

Villard Retires.

NEW YORK, May 30.—At a meeting of the directors of the North American company the resignation of Henry Villard as president was presented and accepted. C. W. Wetmore, the chairman of the executive committee, was elected to succeed Mr. Villard.

Dr. Graves Out on Bail.

DENVER, May 30.—Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, who last year was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby of Providence, R. I., has been released on a bond of $30,000.

Shot Himself Dead.

HUDSON, Wis., May 27.—Herman Yeugrch, foreman of the Omaha machines shops, committed suicide about 1 p. m., by shooting himself through the head.

Match Declared Off.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The proposed match between Martin Danny of Australia and Austin Gibbons before the Crescent City Athletic club is off.

Grand Lodge of Orangemen.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 30.—Representatives of the twelve lodges of Orangemen of Minnesota met here and organized a grand lodge for the state.

A WHITE HOUSE GUIDE.

Entertaining Conversation of an Executive Employe of a Few Months Ago.

Not to be too personal, this account of White House visiting is taken from an experience in the past. It is on a day when the president is in the big east room, shaking hands with any Tom, Dick or Augustus who wishes to inflict himself on the head of the nation. There are numerous familiarly polite men lounging in the vestibule of the mansion. Their dress consists of indifferent business suits, very ready made in appearance, black, brown, blue and gray, ill fitting and often shabby. These are the servants of the place, whose duties are to show the guests through the public rooms and at times through the private ones. Their appellation in this house of the people is "guide." They are particularly the persons from whom the visitor to Washington gets the tone of the White House. If any one claims that these are gentlemen in office and not serving men, let him try them with a fee. It is not exacted, is forbidden, but—try it!

Through with the president, a group of people are invited by a guide to go into the other rooms.

"These rooms has all been newly decorated," he says, "and after designs by Miss' Harrison, and 'tain't necessary for me to say that she's a artist." A sweep of his hand takes in floor, wall, ceiling and furniture.

"This," he goes on, "is the famous blue room, where the president receives with his lady beside him. You have all heard of going behind the line. Well, the president stands here with his lady on his right and the ladies of the cabinet. That makes the line. After they shake hands the elight go behind the line where all the dignataries is.

"That's right, ma'am. Sit right down." This to a woman who has rested against the arm of a chair. "All sit down and make yourself comfortable. People seem to think this house belongs to Miss' Harrison, but it don't. It belongs to all of you. Miss Harrison wants everybody to feel at home. Now, in this room Miss' Cleveland was married. She stood right there where that lady's feet is."

The modest appearing little woman on whose feet all eyes were centered looked inclined to put them in her pocket, but the guide went on remorselessly. "Where that lady's feet is placed."

"This clock," said the guide later, pausing before an elaborate mantel clock, "and them side ornaments was presented to George Washington, our first president, by Layfayette and presented by he to the White House. And it has ben going ever sence. Them lights are electric and just put in. You turn them on and off this way," illustrating. "Seeing as you look interested, sir, you can turn them on once if you like."

The man to whom this kind permission was granted bears a name synonymous with electricity, but the famous electrician, as courteous as the guide, gravely manipulated the button.

Leaving after a quarter of an hour more of this talk, and a visit to the conservatories, and a peep at the private dining room, Selina expressed herself in this fashion:

"All applicants for such work in the White House should pass a civil service examination before being accepted. Secondly, they should be obliged to wear a distinctive dress. Call it a uniform if the word livery is objectionable. But these men should look as neat and trig as postmen, motormen and car conductors. Thirdly, they must be as willing and obliging as they are at present. I would like to leave our president's house once without feeling half amused and half vexed and altogether ashamed, as I am today."—Newport News.

Queer Japanese Beliefs.

The Japanese believe in more mythical creatures than any other people on the globe, civilized or savage. Among these are mythical animals without any remarkable peculiarities of conformation, but gifted with supernatural attributes, such as the tiger which is said to turn as white as a polar bear on the date of his one thousandth birthday. They also believe in a species of fox which if it lives to be 50 years old without having been chased by a dog transforms itself into a beautiful woman. This same fox, if he can manage to live for a century, gains additional powers, such as becoming a wonderful wizard, etc. When he lives to be 1,000 years old, he becomes a "celestial fox," with nine golden tails, and has the power of going to heaven and returning whenever he chooses.

These Japs also believe in a multitude of animals distinguished by their monstrous size or by the multiplication of their members. Among these are serpents 800 feet long and large enough to swallow an elephant; boxes with eight legs; monkeys with four ears and seven tails; fishes with 10 heads attached to one body, the flesh of this last monster being a sure cure for boils, bites of poisonous serpents, hydrophobia, etc.—Philadelphia Press.

States Meant.

A monthly statement, Mo.; a weakly statement, Ill.; a personal statement, Me.; a graphic statement, Del.; a written statement, Penn.; a decimal statement, Tenn.; an interesting statement, Miss.; a historical statement, Ark.; a confident statement, Kan.; a rich statement, Ore.; a lump statement, Mass.; a spirited statement, R. I.; a medical statement, Md.; a French statement, Va.; a French statement, Ala.; an emphatic statement, O.; an emphatic statement, La.; a close statement, N. Y.; a neutral statement, I. T.; a neat statement, Wash.; a doubtful statement, Wy.—Truth.

A Pleasant Opinion.

Patient—Do you think smoking hurtful, doctor?

Doctor Smarte—Hem! Ah—do you smoke?

Patient—Yes.

Doctor—But not enough to hurt you, that's easy enough to see.

Patient goes off happy and never begrudges the $3 he pays for this unbiased verdict.—Boston Transcript.

Making Love to His Own Wife.

"Did you ever hear of a man marrying his own wife?" asked Harvey Kuttner of a party of good listeners last night. "I don't mean a divorced couple getting remarried, but a couple really going through the marriage ceremony a second time, with one of the two entirely ignorant of the fact. I met a case of that kind last year and am thinking of selling the idea to some novelist to build a plot on. It was in a small Ohio town, and the bride had been deserted by her husband 20 years before. She had long ago come to the conclusion that he was dead and had been looked upon as an eligible widow, who was fair and 40, if not fat, when a stranger came to town, got himself introduced to her and finally persuaded her to try the matrimonial experiment a second time. They were married after a short courtship, and a few weeks after the honeymoon the husband gave away his story and told his wife that she had married him twice without knowing it.

"His explanation was that on leaving her 20 years before he had gone on a protracted spree and had finally got himself sent to the penitentiary in a distant state for a long term. After being liberated, he was ashamed to look up his old friends and took it for granted that his wife had forgotten all about him by that time. He accordingly went abroad, and it was only on his return after a long period that he heard accidentally that his wife was still living at the old home. Rather than run the risk of being spurned for his heartlessness and relying on an entire change in his personal appearance, he conceived the daring plot of winning and remarrying his own wife. I don't know what the lady said when she was undeceived, but that is one of the details the novelist I sell the story to can supply for himself."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Greek Stools and Chairs.

The stools or chairs seen on Greek vases are in great variety, and as regards time cover a period of many hundred years. On some of them are figures seated on blocks of stone or wood, but the general form is that of stools with or without the feet of animals, sometimes having arms, but rarely backs. Sometimes personages are seen on vases or on statuettes seated on chairs, with backs of moderate elevation, curved in the form of the ruff worn by women in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which were probably considered thrones. A form of chair in common use among the Romans was that with curved arms, familiar to all those who have seen upon the stage the Roman plays of Shakespeare.

Chairs or stools of other forms were also in use among the Romans, made often within a certain degree of art and elegance and of costly materials. Sitting at table the posture now considered the most elegant and the most cleanly was not practiced by them, the reclining attitude corresponding more nearly with their ideas of ease and luxury.—San Francisco Chronicle.

No Need to Wait Ten Years.

It is said that a public reader of some repute, making a tour through the west, happened to have an audience one night in a South Dakota town whose "hustling" spirit created a demand for anything from Sunday dog fights to lectures on æsthetics. The house was packed, and the reader's efforts were followed with marked attention. Several selections had been well received, when some of the shorter poems of Arnold were announced.

Probably few of the auditors knew who Matthew Arnold was or what to expect from the next number on the programme, but they had been hearing some good old soul stirring verses, and interest was keyed to a high pitch. It chanced that the reader started with "Youth's Agitations," beginning, "When I shall be divorced, some 10 years hence"— He paused for breath, and in an instant a voice in the gallery shouted: "Ten years! Come out to Dakota, an yer can git one in two weeks."—New York Tribune.

Substantial Studies Better Than Fads.

An honest education in the primary branches is all the public schools should be expected to give. As it is, there is a disposition to divert the pupils from substantial studies to fads that tend to defeat the main object of the public school system. By giving them a smattering of a dozen things they are deprived of useful knowledge that can be easily imparted in the schools and sent out into the world imperfectly equipped, when they might have been supplied with knowledge that would have been useful to them in every item.—Pittsburg Press.

Borax In the Arts.

In the arts the use of borax is constant. It produces the glaze on china, earthenware and tiles and is used in the enamel for granite ware, as a mordant in calico printing and dyeing and a flux for all metals, as it enables them to melt at a lower temperature. Used with pure, fine white sand in the proportion of four to one, it produces a glass so hard as to cut common glass like a diamond, while it is added to slaked lime where it is desired to render plaster fireproof.—Epicure.

The Interior of the Mormon Temple.

The interior of the Mormon temple has an air of mystery about it. Up to date none but the faithful have been admitted to its sacred precincts, and none of the inquisitive Gentile reporters are allowed to enter. As a matter of fact, there are portions of the interior which are as sacred as was "The Holy of Holies" in the days of the temple constructed by the wise son of David.—C. M. Jackson in Harper's Weekly.

England contends with smallpox at a disadvantage. Many persons of influence do not believe in vaccination, write against it and oppose it in every way they can. The opposition has grown greatly during the long absence of the epidemic.

"It will cost you 15 cents just the same," are the reported words of a New York druggist when he was told that the use of his telephone was desired in a case of life or death. Of course the 15 cents were paid.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

Proposals For Sewers.

Sealed proposals for the construction of about 1,700 feet of brick and pipe sewers in the city of Crookston, Minn., will be received by the City Council until 6 p. m., June 13th, 1893. Bids are to be made on the forms furnished by the City Council and accompanied by the proper bond. Forms of proposal and specifications may be obtained, and plans seen at the office of the city engineer. The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids, also to waive any informalities. By order of the City Council, Crookston, Minn., May 24th, 1893.

W. F. ARNOLD, City Engineer.

E. E. CARRUTH, Clerk.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

CALL IN.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor
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CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, ☰ ☰ ☰ MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 323 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
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OFFICE IN
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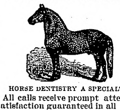

HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
All calls receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main street, in connection with Livery house,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

WE ARE NOT DOING
Much Blowing
At this time of the year, and it is not bragging to say that
OUR MAMMOTH STOCK
was never more complete than this spring, and that you can find no greater bargains in the city than we are giving. There is an old saying to the effect that
"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."
This applied to the old-fashioned steamed Indian Pudding that was put in a bag and tied with a string, which string no doubt retained enough of the pudding to furnish a sufficient sample.
We don't claim to have a "string" on the public, but it is a fact that when a man once comes into our store and taades he always comes again. As the pudding was supposed to speak for itself, so our goods speak for themselves every time.
☞YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

OPENED THE GATES

PEOPLE SEE THE FAIR ONE SUNDAY AT LEAST.

Over a Hundred Thousand in Attendance—Illumination in the Evening. Many of the State Buildings Closed. Appeal For Lower Railroad Rates.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, May 28.—One hundred and twenty-five thousand people, after a week of toil, came to the world's fair grounds Sunday and with souls freed from care drank in inspiring music and feasted their eyes upon the artistic and natural beauties of the White City, while their minds were improved by studying the works of genius and industry. It was the first open Sunday and was a success.

The people began coming into the grounds early. All means of transportation brought their quotas and from the steamer piers and the railroads came long lines of people and by 4 o'clock at least 90,000 were in the enclosure. After dark the grounds were lighted up and this together with other

Features of the Illumination

attracted still more and when the crowds were about ready to go home, a conservative estimate placed their number for the day and evening at 125,000. It was an orderly, well dressed crowd which evidently was of the opinion that it had already been kept away from its property altogether too long and they took possession in the name of the "toiler." The music during the day was of the elevating character and the bandsstands were surrounded by large crowds.

Some State Buildings Closed.

Sunday opening was frowned upon, however, in the north end of the park, where the American state buildings are grouped. The multitude of visitors did not throng the state circle and the few thousands who passed that way were not disappointed, apparently, to find many of the buildings closed. Missouri, Delaware, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland and Massachusetts were among the buildings which the people obtained only an outside view of. Utah had the closed sign on its door, and North Dakota added to its announcement the invitation "Come on Monday."

BETTER RATES WANTED.

World's Fair Commissioners Appeal to Transportation Companies.

CHICAGO, May 29.—At a meeting of executive officers and commissioners of the several states and territories, hold Wednesday last at the Massachusetts building, a committee of five members, consisting of Havens of Indiana, McNaughton of New York, Apperson of Virginia, Hovey of Massachusetts and McDaniel of Utah, was appointed to draft an appeal to the railroad and steamboat corporations, asking that fares on the different lines to and from Chicago be reduced immediately.

At an adjourned meeting held Saturday afternoon at the New York building, the committee submitted drafts of a letter, which is to be signed by the executive officers and addressed to the managers of the various railroad and steamboat lines, which was unanimously approved and will be sent to officers of the corporations referred to at once.

This appeal is made on behalf of the people of the country, but especially in the interest of farmers, mechanics, employes, pupils, etc.

GROUNDS ORDERED OPEN.

Injunction Restraining Fair Directors From Closing on Sunday.

CHICAGO, May 30.—In the legal proceedings brought against the world's fair directory to compel an open Sunday and to restrain public admission on that day, the former gained the first victory. Judge Stein issued a temporary injunction restraining the directors from closing tho gates on Sunday. His ruling was made in accordance with the prayer of a bill filed by Charles W. Clingman on behalf of himself as a stockholder in the Exposition company and as a citizen.

Judge Stein's Decision.

The decision holds in substance that the park commissioners had no power to concede to a corporation more than the usufruct of the South park ground. The contention of the intervening petitioner, C. H. Howard, that to open the fair on Sunday is against the law of the land and the act of congress of April 25, 1890, is dismissed with the statement that it has not been proven that there is anything in that act which overthrows any of the existing laws of the State of Illinois, and the laws of Illinois are not affected.

CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

Two Fatal Cases of the Disease Officially Reported.

QUARANTINE, May 29.—Dr. Nash, the representative of Dr. Jenkins in Hamburg, reports by cable that there was one death from cholera in that city Sunday.

HAMBURG, May 29.—The committee on prevention and detection of cholera, constituted by the senate of Hamburg, has declared officially that a clerk who was supposed to have been suffering the previous week from diarrhoea, died on Saturday last from Asiatic cholera.

Will Locate a Danish Colony.

MILLER, S. D., May 30.—Oscar Mattison, in charge of Denmark's exhibit's at Chicago, has just been here with others looking up a location for a large colony from his country, also to establish a large Lutheran college, and will report favorably for locating a colony in Hand county and the college between Miller and St. Lawrence.

IS ON IN EARNEST.

Arguments Begun in the Celebrated Briggs Case.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The greatest ecclesiastical trial of modern times, as it is termed, was begun during the day in the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, when Dr. Briggs, the Union seminary professor, faced his accusers and his 500 judges. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States sat as a high court. The court represented nearly 1,000,000 Presbyterians in this country, who recognize the supreme authority of the general assembly in ecclesiastical matters. The issue is one which a large portion of the the church and a large majority of the general assembly evidently regard as one of the gravest that has ever arisen in the church. To their minds the

Most Serious Consequences

will ensue if the church does not, through its highest authority, pronounce anathema against Dr. Briggs, who is accused of denying the inerrancy of Holy Scripture and teaching as true doctrines which they consider contradictory of scripture and of the confession of faith to which he subscribed when he was ordained as a minister. There was a large attendance at the church, people crowding into the galleries and even encroaching on the space set aside for the commissioners. The proceedings, however, were not at all lively, for the arguments made were exceedingly formal in character. The principal argument for the prosecution was made by Rev. Joseph J. Lampe, D. D., who finished in the afternoon, having spoken three hours and a quarter. Professor Briggs then began his answer, to which seven hours had been allotted, and continued it at the evening session. At the conclusion of the latter's argument Colonel McCook will close for the prosecution.

Briggs Has an Ambition.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—A dispatch from Cincinnati says that Professor Briggs, now on trial at Washington for heresy, has written to Professor E. D. Morris of Lane Theological seminary about the advisability of forming a new church to teach his theology. Morris replied, saying that few Presbyterian ministers would join the now departure. Four liberal Presbyterians of Cincinnati have gone to Washington to confer with Dr. Briggs and assist in promoting the new project.

Baptist Home Missions.

DENVER, May 30.—The 61st annual meeting of the Baptist Home Missionary society convened in the First Baptist church here during the morning. Committees were announced, after which the report of the board was read by the Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D. It showed the society to be free of debt, but a need for greater funds to successfully push forward the increasing work. In 1892 there had been an increase of 19 missionaries, 8 schools, 136 churches organized and $113,350.56 contributed during the year.

THE IRON HALL.

An Address to Members of the Order Mailed.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—The address to members of the Iron Hall prepared by the new officers has been mailed. It says the law has been so revised as to provide proper safeguards for the funds collected from the membership, and a number of recommendations have been adopted for a thorough revision of the constitution and laws of the order to be presented for action at the session of the order of the supreme sitting to be convened in July. The supreme justice will no longer have absolute control as in the past. The order now has assets aggregating $2,250,000 in the various states. It has a membership of 62,000.

LAW DEFECTIVE.

A New York Judge Finds a Good Sized Flaw in the Geary Statute.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—As the result of District Attorney Milchrist's consultation with Attorney General Olney he took away with him explicit instructions, if he finds on his arrival in Chicago that the commission still adhered to its decision to open the world's fair next Sunday, to present the matter to the federal court and ask for an injunction or any other legal process which the facts would warrant, and which would prevent a violation of the laws of the United States."

Fear an Epidemic.

STOUGHTON, Wis., May 30.—Diphtheria of a malignant character has made its appearance in the town of Rutland, four miles west of here. In the family of John Hogan one child died and the father, four more children and the hired girl are down with the disease and considered in a critical condition. Many other cases are reported and an epidemic is feared.

Costly Blow for Sullivan.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Sun's Biddeford, Me., special says: John L. Sullivan did not appear in court to answer the charge of assaulting Lawyer Lezotte. The ex-champion was represented by Counsel Thomas Leigh, Jr., who pleaded guilty on behalf of his client and a fine of $100 and costs was imposed.

Viking Ship Sighted.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Viking ship which is on its way to the world's fair is reported off Cape Shear, N. F., with all hands on board safe. This is the first that has been heard of the ship since she was seen in a storm off the Orkney Islands a fortnight ago.

Will Occupy It in July.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., May 30.—President Cleveland's cottage at Saranac Inn has been completely remodeled. It is stated upon good authority that President Cleveland will occupy it during July.

Compartment Sleeping Car.

In European countries, all railway coaches are divided into compartments, calculated to afford the passenger all the discomfort possible, would never be popular in this country. Without heating apparatus, without water-coolers or lavatories, the doorlocked between stations and the only means of passage from one compartment to another a narrow foot-board on the outside of car, it is to the credit of the American railway managers that they have never tried to introduce them here. But a compartment sleeping-car, such as are run on the Burlington Route between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Chicago, is a very different vehicle. Entering the car at either end, you find a vestibule, leading out of which, on the left-hand side, is an aisle or corridor. On the right of this corridor and opening into it, are five cozy boudoirs, each containing two commodious berths. Overhead is a shaded globe from which comes the soft light of the compressed gas. In yonder corner is a mirror and dressing stand, under which is a polished wood box with nickel handle. Pull down on this, and a hand-basin comes in view, with handy faucets for hot and cold water. Near by is a stand for canes and umbrellas. The seats are the usual Pullman style, and form the lower berth at night. The berths, unlike those in the "boudoir" sleepers, run lengthwise of the car. These five compartments have communicating doors, enabling them to be thrown together when desired. The corridor now crosses to the opposite side of the car, and from it open five more similar compartments. The furnishings vary in color, but all are the very acme of the upholsterer's, wood-worker's and metal-worker's art. Buy tickets of your home agent for the Burlington trains, and travel by the world's finest. For any special information, address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Ladies' Sleeves for the Summer Season and How Make Them.

The most essential feature of our present modes is the pre-eminent part which the sleeves take in the general make up of a toilette. They constitute the dominant note, the striking accessory which compels the attention of the beholder. In point of variety of details, such as draperies, trimming and ornamentation, they surpass any other part of the costume. To this complication must be added the further necessity of knowing the historical origin and ascertaining the style most suitable to the figure of each individual wearer. The well-known and popular McDowell Fashion Journals are excellent guides in this embarrassing perplexity. Recognizing the important role of the sleeve in our modern styles, they have devoted many lessons to the different kinds of the prevailing sleeves and the manner of making them. These lessons are invaluable. They will be found in "La Mode de Paris," in "Paris Album of Fashion," and in "The French Dressmaker," (formerly "La Couturiere.") The former two cost $3.50 each a year, or 35 cents a copy. The latter is $3.00 per annum, or 30 cents a copy. "La Mode" with its low subscription price of $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy, is a unique publication of its kind not duplicated in this country. If you are unable to procure any of these magazines at your newsdealers do not accept any substitutes, but apply directly to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

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Sick Headache
21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of HOOD'S.
Mrs. Ed. Swan
Duncanville, Ill.
"Few people have suffered as much as I have with sick headache. I have had it by spells for 21 years, sometimes as often as
Three Times a Week.
I would get up with it, suffer all day, go to bed with it and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when
My Mother-in-Law
persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and I have not had sick headache since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has
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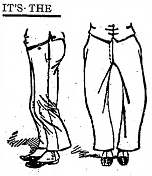
done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has increased my weight from 122 to 147 pounds. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. ED. SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.
HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.



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Fault of the Merchant
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CLOTHING
DOESN'T FIT.
There's nothing extraordinary about your figure. It's an easy enough matter to take your measure, and it's just as easy to cut cloth according to the measure when taken. We can take your measure and cut the cloth without the possibility of a mistake.
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and if there is not something in it perfectly appropriate to you, then the appropriate fabric has not been made yet. We are showing the
LATEST NOVELTIES
FOR SPRING WEAR.
BOSTON
ONE PRICE
Clothing House,
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication April 13th, 1893.)
(Last publication June 1st, 1893.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, containing power of sale, dated November 30th, 1885, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk county, Minnesota, on December 4th, 1885, in book 23 of mortgages, on pages 99, 100, 101, whereby Jean B. Lelande and Cleophie Lelande, his wife, mortgagors, mortgaged to Mary E. Towle, mortgagee, all those tracts of land described as follows, to-wit: The south east quarter of the northeast quarter, and lot one; all in section four, in township one hundred and fifty-one, of range forty-five, in Polk county, Minnesota, containing eighty acres more or less, by which default the power of sale has become operative, and no proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice $444.50, including interest and principal and taxes on said lands for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, [illegible] 1891 and 1892, paid by the mortgagee.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be fore closed and said premises sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy, on June 10th, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any and $25 attorney's fees, and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 20th, 1893.

MARY E. TOWLE,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
[52-7]

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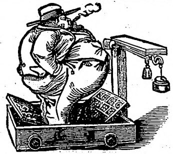
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.
ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN.



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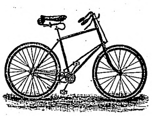

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And get the benefit of full riding season. The Victor is the leader wherever known. Call and see one. We sell on terms to suit. We also have a line of low and medium priced wheels. We can suit anybody's pocket.
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Partial List of References. HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.

IT SAVED THE SHIP.

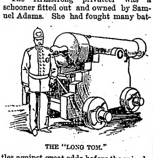
THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICES OF THE "LONG TOM" IN 1814.

The Famous Cannon That Repulsed the British and Saved the Good Ship Armstrong at Fayal Is Now Exhibited at Chicago—Story of the Conflict.

It was a far cry from Yankee privateers to the magnificent steel cruisers which fairly rival the finest men-of-war afloat, but the "sea devils" of long ago with a handful of men and a couple of guns somehow managed to cut notches in history which time's marvelous changes cannot obliterate nor the world forget, and which this country is proud to have remembered. Among the relics and mementos of bygone days and storied achievements which adorn Uncle Sam's war museum in the Columbian exposition is a piece of old fashioned long barreled ordnance with a thrilling battle record.

It is the "Long Tom" of the privateer General Armstrong. The Armstrong alone fought a British squadron mounting 136 guns in the harbor of Fayal in the Azores, Sept. 26, 1814. The Armstrong carried seven guns, six of them the usual 9-pounder boat howitzers and a 24-pounder, such as were mounted on a swivel at the bow of the fleet sailers for use in chasing the enemy. They were long guns and acquired the general title "Long Toms." The "Long Tom" at Chicago is the particular "Long Tom" which made the General Armstrong a terror of the sea throughout the war of 1812.

The Armstrong privateer was a schooner fitted out and owned by Samuel Adams. She had fought many battles against great odds before the episode at Fayal, and her "Long Tom" was already the mainstay of her armament. Shortly before the Armstrong sailed for the Azores she received a new commander from the regular navy, Captain Samuel Chester Reid. He was 30 years of age and had been a sailor since he was 11 years old. He fought several battles in his teens and was a prisoner of war to the French in 1798-9.

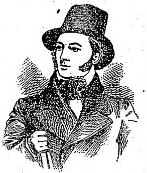


THE "LONG TOM."

The British squadron entered the harbor of Fayal purposely to capture the Yankee privateer, which the pilots told them was lying there to take on water and provisions. The harbor was neutral, and the Armstrong could not withdraw owing to a calm. The British officers declared that they would have the privateer and her crew if they had to knock down the town to get them. Under cover of night they sent four launches filled with men to board the Yankee. The attack was repulsed with muskets and the "Long Tom." Two volleys settled it, and the boats hauled off. A second attack was made with 14 launches loaded with Britishers. That time the "Long Tom" made fearful havoc firing into the solid lines of boats. The attack was repulsed, and there was a lull until morning.

Then the whole British fleet closed in on the privateer. The leading ship was wounded several times by the "Long Tom" and dropped out of the fight. Reid saw that the British fire was endangering the town in front of which his vessel lay, so he scuttled the schooner and prepared to fight it out on land. The British lost 300 sailors from the boats, 120 of them killed or drowned.

Reid was showered with honors for his exploit with the Armstrong and was appointed to a position in the regular navy. He was stationed in New York harbor for a number of years and died there in 1861. The arrangement of our national flag with a star for every state and a stripe for each of the original 13 was designed by Captain Reid. The return of the "Long Tom" to America was brought about by Colonel Samuel C. Reid of Washington, who visited Fayal recently to gather materials for memoirs of Captain Reid, his father. Since the fight the gun has been in the custody of the Portuguese and was returned to its original owners by the courtesy of the king of Portugal, Dom Carlos I.



CAPTAIN REID.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

Relics of Lafayette.

An exact reproduction of the room in which Louis XVI of France received the American delegates in 1778—in itself a worthy feature—is the home of the Lafayette exhibit at the World's fair. The very tapestries which covered the walls of the room at Versailles on that occasion and the same furniture are employed. Glass cases contain interesting articles that were once the property of Lafayette. An unusually interesting relic is the sword of honor voted to Lafayette by congress in 1779.

All Three Were Left.

A rich joke leaked out this week on three boys. They are Pic Cross, Billy Byrnes and D. Webster McCarthy. A woman was at the bottom of it all. Not long ago she was visiting friends across the river. She was an attractive Kentucky girl and had much company. As she was here for a good time she treated all the boys graciously and of course expected attention in return. Each thought he was her favorite suitor, and as a consequence was lavish in his attention to her. All of the boys know each other, but none knew of the other's predilection for the girl. When the time came for her to go home, she bade them adieu and said that she would go in a day or two.

Each of the boys asked the girl if he could call on her. She said yes and fixed the evening when she would be at her home in the interior of this state. Each went there thinking that he had a cinch on her. One of them rode in a sleeper, the second in a day coach and the third in the smoker. It was about midnight when they arrived at the place, and they went to bed at different hotels. The next morning three buggies were strung along the road en route to the girl's house. It was a snowy, cold day, and they all got left. The girl concluded to remain over a week longer and never thought that the boys would come. When they came to the house one by one and found that the girl had not yet got home, they—swore. They all came home together. The trip cost them $20 each. They tried to keep the affair quiet, and they have succeeded so far.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lifts an Elephant With His Teeth.

Milo, the famous athlete of ancient Greece, the man who was victor at both the Olympic and Pythian games for six different times in succession, and whose chief claim to fame rests upon the feat of running four miles with a 3-year-old ox upon his shoulders, would hide his head with shame could he visit London and witness the wonderful feats performed by Sullivan, the modern Samson. Sullivan is only 31 years of age and weighs but 168 pounds, yet he is a physical giant without an equal in the known world. He regularly goes through a routine of feats illustrative of his wonderful strength, the most remarkable being the actual lifting of an elephant with his teeth.

The elephant is not a Jumbo, to be sure; neither is he small, especially when you come to consider the size of the man who does the lifting and the usual dimensions and strength of human teeth. The elephant daily and nightly swung like a pendulum from Mr. Sullivan's teeth is known as "the infant" and weighs between 1,800 and 2,000 pounds. This remarkable strong man is probably the only one in the world who lifts more than 1,000 pounds with the teeth alone. Another favorite trick of his is that of lifting a barrel of water (566 pounds) with one finger.—St. Louis Republic.

The Use of Sudden Wealth.

The disposition toward mad extravagance so often seen in wealthy young men is not always the result of means to gratify overstrong desires, but the positive foolishness or mental incompetence, which, under the pressure of narrow means, would not only never have developed itself, but never have existed. "I have succeeded," said a very great statesman, "because I have never had enough to live on."

The silly marriages the old frequently make are in just the same way the result not of loss of judgment, but of a weakening of the resisting power of the will. The consequences of unexpected wealth are, however, as often fortunate as unfortunate, for they are the products of the natural character.

We have seen a man who inherited a fortune, very large for his wants, become during the remainder of his life almost or quite miserly, but that was only on a large scale the result of the impulse to save, which on a small one had been pronounced a "wise economy," aggravated a little, it may be, by a foible—timidity about spending, which is constantly noticeable also in men who were born rich.—London Spectator.

Going Out by Degrees.

Brignoli was so careful of his voice when he had to sing that he would not speak at all and was in the habit of writing his wishes on a piece of paper. During the last 30 years of his life he lived at the Everett House when not on the road. It took him at least three-quarters of an hour to go from his room to the sidewalk. He must get used to the changes very gradually. Leaving the room, he would pace up and down the hall for 10 or 15 minutes, until thoroughly "acclimatized," as he himself would say, and from there would go to the lobby to experience for 20 minutes a slightly lower degree of temperature.

At the end of half an hour he usually reached the vestibule, where he would pass another quarter, opening the outer door occasionally to get a taste of the fresh air. When thoroughly acclimatized here, he buttoned his greatcoat close about him and stepped out on the pavement.—New York Tribune.

Prodigality of Life In Ancient Egypt.

The reckless prodigality with which in ancient Egypt the upper classes squandered away the labor and lives of the people is perfectly startling. In this respect, as the monuments yet remaining abundantly prove, they stand alone and without a rival. We may form some idea of the almost incredible waste when we hear that 2,000 men were occupied for three years in carrying a single stone from Elephantine to Saïs, that the canal of the Red sea alone cost the lives of 120,000 Egyptians, and that to build one of the pyramids required the labor of 360,000 men for 20 years.—London Tit-Bits.

A Parliamentary Joke.

Lord John Russell never made an unparliamentary joke, and that recorded by Mr. Torrens is no exception. A teller was absent on his honeymoon, at which some unkindly grumbled. "No, no!" said Sir John, "no man is bound to kiss and tell."—London Academy.

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or Soft Water is scarce,
don't worry yourself for a moment—go right ahead and use hard water with

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WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

and you'll never know the difference.

The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.

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The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

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Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

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A. C. SCHMIDT.

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Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
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☞ WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. ☜
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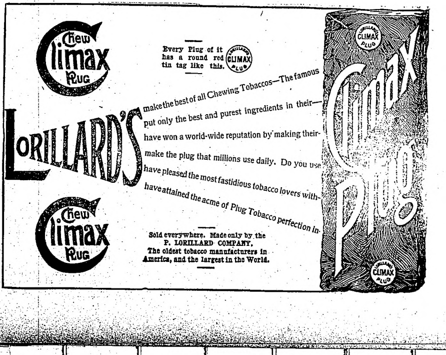

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Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

"Nearly every body understands that when one of those financial revulsions, known as panics comes over the country, money disappears in the west and goes to the East—secreting itself in the bank vaults, safety deposits and strong boxes of the manufacturing States. Farm value and prices fall—farms become unsalable, and farmers find it difficult, if not impossible, to pay their debts, or to borrow money, and are forced to struggle along as best they may, till times grow better. The explanation of this disagreeable phenomenon is that the manufacturing states control the money of the country: they are the creditors states, while the Western and Southern states are debtors; they are money lenders, while the other states are money borrows; they hold mortgages on considerably more than one-half of the property of the west and south, and there is a perpetual drain of money from all other states and territories into them to pay the interest on these enormous claims."

The above article, coming from a democratic source, the Minneapolis Times, if the correct diagnosis of the cause of hard times is one of the strongest arguments for high tariff that could be brought to show why the State of Minnesota should always cast her vote for the protection of the manufacturing interests of the country. With her vast forests of pine and hard wood, with her unlimited supplies of iron and other minerals with unbounded facilities for establishing manufactories of all kinds, no state in the union has greater advantages and if the position assumed by the Times be correct why should not the citizens of Minnesota vote to protect these interests? And yet, during every campaign the Times urges the voters to vote against our manufacturing interests by voting in favor of no tariff. Such ideas as the above, that will sometimes crop out show how little stock these no-tariff papers take in the doctrines that they try hard to inculcate during the heat of political campaigns.

WHAT TIME IS IT, BOYS?

We note that a number of our exchanges are running an ad. for the "American Cigar Co.," of Winston, N. C., the pay for which, (on the terms of their offer) was to be made in an elegant (?) gold filled watch and 150 cigars, delivered free at nearest express office. The JOURNAL received their proposition and wrote to them to send their goods at once giving them the privilege of holding them subject to their own order until they had received evidence that we were doing their work, and—we never head from them since. The National Advertiser pronounces the concern "no good" and as a matter of curiosity, we should like to know if the boys who run that ad. have received their cigars, and if it is not about "time" to pass 'em around? Most of us newspaper boys smoke.

THE St. Paul Globe and other soldier hating papers are trying hard to make political capital out of the suspension of a new York Grand army post for its action upon the pension question and the Globe, in high glee trumps up a story to the effect that a member of the old Iron Brigade advises all Grand Army men who sympathize with the sentiments expressed by the resolutions passed by the suspended posts to pull off their buttons and have nothing to do with the G. A. R. until that post is re-instated. There are very few G. A. R. men, who do not know that the men who bared their breasts to the storm, and risked their lives to save the Union, are as much, nay more entitled to compensation than the men who stayed safely in their homes, and furnished money to carry on the war, taking bonds therefor, from which they reaped a bountiful harvest in gold. These men simply risked their money and have reaped millions while the men who risked their lives are begrudged a small pittance to cheer their declining years. But the force of the Globe's point is broken when the fact that Farnham post was not suspended for passing resolutions, but for violation of a G. A. R. General Order becomes known.

WHILE our Polk county farmers' representative was wracking his massive brain in the interests of his constituents last winter if he had thought to have procured a law changing the term of court until June he would have done something that would have been of practical benefit to the farmers who now have to neglect very important farm work to attend to court duties. The idea of holding court earlier than from the eighth to the tenth of June is tough on the farmers who have not finished seeding.

THE fish warden has been after the fishers with nets in Otter Tail county and has captured a number of them and they have been obliged to put up more wealth than they could earn in a month with their nets. He should take a day off and make a quiet sneak on Polk county some fine rainy day when the fishers with nets are quite numerous hereabouts. The impression seems to have been obtained that the fish laws are no good, anyhow, but the fish warden seems to have a different idea and he is making it hot for some.

THE Horseman has been moved to Minneapolis where in future it will be published. The Horseman is one of the papers that no breeder should do without.

THE new collector of customs at St. Vincent is Ed. Love, of the Kittson County Enterprise. It seems that Grover does not always forget the newspaper man.

Of a faithful worker in the vineyard of the Lord the Marshall county Leader has the following good words to say, which the JOURNAL can heartily endorse. Mr. Battey is doing a faithful, conscientious work, and we are gratified to see that it is appreciated by our neighbors. The Leader says:

"Rev. R. H. Battey will fill the Congregational pulpit next Sunday, May 28th, at the regular hours, 3 and 7:30 p. m. He is announced for a temperance lecture at Northcote to-night. Rev. Battey is one of the busiest and most zealous of christian workers. Besides his lectures and Sunday supply work in towns outlying from Crookston, with the regular amount of work involved in preparation, he is building up a very creditable christian paper, The Message, at Crookston. He is certainly an instructive and entertaining speaker, meriting a full house at his Sunday meetings."

Maple Bay Items.

Maple Bay is booming this spring with a big B. Among our other improvements is a big hotel soon to be erected.

Farmers are jubilant—grain nearly all in and growing nicely.

Felsing Bros., have thoroughly refitted their steamer for the summer's business and neatly painted, she rides the waves like a duck. One great improvement this season will be the side curtains they have added this spring.

Everybody with his wife together with his sisters and his cousins and his aunts should bear in mind that the great and only Fourth of July celebration of the northwest occurs at the Bay this year. No pains nor expense will be spared that will contribute to the hilarity of the occasion and the comforts of the crowds who will attend. A cordial invitation to all is extended to come and be happy.

H. D. Horton's new emporium, at the Bay is the place to obtain the best goods cheap. Call and be convinced.

MAPLE BAY.

Electrical Entertainment.

Mr. Louis Favour will give an entertainment next Monday and Tuesday evenings, June 5th and 6th, at the Methodist Episcopal church, under the auspices of the Epworth League. The entertainment is a lecture on electricity, with a series of exceedingly brilliant experiments introduced, such as electric fire works, etc. Mr. Favour comes highly recommended and the entertainment will be very interesting and instructive.

A Card of Thanks.

In behalf of Col. Cobham Post No. 90 I desire to return the sincere thanks of the Post to the ladies of the W. R. C., to the Sons of Veterans, the Juvenile Drum Corps, the Queen City Band, to the singers, to the school children and to all loyal citizens whose patriotism prompted them to go with us to the cemetery and participate with us in the solemn and sacred ceremonies of Decoration Day.

O. H. LUCKEN,
Adjutant.

Dr. M J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moines en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhœa. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhœa Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliabiliy, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses of which completly cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhœa. Every one should procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

MEMORIAL DAY

Was Properly Observed by the G. A. R., W. R. C., S. O. V. and Citizens Generally.

A Long Procession goes to the Cemetery, Where Appropriate Exercises were had.

The Day was Perfect, the Turn-out Large, the Oration Excellent and the Singing Good.

The exercises of Memorial Day were carried out as per program in our last issue. The procession, when formed and marching, reached for many blocks, making as large a parade of the kind as Crookston ever witnessed, and nearly all who started went out to the cemetery where a greater concourse gathered than has been seen there for many a day. The clouds at one time threatened rain, which happily was not verified, and soon the sun shone out and the afternoon proved an exceedingly pleasant one. The exercises at the cemetery were solemn and impressive and the large attendance showed beyond a peradventure that patriotism is not a dead letter in this county of Polk. E. M. Stanton delivered an eloquent address that was listened to with wrapt attention, and the singing, which was given by a number of ladies and gentlemen, was well rendered and appropriate. To the old boys in blue, who annually make this pilgrimage to the silent city of the dead to pay their mute tribute to the memory of departed comrades, the scene was one of solemn significance, as each succeeding year their already depleted ranks are thinning with frightful rapidity, and no one of them can tell whose turn will come next. Standing thus in the presence of the noble dead their minds were carried back to the wild scenes of the camp, the bivouac and the field, when these silent forms, whose memory is thus perpetuated, were animated comrades in arms—thousands now lying in forgotten, neglected graves on the ensanguined field of blood—never more to respond to the greetings of friend or foe, and with feelings of love and awe unknown to any but a true veteran, these old comrades whose feeble footsteps have almost compassed life's fitful journey, gathered round to render these mute tributes to the comrades who have only gone before and who are awaiting the "tramp, tramp, tramp," of the boys who are marching to that silent land of which they are already inhabitants. Let us hope that each one was strengthened with the thought that when life's fitful fever is over he may go to meet those comrades in a land of peace and joy beyond the confines of the cold and gloomy grave.

Bible Society Meeting.

The Polk County Auxiliary of the American Bible Society will hold its annual meeting in the First M. E. church next Sunday evening. The President, A. A. Miller, Esq., will preside and ten minute addresses will be made by city ministers as follows:

The Bible and the Nation, Rev. O. H. Elmer.

The Bible and the Home, Rev. G. F. G. Hoyt.

The Bible and Vital Godliness, Rev. H. F. McDonald.

The Bible Society and the Poor, Rev. J. G. Smith.

The Bible Society in Foreign Lands, Rev. L. W. Squier.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend this interesting meeting.

"W—R—DS F—I—."

Is the heading of a conundrum Bro. Smith, of the Marshall County Leader is running to advertise somebody's cigars, and whoever can supply the missing letters is entitled to a gold watch and 150 cigars (by paying for them.) Now, we are not going to compete for the prize but we will venture one year's subscription to the JOURNAL that we can supply the missing links and solve the deep riddle. Most anybody would guess the words completed to mean "World's Fair" but we do not so interpret them. It seems plain to us that in this case they mean "Words Fail" to express the disgust of Diamond Hiram when he fails to receive the gold watch and the 150 cigars which he was promised for running the ad.

A Snap.

The Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company has for sale a half section of land situated two miles from the city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, land all broken except about 10 acres in grove. Been used as a stock farm and admirably adapted for that purpose, as being close to the city it is available as a milk and dairy farm. Improvements upon the farm alone cost over $4,000 and it can be had for $6,400. A cash payment of $2,000 will secure the place and purchaser can have a reasonable time on the balance, or for cash a liberal discount will be made. Owner desires to invest his means in other business. Inquire of August George, opera house block. [1-tf]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A survey of Faribault is being made for a system of sewerage.

The Milwaukee road has abandoned its Twin City short line trains.

Charles Parker, of St. Paul, paid $100 fine for violating the lottery law.

Schools at Deer Creek have been closed on account of scarlet fever.

The German American bank is being organized at Wells. Capital $25,000.

A new postoffice has been established at Biwabik, with Chester Milburn postmaster.

The next congress of the Daughters of the Revolution will be held in St. Paul in June.

Joseph C. Mold of Faribault has been appointed game warden for Southern Minnesota.

St. Paul swindlers have defrauded country banks out of about $1,000 by means of bogus drafts.

The Garfield Farmers' Elevator company of Fertile has incorporated. The capital stock is $10,000.

The senatorial pine land investigating committee met at the capitol Thursday, but nothing was done.

W. W. Saterlee, the noted prohibition worker of Minneapolis and once a candidate for governor, is dead.

At Cloquet Susan Peyhtovi committed suicide, cutting her throat. She leaves a husband and two sons.

Minnesota will have a national bank examiner of its own shortly. The state is now in a district with Wisconsin.

Robert Bissell, head bookkeeper for the Cargill Elevator company, committed suicide at Minneapolis last week.

The bank of Zumbrota, which suspended a little over a week ago, has resumed business with increased capital.

Frank Fowler, an engineer, was killed near Kasota, while trying to jump from a gravel train on the Omaha road.

At Cannon Falls burglars broke into F. R. Anderson's office, cracked the safe and got 30 cents in cash and $380 in notes.

The former residence of Hon. Michael Doran at Le Sueur, was sold at auction Saturday. It cost $20,000 and brought $2,500.

St. Paul police, in following up a false clew to the missing Mamie Schwartz, found a boy who had been missing.

St. Louis county has voted $250,000 bonds in aid of the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern. Stock at par will be given in exchange.

There will be no term of the United States court at Winona in June owing to the whole of the appropriation being expended.

Several Winona wheelmen are planning to attend the national and international meet to be held at Chicago, Aug. 7 to 12.

A state teachers' training school will be held at Hastings for four weeks, beginning July 19, for the counties of Ramsey, Dakota and Washington.

The state auditor conducted a state land sale in Moorhead on Friday. It was far from a success. Only 210 acres were disposed of and the average amount realized did not exceed $7 an acre.

Secretary Smith has promised a number of important appointments in Minnesota in a very short time; and among them are a successor to Monroe Nichols at Duluth, a register at Crookston and perhaps changes in several other land offices.

The Duluth chamber of commerce, after hearing from the investigating committee, adopted a resolution that it is not advisable to vote for the Minnesota Canal company's proposition for $600,000 of county bonds as a bonus, because the proposition is too indefinite. The company was urged to withdraw it until a more satisfactory proposition can be made.

Secretary Hart of the state board of corrections and charities, has received some statistics from Iowa which show interesting parallels with the state of Minnesota. Iowa has in the poorhouses, 2,256; in jails, 414; in state prison, 628. Minnesota has in poorhouses, 300; in jails, 272; in state prison, 458. The ratio is about the same for prisoners, but Iowa has nearly three times as many paupers as Minnesota.

A telegram from Spokane says that E. A. Bade, formerly of Minnesota and whose parents reside somewhere in that state, has been murdered at Wardner, Idaho. Bade had a placer's claim owned in company with three others. The claim panned out well and the partners had quite a sum in gold dust. The men were in constant dread of being attacked and robbed and feared their claim would be jumped, so they divided themselves into two shifts for watching the property. Bade was suspicious of his partners and after coming off the shift thought he would watch their movements. He stationed himself behind a clump of trees near the claim, but his presence was detected, and he fell dead with a bullet through his head. It is not known whether he was mistaken for a robber or killed intentionally.

Capacity Increased.

WELLS, Minn., May 30.—W. H. Ketzeback & Co., proprietors of the Wells roller mills, have bought the Mapleton flour mill and will run it in connection with their business here.

Needham Wins a Fight.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 30.—Danny Needham won a battle at Kimball, knocking out Joe Korzan, a pugilist of state reputation, in the fourth round.

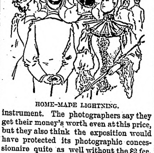
NOTHING LIKE ACTION.

Men Are but Children of Larger Growth.

SEEING THE WHEELS GO ROUND.

Things That Fascinate the World's Fair Visitors—The Marvels of Electricity, Both Spectacular and Practical—The Swiss Watchmakers Have Learned from the Yankees.

WORLD'S FAIR, May 29.—[Special.]—Nothing catches the eye of the multitude like action. The people love beauty, and they are fascinated with vastness or manifestation of great power, but it is movement that seems to appeal most to them, day in and day out. We see that in the fair here. Wherever an exhibit has action in it there a crowd of people will always be found standing about in layers four or five thick, craning their necks to see over each other's shoulders. For this reason the gondolas and electric launches on the lagoons and basins are always a center of interest. Artists who visit the fair say it is a capital place for studies, not only of character on account of the cosmopolitan nature of the crowds, but because of the opportunity afforded to study movement in a thousand ways. I have seen scores of artists sketching the gondoliers as they go poling their craft about the waters, putting their bodies into all sorts of attitudes and positions.


HOME-MADE LIGHTNING.

The amateur photographers find the gondoliers and all the other spectacles here, whether still or moving, greatly to their liking. A great many cameras appear on the grounds, despite the rule which requires the payment of $2 for each instrument. The photographers say they get their money's worth even at this price, but they also think the exposition would have protected its photographic concessionaire quite as well without the $2 fee. For the management will not admit to the grounds any camera with a larger lens than four by five, and a lens of that smallness will not produce a picture likely to have any commercial value or to interfere with the business of the concessionaire at all. Besides, the amateurs are frank enough to admit what is probably true that not one picture in a thousand taken by them would be worth selling, no matter what its size. The $2 fee is collected just the same, and a few days ago I saw the Duke of Veragua and his son stopped at the gate and turned back because the young man had under his coat a detective camera. The sharp-eyed gatekeeper had a detective camera in his eye, and when he spied the box the descendants of Columbus were sent back to pay over their $2 or leave the camera outside the gates.

No one understands the value of action better than the electrical exhibitors. The spectacularism of electricity is being worked up to a great pitch here. The successful devices are those which have movement in them. For instance, there is the home-made lightning which is always surrounded by a crowd of visitors in the southeast corner of the Electrical building. The bolt starts at the base of a column made of red, white and blue lamps, runs to the top of that and thence out along the four outstretched arms made to represent the forks of a stroke of nature's voltage. People wonder how the beautiful effect is produced, but it really is a very simple process as all may see by looking down a skylight like enclosure near by.

It is somewhat like looking down in a well, only instead of water and the old oaken bucket that hangs there you perceive a series of cylinders with little levers touching their surface, a good deal like the cylinders employed in a music box. The cylinders are kept in motion all the time, and the innumerable teeth standing out from their peripheries engage the levers in a regular series, one after another. As each lever is touched an electrical circuit is opened and the current turned on eight lamps on the pillar or along the outstretched forks of the lightning stroke. In the fraction of a second this circuit is closed, as the lever is disengaged, and another is opened by the tooth coming in contact with the next lever of the series. In this way the manifestation of the current in the beautiful lights is made absolutely synchronous throughout the corresponding parts of the device. That is to say, the current is turned on at the end of one arm, for instance, at the precise instant which shows it is on at the end of another. It could not be otherwise, for the lamps which light the ends of the four arms are on the same circuit. So it is with all corresponding positions throughout the construction. The wheels of the music box, which in reality is nothing but a continuously moving switchboard, send the lightning coursing up the pillar and along the arms with the regularity of the ticking of a clock.

This device is fascinating because it has action, and for the additional reason that it seems like a trick of legerdemain. It savors strongly of magic. Even more beautiful, though not quite so picturesque, are the globes of fire which hang at the ends of the lightning-forks. As the current runs out it appears to enter the balls, which are constantly revolving, and set them afire now with red flames, now with blue and finally with rapidly changing colors and prismatic hues. This is also a very simple construction. It is another instance of the multiplication of circuits, to be turned on in sequence by an automatic switchboard. The forked lightning and the revolving globes of changing lights are, as they deserve to be, among the most popular of all the many striking electrical devices in the exposition.

A thousand persons will look at this spectacular, moving display where one will take the trouble to stop and examine some of the more wonderful and really useful forms in which the electrical power is now being utilized. For instance, few visitors care to inform themselves concerning the uses of the iron machines which look unlike any other machine that ever was, but which evidently have something to do with electricity. The few who stop to inquire learn that a revolution in mining methods is taking place through the introduction of electricity. It is about the latest of the constant succession of new triumphs which this force and the magicians who use it are making in the industrial world. Here is an electrical locomotive, designed for use under ground. It may be operated miles from the open air, giving off no gas or smoke, and requiring neither water, draft nor fuel. The power is conveyed to it by what corresponds to the well known trolley. By its side is a powerful blower, also for use under ground. A long distance from the mouth of the air shaft it may be kept constantly in motion, supplying under heavy pressure a flow of fresh ozone through all the leads and passages. There are drills and other underground machines with electricity as their motive power, and the inventors and adapters have scarcely begun operations in the mining field.

The telephone exchange set up in this building also attracts much attention. Telephone exchanges are common throughout the country, but it seems that few people have ever had the opportunity to see the interior of one. Crowds constantly surround the dozen girls who sit with receivers at their ears, whispering "What number?" and other jargon of the trade into the mouth-pieces, and pulling out and putting in little metal plugs. This exchange is not only an exhibit but a practical exchange, because it manipulates the five hundred and odd telephones that are in use on the World's fair grounds. This simple fact gives the reader somewhat of an idea of the immensity of the exposition. If you were to take the place of one of the girls for a few minutes you would hear such requests as "Give me German," "Ring off Japan and put on the state of Maine," "The German commissioner wants the office of the Chilian superintendent," and other telephonic exclamations which give one a very good notion of the fact that here all the world is in one brotherhood.

Here are the long-distance telephones, too, over which one may talk from Chicago to New York and Boston, and it is not too much to suppose that within a year or two one will be able to throw his voice around the globe. As for telephone exchanges, or the much bespoken "central," you will be surprised to learn there is a device here which does away with the need for it and takes from the comely girls their somewhat trying occupation. It is an automatic telephone exchange, by means of which No. 11 may connect himself with No. 44 or any other number in the exchange without the intervention of any hand but his own. How this is done is more than I can understand.

Wherever there is action there you will see the people thickest. In the Woman's building the Welsh girl from Swansea, who bares her ruddy arm and perspires under her chimney-pot hat while manipulating the old-fashioned loom, never lacks admirers. Nor does the Scotch woman near by who makes an old spinning wheel hum in the style which many of us may remember going to sleep by in the days of our youth. In the great transportation department the locomotive which is set up an inch or so from the track and with steam in its cylinders has its wheels kept in rapid motion, attracts more attention than any other locomotive in the exhibit, though in itself it is a rather commonplace machine. Machinery hall draws greater crowds than any other building, because its exhibits are endowed with the charm of motion. The simplest steam engine weaves a spell with its rapidly revolving wheel, and the whirring dynamos fascinate and mystify. Not many of us are so far removed from boyhood that we are not pleased to "see the wheels go round."

In the greatest building that ever was, the Hall of Manufactures, the exhibit which has more visitors than any other is a display of watch-making machinery. Lucky indeed you will be if you get near enough to it to see the marvelous contrivances doing their work. By waiting ten minutes for an opening in the throng you may get within view of the amazing construction of steel which acts more like a human being gifted with infallibility of precision of touch than like a piece of machinery. A long steel finger picks up a piece of wire, passes it to another part of the machine, watches to see when it has been pared down enough to assume the form of a screw, then picks it up again and passes it along to a device which cuts and flattens the head of the screw; and when this is done lifts it once more and places it within a lathe which produces the thread, and in this way escorts the little piece of metal from process to process so that in the end what started in a wire has come out a delicately fashioned and perfectly finished, though very minute, screw for use in a watch. Another of these marvelous machines registers as a thermometer registers heat and cold or a steam guage the pressure of steam in a boiler, the strength of the hair spring and indicates unerringly the size and style of balance that will be required to keep it in proper bounds.

The Swiss show in this building many of their finest watches in part made by machinery. Previous to the Centennial exposition of 1876 they did not use any machinery whatever in the manufacture of their watches. The showing made by ingenious Yankees at that World's fair convinced the shrewd Swiss that if they were to keep up with the procession and have a fair chance in the race for the world's market they would have to adopt machinery, too. Year after year they introduce more and more automatic devices to help them in the construction of their marvelous watches. What is going on in this one field is going on everywhere. The exposition is a show-place of the nations, and one people learn from another now to do just a little better many of the things which are their reliance in the industrial struggle. It would be almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of the fair as an aid to the development of processes which will make the good things of life better and cheaper and therefore within the reach of a greater number of people.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Famous Old Sofa.

The sofa on which Generals Grant and Lee sat together when they talked it all over and put an end to the rebellion has been placed in the West Virginia state building. It is of the old-fashioned pattern with carved mahogany frame, flowered upholstery, high back, round at the corners and ends. When new it was undoubtedly a handsome piece of furniture, but presents now a worn appearance. Three Virginia ladies, deeply interested in the relic and its historical surroundings, were considerably excited when informed that it had once belonged to the widow McLain.

A SOLITARY.

It was snowing hard, as it had been for twenty-four hours. The evergreen trees hung low with the snow. Nicholas Gunn's little house was almost hidden beneath it. The snow shelved out over the eaves and clung in damp masses to the walls. Nicholas sat on his doorstep, and the snow fell upon him. His old cap had become a tall white crown. There was a ridge of snow upon his bent shoulders. He sat perfectly still. His eyes were fixed upon the weighted evergreens across the road, but he did not seem to see them. He looked as calmly passive beneath the storm as a Buddhist monk.

There were no birds stirring and there was no wind. All the sound came from the muffled rustle of the snow on the trees, and that was so slight as to seem scarcely more than a thought of sound. The road stretched to the north and south through the forest of pine and cedar and hemlock. Nicholas Gunn's was the only house in sight.

Stephen Forster came up the road from the southward. He bent his head and struggled along: the snow was above his knees, and at every step he lifted his feet painfully, as from a quicksand. He advanced quite noiselessly until he began to cough. The cough was deep and rattling, and he had to stand still in the snow while it was upon him. Nicholas Gunn never looked up. Stephen bent himself almost double, the cough became a strangle, but Nicholas kept his calm eyes fixed upon the evergreens.

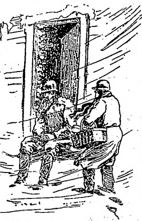
At last Stephen righted himself and kept on. He was very small; his clothes were covered with snow, and patches of it clung to his face. He looked like some little winter starved, white furred animal creeping painfully to cover. When he came opposite the house he half halted, but Nicholas never stirred nor looked his way, and he kept on. It was all that he could do to move; the cough had exhausted him: he carried a heavy basket too.

He had proceeded only a few paces beyond the house when his knees bent under him and he fairly sank down into the snow. He groaned a little, but Nicholas did not turn his head.

After a little Stephen raised himself, lifted his basket and went staggering back.

“Mr. Gunn,” said he.

Nicholas turned his eyes slowly and looked at him, but he did not speak.



Nicholas turned his eyes slowly and looked at him.

“Can't I go into your house an set down an rest a few minutes? I'm 'most beat out.”

“No, you can't,” replied Nicholas Gunn.

“I dunno as I can git home.”

Nicholas made no rejoinder. He turned his eyes away. Stephen stood looking piteously at him. His sharply cut, delicate face gleamed white through the white fall of the snow.

“If you'd jest let me set there a few minutes,” he said.”

Nicholas sat immovable.

Stephen tried to walk on, but suddenly another coughing fit seized him. He stumbled across the road and propped himself against a pine tree, setting the basket down in the snow. He twisted himself about the snowy tree trunk and the coughs came in a rattling volley.

Nicholas Gunn looked across at him and waited until Stephen got his breath. Then he spoke.

“Look a here!” he said.

“What say?”

“If you want to set in the house a few minutes you can. There ain't no fire there.”

“Thank ye.”

It was some time before Stephen Forster gathered strength enough to return across the road to the house. He leaned against the tree panting, the tears running down his cheeks. Nicholas did not offer to help him. When at last Stephen got across the road he rose to let him pass through the door; then he sat down again on the doorstep.

Stephen Forster set his basket on the floor and staggered across the room to a chair. He leaned his head back against the wall and panted. The room was bitterly cold: the snow drifted in through the open door where Nicholas sat. There was no furniture except a cooking stove, a cot bed, one chair and a table; but there were ornaments. Upon the wall hung various little worsted and cardboard decorations. There was a lamp mat on the table, and in one corner was a rude bracket holding a bouquet of wax flowers under a tall glass shade. There was also a shelf full of books beside the window.

Stephen Forster did not notice anything. He sat with his eyes closed. Once or twice he tried feebly to brush the snow off his clothes; that was all. Nicholas never turned his head. He looked like a stone image there in the doorway. In about twenty minutes Stephen arose, took his basket up and went timidly toward the door.

“I'm much obleeged to ye, Mr. Gunn,” he said. “I guess I can git along now.”

Nicholas got up, and the snow fell from his shoulders in great cakes. He stood aside to let Stephen pass. Stephen, outside the door, paused and looked up at him.

“I'm much obleeged to ye,” he said again. “I guess I can git home now. I had them three coughin spells after I left the store, and I got 'most beat out.”

Nicholas grunted and sat down again. Stephen looked at him a minute: then he smiled abashedly and turned away, urging his feeble little boy through the storm. Nicholas watched him, then turned his head with a stiff jerk.

“If he wants to go out in such weather he can. I don't care,” he muttered.

It was nearly four o'clock in the afternoon. The snow was gradually ceasing. Presently a yellow light could be seen through the weeds in the west. Some birds flew into one of the snowy trees: a wood sled creaked down the road; the driver stared at Nicholas in the doorway; he turned his head and stared again. It was evident that he was not one of the village people. They had witnessed the peculiarities of Nicholas Gunn for the last six years. They still stared, but not as assiduously.

The driver of the wood sled, as soon as he went down the slope in the road and could no longer see Nicholas, began to whistle. The whistle floated back like a wake of merry sound.

Presently Nicholas arose, took off his cap and beat it against the doorpost to rid it of its dome of snow. Then he shook himself like a dog and stamped. Then he went into the house and stood looking irresolutely at the cold stove.

“Should like a fire to heat up my hasty puddin mighty well, so—I won't have it,” said he.

He took a wooden bucket and went with it out of doors, around the house over a snow covered path to a spring. The water trickled into its little basin from under a hood of snow. Nicholas plunged in his bucket, withdrew it filled with water and carried it back to the house. The path led through the woods; all the trees and bushes were white arcs. Some of the low branches bowed over the path, and Nicholas passing under them had to stoop.

Nicholas, back in his house, got a bowl out of a rude closet: it was nearly full of cold hasty pudding. He stood there and swallowed it in great gulps.

The light was waning fast, although it lasted longer than usual on account of the snow, which, now the clouds were gone, was almost like a sheet of white light.

Nicholas, when he had finished his supper, plunged out again into this pale dusk. He tramped, knee deep, down the road for a long way. He reached the little village center, left it behind, and went on between white meadow lands and stretches of woods. Once in awhile he met a man plodding down to the store, but there were few people abroad. The road would not be cleared until morning.

Finally Nicholas turned about and went back until he reached the village store. Its windows and glass door were full of yellow light, in which one could see many heads moving. When Nicholas opened the clanging door and went in all the heads turned toward him. There was hardly a man there as tall as he. He went across the store with a kind of muscular scramble; his head, with its wild, light beard, had a lofty lift to it. The lounging men watched him furtively as he bought some Indian meal and matches at the counter. When he had gone out with his purchases there was a burst of laughter. The storekeeper thrust a small, sharp face over the counter.

“If a man is such a darned fool as to live on meal and matches, I ain't got nothing to say so long as he pays me the money down,” said he. He had a hoarse cold and his voice was a facetious whisper.

There was another shout of laughter. Nicholas could hear it as he went down the street. The stranger who had driven the wood sled past Nicholas' house was among the men. He was snowbound over night in the village. He was a young fellow, with innocent eyes and a hanging jaw. He nudged the man next him.

“What in creation ails the fellar anyhow?” said he. “I seed him a-settin on his doorstep this afternoon, and the snow a-drivin right on to him.”

“He ain't right in his upper story,” replied the man. “Somethin went agin him; his wife run off with another fellar or somethin, an he's cracked.”

“Why don't they shet him up?”

“He ain't dangerous. Reckon he won't hurt nobody but himself. If he wants to set out in a drivin snowstorm and tramp till he's tuckered out, it ain't nothin to nobody else but himself. There ain't no use bringin that kind of crazy on the town.”

“'Twouldn't cost the town much,” chimed in another man. “He's worth property. Shouldn't be surprised if he was worth $3,000. And there he is a-livin on cornmeal and water.”

An old man in a leather cushioned armchair beside the stove turned his grizzly, quizzical face toward the others and cleared his throat. They all bent forward attentively. He had a reputation for wit.

“Makes me think of old Eph Huntly and the story Squire Morse used to tell about him,” said he. He paused impressively and they waited. Then he went on: “Seems old Eph got terrible hard up one time. One thing after another went agin him. He'd been laid up with the rheumatiz all winter; then his wife, she'd been sick, an they was 'most eat up with medicine an doctors' bills. Then his hay crop hed failed an his pertaters hed rotted, an finally, to cap the climax, his best cow died an the int'rest money was due on the mortgage an he didn't have a cent to pay it with. Well, he couldn't raise the money nohow, an the day came when he s'posed the farm would have to go. Lawyer Holmes, he held the mortgage, an he expected to see him drive into the yard any time. Well, old Eph he jest goes out in the yard an he ketches a nice fat crower an he kills him an picks him.

“Then he takes him in to his wife. She was takin on terrible 'cause she thought the farm hed got to go, an sez he, 'Sukey Ann, I want you to go an cook this crower jest as good as you know how.' 'Oh, Lor!' sez she, 'I don't want no crower,' an she boohooed right out. But old Eph, he made her go an stuff that crower an cook him, an bile onions, turnips an squash an all the fixins. He said he never felt so bad in his life, an he never got to sech a desperit pitch, an he was goin to have a good dinner anyhow. Well, it so happened that Lawyer Holmes, he driv into the yard jest as old Eph an his wife were settin down to dinner, an he see that nice baked crower an the fixins all set out, an he didn't know what to make on't. It seemed to him Eph couldn't be so dreadful bad off or he wouldn't have any heart for extra dinners, an mebbe he hed some way of raisin the money in prospect.

“Then Lawyer Holmes, he was mighty fond of his victuals himself, an the upshot of it was he was sot down to the table an eat a good meal of the crower an fixins, an there wa'n't no mortgage foreclosed that day, an before long Eph, he managed to raise the money somehow. Now if Nicholas Gunn jest hed a little grain of old Eph's sense he'd jest git better victuals the wuss he felt an let one kinder make up for t'other, instead of livin on Injun meal and matches. I rather guess I wouldn't take to no meal an matches if my Ann Lizy left me. I'd live jest as high as I could to keep my spirits up.”

There was a burst of applause. The old man sat winking and grinning complacently.

“Nicholas Gunn is a darned fool or else he's cracked,” said the storekeeper in his hoarse whisper.

Meanwhile Nicholas Gunn went home. He put his meal away in the closet; he lighted a candle with one of his matches; he read awhile in the Bible; then he went to bed. That was too luxurious for him. He slept rolled in a blanket on the bare floor.

Nicholas Gunn, whether his eccentricities arose from mystical religious fervor or from his own personal sorrows, would have been revered and worshiped as a saintly ascetic among some nations; among New Englanders he met with the coarse ridicule of the loafers in a country store. Idle meditation and mortification of the flesh, except for gain, were among them irreconcilable with sanity. Nicholas would have had more prestige had he fled to the Himalayas and built himself a cell in some wild pass; however, prestige was not what he sought.

The next morning a wind had risen; it blew stiff and cold from the north. The snow was drifted into long waves and looked like a frozen sea. A flock of sparrows had collected in front of Nicholas Gunn's door and he stood watching them. They were searching for crumbs; this deep snow had shortened their resources woefully; all their larders were buried. There were no crumbs before this door, but they searched assiduously, with their feathers ruffled in the wind. Stephen Forster came up the road with his market basket; it was all he could do to face the cold wind. His thin coat was buttoned tight across his narrow shoulders: his old tippet blew out. He advanced with a kind of sidewise motion, presenting his body like a wedge to the wind: he could not walk fairly against it.

When he was opposite Nicholas the sparrows flew up at his feet: he paused and shifted his basket.

“Good mornin, Mr. Gunn,” said he in a weak voice.

Nicholas nodded. Stephen's face was mottled with purple; his nose and mouth looked shrunken: his shoes were heavy with snow.

“If you want to go in and set down a few minutes you can,” said Nicholas.

Stephen moved forward eagerly.

“Thank ye, Mr. Gunn; I am kinder beat out, an I'd like to set a few minutes,” he said.

He went in and sat down. The wind rushed in great gusts past the open door. Stephen began to cough. Nicholas hesitated; his face was surly: then he shut the door with a bang.

While Stephen rested himself in the house Nicholas marched up and down before it like a sentinel. He did not seem to see Stephen when he came out, but he stood before him in his track.

“I'm much obleeged, Mr. Gunn,” said he.

Nicholas nodded. Stephen hesitated a minute; then he went on up the road. The snow blew up around him in a dazzling cloud and almost hid him from sight.

“It's the last time I do it,” muttered Nicholas.

But it was not. Every morning, storm or shine, Stephen Forster toiled painfully over the road with his market basket, and every morning Nicholas Gunn invited him into the fireless hermitage to rest. A freezing hospitality, but he offered it, and Stephen accepted it with a fervent gratitude.

It grew apparently more and more necessary. Stephen crept more and more feebly over the road: he had to keep setting his basket down. Nicholas never asked him if he were ill; he never questioned him at all, although he knew nothing about him but his name. Nicholas did not know the names even of many of the village people; he had never offered nor invited confidences. Stephen also did not volunteer any information as to his circumstances during his morning calls upon Nicholas; indeed he was too exhausted; he merely gave his gentle and timid thanks for the hospitality.

There came a night in January when the cold reached the greatest intensity of the season. The snow creaked under foot; the air was full of sparkles; there were noises like guns in the woods, for the trees were almost freezing. The moon was full and seemed like a very fire of death, radiating cold instead of heat.

Nicholas Gunn, stern anchoret that he was, could not sleep for the cold. He got up and paced his room. He would not kindle a fire in the stove. He swung his arms and stamped. Suddenly he heard a voice outside. It sounded almost like a child's.

“Mr. Gunn!” it cried. Nicholas stopped and listened. It came again—“Mr. Gunn!”

“Who's there?” Nicholas sung out gruffly.

“It's—me!”

Then Nicholas knew it was Stephen Forster. He opened the door and Stephen stood there in the moonlight.

“What are you out for this time of night?” asked Nicholas.

Stephen chattered so that he could hardly speak. He cowered before Nicholas; the moonlight seemed to strike his little shivering form like a broadside of icy spears.

“I'm 'fraid I'm freezin,” he gasped. “Can't ye take me in?”

“What are you out for this time of night?” repeated Nicholas in a rough, loud tone.

“I had to. I'll tell you when I git a leetle warmer. I dunno but—I'm freezin.”

Stephen's voice indeed sounded as if ice were forming over it, muffling it. Nicholas suddenly grasped him by one arm.

“Come in then, if ye've got to,” he growled.

He pulled so suddenly and strongly that Stephen made a run into the house, and his heels flew up weakly. Nicholas whirled him about and seated him on his cot bed.

“Now lay down here,” he ordered, “and I'll cover ye up.”

Stephen obeyed. Nicholas pulled off his boots, gave his feet a fierce rub and fixed the coverings over him with rough energy. Then he began pacing the room again. Presently he went up to the bed.

“Warmer?”

“I guess—so.”

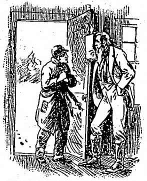
Stephen's shivering seemed to shake the room.

Nicholas hustled a coat off a peg and put it over Stephen. Then he paced again. Stephen began to cough. Nicholas made an exclamation and stamped angrily out of the house. There was a little leanto at the back and there was some fuel stored in it. Nicholas came back quickly with his arms full of wood. He piled it into the stove, set a match to it and put on a kettle of water. Then he dragged the cot bed with Stephen on it close to the stove, and began to rub him under the bedclothes. His face was knit savagely, but he rubbed with a tender strength.

“Warmer?” said he.

“Yes, I—be,” returned Stephen gratefully.

The fire burned briskly; the sharp air began to soften. Soon the kettle steamed. Nicholas got a measure of meal out of his cupboard and prepared some porridge in a little stewpan. When it begun to boil he bent over the stove and stirred carefully, lest it should lump. When it was thick enough he dished it, salted it and carried it to Stephen.



“I'm 'fraid I'm freezin,” he gasped.

“There, eat it,” said he. “It's the best I've got; it'll warm ye some. I ain't got no spirits, never keep any in the house.”

“I guess I ain't—very hungry, Mr. Gunn,” said Stephen feebly.

“Eat it.”

Stephen raised himself and drained the bowl with convulsive gulps. Tears stood in his eyes and he gasped when he lay back again. However, the warm porridge revived him. Presently he looked at Nicholas, who was putting more wood on the fire.

“I s'pose you think it's terrible queer that I come here this way,” said he, “but there wa'n't no other way. I dunno whether you know how I've been livin or not.”

“No, I don't.”

“Well, I've been livin with my half sister, Mis' Morrison. Mebbe you've heard of her?”

“No, I ain't.”

“She keeps boarders. We ain't lived in this town mor'n three years; we moved here from Jackson. Mis' Morrison's husband's dead, so she keeps boarders. She's consider'ble older'n me. I ain't never been very stout, but I used to tend in a store till I got worse. I coughed so it used to plague the customers. Then I had to give it up, and when Mis' Morrison's husband died and she come here I come with her: she thought there'd be some chores I could do for my board. An I've worked jest as hard as I could an I ain't complained. I've been down to the store to get the meat for the boarders' dinners when I could scarcely get along over the ground. But I cough so bad nights that the boarders they complain an Mis' Morrison says I must go to—the poorhouse. I heard her talkin with the hired girl about it. She's goin to get the selectmen to the house tomorrow mornin. An—I ain't a-goin to the poorhouse! None of my folks have ever been there, an I ain't goin! I'll risk it but what I can get some work to do. I ain't quite so fur gone yet. I waited till the house was still, an then I cut.

“I thought if you'd take me in till mornin I could git down to the depot an go to Jackson before the selectmen come. I've got a little money—enough to take me to Jackson—I've been savin of it up these three years, in case anything happened. It's some I earned tendin store. I'm willin to pay you for my night's lodgin.”

Nicholas nodded grimly. He had stood still, listening to the weak, high pitched voice from the bed.

“It's in my vest pocket in my pocket-

“WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.”

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St. Paul, Minn.

[4-7]

King David.

This celebrated Clyde Stallion will stand for the season of 1893 as follows: Monday, J. B. Roome's; Tuesday, L. H. Judson's; Wednesday, Helmich Bros.; Thursday, John Sylvesterson's; Friday and Saturday at S. L. Collins' Stable, Crookston.

This full blooded Clyde Stallion was purchased of an old reliable firm who make a specialty of importing the best stock and blood that can be found in the old country. This horse was bought by the Andover Stock Company two years ago at a large expense and can show more A No. 1 colts than any other horse ever brought to Polk county. He is a round bodied, heavy limbed, horse of dark bay color and weighs over 1,700 pounds.

Terms—Insure, $15; Season, $10.

For further particulars enquire of

A. E. HELMICH,
Manager.

(1-8)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication May 11, 1893]
[Last publication June 22, 1893]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Joseph Falardeau and Clzarie Falardeau his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 416.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay certain installments of interest when due and the principal sum, $700, that became due December 31st, 1892.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to wit: Nine hundred eighty-eight and 40-100 ($988.40-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-eight (28), Township one hundred and fifty (150), Range forty-one (41), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company,
Mortgagee.

S. M. Houghton,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-20] (N. G. 148)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Cyprien Gosselin and Perpitus Gosselin his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of April, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 29 of mortgages, on page 420 to 422.

Whereas, default consists of the failure to pay the principal sum, $300, that became due April 30th, 1890.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Three hundred twenty-two and 58 100 ($322 58-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section seven (7), Township one hundred fifty-one (151), Range forty two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law: which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company,
Mortgagee.

S. M. Houghton,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 149)

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 15th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Anne J. Ose deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Anne J. Ose deceased, late of said County, has been delivered to this court;

And whereas, Edward P. Manson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Anne J. Ose died in said county, on the 19th day of April 1893, testate, and that petitioner is the executor named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Edward P. Manson.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, in said county, on Tuesday the 13th day of June A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument;

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 15th day of May A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[57]

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m — Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m — Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Depart 9:00 a m — Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m — Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c@20c
Eggs, per dozen	12½c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	65c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	54
1 Northern	52.
2 Northern	49.
3 Northern	41.
Rejected	28.

'Round Home.

John Dodge, who was for 26 years clerk at the Merchants hotel in St. Paul is dead.

George McLean Sr. has bought Chas. Vine's property in Jerome's addition for a consideration of $2000.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler departed on Monday evening for a trip to Chicago and the great World's fair.

The famous Zenith wall plaster, white lime, cement and plaster hair always on hand at the wood yard.

HARRY NORRIE.

The Great Northern will sell round trip tickets to Chicago on Mondays and Thursdays at $32.55.

School closes for the long vacation on Friday. Commencement exercises on June 7th.

Choice family wines at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Feed at oat meal mill.

Money to loan. Farm and city lots for sale. Please call at R. R. V. Loan and Investment Co., Opera Block, Crookston Minn.

Everybody is enthusiastic over this nice growing weather. The wheat, having had a good opportunity to stool out, should now make rapid strides unto a full and complete harvest.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county, Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O, F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Charlie Misner was over-run with work on the morning of Decoration Day but closed his barber shop promptly at noon.

Crookston Lodge I. O. G. T. meets at the business college hall, this Thursday evening June 1st. at 8 o'clock. Let all members attend.

R. H. BATTEY, C. T.

Rev. R. H. Battey, will preach next Sunday June 4th, at Mentor, 11 a. m., Maple Bay, 3 p. m., and Fertile 8 p. m.

The best time to paint that house or barn is when you can buy your paints as cheap as you can right now of S. A. Wallace at Medical hall. It will pay you to look this up. [6tf]

The fire-bell at about 2 o'clock on Wednesday summoned the department to attend to a burning tar-barrel at the Rickett block. Men were at work tarring the roof when in some way the caught fire. Alderman Morrisey, who was in the club-room at the time chanced to see it and jumping through the window to the roof he poured sand upon the blaze until it was smothered. Who says Morrisey has no sand?

Dr. J. H. Thomas has built a new sidewalk in front of his office.

Alex McKinnon returned from St. Paul on Wednesday morning.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Max Ericsson came up from St. Paul on Monday morning for a brief visit.

Feed at oat meal mill.

A. Chabot is having a store room put beneath the New York store.

The grand jury finished its labors on Monday evening and were discharged.

Ed. Schraeder has laid a new sidewalk in front of his livery barn on Main street.

Rev. R. H. Battey went down to Ada to deliver the Memorial address on Decoration Day.

The Sunday evening train south on the Great Northern arrived about 6 o'clock Monday morning.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Frank Hertz will fit up the building in the rear of the First National Bank for a laundry.

Any style of pattern in wall paper and any price you want you will find at Medical hall. You can save money by allowing S. A. Wallace to quote you prices. [6tf]

Deputy Auditor Cornelius conducted the sale of state lands on Monday in the absence of the state auditor.

Nearly everybody who had his plowing done has completed his seeding in good shape. A few are plowing for oats and barley.

The Northern Pacific will make a rate of one fare for the round trip to St. Paul during to the Hill celebration and reciprocity convention. Tickets good till June 11th.

If it's wall paper you want don't fail to see S. A. Wallace's large and complete stock. Prices the lowest on record, this spring. At Medical hall. [6-tf]

If you are going to paint that house or barn this year it will pay you to get prices on paints of S. A. Wallace at Medical hall. [6-tf]

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

A little lady arrived on Saturday evening at the residence of S. W. Vance Esq. She weighed just 10 pounds and not 49 as was reported by a city paper.

At and below cost, my big and well assorted line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

NEW YORK STORE,
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

Charlie Rapp came down from St. Hilaire on Monday evening and left for St. Paul on Wednesday evening.

Feed at oat meal mill.

Farmers, bring your dressed hogs during the summer months to the Crookston Packing House and we will tell you the truth how you can realize the most money out of them.

[4-11] ROBERT STANTON.

A. G. Gallash returned on Wednesday morning from an extended trip in eastern states. He reports times very much harder there than here.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Comrade Burnam reports to these headquarters that he has his seeding all completed and that his grain is all up and looking nicely. He is one of the forehanded kind of farmers who always manages to make something at his business.

Those rooms need papering. Let S. A. Wallace figure on the paper. Medical hall. [6tf]

Do not miss the bargains at the

NEW YORK STORE.

The county treasurer's office has been the scene of busy activity this week owing to the fact that real estate taxes go delinquent on June 1st, and everybody has been settling up who has had the wherewithal to do so.

Ole Bang came up from the town of Higdem on Tuesday evening. Although a large portion of his farm was under the water during the flood, he has his grain all in and is now on his way to Duluth to see that city and from thence to make a trip to the wilds of Wisconsin to visit the trout brooks. He expects to be gone about a fortnight.

Judge Ives adjourned court for the day on Memorial Day.

Master Mechanic, T. E. Adams, was in the city on Tuesday from Barnesville.

The train on the Great Northern road on Friday morning was three hours late.

McManus, Farley & Co., will grind feed Tuesday and Saturday of each week hereafter, and other days when necessary. [7-10]

The Salvation Army marched about the streets on Thursday evening attracting large crowds of curious humanity.

E. C. Carruth went over to Grand Forks on Monday to assume management of the Plaindealer, which paper, rumor says, W. E. McKenzie has bought.

The sewer on Broadway will be continued south one block—from Fletcher avenue to Loring avenue. This will make Broadway property still more valuable.

Wm. Erdman is rushing the brick work on Geo. Vine's new block and will soon have it ready for the finishing touches by the carpenter. Erdman is a rusher.

The Crookston Lodge I. O. G. T. recently organized held its first regular meeting at the Business College hall last Thursday evening, taking in one new member and receiving six applications for membership.

Mrs. C. A. Carr, who spent a couple of years here with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Vine, and who is now in St. Catherines, Ont., writes that she would rather live in Crookston, and is sorry that circumstances prevent her from returning.

M. Leguee and S. L. Collins went up to Angus this week, the doctor to see to some sick horses and Collins—well Collins had business that took him along also; we reckon it was in the line of agricultural machinery.

Rev. Mrs. Hoyt departed for her home in Brooklyn, N. Y, on Monday evening. She was accompanied by Miss Dollie Bunnell who will visit with her sometime in that city and then return home, stopping en route at Washington, D. C., and South Bend, Ind., to visit with relatives and friends in those cities.

The June number of the Message to issue from the press this week on Thursday will contain among other things a splendid new story; also whole page of Children's Day, World's Fair, Mexican Travels, Temperance matter, etc. well illustrated.

The Central house is to be elevated and a new foundation put beneath it. Landlord Holston says that this will not necessarily elevate the prices, but he sort o' wants a solid foundation—a sure basis to figure on. Tom Harris is to be the master of ceremonies, of course.

A disagreeable drizzling rain on Friday afternoon, interfered with seeding somewhat judging by the unusual number of farmers' teams that appeared upon our streets. The work of seeding is now so well in hand that farmers do not begrudge a few hours lay off as they did last week.

On Sunday evening, Col. Cobham Post, the W. R. C. and Sons of Vets, attended the Congregational church in a body and listened to an eloquent sermon from Rev. J. G. Smith. The old boys were highly pleased with their reception and all enjoyed that patriotic and fervid address very much.

Last winter O. L. Larson, of Fosston, had four deer and a bear mounted and placed on exhibition in his store. Last Saturday he shipped them to Clement, Bane & Co., Chicago, where they will be placed on exhibition and probably disposed of during the fair.

Nelson Mott, of Ada went north on Friday's train to Warren where he had purchased a bunch of cattle which he said he intended to drive to Ada. He has purchased several hundred head recently for the St. Paul markets. The lot he is buying up now he intends to feed up to marketable condition.

The city "at great expense" erected a new and commodious jail, wherein to house and care for the various and sundry dogs that from time to time should be run in by the lynx-eyed detective, Stork. On Sunday morning, when the janitor called with the prisoners' breakfast—lo and behold nary prisoner was there, they had imitated the Libby prisoners and dug a tunnel, sort'o "dug out" in the night—another dog-gone jail delivery, as it were.

John P. Goergen, of Euclid, dropped in on Friday to renew his subscription, although it was not quite expired. Says seeding is not all finished in his neighborhood owing to wet lands. He says that there are yet quite a good many potatoes for sale but farmers seem to be holding on for better prices. It strikes us that this is the wrong policy because now while so many are needed for seed the market is better than it is liable to be when the demand for seed potatoes drops off.

C. E. Sawyer was a visitor at the great World's Fair last week.

Hans Peterson the jolly Fertile jeweler was in the city last week enjoying life with old-time friends.

Call on August George and get figures on that farm he has for sale—all ready seeded.

The state land appraisers returned from their trip last week having fully completed the work given them to do.

Notice our corrected list of town clerks elsewhere in this issue. It was copied from the auditor's list and is authentic.

The Tribune last week blandly sent Chris. Ingeberg off on a trip to Norway. Come off the perch, Palmer, that's a rank fake.

I. I. Hillestad was in from Fosston last week and called to inspect the new county jail. He was very much pleased with what he saw of it.

A. Braley, Dr. Dampier and the Commercial hotel did a good work last week by sodding up in front of their yards which will improve the looks wonderfully.

FARMERS will find a corrected list of market prices each week in the JOURNAL. We shall make a special effort in this direction so that it will be reliable every week.

Rev. R. H. Battey went down to Northcote on Friday morning to deliver a temperance lecture in the evening. On Saturday he returned to Stephen where he held sevices on Sunday.

Sam Bearns has been busily engaged in fixing up the real estate about his residence on North Ash street by hauling in a million loads of soil—more or less. Sam seems determined to have real estate high enough if he don't lay up a cent.

A relic of the old Montana stage days passed through the city last week on its way to Chicago—a veritable Montana stage-coach. This venerable old relic shows strongly by contract with the railway coaches the great improvement in the methods of traveling that have recently come to that state.

Arne A. Haug died in the city at 7 a. m., on Thursday, at the residence of Elias Steenerson. He leaves five daughters, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Mrs. J. O. Dypvic, Mrs. C. J. Hendrickson, Mrs. Andrew Steenerson and Mrs. Elias Steenson. He was 72 years old on April 27th, and had lived in Polk county for 12 years.

Of one of Crookston's prominent citizens the Ada Index says:

"August George came down from Crookston Monday evening and remained in the city till Wednesday morning. August said that it is rather dull in Crookston just at present, but in spite of that, there is considerable building going on in different parts of the city. Take it all in all, Mr. George is strictly in "love" with Crookston."

J. W. Wheeler returned from a trip to Thief River Falls last week. Says seeding was not all completed when he left, but farmers were all hard at it and the land was in elegant shape for working. A great deal of the wheat was up, and, under the influence of the cool weather was stooling nicely. The prospects for good crops are very good.

Commenting on the base ball club, the Ada Index says:

"The great big city of Crookston wrote down to the little side-track town of Ada Monday and wanted to borrow our local base ball club's catching mit. For a city the size of Crookston—a club that has been organized three weeks—and can't produce a mit—they ought to be ashamed of themselves. Let some patriotic citizen take up a subscription."

The sheriff moved the prisoners into the new jail last week. There are seven steel cells below, all finished and one in which is a bath tub—a convenience that was sadly lacking in the old structure. These cells are all locked by a contrivance that is locked by a Diebold safe lock. The room is arranged for steam heating though otherwise warmed at present. Upstairs eight more cells are to put in and when the jail is completed it will be one of the best in the northwest.

There is now a good demand for potatoes, caused by a scarcity for seed which should induce all who have them to sell to put them upon the market at once. Later on the demand will not be so great and this fact will be liable to affect the price quite materially. If a road is built from Polk county to Duluth by next fall potatoes will no doubt be a good crop to have but if not there will not be very much money in them for shipping purposes.

A. R. Erickson returned last week from a ten days visit to the World's fair. He says it is the biggest thing he has ever seen and thinks a person might find food for study for several months. Visiting the foreign villages is very like a trip to the old country, and is in itself alone worth a trip to Chicago to see and there thousands of other things to see that are of great interest.

Edward George and P. J. Russell went to Barnsville to deliver Decoration Day addresses.

K. D. Chase was up from Faribault last week visiting old friends in the city.

Tom. Harris is raising the Norman house and putting a new foundation under it.

Langevin says he is getting all the business he can attend to in these days.

Prof. R. W. Hitchcock has accepted a position in the Scandia American bank.

Mrs. C. F. Page of McIntosh, visited Mrs. A. A. Miller in this city last week.

Geo. W. Peake arrived on Tuesday morning from Minneapolis for a few days visit in the city.

M. R. Brown still wears his hand in a sling, though it is healing nicely. It was a very painful thing for a time.

W. L. Davies of Angus, was in the city on Monday looking into the land sale at the court house.

Mosquitoes and hand organs—sure harbingers of summer, have come, and are busy getting in their nefarious work.

M. R. Brown expects to attend the Hill celebration in St. Paul next week and from there will continue his trip to Iowa for more horses. Look out for his announcement later.

Lute McKee, who has been visiting in the family of N. P. Stone, returned on Sunday evening to his home in River Falls, Wis.

J. C. Rose and bride arrived on Saturday morning on a visit to relatives and friends in the city. Mr. Rose was once a resident of Crookston.

Fred Cottier an employe of the N. P. Railroad Co. at Hamline, came up on Sunday morning for a few days visit in the family of his sister, Mrs. C. P. Hathaway.

John Ritegaard, the jovial hotel keeper of McIntosh, was in the city last Friday enjoying himself driving W. O. Wilson's fine carriage horse about the boulevards.

Walter Alderman is building a fine addition to his residence on Main St., which will improve the value of the property very much.

Gus Akerland is building a residence for John Crawford Sr., over on the former site of the gun club's practicing grounds.

Mrs. Fred Hall left on Saturday's delayed train for a visit at her old home in Cambridge, Ills. If the condition of her father's health, who is quite ill at the present time, will permit, she intends to visit the World's fair ere her return.

An item in a previous issue gave Gates & Barrette credit for the carpenter work on Louis Gonyea's new house. It seems they have the contract for the whole business—from cellar to garret, brick work and all.

During the storm on Sunday, a cow and a sheep, on Sec. 3, Fairfax, belonging to E.D. Childs & Co., were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Last summer a horse was killed on the same farm and very near the identical spot where this casualty happened.

The laundry firm of Hertz & Roberts was dissolved last week, Mr. R. P. Roberts, retiring. Mr. Hertz will continue the business and we are told that Mr. Roberts will go to Chicago to accept a situation offered him in that city. His many friends here will wish him abundant success.

George Wagner, who was brought to the hospital from Fertile not long since, died of consumption on May 25th, 1893. Mr. Wagner was born in Virginia 51 years ago. When the war broke out he remained loyal to the government, enlisting in the Union army in which he served with credit. Comrade H. C. Burdick came up from Fertile to convey the remains to that place for burial.

Comrade LaDue came near furnishing us with an item on Friday last. He was shingling his roof and slipped off but fortunately caught hold of a projection and held on until rescued. A drop of 25 feet or so might have shaken him up promiscuously.

Cash for Potatoes.

I will pay the highest market price in cash for 25 to 30 bushels of potatoes delivered at the JOURNAL office by Saturday, June 3rd,

H. E. COOKE.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FREE HOMESTEADS

In the Saskatchewan Valley.

160 acres free to all males over 18 years of age in the beautiful Saskatchewan valley, where wheat goes 40 bushels to the acre and potatoes 600 bushels, and hay cuts from three to four tons an acre. Plenty of timber for buildings, fencing and fuel. First-class soil and water. Good railroad facilities. Fine climate and good markets and where taxes are only for school purposes. For full information apply to

C. A. MUNSON,
Colonization Agent,
Commercial Hotel, Crookston.

Are you insured? If not, now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy as an insurance against any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

Trusts and Combinations

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

When you speak or even think of spring medicine, how quickly Hood's Sarsaparilla comes into your mind. Take it now.

St. Paul is making extensive preparations to celebrate the opening of the Great Northern as a trans-continental line. The parade of floats and industries in which cities of the Northwest and Pacific Coast will take part will be the most imposing affair ever seen in the northwest. St. Paul is building arches across the principal streets, and the city will be elaborately decorated. The Great Northern makes a half rate from here to St. Paul and return. Tickets good between June 6th and 11th. [6-7]

OPERA HOUSE

Hardware Store,

T. H. BJOIN, Prop.

SHELF AND HEAVY—

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wood and Iron Pumps,

SASH AND DOORS.

In fact everything kept in a first-class Hardware store. The stock is clean and good and

—THE PRICES LOW.

Call and examine my stock and I will convince you I can save you money.

T. H. BJOIN.

RED RIVER VALLEY

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS For Sale in nearly all the Towns of Polk County.

—CITY LOTS—

In Crookston and Thief River Falls.

List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.

OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

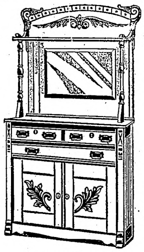
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

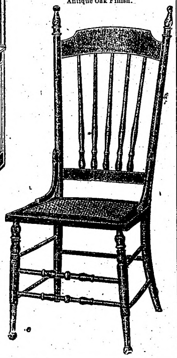
Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893. NO. 8





Crookston Furniture Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BURIAL SUPPLIES.

$1.35.

Antique Oak Finish.

$19.50.

Solid Oak,

Large Glass,

Plush-lined Drawers.

8-ft. Oak Table,

42x42, only

$7.90.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor……………………Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor……………David M. Clough.
Secretary of State……………F. P. Brown.
Attorney General……………H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist…Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist……………E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist….John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court…..Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District ……………Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court……………………Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor……………………C. U. Webster
Treasurer……………………J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds……………John Amundson
Attorney……………………A. R. Holston
Sheriff……………………Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate……………C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools……………A. A. Lommen
Surveyor……………………O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r……………………W. H. Averill
Coroner……………………Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District……………John E. Oppegaard
Second District……………Anton Linden
Third District……………M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District……………C. P. Demers
Fifth District……………A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Augus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Nellsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson.	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Ked Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Siortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Any style of pattern in wall paper and any price you want you will find at Medical hall. You can save money by allowing S. A. Wallace to quote you prices. [6tf]

THE FIRST AND GREATEST SHOW.

A Notable Twenty-Second Year in Sells Brothers' Management.

Sells Brothers are always welcomed to Crookston and their forthcoming visit on Saturday, June 24th, will emphasize that fact. Since their last visit they have signalized the 22nd year of their continuous management by greatly enlarging their enormous United shows and widely increasing the scope of their novelty and attractions. The general attractions are combined in a wild Moorish caravan and romantic pilgrimage to Mecca; magnificent menagerie, triple circuses, regal Roman hippodrome, performing arenas, mid-air carnivals, tropical aquarium, aviary, royal Japanese troupe, Bedouin and Berber athletes and Arabian nights entertainments. Everybody will want to take part in the great ten thousand dollar guessing match. As the pair of Hippopotami, which have been the great drawing feature of this show for many years, will be sent to the Great National Zoological Garden next season, Sells Brothers are going to give five thousand dollars to the person coming nearest in a guess to the weight of this pair of monster animals; three thousand dollars will be given to the person making the second best guess, and two thousand dollars to the person making the third best guess. As all visitors will be entitled to a guess free, the interest will be quite marked.

Dr. M J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moines en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhœa. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhœa Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliabiliy, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses of which completly cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhœa. Every one should procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Work of the Court for the Past Week Given in Detail.

The Suit Against J. R. McKinnon by August Young for Damages.

A Woman From Fertile gets a Divorce and the Custody of her Children.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 31.

Immediately after convening at 2 p. m., Meta Koeppner, called by the sporting fraternity, "Mattie," whom the grand jury found an indictment against for keeping a house of ill-fame in our city, was brought into court and through her attorney, A. C. Wilkinson, plead guilty of keep-a disorderly house, but not of ill-fame; which plea was accepted by city attorney and the court imposed a fine of $100 upon her, or in case of default in payment thereof, 90 days in the county jail. The $100 was immediately paid over to the clerk and a promise given to go out of the business.

The balance of the afternoon was taken up with the Jarvis case.

THURSDAY MORNING.

After an exhaustive plea from the county attorney and Mr. Cochrane the Jarvis case was given to the jury.

The next number of the program was State of Minnesota vs Isaac Orvick. Orvick was indicted by the grand jury of assault in the third degree, striking one Lars Peterson on the head with a club.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The jury brought in a verdict in the case of the state of Minnesota vs Joe Jarvis of guilty of assault in the second degree. He was indicted for assault in the first degree. Defendant's counsel asked for 30 days stay of proceedings.

The Orvick case was given to the jury about half past three and a verdict returned in fifteen minutes of guilty of assault in the third degree, as charged in the indictment. The sentence of the court against the defendant was $100 fine or in default of payment imprisonment in the county jail for 90 days.

The East Grand Forks boys, against several of whom the grand jury returned indictments for keeping gambling houses or allowing their premises to be used for that purpose, were arraigned in the court and three of whom Daniel Sullivan, W. T. Franklin and Ole Gustad plead guilty of the offense charged. Adjourned until 8:30 Friday.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The case of State vs Jens O. Rude, petit larceny was taken up. The offense alleged was that Rude & Norsving obtained money to the amount of $22 on a note against Nels Olson. There being a defect in the indictment, it not describing the note, the case was dismissed and the defendant placed under bonds to appear before the next grand jury.

The next case was of the same nature, but the charge was grand larceny in the second degree, and the amount of note was $51.45, the note against one Ole Gunderson. The same defect existing in the indictment, the case was dismissed and defendant required to appear before the next grand jury.

Gust Hines, W. T. Franklin, Daniel Sullivan, Ole Ganstad, of East Grand Forks fame, and who were indicted by the grand jury for allowing gambling tables to be run on their premises, were each fined $200 and gently admonished to prevent a repetition of such business. Carrie Biederman, of East Grand Forks, indicted by the grand jury for keeping a house of ill-fame, was fined $100, and 90 days in the county jail, but the 90 days were removed upon promise of good behavior for the future. M. T. Hagness and Ed. Hecton came in next with their $200 in payment for the same kind of offense as the above $200 cases viz: permitting gambling on their premises.

The State of Minnesota vs Ole J. Grovo was next taken up. The defendant is charged with assault in the second degree. The complaining witness being Ole K. Haugen, A. R. Holston for state and H. Steenerson counsel for defendant. The case was given to the jury about 5:30 p. m.

The next case taken up was that of the State of Minnesota vs John McKonkey. A. R. Holston for the state and Chas. E. Boughton and A. C. Boylan for defendant. The defendant is charged with assault in the first degree; the offense being on one Frank Peck of East Grand Fork in December 1892.

The jury returned a verdict in the Grovo case, declaring him not guilty.

After drawing a jury in the McKonkey case court adjourned.

SATURDAY.

Court convened at 8:30 and consumed the day in hearing the McKonkey case. The case was given to the jury about 5 p. m.

Thos. G. Frost appeared for The Fidelity & Causalty Co., of New York vs Wm. Eikhoff and argued a motion to dismiss the proceedings; the counsel for defendant having carried a motion before the court to strike the case from the calendar. The matter will be determined in a few days.

The jury in the case of State of Minnesota vs John McKonkey brought in their verdict of guilty of assault in the second degree and asked the leniency of the court.

MONDAY MORNING.

Court convened at 9 a. m.

The case of the State of Minnesota vs James O'Brien and Fred Kimbrick was the first taken up. The defendants are charged with taking $20.50 from Jacob Dobmeyer's saloon in East Grand Forks, at about 2 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 9th. The bartender fell asleep in the room and was awakened by the closing of the back door. He rushed out and found O'Brien in the back yard and the cash register in a snow pile. The register was empty except a small amount. Money was afterwards found on the person of the two defendants who before claimed they had no money. The case occupied the morning and was given the jury about 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The next case called was that of Farmer & Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis vs Mathew Laliberty. Wm. Watts for plaintiff and Montague & Bucklen for defendant. This is a replevin suit brought by plaintiff to recover on some oats grown on sw¼ 14, Tp. 151, R 46. Appeal from justice court.

The jury returned a verdict in the O'Brien-Kimbrick case of guilty as charged in the indictment, grand larceny in the second degree.

The court instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant and assessed his damages at whatever they find the oats to be worth at the time of the taking by the plaintiff. This the grand jury did and assessed his damages at $103.05.

The next case was of the same nature as the above; Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis vs Michael Schelty. Same attorneys as above. This was a replevin on ten acres of oats. Appealed from justice court. The defendant sowed oats on premises belonging to plaintiff without obtaining permission and plaintiff replevined the oats after they were cut. The court instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant and assess his damages at what they considered the oats were worth. The jury retired and court adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING

The jury in the last case tried on Monday afternoon brought in a verdict for the defendant and assessed his damages at $106.51.

The case of Johnson & Marshall vs David Swank was the first called this morning. C. E. Boughton for plaintiff and P. G. Fajardeau for defendant. This action was brought by the plaintiffs, millers at Red Lake Falls, to recover $55 from the defendant for feed sold to one Mr. Millette who did some work on the new railroad there in 1891. The plaintiffs claim that Swank, who was then general contractor for grading a part of the St. Hilaire branch, gave them a verbal order to let his men have feed and he (Swank) would pay for it. The case is an appeal case from justice court.

AFTERNOON.

The case was given to the jury about 3 p. m. and after a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The next in order was the case of the Red River Valley National Bank of Fargo vs Geo. Conklin, L. Laughridge and Miller & Foote. A. A. Miller for plaintiff, no appearance for defendant. This was an action on promissory note. Geo. Conklin on April 7th, 1892, gave his promissory note for $150 to L. Laughridge. Laughridge sold it to Miller & Foote and Miller & Foote sold it to the Fargo bank. The court instructed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the note and interest thereon from Apr. 7th, 1892.

John McKonkey was sentenced to two years in the State prison at Stillwater.

Mary Elma Boddy vs Albert Edward Boddy. A. A. Miller counsel for plaintiff and E. M. Stanton counsel for defense, was next case taken up.

The plaintiff prays the court for a divorce from the defendant, A. E. Boddy, her husband, and the care and custody of the two oldest children now in the possession of defendant's parents. All the parties live near Fertile. The plaintiff is the daughter of Eugene Winslow and was married to the defendant in 1886. A divorce is asked on the ground of abandonment and non-support.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The evidence on the part of plaintiff in the above action and that of the defendant himself being taken Tuesday, the counsel for defendant this morning withdrew his answer to plaintiff's complaint. The plaintiff was given judgment for what she asked, the care and custody of the children and granted a limited divorce.

The case of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., vs John Tiedemann; P. J. Russell for plaintiff and A. A. Miller for defendant, was then taken up. This is an action brought to recover on a promissory note for $270 given by the defendant for four wagons. A jury trial was waived by the counsels. Judgment was ordered for the plaintiff for the amount of the note and a stay of proceedings of 60 days was granted the defendant.

The next case was that of August Young vs. John R. McKinnon, H. Steenerson for plaintiff and A. A. Miller for defendant. This action was brought by Mr. Young to recover for personal injuries claimed to have been received on the streets of Crookston during the time Mr. McKinnon was grading the streets, Mr. Young having been thrown out of his cart and injured his knee and back. The plaintiff sues for $5100 damages.

The case of State of Minnesota vs Gunder Rjorgo for selling intoxicating liquor without license was continued.

John A. Burman, who was summoned to appear as a witness in the above case at the December term and failed to appear, was brought before the court and severely reprimanded for contempt of court and had to forfeit his witness fees to the amount of $15.60.

Quite a Runaway.

About 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday last, a farmers's team attached to a lumber wagon took it into their heads to run away, and unceremoniously lit out. Coming up Main they turned on Robert street, and managing to avoid the excavation being made to provide a sewerage for a building, they collided with the hydrant at the corner of Robert and Broadway, leaving the spring seat there. Turning on Broadway, they ran to the central house where they collided with an electric light pole, leaving there the wagon box and hind wheels, and with the two forward wheels kept on their mad career along Broadway to the bridge, when they turned on Houston avenue, then up Ash street as far as the school house, where they took the sidewalk as they were unable to make the turn short enough to keep the road. At this point little Fannie Copeland who was coming up the walk drawing her tricycle, saw them, and letting go her tricycle sprang from the walk and fell to the ground just in time to avoid being knocked down—but the tricycle was mashed into a useless mass in a second. The team kept right on through town and out on the prairie and may be running yet for all we have heard to the contrary, but that no one was hurt was simply miraculous, as the streets were, at that hour, filled with children on their way to school. Whose team it was we were unable to learn, but it seems to us that our laws in relation to leaving horses unhitched are rather lax or else they are not very rigidly enforced, as such thrilling events are becoming altogether too numerous for the good of the community.

Funeral of Mrs. McLean.

The funeral of Mrs. Geo. McLean, Sr., occurred at the residence on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, attended by a large number of friends, and the remains were laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery. She had been sick but a few days previous to her death and was not considered dangerously so until the day it occurred.

MRS. CORNELIA ROE MCLEAN was born at Williamstown, Mass., on January 22d, 1813, thus being 80 years and four months old. She was married at Victor, Ontario county, New York, on May 1st, 1839, making 54 years of married life. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McLean, four of whom, William, John and George and Mrs. W. A. Hunt survive her. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have been residents of Crookston for ten or eleven years, during which time her health has been such as to prevent her being about much, and for some portion of the time she has been nearly blind. Full of years and good works she has passed to that rest that knows no weariness, to that sleep which is eternal in the land beyond the grave, mourned by loving children and a bereaved husband who has most completed life's journey, alone with naught of her to bless and cheer, save a blessed memory.

The 4th at Cottage Grove Park.

H. W. Cleveland was down from Maple Lake yesterday to order posters for the Fourth of July celebration at the Lake. The amusements will consist of horse racing, foot racing, boat racing, base ball, athletic games, vocal and instrumental music. An arbor will be provided for those who wish to dance in the afternoon or evening. There will be an oration, reading of the declaration, etc. The Crookston Juvenile drum corps of ten pieces will be present to enliven the proceedings. The steamer "Maple Lake Belle" will make regular trips from Maple Bay to "Cottage Grove Park," where the exercises will be held. Those who go are assured a good time.

Innocents Abroad.

Speaking of two of Crookston's silver-tongued orators the Barnesville Review says:

"The oration by Hon. Edward George, of Crookston, was one to be remembered with pleasure for a long time. It is seldom such a treat is enjoyed and those who were present will remember Decoration Day by that beautiful oration when all else is forgotten. Mr. P. J. Russell, of Crookston, made a short address full of feeling."

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 3rd, 1893.

Knudson, Bernhard Torkleson, J. F.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Card of Thanks.

To those kind friends who assisted us during the last illness and recent death of our wife and mother, we desire to extend our sincere thanks.

GEO. MCLEAN SR. AND CHILDREN.

The Torbett Concert Company, composed of the noted violinist, Miss Ollie Torbett, the world-renowned pianist, Mr. Isidore Moquist, and the famous Luttemann Sextette from Stockholm, Sweden, will give a concert in the Methodist church, Thursday night. The members composing this company are all artists of high rank in their respective professions, and no one need have any fear that they will fail to receive an equivalent for money expended for admission. It is very seldom that our citizens have such an opportunity as this afforded them of listening to first-class musicians, both vocal and instrumental, and it is hoped that they will be greeted by a full house, and that the church will receive the endorsement of the community for their efforts to provide entertainment of such high merit, by a liberal patronage.

Are you insured? If not, now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy as an insurance against any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

A Mr. Woodward of Grand Forks was in the city yesterday looking for a runaway son, who had decamped with another lad. The boys were last heard of at Barnesville, going south.

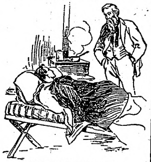
If it's wall paper you want don't fail to see S. A. Wallace's large and complete stock. Prices the lowest on record, this spring. At Medical hall. [6-tf]

A SOLITARY.

book," said Stephen. "If you'll come here I'll give it to you and you can take what you think it's worth. I pinned the pocket up so's to be sure I didn't lose it."

Stephen began rumbling at his vest. Nicholas lifted a cover from the stove.

"I don't want none of your money," said he. "Keep your money."



Nicholas nodded grimly.

"I've got enough to pay you an take me to Jackson."

"I tell ye, stop talkin about your money."

Stephen said no more; he looked terrified.

The air grew warmer. Everything was quiet, except for the detonations of the frost in the forest outside and its sharp cracks in the house walls. Soon Stephen fell asleep and lay breathing short and hard. Nicholas sat beside him.

It was broad daylight when Stephen aroused himself. He awoke suddenly and completely and began to get out of bed.

"I guess it's time I was goin," said he. "I'm much obleeged to yee, Mr. Gunn."

"You lay still." Stephen looked at him. "You lay still," repeated Nicholas.

Stephen sank back irresolutely; his timid, bewildered eyes followed Nicholas, who was smoothing his hair and beard before a little looking glass near the window. There was a good fire in the cooking stove, and the room was quite warm, although it was evidently a very cold day. The two windows were thickly coated with frost, and the room was full of a dim white light. One of the windows faced toward the east, but the sun was still hidden by the trees across the road. Nicholas smoothed his hair and his wild beard slowly and punctiliously. Stephen watched him.

"Mr. Gunn," he said at length.

"What say?"

"I'm afraid—I shan't get to the depot before the train goes if I don't start pretty soon."

Nicholas went on smoothing his beard. At length he laid his comb down and turned around.

"Look a here!" said he; "you might jest as well understand it. You ain't a-goin to any depot today, an you ain't a-goin to any train, an you ain't a-goin to any depot tomorrow nor to any train, an you ain't a-goin the next day, nor the next, nor the next, nor the next after that."

"What be I a-goin to do?"

"You are a-goin to stay jest where you are. I've fought against your comin as long as I could, an now you've come, an I've turned the corner, you are a-goin to stay. When I've been walking in the teeth of my own will on one road, an havin all I could do to breast it, I ain't a-goin to do it on another. I've give it up, an I'm a-goin to stay give up. You lay still."

Stephen's small, anxious face on the pillow looked almost childish. His helplessness of illness seemed to produce the same expression as the helplessness of infancy. His hollow, innocent blue eyes were fixed upon Nicholas with blank inquiry.

"Won't Miss Morrison be after me?" he asked finally.

"No, she won't. Don't you worry. I'm a-goin over to see her. You lay still." Nicholas shook his coat before he put it on; he beat his cap against the wall, then adjusted it carefully. "Now," said he, "I'm a-goin. I've left enough wood in the stove, an I guess it'll keep warm till I get back. I shan't be gone any longer than I can help."

"Mr. Gunn!"

"What say?"

"I ruther guess I'd better be a-goin."

Nicholas looked sternly at Stephen.

"You lay still," he repeated. "Don't you try to get up whilst I'm gone; you ain't fit to. Don't you worry. I'm a-goin to fix it all right. I'm a-goin to bring you something nice for breakfast. You lay still." Stephen stared at him; his thin shoulders hitched uneasily under the coverlid. "You're a-goin to lay still, ain't you?" repeated Nicholas.

"Yes, I will if you say so," replied Stephen. He sighed and smiled feebly.

The truth was that this poor cot in the warm room seemed to him like a couch under the balsam dropping cedar of Lebanon, and all at once he felt the rest of the divine consolation which comes from leaning upon the will of another.

"Well, I do say so," returned Nicholas.

He looked at the fire again. Then he went out. He turned in the doorway and nodded admonishingly at Stephen. "Mind you don't try to get up," he said again.

Nicholas went out of sight down the road, taking long strides over the creaking snow. He was gone about half an hour. When he returned his arms were full of packages. He opened the door and looked anxiously at the bed. Stephen twisted his face toward him and smiled. Nicholas piled the packages upon the table and lifted a stove cover.

"I've seen Miss Morrison and it's all right," said he.

"What did she say?" asked Stephen in an awed voice.

"Well, she didn't say much of anything. She was fryin griddle cakes for the boarders' breakfast. She said she felt real bad about lettin you go, but she didn't see no other way, and she'd be glad to have you visit her just as long as you wanted to. She's goin to pack up your clothes."

"I ain't got many clothes. There's my old coat an vest an my other pants, but they're most worn out. I ain't got but one real good shirt besides this one I've got on. That was in the wash, or I'd brought it."

"Clothes enough," said Nicholas.

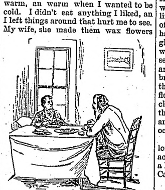
He crammed the stove with wood and began undoing the packages. There were coffee, bread and butter, some little delicate sugar cookies, some slices of ham, and eggs. There were also a pail of milk and a new tin coffeepot.

Nicholas worked busily. He made coffee, fried the ham and eggs and toasted slices of bread. When everything was ready he carried a bowl of water to Stephen for him to wash his hands and face before breakfast. He even got his comb and smoothed his hair.

Then he set the breakfast out on the table and brought it up to the bedside. He had placed a chair for himself and was just sitting down when he stopped suddenly:

"I don't know as it's just fair for me not to tell you a little something about myself before we really begin livin together," said he. "It won't take but a minute. I don't know but you've heard stories about me that I wasn't quite right. Well, I am—that is, I s'pose I am. All is I've hed lots of trouble, an it come mainly through folks I set by, an I figured out a way to get the better of it. I figured out that if I didn't care anything for anybody I shouldn't have no trouble from 'em, an if I didn't care anything for myself I shouldn't have any from myself. I 'bout made up my mind that all the trouble an wickedness in this world came from carin about yourself or somebody else, so I thought I'd quit it. I let folks alone, an I wouldn't do anything for 'em, an I let myself alone as near as I could an didn't do anything for myself.

"I kept cold when I wanted to be warm, an warm when I wanted to be cold. I didn't eat anything I liked, an I left things around that hurt me to see. My wife, she made them wax flowers an them gimcracks. Then I used to read the Bible 'cause I used to believe in it an didn't now, an it made me feel worse. I did about everything I could to spite myself an get all the feelin out of me, so I could be a little easier in my mind." Nicholas paused a moment. Stephen was looking at him with bewildering intensity. "Well, I was all wrong," Nicholas went on. "I've give it all up. I've got to go through with the whole of it, like other folks, an I guess I've got grit enough. I've made up my mind that men's tracks cover the whole world, and there ain't standin room outside of 'em. I've got to go with the rest. Now we'll have breakfast."



"I don't know but you've heard stories about me."

Nicholas ate heartily; it was long since he had tasted such food. Even Stephen had quite an appetite. Nicholas pressed the food upon him; his face was radiant with kindness and delight. Stephen Forster, innocent, honest and simple hearted, did not in the least understand him, but that did not matter. There is a higher congeniality than that of mutual understanding—there is that of need and supply.

After breakfast Nicholas cleared away the dishes and washed them. The sun was so high then that it struck the windows, and the frostwork sparkled like diamonds.

Nicholas opened the door; he was going down to the spring for more water; he saw a flock of sparrows in the bushes across the road and stopped; then he set his pail down noiselessly and went back for a piece of bread. He broke it and scattered the crumbs before the door, then went off a little way and stood watching. When the sparrows settled down upon the crumbs he laughed softly and went on toward the spring over the shining crust of snow.—Elmira Telegram.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Work.

A special cabinet in the library of the Woman's building at the fair is devoted to an exhibit of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's work. It contains a specially bound edition of all of Mrs. Stowe's works, as well as a copy of the first edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," two black covered books published by Jewett in 1853 and now rare. There will also be 42 translations of the famous story into as many different tongues. There is a silver inkstand presented to Mrs. Stowe in 1853 by English admirers, and the cabinet is surmounted by a marble bust of the authoress.

The application of animals and animal substances to the cure of disease has prevailed from the earliest times, though the greater part of such remedies, until recent times, have been founded on either fantastic or superstitious notions.

There is no other work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. The number is estimated at several millions. It is printed at Peking and is a monopoly of the emperor.

There are differences in teeth. Some are of a nature capable of withstanding very rough usage, while others are frail and need constant attention.

AT A CABLE STATION.

ISOLATED OPERATORS LIVE IN A WORLD ALL THEIR OWN.

Picturesque Scenes at the American Terminus of the Great Transatlantic Cables. Thirty Men Live a Peculiar Kind of Existence by Themselves.

To an outsider the words "life at a cable station" convey a vague sort of meaning, such as the term "life on board ship" would imply to one who had never been to sea. The very peculiarity of cable life attaches to it something of a special interest. It will be my endeavor here to portray as far as possible what life is at one of the busiest and most important cable stations in the world, landing two ocean cables from Waterville, Ireland, two from New York city, one of which is operated direct from Wall street; also a cable to St. Pierre, Miquelon, and working a direct land system in connection with and over the Canadian Pacific railway.

It is a well known fact that cable stations, as a rule, are placed upon the most outlandish spots imaginable, in thus wise throwing the operators out of touch with society and the world at large.

Just picture to yourself a moment a small cape running out into the Atlantic on the most northeasterly point of the American continent. A little to the south and situated somewhat on a hill you will see what appears to be a small village circling into the shape of a horseshoe. The background is thickly clothed with small fir trees, and immediately at the foot of the hill is a large lake with miniature islands clothed in rich green foliage.

Beyond the lake and as far as the eye can reach is one vast expanse of water dividing the eastern and western continents of Europe and America. At once you are brought to the "Canso station" of the Commercial Cable company.

To the southeast of the lake the broad Atlantic rolls along in heavy monotone, while far away on the horizon a dark line of smoke floats leisurely in the wake of a passing steamer. The station itself has a picturesque appearance in the glistening sunlight, the handsome office with its bold frontage standing like a sentinel at the western gateway. There are the finely laid out tennis courts, the broad crescent of substantial villas, with their small patches of greensward and flower beds in front, and the neat little clubhouse with its small piazza, where the men enjoy their pipes of an evening and watch the fleet of fishing boats or ocean travelers passing round the cape.

At the eastern entrance are the bachelors' quarters—a large 2-story building, accommodating nearly 30 men. Two and a half miles away is the fishing town of Canso, with its 2,000 inhabitants.

There is nothing outside to portray the amount of activity going on within the office. The commercial world is in full swing, the cables are being worked at top speed, and messages are pouring in to be transmitted to all parts of the habitable globe. Business is being transacted between the London and New York Stock Exchanges almost as speedily as in the exchanges themselves. Here one gets a general idea of the importance of submarine telegraphy to the world at large and the value of time. No stopping, no pausing, nothing but rush, rush, rush, the clicking of sounders, the working of automatic senders, the tapping of keys, and the steady buzzing of recording instruments.

The operators have the money market under their control; are edifying the political world with the latest conundrums or flashing forth the tidings of some dreadful calamity across the submerged chains which link the old world with the new.

Life at a cable station is not all sunshine, neither is it all shadow. We have our periods of dullness as well as our seasons of pleasure, advantages as well as disadvantages. We live in an unconventional manner, but there are times when we experience a thirst for town life with all its rush and rattle, merely for a change. On the whole, however, we are very contented and happy; there is such a sense of freedom so far removed from the congested atmosphere of city life. Roam where one will, there is no one to say, "Whither goest thou?" One can shoot all over "no man's land" or cast the deceptive fly on lake or stream and wile the silvery trout from their various haunts. There are no preserves, therefore no gamekeepers or watchers.

In season we have boating, tennis, cricket, riding and other sports to brace us up for the mental strain of the operating room; also our concerts, dances and picnics to mark the superficial side of life. Naturally we have to rely on our own resources for amusement and entertainment, and at a large station there is generally a fair supply of talent in various directions.

When winter is upon us with its icy grasp, when the trees and everything around are clad in a beautiful garb of white and glistening snow, we don our furs, and away we go across country to the merry tinkle of sleighbells. Snowshoeing and skating also form important features of our winter's pastime.

When the shades of evening cast their dark mantles around us, we gather in the cheery clubhouse and over our pipes discuss the latest news from the outside world, sum up reminiscences of other days, talk of episodes in our lives and experiences at other stations in other lands, with no foreign element to break our bond of fraternity.

There is a strange Bohemianism in the life of a cable operator. The constant moving about he is subject to, the living in foreign countries and mixing with different races give him a cosmopolitan education, with a broad and generous view of humanity, to the downfall of many narrow and popular prejudices. I do not know of any other profession where exists the same fraternal feeling or spirit of clannishness as is met with in the cable service. Let a man travel the globe, and the mere fact of his being a "Son of Mercury" will insure him a warm welcome at any cable station he may visit.—Cor. New York Herald.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

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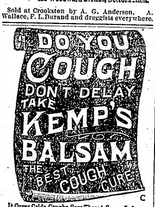
The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only *Reliable and Honest Medicine* known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crooksten by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

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D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.

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OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Lottie Larson and Ole E. Larson, her husband, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of August, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 6th, day of September, A. D. 1889, at 9:35 o'clock A. M., in Book 47 of Mortgages, on page 38.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay the following installments of interest, to-wit: $12.75 that became due November 1, 1890; $12.75 that became due May 1. 1891; $12.75 that became due November 1, 1891; $12.75 that became due May 1, 1892, and $12.75 that became due November 1, 1892.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, holder of said mortgage has elected to declare, and hereby does declare, the whole principal sums in said mortgage set forth due and payable at the date of this notice under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained,

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default, the following sum to-wit: Five hundred, eleven and 10-100 ($511 10-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (SW¼) of section eleven (11) township one hundred fifty-three (153) range forty-four (44) containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[4-10] N. G. 147.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Anson Bancroft and Ann Eliza Bancroft, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1887, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., in Book 33 of Mortgages, on page 410.

Whereas such default consists of the failure to pay a certain installment of interest when due and the principal sum, $950, that became due December 14th, 1892.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum to-wit: Nine hundred, fifty-six and 30-100 ($956 30-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said Mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (NW¼) of section twenty-four (24) township one hundred forty-eight (148) range forty-seven (47) containing 160 acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and State, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[4-10] N. G. 152.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

First publication May 11th, 1893.
Last publication June 22d, 1893.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Baumann and Josephine A. Baumann, his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of July A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 25 of mortgages, on pages 150 to 153.

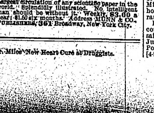
Whereas such default consists in the failure to pay certain installments of interest when due and the principal sum, $600, that became due July 30th, 1891.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Seven hundred twenty-one and 25.100 (721.25-100) dollars; and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) Section four (4), Township one hundred forty-seven (147), Range forty-five (45), containing 160 acres; more or less, according to the government survey thereof, all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 150)



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Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication May 11, 1893]
[Last publication June 22, 1893]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Joseph Falardeau and Clzarie Falardeau his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 33 of mortgages, on page 416.

Whereas, such default consists of the failure to pay certain installments of interest when due and the principal sum, $700, that became due December 31st, 1892.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to wit: Nine hundred eighty-eight and 40-100 ($988.40-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-eight (28), Township one hundred and fifty (150), Range forty-one (41), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty (50) dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 148)

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Cyprien Gosselin and Perpitus Gosselin his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of April, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 29 of mortgages, on page 420 to 422.

Whereas, default consists of the failure to pay the principal sum, $350, that became due April 30th, 1890.

And whereas there is actually due and payable at the date hereof upon the premises in said mortgage described upon which there is default the following sum, to-wit: Three hundred twenty-two and 58 100 ($322 58-100) dollars, and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section seven (7), Township one hundred fifty-one (151), Range forty two (42), containing 160 acres more or less according to the government survey thereof; all of said premises situate and being in the county of Polk, state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 27th, A. D. 1893.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
S. M. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [4-10] (N. G. 149)

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 31st 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ole G. Iverson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Gulbrand Iverson, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; with the charges of administration, and the taxes, assessments and other charges, which are an existing lien upon this estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate and a description of the tracts of land of said deceased which it is proposed to mortgage, and praying that license be to him granted to mortgage the tracts of land so described;

And it appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said Ole G. Iverson deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, with the charges of administration and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate or any part thereof.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday the 26th day of June A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Gulbrand Iverson to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessment and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 31st day of May A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[8-10] Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 31st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ole G. Iverson deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Gulbrand Iverson of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on Monday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 31st day of May A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[8-10] Judge of Probate.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.,
May 3d, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 19th, 1893, viz: Jacob Weidenhoefer, Hd. 12,056, for the ne¼ sec. 30, twp. 151, range 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Radl, William Seuske, Julius Zachge and George Bassler, all of Fisher, Postoffice, Minn.

[4-9] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

The Review of Reviews for the month of June is a number which nobody who intends to go to the World's Fair at any time can well afford to be without. However attractive the other departments may be, it will be true of this World's Fair, as it was of the Centennial in 1876, that the great majority of the visitors will derive more pleasure from the pictures in the Art Department than from anything else. The Review of Reviews sent as its special representative to Chicago, in May, Mr. Ernest Knaufft, a well known art teacher of New York, who is also a writer upon art subjects and who is known throughout the country as the very successful and sympathetic director of the art studies at Chautauqua from summer to summer. Mr. Knaufft has prepared for the Review of Reviews an extended and discriminating article telling in a straightforward way what are the merits and striking features of each portion of the art exhibit, and his article is illustrated with outline pen sketches intended as a memoranda of the principal pictures. The article serves as an excellent general guide to the art department and as an auxiliary to the more formal catalogue which gives the names and numbers of the pictures.

A Symposium of Western Authors is the name for the June New Peterson. Many of the pest-known writers from Chicago to the Pacific Coast are represented, together with the most promising new poets, romancers and essayists. Joseph Kirkland, Joaquin Miller, Gertrude Atherton, Mary Abbott, Opie Read, Stanley Waterloo, Earnest McGaffey, Le Roy Armsrong, Harriet Monroe, Carrie B. Morgan. Patience Stapleton, and other popular autors have a place. "Pacific Coast Writers," with their portraits by Ella Higginson, makes one of the attractions. Another illustrated article which cannot fail to attract great attention is "The Forest's Last Stronghold," by Hon. F. I. Vassault, a vivid account of the lumber camps of Washington. "The Garden Spot of Washington," by Herbert Bashford, and "Ted Blank," by Effie W. Merriman, both skeches beautifully illustrated, count among the gems of the number. "Cloudland," by John Vanec Cheny is deyond queston, one of the finest of his poems. "A Shelf Full of Western Books" is Octave Thanet's welcome contribution. We heartily recommend to our readers this enterprising periodical, which has so quickly established its claim to take a front rank among American magazines.

A Snap.

The Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company has for sale a half section of land situated two miles from the city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, land all broken except about 10 acres in grove. Been used as a stock farm and admirably adapted for that purpose, as being close to the city it is available as a milk and dairy farm. Improvements upon the farm alone cost over $4,000 and it can be had for $6,400. A cash payment of $2,000 will secure the place and purchaser can have a reasonable time on the balance, or for cash a liberal discount will be made. Owner desires to invest his means in other business. Inquire of August George, opera house block. [1-tf]

If you are looking for a snap in farms call and look over that bargain that the Red River Land and investment Company offers in another column. A good improved farm all ready for business at about the bare cost of improvements is a snap not to picked up every day. For full particulars call on or address August George, Opera house block.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $32.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $32.55, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full particulars call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 Reckitt block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

TELEGRAPH TAPPING

ADVICE AS TO A COMPARATIVELY MODERN INDUSTRY.

The King of Wire Tappers, a Chicago Man Who Has Fought the Board of Trade of That City, Gives a Few Points on Beating Telegraph Companies.

Speaking of schemes, there is one man in Chicago who has caused the board of trade more bother than all the other alleged electricians put together. His name is O. M. Stone, a past master in electrical matters, who has spent years in patient study of electricity, and whose fertile brain has evolved so many schemes to circumvent the powers that be that he has been called the king of wire tappers. Mr. Stone is a modest man. He looks like a granger, but any one who tries to sell him a gold brick will surely get worsted in the transaction. Believing that a disquisition on wire tapping would be incomplete without a few words on the subject from this patriarch of the profession, a representative from The Herald asked the electrician whether he thought wire tapping could be accomplished.

Mr. Stone could not vouch for it from personal experience, but from an electrical point of view he was decidedly of the opinion that he could. He thought, however, that it would require, in this city at least, a knowledge of electricity which not one in a hundred possesses. "In the past three years," observed Mr. Stone. "I suppose that upward of 100 different parties, each representing a coterie of amateur sports, operators and others, have approached me for information on this subject. And it has invariably been in regard to horse racing that they wanted enlightenment. Were I to mention the names of some of these visitors the racing department of a telegraph company would be horrified. Operators as a rule do not get princely salaries, nothing near what they should be paid, so that when a proposition is made to them whereby they may clean up a big stake in a day they naturally have an itching to give it a trial. But to all these young fellows who have been inclined to test their luck in this way I have seriously advised against making the attempt.

"A large proportion of those who do attempt to tap wires make miserable failures. And it is because of their gross ignorance. I will venture the assertion that 60 per cent of the operators in all large offices cannot set up and work a common set of telegraphic apparatus, taking the wires from the time they come into the office until they take the battery or go out again. Yet with a great part of this class the idea of wire tapping emanates. They think they know all about it, and when some of them come to see me and unfold their schemes I have to smile at their simplicity. They do not recognize the difference between an instrument of four ohms and one of 100 ohms, and upon the subject of galvanometers and Wheatstone bridges they are completely lost."

It was suggested to the veteran electrician that a recital of his experiences with the Chicago board of trade in getting quotations would be interesting, and he was asked if he could say how he received the markets during the time the quotations were withheld from the bucket shops.

'In the first place," said he, "the board of trade had detectives innumerable all hunting for 'taps' supposed to furnish me information. I fooled 'em dreadfully on that point, however. Now that the fight is all over I will say that I not only had no wire tapped, but had no necessity for tapping one. I had a better scheme than that."

"But didn't you ever lose your continuous quotations?"

'Never. They had a man who chopped everything in the shape of wires he could find, and occasionally he nipped other wires, but he never succeeded in tracing the source of my information. At one time he cut everything he could lay hands on and then firmly believed he had me in a corner. That made me hot. My office was then in the Traders' building, facing the board of trade rooms. The windows of the exchange floor were all soaped over, the directory foolishly believing I received quotations that way, and they thought they had me sure. Well, that morning, with my wire all cut as they supposed, as soon as the markets opened I seized a bar of soap and scored every eighth change on my window, giving in addition the buyer and seller sign. It dumfounded them. A big crowd stood below on the walk watching my quotations, and I never missed a turn. In spite of the cut wires, too, I had my customers supplied within half an hour after the board opened, and I was furnishing 17 bucket shops at the time."

'I suppose you had some funny experiences during the fight?"

'Well, yes. At one time I had a lot lot of old dead wires connected up that ran from anywhere to nowhere, similar to what is commonly known as a "tree circuit"—that is to say, the 'main' wire had 'legs' scattered in all directions, each of which ran in some dark hole, chimney, vacant basement or the like, and there grounded. I then put a heavy battery on the main circuit and sent a full line of markets over it. There wasn't a single office on the wire, but the mysterious ends made the 'sleuths' believe it was a hot trail, and they would follow lead after lead, cutting each to pieces as soon as discovered. To further bother them I had my man trail them in turn and connect the wires again to keep up the illusion. It was three weeks before they found out I had fooled 'em again."

"Now that the board furnishes its own quotations, I suppose there is not so good a thing in the business for you, is there?"

Mr. Stone pulled in a reflective manner at his long beard. "Well," said he, "I have several other little schemes that serve to keep the pot boiling, and on the whole I cannot complain. My advice, however, to all those who think they have a bonanza in 'wire' tapping is to let it severely alone."—Chicago Herald.

An Irishman's Excuse.

During a season of exceedingly cold weather in a frontier army post the commanding officer issued an order to have limited rations of whisky issued to his men.

All went well until one day a soldier, an Irish-American, was arrested and placed in the guardhouse for intoxication. The quantity of whisky allotted to each man was insufficient to produce such a result, and a brief investigation which followed developed the fact that the soldier had stolen the rations of a comrade.

In course of time the matter was brought to the attention of the commanding officer, and the private was ordered before him for trial upon the heinous charge of stealing.

Pat was very much downcast when he appeared before the officer, but was still in possession of his faculties and native wit. He denied having stolen the whisky, but frankly admitted drinking the double allowance and his subsequent drunkenness.

"No, sur," he said, when asked to explain further, "shure I'm not afther stealin the drink. It was this way, sur. You see, he asked me to get his rations, and I had me own requisition an only wan bottle. Both rations were poured in the wan bottle.

"Now, sur, I lave it to yer honor, what was I to do? Me own whisky was in the bottom of the bottle, an I couldn't get at it but by dhrinking what was on the top, but shure I didn't steal it."

This original explanation secured an exceedingly light sentence for the culprit.—New York Herald.

Stealing a Redhot Stove.

"The incident often illustrated in plays of a man carrying off a redhot stove has no basic truth," said Halman Carmody. "Still the idea seems so preposterous that people never fail to laugh at the incident when placed before them on the stage. The nearest theft that I ever knew to parallel it occurred not so many years ago when an habitual criminal in New York city was given six months in the penitentiary for stealing a tinner's stove. The evidence proved that the criminal had a record which included everything from the theft of a paper of pins and a wagon wheel down to a water gauge of a steam engine and the stove in question.

"The tinner's stove was shown in court. It was a very old fashioned, large and ungainly looking affair, which one might imagine would be the last thing that would attract the attention of even a chronic burglar. The top was cylindrical and perfectly open for the purpose of draft. To this top was attached the handle. Now, the stove had a good fire in it and had been set out on the pavement to obtain extra flame. The thief must have found it a very hot object to handle, and yet he ran with it a dozen blocks before he was caught and arrested."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Club of the Future.

A growing opinion is that the coming club will be the mixed one, where men and women will study together the questions that present themselves and work out together the problems of the day. And this, it is asserted, will not be a consolidation of the distinctively women's and men's clubs as they now exist, but a merging of the best elements of each into fresh organizations.

Following this mixed club sentiment it is not surprising to find Mr. Stead in a London journal advocating "co-operative homes for the unmarried." By this he means that the co-operative homes for spinsters and those for bachelors should combine their housekeeping arrangements into a sort of idealized boarding house, where Mrs. Grundy would be appeased with "an experienced lady housekeeper" and where companies of detached or unattached men and women could find congenial acquaintance. The limitations of the word congenial Mr. Stead insists upon and admits that this matter of selection is the weak point in his scheme. The motion in any form grows out of a recognized drifting apart of the sexes under the changed condition of things.—New York Times.

An Eskimo Trick.

The short, chunky, wooden looking Eskimo men wheedle silver out of the populace by playing a game requiring considerable skill. This consists in lifting a donated nickel or dime out of the ground by the crack of a whip. The whips these chaps use are like an ordinary bull goad, with a number of leather lashes added to the total length of 24 feet. They shoot these long lashes along the ground like snakes straight at a coin set edge up in the dirt, and as each tip reaches the spot it curls with a snap like a pistol shot and likely as not lifts the coin high in the air. It goes to whosoever gets it in that way.—Chicago Cor. New York Sun.

Different Schools of Music.

Each generation, tired of the outworn devices which furnishes its predecessor with excitement, demands newer and stronger effects to stimulate its emotions. As the devices of the classicist grow pale, the listening public demands a romantic school with new forms and strange progressions. The romantic school would, if some hearers had their way, be succeeded in turn by a chaotic school, and in the race for new sensation all vestige of artistic form would disappear.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Unique Holiday Gifts.

One good and well to do old lady in Harlem, being at her wits' ends for presents to meet all tastes procured from the bank a packet of new $10 bills and stacked them upon the parlor table, whence she dispensed them through the day to family and friends as they came in.—New York Sun.

Easily Accounted For.

Harduppe—Did you notice the stony glare Miss Coupon-Bond favored me with as she passed?

Rackette—Yes, but she can't help it, my boy. It's all owing to her rocks.—Life.

My Sweetheart's Face

—that's my wife's you know—wears a cheerful, life-is-worth-living expression, ever since I presented her a box of

KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

She is always recommending *Kirk's* soaps to her friends—says she is through with experiments—has just what she needed to make labor easy, and ensure perfectly clean clothes. She knows what she's talking about—don't forget it.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap The Soap for Cuts Wounds and Bruises

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS	Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana
NEW TOWNS	100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
LOW RATES	Settlers on free Government lands alond the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.
Horses, Cattle.	Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.
Health, Wealth.	In the Northwest. Free Lands, New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sheep, Hogs.	Sweetes Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock rai2ers' paradise.
Herds, Mines	These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
—BETWEEN—
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:12 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:19 a.m.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, apply to
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

ALDERMAN
&
SYLVESTER
—ARE OFFERING—
SPECIAL PRICES
—ON—
FARM MACHINERY.
SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS OILS GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
A. C. SCHMIDT.

SAAKE
is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
CHEAPER
THAN EVER.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN, C. H. SAAKE.

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements.
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

Chew Climax Plug
It's Much the Best.
Its name indicates it,
Its make guarantees it,
Its use will prove it.
Try it and see.
Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE P. LORILLARD COMPANY,
The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the World.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

IN another column will be found the oration delivered by Hon. E. M. Stanton at Crookston on Decoration Day. It's a gem in its way and too good to be lost, hence its publication at this time.

THE parade part of the Hill celebration in St. Paul yesterday was one of the most unique and imposing ever seen in this country. St. Paul is having her share of festivities this year.

A great deal of oratory was let loose at the reciprocity convention in St. Paul last Monday and Tuesday and the advocates of the scheme from both sides of the line were as enthusiastic as necessary. A constant agitation of this question in this way may result in something tangible—and again it may not.

OUR farmer friends do not take kindly to the Hill celebration and are inclined to think that the people are paying too much homage to J. J. Hill. This is a mistaken idea. This jubilee is to celebrate the completion of a great transcontinental railroad—the first road which has been built without a land grant or a subsidy of any kind. By-the-way the through train service to the coast will commence June 18th.

THE prospects for big prices for wheat next fall do not seem extremely flattering, but for all that the prospects for the most successful year for farmers seem to us better than in several years. The conditions of things are such that for everything else the farmer has to sell, oats, barley, potatoes, pork, beef and poultry and such things, the price will be better than ever, more than enough to make up for a low price in wheat, and it is by no means impossible for that cereal to go to a good profitable price—it certainly cannot go much lower and hence a change must be for the better.

WHEAT, seemingly in sympathy with the general financial depression, opened the week lower than it has been at any time yet. At Crookston the opening quotations on Monday morning were 51 cents for No. 1 Hard. As near as we can figure it out this fact is as much a matter of surprise to the speculators as any one else, if not more so—and it seems to bother the best of 'em to predict what the price will be next fall. The drouth in England, it is said, will materially affect the yield there and have a tendency to create a bettter demand, but for all that the JOURNAL does not see much hope for big prices next fall.

WE thought it bad enough when Monday morning's report showed wheat down to 51 cents, but when Tuesday's report dropped it two cents it did look as though the bottom had gone out for sure. Every report of a bank failure seems to knock wheat crazy, and it must be the panicy condition that is the cause, for on the face of crop reports wheat ought to be going the other way. We trust that the finances of the country will be on a more stable foundation by fall, and we have reason to believe that such will be the case. Otherwise there will be absolutely no money in wheat for the producer.

THE prospects for emigration to this country, according to the views expressed by A. E. Johnson, who has just returned from Europe, are for a much larger influx of a better class of emigrants than ever before. Under the stringent quarintine regulations, it is almost impossible for any suffering from contageous diseases to run the gaunlet. He reports that very many peope are already making arrangements to leave for points in the Northwest.

THE drainage commission met in St. Paul on Saturday, and, after discussing the matter, adjourned to meet right away after the Great Northern celebration. The question of where the work should be commenced was discussed and the probability is that it will be commenced on the Sand Hill river in Polk county, or the Tamarac river, in Kittson county, but this will not be fully determined until the committee thoroughly looks the ground over. It was decided to commence at that point where the work was most needed and finish the work as they go.

GROVER'S FRIENDS.

Ex-mayor McKinnon was a stalwart of the stalwarts in his loyal support of Grover Cleveland first, last and all the time. He was the man who first discovered Grover in the Northwest and has never failed to do him homage. Of McKinnon the Grand Forks News says:

"Mayor McKinnon of Crookston, was the best endorsed man for consul at Montreal, and his Minnesota friends, Doran et. al., had Grover's promise that he should go there. Vilas steps in and a Wisconsin nobody takes the $4,000 plum. One by one the "Cleveland democrats" are getting their eyes opened to the fact that the News was right all the time."

IT'S BLOCKED AGAIN.

Speaking of the state elevator scheme the Duluth News Tribune of Saturday, June 3rd, says:

"Considerable surprise has been expressed in Duluth over the delay apparently found necessary by the members of the railroad and warehouse commission in announcing the name of the successful person in the matter of a site for the new grain elevator. The commissioners have struck a snag, and from present indications it does not appear that the new warehouse will be up in time to receive the crop of the present year. The difficulty lies in the fact that up to date no satisfactory plan by which money is available for the structure has been hit upon and the members of the commission naturally consider it fruitless to proceed with the purchase of a site upon which they have nothing to build nor anything with which to build it. The attorney general has given his opinion, it is understood, that the commissioners will not be justified in assuming any debt in the name of the state, and that if such debt is incurred it will probably have to be assumed by the commissioners, as the state cannot be made subject to ten for either labor or material. This leaves the commissioners in somewhat of a quandary and the services of eminent legal talent have been retained."

THE ONLY GREAT SHOW COMING.

Sells Brothers' Enormous Alliance of Attractions

We can congratulate all patrons of the circus, which means nearly everybody, upon the coming to Crookston on Saturday, June 24th, of Sells Brothers' millionaire amusement alliance, as that means we are not only to have one really good show with us the present season, but in what goes to make up rare variety and recreation for the masses the biggest and best on the road. The progress toward the stupendous made by the Sells Brothers in the past twenty years has been something marvelous. The small show with which they made a timorous beginning has grown to be a genuine public institution of the first magnitude, well and favorably known in every section of the country, and everywhere patronized by the best people. It has even more than kept pace with the unparalleled general development, and easily ranks first among tented exhibitions.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Is famous as a
Cure for severe colds.
Famous as a
Preventive of pneumonia.
Famous as a
Preventive and cure for croup
Famous for the relief it affords in
Case of Whooping cough.
Famous as a safe and pleasant
Medicine for children.
Try it. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace Crookston, Minn.

PEACE IN NICARAGUA.

Word Comes From Minister Baker to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A dispatch has been received at the state department from Minister Baker dated Messaya, June 1, stating that peace is restored at Nicaragua and the new government has gone into operation.

Lizzie Borden on Trial.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 6.—The work of selecting a jury in the case of the state against Lizzie Borden for the murder of her father and stepmother has begun. The case is already famous, and promises to become even more so. The best legal talent of the state is engaged in the case.

Doesn't Apply to Strikers.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A special to The World from Pittsburg says: The impression that the nolle prossing of the cases against H. C. Frick and other officials of the Carnegie Steel company would carry with it the quashing of the charges against the strikers is a mistake, according to the district attorney, who says that each case will be disposed of regardless of any connection with the cases against the employers.

Strike at an End.

ASHLAND, Wis., June .—The lumber shovers strike has been settled, the strikers conceding every point and agreeing to go to work again on Monday morning at the old rates, 50 cents per hour.

FOR RECIPROCITY.

SECOND ITNERNATIONAL CONVENTION MEETS

And Proceeds to the Consideration of the Important Question of Freer Trade Relations Between Canada and the States—Mayor Eustis Temporary Chairman—Speeches by Ex-Governor Burke and Others.

ST. PAUL, June 5.—The second international reciprocity convention began in the big auditorium at 2 p. m. Monday. About 500 delegates attended the opening session, and from lists given to the secretaries, it is certain that nearly 1,000 delegates will attend the sessions after Monday. The first meeting was opened by E. V. Smalley, chairman of the local executive committee. Mayor Wright welcomed the delegates and visitors to St. Paul. Ex-Governor Burke performed a like office on behalf of the convention, speaking as follows:

President Burke's Address.

Gentlemen of the Convention: In meeting this convention for the second time, I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the splendid gathering, the numbers and personnel of which will do much to further the objects for which you are called together.

The large number of gentlemen present who met with us at our last convention assures me that there is no abatement in their enthusiasm, an enthusiasm, I am sure, which will continue until reciprocity is an accomplished fact and until the imaginary lines which act as bars to much of the trade and commerce which should come to the Northwest, especially that portion lying along the Canadian border, shall cease to hinder the prosperity of these new and vigorous commonwealths.

The objects of this convention of representative citizens of several states and provinces are well known. While many of you may not agree with me as to the benefits which the system of protection has given to the Eastern sections of this country, we are a unit in the belief that the doctrine of reciprocity, fairly applied, will increase the material wealth of the magnificent country which sends its representatives here today.

Ex-Governor Burke here paid a tribute to the memory of James G. Blaine, whom he designated as the pioneer of modern reciprocity. He then continued:

Never since history began have people held such rich possessions as ours. There is a diversity of interest and of productions in the various sections which authorizes the establishment of the most equitable laws of trade which mortal man has ever devised, and a friendly rivalry which can be cemented in friendship and maintained with profit of all concerned. For there is a production which every section produces of a superior kind, without which no country can prosper, and failing the highest development of which no country can achieve the highest success. For the cultivation of this product, climate and soil and seed are all of the best, and the result has fully justified the claims which some of the more modest among us have made concerning it. The product referred to is men and women.

Not Begging Favors.

Reciprocity apostles do not come begging for favors nor for advantages. They ask, they demand that rights shall be accorded them. We are not suppliants for bounty, nor chasers after appropriations. We purpose, however, that the things to which we are justly entitled shall not be withheld from us, and it is our intention to persevere until the ends for which we have striven and for which we are striving shall have been accomplished.

The remainder of the address was devoted to assuring the Canadian delegates of the great pleasure their presence gave.

When Ex-Governor Burke had finished speaking. James Fisher, M. P., of Winnipeg, was called upon to address the convention in behalf of the Canadian delegates. Mr. Fisher was listened to with great attention by the American delegates, as they expected him to give a hint of the lines to be followed by the Canadians during the convention. Referring to the treaty of 1854, which worked satisfactory for a decade, and was abrogated solely by reason of a mistake, as he asserted, arising out of the American civil war, Mr. Fisher voiced the opinion that no lasting good can be accomplished in the way of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada unless that treaty is restored or a wider and more liberal one is secured.

Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis was made temporary chairman of the convention, with most enthusiastic approval, and when he was escorted to the platform by Mr. Fisher of Winnipeg and Mayor Wright of St. Paul, a wave of applause rolled up from every quarter of the immense building.

At the close of Mr. Fisher's speech committees on permanent organization and resolutions were appointed and the convention adjourned for the day. The committee on resolutions consists of 26 members, 13 from each side of the boundary line.

At the meeting of the committee on permanent organization James Fisher, M. P. P. of Manitoba, was decided on for permanent chairman. Mr. McGinnis of Grand Forks, N. D., was made chief secretary, and Messrs. Bell, Beck and Thompson were made associates. Hon. P. H. Kelly of St. Paul will be presented for vice chairman.

FIGHT AGAINST TRUSTS.

Representative Men of Many States in Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The anti-trust convention which met at Apollo Music hall during the morning was not imposing as to numbers, but it was a representative one, and its members were full of enthusiasm and determination.

The convention was called to order by Governor Nelson, who read an address in which he gave a history of the anti-trust movement in Minnesota, which had resulted in the call for the convention. The legislature, Governor Nelson said, made a searching investigation of the coal trust which exists in Minnesota and the lumber trust which flourishes there. The evidence brought out in the investigation was conclusive and clearly showed the nature of the combines, but the remedy was not so apparent. The legislature, therefore, determined to ask the other states of the Union to help devise a remedy.

Temporary Organization.

Governor Nelson at the conclusion of his speech moved that a temporary chairman be appointed and the convention organized at once, the motion resulting in the selection of Henry D. Lloyd of Chicago as presiding officer for the time being. Mr. Lloyd on taking the chair said that he felt the greatest favor of his life had been conferred upon him. He then attacked the trusts as the speaker preceding him had done. He said that the time was now ripe for action and that this convention should take advantage of the opportunity.

Committees Named.

A motion was then passed to appoint a committee on credentials to decide who were the accredited delegates of the various states. After a wrangle which consumed considerable time a committee was finally appointed to pass on credentials. A committee was also appointed to select permanent officers and the convention took a recess for a quarter of an hour. When it was called to order again the committee reported recommending Governor Nelson as permanent chairman, Edward S. Meaney of Washington for secretary and J. E. Morton of Kentucky for assistant secretary.

Donnelly Heard From.

Ignatius Donnelly then came to the front with a series of resolutions which he asked the convention to adopt as a declaration against trusts.

General Weaver was elected first vice chairman and Judge Thomas H. Walker of Pennsylvania second vice chairman. Delegate Davis of Minnesota offered a resolution that the convention call itself the "Anti-Trust Association," to be made an international one by the different states. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Gilman of Minnesota thought the way out of the difficulty in the matter of coal was to purchase the coal lands. He said that the law gave one capitalist power to outrage half a million workingmen. E. O. Brown of Illinois wanted protective tariffs abolished. He was in favor of the tax values on land and public ownership of railroads. All the resolutions were turned over to the committee which met later in the evening to prepare one that would be satisfactory to all the delegates.

St. Paul to Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 2.—T. G. Shaughnessey, vice president of the Canadian Pacific, has stated that his road expects to run through trains from Vancouver to St. Paul by Aug. 1. The run will be made in less than 70 hours, and the road expects to develop a large business.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Science
MEDICAL SCIENCE
has achieved a great triumph in the production of
BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Sick Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss. City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the city council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons, and at the following place, as stated in said application to-wit: C. C. Hoch and F. Montague, on the first floor of the front part of the two story frame building situated on lot 9, block 1, original townsite of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said city council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in said City of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 5th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: T. O. Sundet and O. O. Sundet, on the whole ground floor of the two-story frame building situated on lot 2, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1893.

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Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, in city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock P. M., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 19th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Proposals For Sewers.

Sealed proposals for the construction of about 1,700 feet of brick and pipe sewers in the city of Crookston, Minn., will be received by the City Council until 6 p. m., June 13th, 1893. Bids are to be made on the forms furnished by the City Council and accompanied by the proper bond. Forms of proposal and specifications may be obtained, and plans seen at the office of the city engineer. The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids, also to waive any informalities. By order of the City Council, Crookston, Minn., May 24th, 1893.

W. F. ARNOLD, E. E. CARRUTH,
City Engineer. Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council, of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on the 1st day of July, 1893, and terminating on the 1st day of July, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Elie Asselin, on the first floor of the southermost store building in that certain brick block, known as the "Vine Block," and now being constructed on the westerly side of Broadway, in block 6, of Fletcher & Houston's addition to said city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1893.

E. C. CARRUTH.
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application to-wit: Peter Stull and John Waterstadt, in the two-story frame building, on first floor, situate on lot 8, block 4, in Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of Jue, A. D, 1893.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Ernest Rolsch, in the one-story frame building situate on the west twenty-five (25) feet of lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, block 16, in original townsite of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 1st day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Hiren & Johnson, in the two-story frame building on lot nine, block three, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 29th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH.
[8-10] City Clerk.

Scandia-American Bank,

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson Assistant Cashier.

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D. C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Lucken.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law;
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

G. G. HENAULT
Practical Dentist,
SECOND STREET,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN
OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,
☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.
G. G. HENAULT.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - MINN

JOHN CROMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

BE QUICK!
IT IS A SNAP.

I will sell the west ½ section 29, T. 149, R. 48, a splendid piece of valley land, 8 miles from Crookston, one-third under the plow, all first-class wheat soil, at the low price of

$8.00 AN ACRE.

Sale subject to an incumbrance of $400. This land is easily worth $12 an acre, but it must be sold.

TERMS:—Half cash; balance secured mortgage.

To the man who buys this tract within Ten Days from this date I will make a Reduction equal to twice the usual real estate commission. First to come gets it.

June 8th, 1893.

J. A. TRUESDELL,
[8-11] Brookland, D. C.

WE SUIT

Everybody Every Time.

Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits,
Suits that Fit to a T.

LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited

With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year 'round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

BOSTON - - - - -
One Price Clothing House.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

THE DUAL
MEAT MARKET.
oOo
CHARLEY VINE
Is Headquarters for all kinds of
Fresh and Salt Meats.

Highest cash price paid for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and hides.

SHOPS
Corner Broadway and Robert street,
and on Second street, in Reckitt block,
Crookston, - Minn.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
{I. O. O. F. BUILDING.} Crookston, Minn.

DECORATION DAY ORATION.

Delivered by E. M. Stanton at Oakdale Cemetery.

This memorial day, with its kindred associations carries us back over the entire history of our county, and vividly brings to mind many facts and circumstances that combined to bring about the great rebellion. It is not my design to transgress the limits of this ocasion by any lengthy allusion to the dry and hackneyed events of our past history, yet it will not be out of keeping with the solemnities of the day to regard generally, some of the political ideas and unfortunate circumstances that engendered sectional strife, and finally involved the nation in civil war.

It is a common notion of men (and very properly) to talk of the necessity of confining history to facts; but it would be absurd to suppose that there are no other facts, but such as are material and visible; there are moral hidden facts which are no less real than wars, revolutions and the public acts of governments. They may be without name or date, confined to no fixed limit, and yet are facts; in history. It is that portion of history which is styled the Philosophy of History." It consists in showing the relation of events to each other, the causes and effects. There is a wonderfully strange and interesting philosophy in history. All along the pathway of time we find the indications of an "allwise providence" shaping and directing the destinies of mankind. It is a philosophy taught by experience. In the prosy facts of history are the shadowy premonitions of coming events. "All history is an imprisoned epic—nay an imprisoned psalm and prophecy." To many, history is but a dry and disconnected chronology of events; to the reasoning mind, it is a complete chain of events; link to link has been added and the whole makes up the sum total of our civilization.

I turn back the pages of history and the past arises before me like a panoramic vision. I see the march of conquering armies and the fall of dynasties. I see time honored monuments crumbling to dust and tottering thrones, here and there a mouldering heap of all that was once a great and powerful city. Ancient Troy the sad remembrance of whose fate is told in Homer's Illiad and Virgils Aenead; Carthage by "Dido built and loved by Juno," an Empire once, but now from its old foundations rent Babylon and Ninevah, their mighty foundations are buried by drifting sands. Flitting across the canvas of the past I see an awful spectacle of ruin and desolation; whole countries devastated by the ravages of war; horror and bloodshed on every page; the cruelties of St. Bartholomew and Smithfield burnings "the reign of terror"—Mirabeau and Robespiere; but to the philosophic eye the history of the past is a grand and beautified picture of the handywork of the "master builder,"—of the rise and progress of civilization. A nation dies that another and better may live. Rome was once the proud mistress of the world; but that mighty empire was shattered and broken into many forms, yet the downfall of the Roman Empire gave birth to a grander civilization upon the continent old world. The conquest of the world, by the victorious armies of Rome gave to the world laws, systems and ideas which will bless benefit humanity for eternity. Thus we,

"Rise on the stepping stones of our dead selves,
To higher things.

In the light of reason and philosophy, the darkest events of our history becomes radiant with some grand scheme for the benefit of humanity. "Through the ages one increasing purpose runs, the thoughts of men are widening with the process of the suns." The grandest achievements of man stand out in bright illumination against a back ground of history's darkest page. Civilization, from its earliest dawn upon the alluvial plains of the Nile has grandly marched along, a step was taken and ages rolled away.

"Westward the course of Empires takes its way,
The first four acts already past,
The fifth closes the drama of the day,
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The history of our own country is brief; it may all be summed up in a short epitome of a few important events. As compared with the war of the rebellion, all other events become but mere incidents in our history. It is the most important because of the causes that had for years been scheming and combining to produce that mighty effect. The civil war was the logical conclusion of a series of events and circumstances which the dispassionate student of history cannot ignore, and if we would study them in the light of reason and philosophy, with some degree of charity for the errors of mankind, it would do much to extinguish the fires of sectional hate and prejudice that are today smouldering in the hearts of many.

Standing as we do today, thirty years removed from the battle scenes of that strife, with the history of the past an open book before us and analyzing it as with unbiased minds, the causes that led to the rebellion, we are forced to accept as truth in history "that all is well that ends well."

There is no truth in political history more plainly taught, than that "Federal idea of Government" is the resource of small and week communities. The experience of all ages places a limited value upon that scheme of government. It is not then unreasonable that some of the men learned in the experiences of the past, and who assisted in laying the foundations of the republic, should have entertained serious doubts as to the feasibility of adopting that peculiar form of government. Colridge the acute English scholar once said that he looked upon the American states as splendid masses to be used by, and in the composition of two or three governments." Soon after the war for independence it was gravely contended by a party of considerable strength in America, and by thinking men in other parts of the world, that the American Union as a confederation of states, was founded upon early and past necessities, had well served its purpose and that it awaited another political destiny. The civil war had one source in the different constructions, that were thus early in our history placed upon the Federal constitution. The discussion of those differences of opinion in the convention which met to adopt the Federal Constitution, produced at that early period a jealous breach betweeen the north and the south, which aggrivated by other facts and circumstances widened into a yawning Hyatus. At that time and cotemporaneous with the adoption of the constitution, there were established in America two great schools of political thought, that of consolidation represented by the north, and the school of "State Rights" represented by the south. How they should come to be established in those respective localities and distinguished by a sectional line dividing the north from the south is easily explained. By reason of climate influences the system of Negro servitude, which had at one time generally existed throughout all of the original thirteen states, began to drift toward the warmer climate, and at the time of the revolution, Negro slavery was considered a southern institution. In the distributing of federal powers, the constitutional term "All other persons" (meaning slaves) gave the south a decided advantage over the north, in the apportionment of representative in the lower house of congress. The "green eyed monster, jealousy" began to show its hideous form. The northern school of consolidation claimed national responsibility for the existence of slavery and therefore the right to interfere. The south to protect its peculiar system of labor and to hold and maintain the balance of power, adopted the teachings of the school of "State Rights" and strenuously claimed that each state had retained its sovereignty, hence the federal government had no right to interfere with that "domestic institution." Thus there became a political north and a political south arrayed against each other in a bitter though bloodless war of ideas.

Nature also seemed to have drawn a sharp line of distinction between the north and the south. The climatic conditions early demonstrated the superiority of the north as a manufacturing section, while on the other hand, the south with its system of labor was peculiarly adapted to agricultural pursuits, and the production of raw material. There was also a wide difference in the character of the people of the north and of the south. Among the early settlers of the north, were the exiled Puritans, who landed upon the wild, rugged and cheerless shores of New England. They were a people strong-minded, brave and courageous. The distinctive traits of their character in after years became visible in people in the north. They were a true-hearted, industrious people, possessing all those stern qualities peculiar to human nature in the colder climates; but they were nevertheless stiff and formal, selfish and intolerant, utterly despising everything that smacked of aristocracy, fashion or frivolty. The south had a civilization peculiar to itself. Among the early settlers of the south were the Cavilliers who sought a warmer and brighter climate, and built their baronial halls beneath the shade of the palmetto of the south. They were a brave and generous people, whose notions of chivalry gave to the people of the south many of the noble and distinguishing features of their civilization. While their system of enforced servitude was degrading in many ways, and produced much idleness and licentiousness, yet it afforded a great opportunity for culture and the attainment of a high standard of scholarship. They were gay and hospitable, impulsive and high-tempered, sensitive to a fault, yet possessing many of the noble and generous virtues of the "Knight of olden times." The hostility between these two sections of the country and their different civilizations had already too frequently in the past disturbed the sectional equilibrium, and it became apparent, to our statesmen of wisdom and forethought that this state of affairs could not long exist without a crisis. Civil war seemed imminent, and a peaceable disunion was the only alternative. The dreaded moment came at last. From the south came the loud thunderings of war; dark clouds gathered above us and hung low and heavy over Columbia's fair land; the storm burst upon us with all the horrors of civil strife. From the north line, to the gulf-washed shores of the south, came the awful tread of moving armies, tramp, tramp, tramp, the army of the blue, and the army of the grey marching to "the wild mad music of war." Stout were the hearts and stubborn was the conflict. More determined and braver soldiers were never marshalled upon a field of battle. It was not a conflict between infuriated mobs. They were not armies following the star of some conquering hero. They were not mercenary soldiers fighting for booty and reprisal. The southern army was a brave and valiant foe, their bravery was worthy a nobler cause. The soldiers of the south were backed by the courage of an honest conviction, but they were schooled in the teachings of a misguided statesmanship. The union soldiers were encouraged by a higher and nobler purpose—the preservation of the union as a glorious sisterhood of states—encouraged by that other and grander sentiment dear to every loyal American heart "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

For four long years our country endured the varied fortunes of war; they were four long years of weary waiting for the war to close; they were years full of sorrow and mourning.

For not a day wore into morning,
But some sad heart did break."

Many were the lonely hours, many many were the eyelids wet with tears, many were the boys, who in the golden radiance of life's early morn gave all to home and native land. Many were they who, upon the six hundred battles of the war gave their lives a peace-offering upon the altar of liberty and union. Some are sleeping beneath the low hillocks of that far southern country, and some their shrouded forms are resting in grass grown graves of the north. Some, their names are chiseled in marble slab, and monumental stone, and many there are whom time their resting place will never disclose. No holy knell their requiem rang, their death hour heard no kindred wail, but upon the entablatures of our hearts their names are all written, and the kind remembrance of their deeds will keep their graves ever fresh and green.

The story has been told beautifully phophetic of the "sweet bye and bye" when all the warring hosts should cease from their mad strife. The time and place I cannot fix 'twas during the gloomiest period of the conflict upon a certain battlefield, but happening during a brief cessation of hostilities. The opposing forces were resting within hearing distance of each other. Some of the boys in blue thinking of their far away homes and the dear ones left behind, of the scenes of their early childhood dreaming of "home sweet home" and hoping for the war to close, lifted their voices in that song which never fails to fill the sad and lonely heart with hope and joy.

Their voices floated out upon the still, clear air of the night and reached the ears of the boys in grey. There remained one silken cord which bound them together. The boys in grey would not cut it asunder, for back from the rebel ranks came the chorus of "home sweet home," the spirit of the south uniting with that of the north, the shadow of the one mingling with the radiance of the other in chorus loud and long, they sang together that sweetest of songs, it seemed as though to be symphony of angelic harps. The glorious end came at last. The soldier boys homeward made their way, and once more a free and united people rallied around the same old flag in common gratitude, singing,

Blest be the tie that binds,
The sons of our fair land,
In union both of hearts and hands,
One fearless valiant band.

The clouds of battle cleared away and the morning of a new life dawned upon a spectacle of ruin and desolation unparalleled in modern history. The soldiers of the north and south having done their terrible work, returned to the people from whence they came and gladly resumed the vocations of peace. Statesmen of Europe had predicted that riots, anarchy and chaos would result," when so many soldiers familiar with the scenes of violence and bloodshed were freed from military restraint." But this did not prove true. Within eighteen months the vast armies had been disbanded and transported to their homes. The return of that vast multitude to their homes and peaceful pursuits, may well be regarded as the greatest triumph of civilized warfare. The granting of full and unconditional pardon to the south has fully reaffirmed that philosophic truth that "liberty and not despotism is the best curefor anarchy."

Since the close of the war there has been wonderful changes in the ideas and sentiments of both north and south. Never before was the civilization of our country more homogeneous than at the present. Time, and its changes is fast obliterating the geographical line of division, and we may truthfully say to-day, that we know but one flag and one common country, and that all the people of the north and south are to-day equal in all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. In the admiration of all that constitutes the great wealth, prosperity and unity of our nation, and its bright prospect for the future, we are not unmindful of the services of the union soldiers to our country in the hour of its great need, and whose deeds of valor made us the happy possessors of that which is now the common pride and heritage of all.

The south has fully surrendered to the north all that the war decided, but the war did not make "all sacred things profane." We will willingly leave to them their own dead, their own memories, their own tears and the traditions that have fallen from the lips of widowed mothers.

Grand Army of the Republic, another year has rolled its wonted round, and memorial day has come again like "old mortality" in this silent city of the dead to renew to the eyes of posterity, the memory of those who fought, bled and died in the defense of their country. The dewy fingers of spring has again made ready the garlands for their graves and with the choicest flowers of that fair land they loved so well, kind and loving hands will

* * * * "dress as sweeter sod,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod."

"Spirit that made those heroes dare,
To die, and leave their children free,
Bid time and nature gently spare,
The shaft we raise to them and thee."

Survivors of the rebellion; though you by chance escaped the casualties of the war you are no less deserving than your brave comrades who fell fighting by your side. To you we bring the praises of a grateful people. You are just nearing the end of life's journey, and soon you will be numbered with the dead. During the past year seven thousand of your number, growing weary of life's burden, fell by the wayside. Time is fast depleting your ranks and soon all that remains of the Grand Army of the Republic, will have surrendered to the Conquerer Death. Soon there will be no one left to repeat to the anxious, listening ear of childhood the story of the war.

Each year the circle around your camp fire is growing smaller and smaller as one by one death musters them into the "mysterious beyond." Soon you will come to pitch your tent on the camping grounds of eternity. You are growing old and in the declining years of your manhood, memory's golden chain draws you back to the rosy scenes of early years.

Youth hopefully looks into the future, old age loves to meditate and ruminate over the past. To you as the years come and go, the associations of those eventful years you spent in the service of your country become dear and hallowed memories. As you draw nearer the "gates ajar" the ceremonies of this day become more sacred and sublime. To you it is a consolation to feel and know that when death calls you into camp with your comrades on the other side, you will leave behind you a memory that will add new glory to the achievements of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a name that will be a holy inspiration to coming generations. When you, tried and battle-scarred veterans of the war shall pillow your weary heads upon the bosom of mother earth, in remembrance of you and all your comrades dead and gone, coming generations will gather the brighest flowers of spring time from the field and garden bower, and strew them over the gaves of all who to country gave the best years of their manhood. Until the rolling years shall cease to bring the spring time with its buds and blossoms, fragrant flowers and banners of green, a grateful posterity will gather amid these consecrated mounds where sleep the nations honored dead, and annually,

"And Crown in their hearts,
Those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers."

When you speak or even think of spring medicine, how quickly Hood's Sarsaparilla comes into your mind. Take it now.

In regard to

Miss Ollie Torbett

whose picture we give, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

"Miss Ollie Torbett with her appearance alone captivated her audience. She demonstrated herself to be a thorough master of the violin, and answered recalls with such unassuming grace that she became the favorite of the evening."

And the San Francisco Examiner says:

"Miss Ollie Torbett plays with exceptional skill. She has perfect command of the bow and fairly won the audience by storm. She was repeatedly encored, and rendered a number of solos during the evening to the delight of her hearers."

THE CIRCUS
WILL SOON BE HERE—
AND YOU WILL—
WANT TO SEE IT.
How to Obtain the Pange?
WELL, there are several ways to accomplish that result, and among them the best way we know of is for you to trade at the—
General Store
—OF—
Fontaine & Anglim.
Where you can save enough in one month to take the whole family to the world-renowned aggregation.
Yours for Good Goods and Low Prices.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Valley Roller Mills.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS
MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.
BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.
BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

John Wyatt
THE UNDERTAKER,
EMBALMER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Besides carrying a full and complete line of
COFFINS, CASKETS AND BURIAL SUPPLIES.
has the largest and most complete stock of
Pictures, Picture Frames,
—AND—
Picture Framing Material
—In the city.—
Special discount During the Holidays.
Office 165½ Broadway,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
Commenced Business October, 1881.
PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS.................... 15,500
Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. B. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer W. H. Crosby

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

NEW CIGAR STORE
SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.
H. F. BROWN, Proprietor,
Second Street,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.
CALL IN.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor
R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 323 N. Main street, Crookston. Minn.

E. D. SCHRAEDER,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
All calls receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main street, in connection with Livery house,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

A COURT OF NATIONS.

A HIGH COURT OF LAST RESORT TO DETERMINE DISPUTES.

How International Differences Might Be Adjusted if the Rulers Did Not Prefer Grim and Destructive War to Peace. Arbitration In Big Affairs.

There is a great deal of carelessness in certain popular demands for referring questions between nations to arbitration. We all know what arbitration is in business. It is a very convenient way of adjusting certain questions which arise between two friends, each of whom wants to do what is right, but who take different points of view of the same subject. Each of them "chooses a man," as the old New England phrase has it. These two "men" choose a third man. All parties meet together and talk over the matter, and the court thus made decides.

But for practical purposes we do not compel every person who has a question arising with another person to create a court which is to try that question. If a policeman catches a pickpocket in the street, he does not appoint one person to try the pickpocket and ask the pickpocket to appoint another, while these two shall appoint a third. If Mr. Cheeryble in London is not satisfied with the account which Mr. Goodchild in Kansas City sends him, if Mr. Goodchild cannot make Mr. Cheeryble understand that account, they do not appoint a court which shall determine how much is due and how much is not due. There is a court existing to which that question can be referred and there are processes perfectly understood by which that court can decide it.

This is a fair enough illustration of the necessity which now exists that the great nations of the world shall have a permanent tribunal, before which shall be brought the important questions which must arise in the affairs of nations with each other. It is to be a permanent tribunal. There is not to be one tribunal about seals and another tribunal about boundaries and another about extradition. There is to be a tribunal which shall gradually gain the confidence of the whole world, and which shall decide these questions which have been left hitherto to a vague public opinion and to what is called the arbitration of war. Clearly we are approaching nearer and nearer the creation of such a tribunal.

The greatest success was achieved when in 1789 13 different nations, here on the coast of the Atlantic, united together and established the supreme court of the United States. The thing has worked so perfectly and simply ever since that we have many readers to whom it has never occurred that there were might have been wars between Massachusetts and New York, or war between Missouri and Iowa, as bitter and severe as half the wars of the middle ages in Europe were. There might have been such wars if it had not been that the supreme court of the United States has determined at least a hundred questions arising between different proud and independent states and has so determined them that each of the states has acquiesced in the decision. Nay, it has so determined them that half the citizens of those states did not know that any such questions existed. Between my own state of Massachusetts and the state of Rhode Island there was a question about boundaries some 40 or 50 years ago which was more important than many of the questions which have thrown European states into war with each other. The supreme court of the United States determined the question, and I do not believe that half the people now living in Massachusetts who were living then ever knew that there was any such question at issue.

The six great powers of the world are the powers who should agree on such a high court of judicature, to exist as a permanent tribunal. It would be easy to arrange some system by which its judges should be appointed. Perhaps a good system would be such as is indicated in the custom which has been spoken of above. Each of the six nations might name one of these judges, and the six judges might nominate six other judges, to be approved by a majority of the high powers forming the court.

At first the new court would have nothing to do. Everybody would be shy of it, but it would exist. It would consist of men of the very highest rank who had distinguished themselves before the world by their equity and wisdom.

At first the court would meet simply for its own organization and to await the reference to it of questions arising between great nations. In this period of leisure these jurists might well be engaged in digesting the international law of the world as it exists now and publishing from time to time their digest. They might determine certain principles on which they would rely in the judgments which should eventually be brought before them. Before long, however, some real question would be submitted to them. There would arise a question whether the San Carlos river was a dirty brook running from the northwest to the southeast, or another dirty brook running from the southwest to the northeast. As things stand now, two armies have to be called out to fight about the proper definition of some old treaty, and a thousand good fellows have to be killed before we can determine which of two dirty brooks is the San Carlos.—Edward Everett Hale in New York Recorder.

The Great Feat.

First Reporter—We got the scoop on you in that robbery in the street car. We were the only paper that published the name of the pickpocket, his arrest and the recovery of the money.

Second Ditto—Yes, but we were the only paper that gave the number of the car.—Boston Transcript.

Tobacco Benefited Him.

"I feel that I owe a great deal to tobacco."

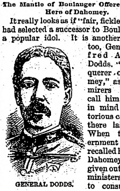
"Nervous temperament perhaps?"

"No. I run a cigar store."—Kate Field's Washington.

ANOTHER MILITARY IDOL.

The Mantle of Boulanger Offered to the Hero of Dahomey.

It really looks as if "fair, fickle France" had selected a successor to Boulanger as a popular idol. It is another soldier, too, General Alfred Amedee Dodds, "the conquerer of Dahomey," as his admirers proudly call him, having in mind his victorious campaign there last year. When the government recently recalled him from Dahomey, it was given out that the ministers desired to consult him concerning the military organization of that country, but there were not wanting those who construed the order as practically a measure of censure.


GENERAL DODDS.

It may have been the spreading of this sentiment among the people that caused the ovations which the general received on his arrival at Marseilles and Paris recently, or it may have been that the "party of revenge" was simply seeking a new center around which to rally. Certain it is that the League of Patriots, who are the organized representatives of that party, had a prominent part in the management of the ovations, going so far as to placard the walls of Marseilles with a circular offering General Dodds the succession to Boulanger, which concluded with these words, "General, do your duty, and if parliamentarians resist thrust them out at the door."

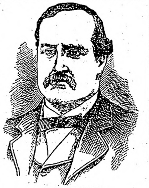
General Dodds is a tall, handsome man and looks like the soldier he has proved himself to be. He is a mulatto, English, French and African blood mingling in his makeup. His grandfather married the daughter of a Frenchman and an African woman, and his father married a native of Senegal, who came of a Norman family. The general was born in St. Louis, Senegambia, in 1842 and was educated at the French military school of St. Cyr, where he graduated in 1864 with the rank of second lieutenant of naval infantry. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1867 and to a captaincy in 1869. At Sedan in 1870 he was taken prisoner, but escaped and rejoined the army. He fought through the Franco-German war, the conflict with the commune and the campaign in Tonquin, coming out of all of them unscathed.

He has been in the service in Africa since 1871, except during the Tonquin campaign, and was made a major there in 1879, a lieutenant colonel in 1883 and a colonel in 1887. He was commandant at St. Louis in 1890 when Colonel Terrilon conducted his campaign against King Behanzin and was made commander in chief of the expedition in 1892, on the successful conclusion of which he was promoted to be a general and made an officer in the Legion of Honor.

VILLARD'S UPS AND DOWNS.

The Phenomenal Success of a Penniless German Immigrant.

Not many of the moneyed magnates of the world have had such a romantic career as Henry Villard, the story of which reads like a chapter of imaginative fiction. In the first place his name is an alias. When he came to this country in 1854, a penniless emigrant from Germany, he was called Heinrich Hilgard. He was born in Speyer, Bavaria, and graduated from the gymnasium of his native town the year before he emigrated.


HENRY VILLARD.

Having some literary ability, he commenced writing for German publications, and after he had mastered English continued his connection with journalism for some years, up to 1874, in fact, when he branched out as a financier. In that year he was sent out from Germany, where he had been reporting the Franco-German war, by a committee of German bondholders of the Kansas Pacific railroad, which had defaulted on its interest. He was finally appointed receiver of the road, and this appointment may be said to have given him his start as a financial skyrocket.

As early as 1869 he had conceived a scheme for the consolidation of various steamship and railroad interests on the Pacific coast, but it was not till 1879 that he found himself strong enough to carry it out. Then he gained control of the Oregon Steam Navigation company and the Oregon Steamship company and combined their interests under one management. Then he got control of the Northern Pacific, and the story of his quick achievement of a colossal fortune was like one of the stories of the "Arabian Nights." But it did not last, as all the world knows, for his downfall was a repetition of the tale of the rocket and the stick.

But his acute discernment and indomitable energy were not to be thus disposed of forever, and after a brief period [illegible] more blazed across the financial sky in full ascendancy—a succesful financier, a railroad king, a millionaire, a shining mark for the financial paragraphers, a man on whose word "the street" waited, and whom the street, with more or less unanimity, tries to "down."

The Nuisance of Inartistic Advertising.

We have occasionally regretted the monstrosities of street advertisements. Every vacant wall or boarding which is accessible to the bill sticker blazes with pictures which do not precisely educate the public taste, and are rather a serious addition to the minor evils of life. Well meant efforts have been made to improve these posters. The late Mr. Frederick Walker designed one for "The Woman In White." It was tolerably inoffensive, but far from an addition to the amenity of a blank wall.

Mr. Herkomer, if we are not mistaken, has tried his hand, and a well known picture of a little boy blowing soap bubbles, by Sir John Millais, is sufficiently familiar to the amateur. But the worst of it is that no such repeated airs, from whatever hand, are agreeable, much less the terrible man with the liver pad, compared with whom the lady with improbably long hair is a gem. This is not the end. The fields on each side of the railways grow monstrous advertisements—an offense to the eyes of travelers, and surely no real inducement to purchase the wares of the culprits.

A society has been formed to deal with these horrors, and the society protests against "diffidence and despondency." This is plucky at least, and so far deserves respect. It is a monstrous anomaly to spend public money on the improvement of public taste, and then to permit that taste to be debauched by "sky signs," advertisements in green fields, posters flaring on every vacant space.—London Saturday Review.

Casting Great Statues.

Stiglmayer, a German goldsmith in the first part of this century, having an ambition to attempt larger works than any he had accomplished, went to Naples in order to see the casting of Canova's statue of Charles III, but was denied the sight of certain secret technical processes. Stiglmayer found them out for himself nevertheless, and as soon as he went home made his first experiment on a statuette of Venus. Many delays occurred, and the excitement increased as the end drew near. By some mistake one of his assistants poured his molten metal into the airhole. Then the casting came to a standstill.

"The crowd of lookers on," writes the poor founder in his diary, "stood first dump about me and then slipped out one by one and left me with my pain."

In a month a second casting was begun and failed. With unbroken courage he begun the third cast, and on Christmas eve the metal was again poured in. It ran into the mold and spurted joyfully out at the air hole.

"Our joy knew no bounds," he declares. "We raised a loud cry of joy and embraced and kissed each other. Pasquale, the helper, kissed the head of Phidias coming out of the broken form and burned his mouth, for it had not had time to cool."—Youth's Companion.

Preparation the Important Factor.

The discovery by Edison of the carbon with which he perfected his electric lamp seems a happy accident, but such accidents never happen to common men. The great inventor scraped some soot from the blackened chimney of his laboratory lamp, and in a spirit of curiosity tested its properties. It proved to be the thing for which he was searching, but behind this fortunate discovery was a series of exhausting and exhaustive experiments with all kinds of likely materials, absorbing the energies of many months. The lucky hit rewarded the persistent will of a patient workman.

So with the young and obscure lawyer who conducts and wins a difficult case, as did Thomas Erskine in his elder's illness, or the struggling surgeon who has a sudden chance of distinction offered to him, he must have had a long and laborious preparatory training before he can profit by such an emergency. In short, a great opportunity is worth to a man precisely what his antecedents have enabled him to make of it.—William Mathews in Harper's Young People.

A Town In Pawn.

It may not be generally known that the little seaport town of Wismar, in the Baltic, is virtually in the same position as Montague Tigg's shirt—namely, at the pawnbroker's. It was in 1803 that Sweden pawned the town to the duchy of Mecklenburg for a round sum of money. It was then stipulated that the town should be restored to Sweden at the end of a century, provided the sum lent, together with interest, were paid back to Mecklenburg.

This sum is now said to amount to several hundred million marks, and apparently there is little chance of Wismar being able to pay it at the date fixed. This singular treaty has lain dormant in the archives of the municipality ever since it was made up to the other day, when, apropos of the concession of some land to the custom authorities, it was exhumed for legal purposes.—Million.

A New Health Food

has made its appearance. It is not only a health food, but a healthy food—a health food that makes other food healthy. Its name is

COTTOLENE

It takes the place of hog's Lard, which is a notoriously unhealthy food. A vegetable oil product—delicate, digestible, and economical—one trial gives COTTOLENE a permanent home in every kitchen, whence it increases the health and enjoyment of every member of the family. Try it for yourself. At all grocers.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

Manufactured only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
CHICAGO.

In the Yosemite valley there is a fallen tree 300 feet long and several centuries old, that, it is said, has been hollowed out so that for a distance of 60 yards a person can walk upright inside it.

Senator Mills says that for 10 years the railroads of Texas have been operated at an actual loss of $1,000,000 a year to the railroads themselves.

The earliest library was that of Nebuchadnezzar. Every book was a brick, engraved with cuneiform characters.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartfelt thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 25 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good, in fact I grew worse all the time until for three years

I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are sufferers. I would not be without it in my house." JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

King David.

This celebrated Clyde Stallion will stand for the season of 1893 as follows: Monday, J. B. Roome's; Tuesday, L. H. Judson's; Wednesday, Helmich Bros.; Thursday, John Sylvesterson's; Friday and Saturday at S. L. Collins' Stable, Crookston.

This full blooded Clyde Stallion was purchased of an old reliable firm who make a specialty of importing the best stock and blood that can be found in the old country. This horse was bought by the Andover Stock Company two years ago at a large expense and can show more A No. 1 colts than any other horse ever brought to Polk county. He is a round bodied, heavy limbed, horse of dark bay color and weighs over 1,700 pounds.

TERMS—Insure, $15; Season, $10.

For further particulars enquire of

A. E. HELMICH,
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"In no way can Americans so effectively inform themselves on the subjects that claim public attention from one month to another as by reading the North American Review."

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YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND
The Right Topics,
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THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind—in morals, politics, science, literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
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RECEIVED DAILY.

A Choice Lot of

CANNED GOODS

At Reduced Rates.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Large Stock, Low Prices.

The Crookston Grocery Company,
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.

ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Price
—OF—
Groceries

HEAVY WEIGHT GOODS.

Like everything else, is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and as

TIMES ARE HARD AND MONEY SCARCE,

I am selling my goods at correspondingly Low Prices.

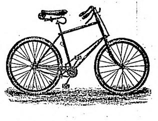
My Stock of

Groceries, Crockery, Etc.

Is New, Fresh and Clean. My stock of Flour and Feed is large, and my vegetables are fresh every day.

L. I. BENOIT, The Cash Grocer,
BROADWAY, - - - - CROCKSTON, MINN.

BUY A
WHEEL
EARLY



And get the benefit of full riding season. **The Victor** is the leader wherever known. Call and see one. We sell on terms to suit. We also have a line of low and medium priced wheels. We can suit anybody's pocket.

The Rushford Wagon still stands at the head; best material, best finish, best ironing, best paint, in fact it can't be beat.

Our usual line of Buggies, Carts, Harness, and other seasonable goods is complete, and prices right. Call and see.

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Larsen Carpenter & Co.
Broadway and Robert St, Crookston, Minn.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.

Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau." It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
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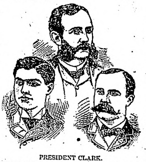
HISTORIC MONTREAL.

SCENE OF THIS YEAR'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

How Delegates Will Be Received and Entertained—Attractions of the Town—Information For Intending Visitors—History and Purposes of the Society.

The annual convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor, which meets this year at Montreal, Canada, beginning July 6, is expected to attract upward of 25,000 people to that historic city, a much greater assemblage than has ever been gathered there for any purpose. The preparations already made by the local committee, however, promise ample accommodations for this vast number, and it is quite certain that all will be cared for at reasonable rates. The city has been thoroughly canvassed for sleeping accommodations, and contracts have been entered into for the erection of three large dining tents where 1,500 people can be fed at once, which will obviate the necessity for running to distant parts of the city for meals.

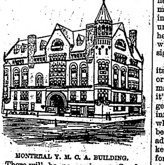


PRESIDENT CLARK.
SECRETARY BAER. TREASURER SHAW.

The meetings are to be held in the large government drill hall and on the Champ de Mars adjoining, where a large tent will be erected, in which services similar to and simultaneous with those in the hall will be conducted. The drill hall will seat 9,000 people, and the tent is to accommodate 8,000 more. The regular sessions will begin Thursday morning, July 6, at 10 o'clock, though on the previous day there will be a meeting of the trustees at Windsor hall and large preparatory meetings in the evening in the different evangelical churches. Many of the most eminent divines will take active part in the proceedings, and celebrated evangelists, lay orators and temperance workers have been assigned places on the programme of the four days' proceedings.

President Francis E. Clark, D. D., has positively announced his intention to be present. He will be home in ample time, as he leaves Liverpool on the Alaska on June 17, after the meeting of the national convention of Christian Endeavor for England at Bradford, which he will attend. Dr. Clark had a rough time of it in Turkey, where he undertook to foster the work of the society, and he will probably have something to say to the convention about his experiences. The government got after him and did everything possible to hinder his work, confiscating his books and other literature and forbidding him to use the name of the society in his addresses. Many of the societies there have been broken up, and if the Christian Endeavor movement progresses in Turkey it will be despite the efforts of the authorities.

President Clark and Secretary Baer will make their annual reports on Thursday night, alternating between the drill hall and the tent so that the audiences in both places may have the benefit of hearing them. There will be no regular session on either Friday or Saturday afternoon, but denominational meetings in connection with the work will be held in some of the churches. On Friday evening the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky will address the assemblage in the drill hall, his topic being "The Age and Its Possibilities." In the big tent at the same time Rev. B. W. Arnett, D. D., bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, will deliver an address on "Christian Stewardship, or Money In the Kingdom," and Dr. Burrell of New York, one of the prominent trustees of the society, will discuss "Good Citizenship." Saturday morning will be devoted to missionary topics, and in the evening there will be a roll call in the drill hall of the states, territories, provinces and foreign countries represented in the convention. The evening session in the tent will begin with what is called "the pastors' hour," one of the most interesting of the whole convention, at which some 20 or more eminent ministers will deliver what are called "minute guns" or "60-second sermons."



MONTREAL Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

There will be no session on Sunday morning, but in the afternoon Thomas E. Murphy will deliver an address on "Gospel Temperance" in the drill hall, while Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, president of the National Young Women's Christian Temperance union, will lecture in the tent on the same topic, to be followed by Rev. D. Burford Hooke of London, who will discuss "The Religious Press." The sessions will close on Sunday evening with sermons and consecration services in both drill hall and tent. Rev. Dr. T. H. Lewis of Maryland college will preach in the hall, and President Clark will lead the consecration service. Rev. B. Fay Mills will both preach and lead the consecration service in the tent.

The local committee has ordered a map of Montreal to be printed and sent to every delegate, so that all may familiarize themselves with the plan of the city and learn something of its peculiar institutions and the enjoyable excursions in the vicinity, of which Montreal has a great many. A drive to Lachine, going by the upper road and returning by the lower one, is very interesting and will give one a sight of the rapids of Sault St. Louis and of the aqueduct that supplies the city with water, near the head of which still stands the house of De la Salle. Opposite Lachine is the Mohawk Indian village of Caughnawaga, very picturesque until you get close to it. Those who have not come down the St. Lawrence by steamer can "shoot the rapids" by taking one of the small steamers at Lachine for Montreal.

The steamboat excursion down the St. Lawrence to Quebec will amply repay those who have leisure to take it, and the lover of grand scenery should sacrifice a good deal rather than miss the trip to Tadousac and up the Saguenay. A delightful excursion may also be made to the White mountains and Lake Memphremagog, and those for whom it is convenient may go right on to Portland, Me., Boston and New York, or to anywhere in the world, for that matter, where railroads or vessels carry passengers.

But a person might go much farther from the city and not see anything finer than the view from Mount Royal, the hill behind the city whence Jacques Cartier looked upon the land and saw that it was good. This has been appropriated for a public park, and the drive thither is something not to be missed. Neither should the little trip to the park on St. Helen's island be omitted, for it will give you the chance of inspecting the famous Montreal quays and the picturesque Bonsecours market and church, which are both near the wharf whence the steamer leaves for the park. You cannot avoid the Place d'Armes and the Church of Notre Dame if you want to, for they are very much in evidence in the heart of the city, and you will not even have to inquire about them, no matter how strange the town may be to you. By all means take the elevator up to the tower roof and get the view, which is worth the time and trouble.

Then there is the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which adjoins Notre Dame in the rear (and into the quaint courtyard of which you can look from the tower), the Hotel Dieu, the Gray Nuns' hospital, McGill university and any number of churches and religious, educational and benevolent institutions of all the creeds in Christendom and all schools of architecture, which you can spend your spare time in visiting. The Episcopal Christ Church cathedral and the Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter are both magnificent buildings, the latter a reduced but very effective copy of St. Peter's at Rome. All good Endeavorers will of course pay a visit to the Young Men's Christian association building at the corner of Craig and Radegonde streets if only to see the exterior of the pretty building which is the home of an association whose objects are so similar to their own, "For Christ and the church."

FRANCES J. BARNES.

It is not necessary to devote much space to setting forth the history and purposes of the Christian Endeavor society. Everybody knows how it originated 11 years ago in the pastor's study of the Williston church, in Portland, Me., and how it has gone on flourishing till now its membership amounts to a million and a half, and there are upward of 25,000 branches established throughout the civilized world, and some in localities not commonly considered to be civilized. "Father Endeavor Clark," as the founder and president has been caressingly nicknamed by some of his followers, planted better than he knew, no doubt, but nevertheless he must be gratified at the increase from his grain of mustard seed, which has already waxed into a tree of surprising greatness, not unlike that to which the kingdom of heaven is compared in the gospel, and in which there can as yet be discovered no sign of decay.

Nor, so long as the society is true to its original purposes, is there any need or likelihood of decay. Founded primarily for the "quickening of the Spirit" in the individual and working for the general good mainly through individual influences, no valid reason can be given why its phenomenal growth should not be more than doubled in the next decade if only the same care be taken to keep it within the lines originally set forth.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

London's Egg Supply.

London is supplied weekly with 15,000,000 eggs, which come principally from France, Italy, Austria and Russia. The French eggs are esteemed the most highly, and the Russian ones receive the least favor, which is natural in view of the fact that they take 21 days in transit.

A Subterranean River.

An underground river, strongly impregnated with iron, has been found recently near Charlotte, N. C. The stream is 45 feet below the surface, 700 feet wide and 6 feet deep.

FIRST WOMAN CORRESPONDENT.

Grace Greenwood Still Lives and Works In Washington.

In the Washington home of Grace Greenwood on Capitol hill the artistic taste of the authoress who has delighted the readers of two generations has been manifested in a way that is quite as characteristic of her genius as anything she ever wrote. The furnishings are a happy mingling of the old fashions and the new, and the east and west have both made contributions to its elegance and comfort. A marble bust of the authoress sculptured years ago is one of the notable adornments. It might be taken for an ideal head, it is so refined and beautiful.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

Grace Greenwood was the first woman newspaper correspondent in Washington. She began her journalistic labors there as long ago as 1850, and although she has published many volumes of poems, travels and stories her literary reputation rests chiefly on her journalistic work. Her descriptions of Pacific coast scenery when it was comparatively unknown were so vivid as to attract notice everywhere, and her correspondence from Europe during her nine years' residence abroad added greatly to her fame. In children's literature she is acknowledged to be without a rival, and her poetical work is of a superior order. She achieved fame as a lecturer at a time when no other woman could secure the respectful attention of an audience, and she did it without the least effort to imitate the masculine oratory of the day, trusting wholly to her feminine eloquence and wit.

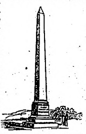
Of course it is well understood that "Grace Greenwood" is a pen name, and the real name of the authoress, Sara J. Lippincott, is almost as well known as that which has been signed to her literary productions for so many years, but there is a story about her pseudonym that is not generally known. Mrs. Lippincott's family name was Clarke, and at her birth her mother named her Grace Ingersoll, after a very dear friend, and she was called Grace until she was 3 years of age. The name did not please her father, however, and he one day took the child to church and had her baptized Sara Jane Stewart, in honor of two maiden ladies of prosaic names and lovable characteristics.

When she wished to adopt a pen name, her mother suggested "Grace Ingersoll" as appropriate, but her mother's friend was still alive and prominent in French social circles, and the young writer did not think it wise to adopt her name. The mother still clung to the name Grace, however, and finally made the suggestion that "Greenwood" be added to it, as the daughter was fond of riding about the forests. Thus originated the happy alliteration that has since become so famous. Although now in her seventieth year, Mrs. Lippincott still does excellent literary work.

A NOBLE MONOLITH.

The Severely Classic Memorial of Mary, the Mother of Washington.

The ladies of the National Mary Washington Memorial association have awarded the contract for the beautiful monument which they intend erecting over the grave of the mother of George Washington at Fredericksburg, Va. A model of the monument is now on exhibition in the Woman's building at the World's fair, where it was the first exhibit installed. The design is severely classic, simple and dignified, and will most appropriately commemorate the character of the woman in whose honor it is to be erected, the woman of whom Lafayette said, "In her only of all women lives the Roman matron of modern days."



THE MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The monument is to be a granite monolith 40 feet in height upon a base 10 feet high, making an extreme elevation of 50 feet. Upon the rising ground where the grave is situated this will be a very conspicuous object, and it cannot any too soon take the place of the mass of broken stone which is all that remains of the marble monument begun half a century ago, which is today rather a monument of blasted hope and fruitless endeavor than the memorial it was intended to be.

The ladies of the association have entire faith in the women of the country and believe that they will contribute what remains to be raised of the funds necessary to carry out the designs of the organization. These objects include, besides the erection of the monolith, the beautifying of the grounds about it and the provision of a fund for its permanent maintenance. Renewed interest has been shown in the project since the model has been placed on exhibition, and the sale of photographs and souvenirs at the fair has augmented the funds.

It is upon the life membership, however, that the association principally relies not only for the collection of money, but for the strengthening and perpetuation of its organization. Life membership can be secured by the payment of $25 or $85, as the donor chooses, the smaller sum entitling the member to a silver medal and the larger amount to one of gold. These medals, it is provided, are to descend as an inheritance in the direct female line, from mother to daughter or granddaughter, and so on, if possible, or failing there may be devised by will. A medal entitles the possessor to vote at all meetings of the association and to the privilege of aiding in the care, protection and maintenance for all time of the grave and monument of Mary, the mother of Washington.

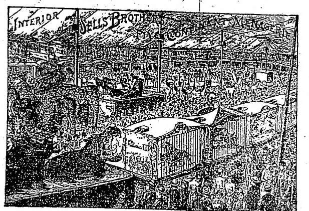
[illegible]

The Glorious Sun of the Amusement Firmament
Shedding its effulgence and Benign Influence Over the Whole Universe.

SELLS BROS.'
MONSTER MONOPOLY
OF ALL THAT IS WORTH SEEING IN THE TENTED FIELD.

Magnificent 3-ring Circus, Royal Roman Hippodrome, Huge Elevated Stages, Five Continent Menagerie, African Aquariam, Aurtralian Bird show, Arabian Caravan, Spectacular Pegeants, and Trans-Pacific Wild Beast Exhibits.

Will Exhibit at Crookston
Saturday, June 24th.



The Sempiternal Sponsors of the World's Greatest Sensations. Its promises are staple ans as current as gold.—Its visits are hailed with delight at home and abroad.—The highest standard of value the world over.—In America it stands pre-eminent and alone.—In Australia it was the theme of universal praise.—in Canada it stood on the very pinnacle of prominence.—In Mexico it astonished all beholders.—As permanently fixed as the stars.—As popular and welcome as knowledge itself.—As perfect as the universal laws of nature,—As true as the needle to the pole.—As firm as Gibralter in public favor;—

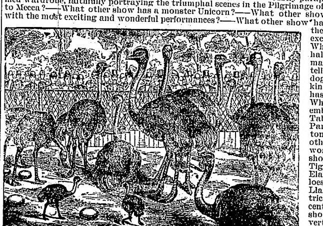
IT IS THE LARGEST TRAVELING SHOW ON EARTH.

It is so admitted by all disinterested people.—Other shows privately admit it, although for policy's sake they may publicly deny it.—It has more people in its employ. This is never denied.—It has the most noted performers. This is universally conceded.—It uses the most cars to transport it. All Railroad men know it,—It is as superior to other shows as the Columbian Exposition is to an ordinary pumpkin and quilt fair.—It has the finest parade ever seen on any public streets in the world.—It has the finest horses. All horsemen admit it.—It has the best music.—It has the handsomest women.—It has the bravest men.—It has the prettiest ponies.—Is has the grandest Spectacle.—It has the richest Pageants.—It has the only pair of—

MONSTER BEHEMOTHS

Spoken of in the Songs of Job, They are the rarest, costliest and most interesting animals ever captured.

What other show can approach it in character, in size, in merit, in management, in morality, in every worthy featues? What other show has a whole school of Sea Lions and Alaskan Seals, taught to perform feats so wonderful as to defy description. They play on banjos, mandolins, drums, cymbals and bells, fire off guns, drill like soldiers, play base ball, walk on tight rope, sing and are actually endowed with reason, and do everything but talk.—What other show has a flock of full grown Ostriches?—What other show has five giant Royal East Indian Tigers?—What other show has three rings, two stages, twelve tents, four hundred horses, one hundred ponies, one thousand men, women and children?—What other show has three hundred circus celebrities? What other show has one hundred beautiful Ladies in Amazonian marches, ballets, choruses and spectacular displays.—What other show has fifty Clowns appearing at one time?—What other show has Oriental Pageants resplendent with the most extravagant and costly paraphernalia, housings and gold-trimmed wardrobe, faithfully portraying the triumphal scenes in the Pilgrimage of the Mohammedans from Medina to Mecca?—What other show has a monster Unicorn?—What other show has two elevated stages, filled with the most exciting and wonderful performances?—What other show has one hundred acts in its Amphitheater?—What other show has 50 exciting Races in its Hippodrome?—What other show has a curiosity one-half so wonderful as Jo-Jo, the remarkable human Sky-terrier, an intelligent man with the head of a pet dog?—What other show has ten kinds of music?—What other show has a genuine Japanese Circus?—What other show has one hundred emblazoned Chariots, Floats and Tableaux in its Grand Free Street Parade?—What other show has tons of Ivoried Mammoths?—What other show has Zebras broken to work in harness?—What other show has a family of playful Baby Tigers?—What other show has Elands, Elks, Moose, Water Buffaloes, Midget Cattle, Hairless Horse, Llamas, Bison, Antelopes and Ostriches, led and loose in the magnificent Pageant Entre?—What other show has always exhibited every advertised feature?



SELLS BROTHERS Are mighty in being always fair to the public and generous to rivals. They are the creators of the show that bears their name, have personally managed it continuously for twenty-two years, and have the proud distinction of introducing more legitimate character and responsibility into the show business than was ever known before. They do not borrow the cast-off plumes of dead men to masquerade in. They do not travel under dead men's names.

SELLS BROTHERS

Are alive and will be at their respective posts to welcome their millions of friends who honor them with a visit this year. You can rely on seeing just what is promised. Others have copied our advertisements and stolen our title, but our show is too big, too great, too magnificent, to well known, to be successfully imitated. You will not regret your visit to Sells Brothers' Shows and its pleasant memories will endure for years.

$10,000 to be Given Away Free.

Who Can Make the Best Guess?

The pair of Hippopotami, which have formed the central figure in our Menagerie, are now on their farewell American tour, and Sells Brothers have decided to give away Ten Thousand Dollars to the ones who make the nearest guesses of their combined weight.

$5,000 to the one guessing nearest to their actual combined weight.

$3,000 to the one making the second best guess.

$2,000 to the one making the third best guess.

This offer is open to all patrons of Sells Brothers' Show during the World's Fair season. A box will be placed in front of the Hippopotami cage, and every visitor will be supplied with a card upon which the person making a guess writes his or her name and post-office address and the weight guessed. At the close of the season the prizes will be awarded. We promise to faithfully carry out this proposition.

SELLS BROS.

Street Parade Be in town early and secure good places where you can see the mightiest, Richest, Longest and most novel Ever seen in any city in the world. Two performances daily at usual prices, and although it is worth ten times as much it costs no more than to see an ordinary show.

Crookston, - Saturday, - June - 24th.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c@20c
Eggs, per dozen	12½c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	65c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	54
1 Northern	52.
2 Northern	49.
3 Northern	41.
Rejected	28.

'Round Home.

R. A. Wilkinson was up from St. Paul this week.

Goods are sold cheaper than ever at the New York Store.

L. K. Aaker returned from a trip to the twin cities on Tuesday morning.

O. H. Lucken left for Duluth last week. Said he expected to be away two months.

W. F. Bugg is so far recovered from his illness as to be able to be about the streets a little.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Do not miss the great at cost sale that still continues at the New York Store.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Buy your clothing at wholesale prices at the New York Store.

A. CHABOT, Proprietor:

Those rooms need papering. Let S. A. Wallace figure on the paper. Medical hall. [6tf]

Farmers, bring your dressed hogs during the summer months to the Crookston Packing House and we will tell you the truth how you can realize the most money out of them.

[4-11] ROBERT STANTON.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A. Chabot needs money and will sell you goods at and below cost. Now is the time to buy.

NEW YORK STORE.

If you are going to paint that house or barn this year it will pay you to get prices on paints of S. A. Wallace at Medical hall. [6-tf]

Wm. Anglim left for St. Paul on Sunday evening to be in attendance on the international reciprocity convention which met on Monday morning.

T. H. Bjoin left for St. Paul on Saturday evening to be in time for the reciprocity convention to which he was a delegate.

J. O. Sargeant is building a house for John O'Brien on one of John's lots on Ash street, near the school house.

Miss Frankie Bearns and Miss Irene Harris went to St. Paul on Sunday evening for a week's visit with relatives and friends in the twin cities.

Tom Harris moved the old Zwickey barn to the rear of Fred Anderson's residence lot on Broadway, last Saturday.

Mrs. A. A. Miller has gone to Wisconsin for a visit with relatives and friends.

A communication from J. S. Nichols is crowded out this week. Will appear next.

C. P. Stine, representing the Minnesota Type Foundry, was in the city on Friday of last week.

Bert Bivins came down for his family on Friday evening returning on Saturday morning.

Adolph Rauch is somewhat of a bachelor in these days. His wife is away visiting relatives.

J. S. Pinney was up from St. Paul on Friday of last week, representing the American Press Association.

A. Braley will build a residence upon his lot on Ash street. Al. Flanders will superintend the construction.

R. B. Gates and wife went to Rochester last week. Mrs. Gates is a delegate to the Rebekah lodge convention.

Claude Clifford, who has been with J. S. Stadsvold for several months, is now engaged in Saake's jewelry store.

The Earl of Jersey passed through the city on Thursday evening of last week en route for Chicago to do the great fair.

J. E. O'Brien has purchased Ed. Barrett's interest in the brick block on Broadway and will put his hardware store in it as soon as possible.

Tollef Hoveland brought in two wolf scalps on Saturday securing the bounty on the same. Where wolves are plenty this is a lucrative business.

The outing season at Maple Lake has begun. F. L. Durand and S. Rosenthal were out this week and report having had a good time, and everything lovely.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Roberts died suddenly Thursday morning. At 5 o'clock in the morning it was apparently well, but in an hour it was dead. No cause can be assigned for the sudden death. The parents are heart-broked, as this, coupled with their financial losses, makes the blow doubly sad.

Miss Hattie Kaiser of Winona, passed through the city last Saturday on her way to Fosston, where she will visit for a couple of months with her brother, A. Kaiser of the Bank of Fosston.

On Thursday the sad news of the death of his mother was wired to John McLean, of South Bend, Wash., but he could not get here in time for the funeral so gave up coming at this time.

Pierce & Kelsey are fixing up their office in great shape—outside and in. Inside they are having a coat of plaster put on and outside new clapboards. They will be in grand style when they get it all completed—papered and painted.

J. E. Harris went over to Grand Forks on Thursday last with Miss Emma Truax, and Miss Truax never came back—but Mr. and Mrs. Harris did. Harris stole a march on the boys that time, as they never once suspected the true state of affairs for a day or two.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Roberts leave to-night, the former for Chicago, where he has secured a position in a dry doods house, and Mrs. Roberts will spend a month or two with her folks, who live near St. Paul, before going to Chicago. Mr. Roberts was twice burned out here, and his friends hope his luck will change, and that he will build up a fortune in the Windy City.

Mr. J. H. Davis, the press agent for Sells Bros.' circus, was interviewing the newspaper men last week in regard to advertising. During his conversation with the JOURNAL man, he remarked: "Do you know, people still ask me that old, antiquated chestnut, 'How much of your show are you going to bring here?' It's hard to say how or where the idea of shows dividing originated, for such a thing has never been known in the history of circuses. But there are people who think that a show that plays in the largest cities in the country would not play in a small town."

J. S. Stadsvold will soon remove his jewelry establishment to Durand's drug store, where he will occupy the portion formerly used by A. D. Morris.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

A Brief Sketch of the Exercises at the High School Commencement Wednesday Evening.

The Attendance was Large, the Exercises Interesting, and the Audience Appreciative.

Commencement day, with its carefully prepared orations and well-learned essays and declamations has again come and gone in Crookston and seven young students forsake the schoolroom for the more serious duties of life. The class of '93 is composed of the following:

Miss Margaret Ford, Miss Olive G. Twedten, Miss Edith J. Lusian, Miss Edith Copeland, Minnie E. Crookshanks, Miss Clara Jorgenson and Mr. Albert Fontaine—the latter not taking any part in the exercises, as he was afraid of breaking down and was therefore excused. Lack of time forbids the JOURNAL this morning giving an extended write-up of the exercises, or a lengthy criticism of each graduate. Suffice it to say that the six girl graduates acquitted themselves creditably, doing honor to the school and credit to themselves.

The exercises were held in the Grand Opera house, the stage of which was banked on either side with a profusion of flowering plants.

After an invocation by Rev. L. W. Squier, a score of children from the intermediate grades, under the direction of Miss N. F. Laner, sang "Fairy Chorus," keeping good time and doing remarkably well. Next on the program was an essay by Miss Margaret Ford, who took for her subject "A Bunch of Keys." She symbolized the different traits and characteristics of life to represent each a key, and described the doors which each would open. Two solos were then sung by Miss Martha Munch, who has a sweet voice, which shows considerable training. The New-Lochinvar, a declamation by Miss Olive G. Twedten, was a humorous rendition of the elopement of a young couple on a bicycle. Then came a "Baby Song" by five little girls, Rose Roy, Mamie Gonyeu, Alice Carr, Nellie Remshardt and Tilda Ellingbo. Each had a doll baby in her arms, and the little tots created a great deal of applause by their clever singing. Miss Laner, who drilled and directed them, showed herself an adept in this line.

The next number was an essay, "A Famous American Poet," by Miss E. J. Lusian. She took Whittier for her poet, and gave a sketch of his life, with selections from his poems to show his line of thought at different periods of his life.

Miss Tillie Fortier then sang a solo in French, and received an encore, to which she bowed her acknowledgments.

"Is the High School Course of Study a Practical one for Girls," was the subject of an essay by Miss Edith Copeland, who argued that whatever occupation a girl engaged in—whether it be a professianal or business career, teaching in the schools or keeping house—the high school course would be a benefit. The second declamation on the program was the longest and was given by Miss Minnie E. Crookshanks. It was entitled: "The Revolt of Mother," and was an interesting recital of an episode in the life of a farmer's wife, who had lived for 40 years in a shabby little house, while her husband kept building barns and sheds innumerable. Finally when he had a new barn about completed, and was away from home one day, the wife moved all the household effects into the new barn and put the cows into the house, and this constituted the "Revolt of the Mother."

Miss Laner then rendered a couple of solos in her usual artistic manner, and to an encore sang a third number. Miss Laner's style of singing is always popular and well received. Miss Clara Jorgenson, who gave the closing essay, chose an appropriate subject, "After Graduating, What?" She held that the pupils, after leaving school, no matter what occupation they engaged in, should continue to improve their minds by useful, instructive and elevating reading. A brief but well-worded valedictory by Miss Olive Twedten brought the exercises to the presenting of the diplomas, which pleasant duty fell on Prof. Moore. The Professor took occasion to tell the audience a few interresting facts about the high school, the main one being that our high school ranked about seventh among over 100 high schools in the state. He also paid a tribute to Assistant Superintendent Chamberlain, who has closed his labors here. A trio "Good Night" by Misses Laner, Munch and Fortier brought the commencement exercises of '93 to a close.

Chas. E. Sawyer pronounces the World's Fair a big thing on wheels—he intends to do it more thoroughly later on.

The United States Government reports ROYAL a pure cream of tartar baking powder, highest of all in leavening strength.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

All chemical tests to which I have submitted it have proved the Royal Baking Powder perfectly healthful, of uniformly excellent quality, and free from every deleterious substance

Wm McMurtrie E.M., Ph.D.

Late Chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Only the pure acid of grapes is used in Royal.
Royal leaves no acid or alkali in the food.

A Sensation Near Fertile.

From reports received from Fertile, it seems probable there will be a tar and feather incident in that community ere long. It seems that a farmer living in the town of Rice suspected that his wife had been unduly intimate with a neighboring farmer for a year or two, and wishing to prove his suspicions he told his wife one day lately that he was going to Crookston and would be gone over night. Instead of going to Crookston, he remained in Fertile all day and about 12 o'clock at night returned home. Peering in one of the windows he discovered his wife and the aforesaid neighbor, and he at once concluded that his wife practiced the scriptural injunction: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The angry husband burst in the door and demanded an explanation, whereupon the neighbor said he was there as a protector, and that he was a constable he had a legal right to be there. With this explanation the indignant husband—who appears to be a long-suffering individual—allowed him to decamp without caressing him with a club. The community is very much worked up over the affair, and don't propose to let the gay Lothario go as easily as the mild-mannered husband. This would-be protector of lonely females has a wife and family, but appears to covet his neighbor's wife.

Mrs. S. Rosenthal goes to Chicago and Laporte soon.

John McLean arrived from South Bend, Washington, yesterday.

M. A. Mossefin, of Mossefin & Lindell, went over to Fisher Wednesday on business.

Vic Fontaine went out on Wednesday morning as a brakeman on the St. Vincent branch.

A. W. Dawley has opened an ice cream parlor at his residence on Broadway, near the Carman bridge.

A. W. Foss came in from Fosston Saturday evening and left on Sunday evening for a few days visit to the twin cities.

Tuesday evening Prof. Moore gave a reception to the pupils of the high school, at his residence in Jerome's addition.

As yet there has been nothing done toward celebrating the Fourth of July in Crookston. If anything is to be done in this line 'tis time it were done.

The building on the Peake property on Main street, formerly occupied by M. Lefebvre, the shoemaker, is being moved by its owner to his lot on south Main street. As the building was vacant and Mr. Mossefin had to pay rent for the ground, hence the move.

The entertainments given in the Methodist church Monday and Tuesday evenings by Prof. Louis Favour were novel, instructive and entertaining. The professor lectures on chemical and electrical science, and has a stage full of apparatus to illustrate his lecture. He starts with the rudimentary principles of his subjects and follows them up to the present system of electricity as applied to power and light.

CLEVELAND SAYS IT

HE WILL CALL AN EXTRA SESSION IN SEPTEMBER.

The Financial Condition Such That Congressional Action Is Necessary. Continued Purchase of Silver Bullion Certain to Result in Disaster.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The president said, in reply to a direct question by a representative of the United Press, that he intended to call an extra session of congress not earlier than the 15th of September unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting. The president further said:

"While there has been no mystery nor secrecy in regard to my intentions in this direction, I think it not amiss that the people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when their representatives in congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's

Welfare and Prosperity.

It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusion as to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve. One does not need the eye of a financier to see that this gold thus subtracted from the government's stock is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their credit at our expense. It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that awaits upon the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent and none of us can but

View With Apprehension

the fact that the monetary situation will ultimately bring suffering to every humble home in our land. I think that between now and the meeting of congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If instead of being frightened they are conservative, and if instead of gloomily anticipating immediate disaster they contribute their share of hope and steadiness they will perform patriotic duty and at the same time protect their own interest. The things just now needed are coolness and calmness in financial circles and study and reflection among our people."

Miss Phelps Weds a German.

BERLIN, June 2.—The marriage of Miss Marion Phelps, daughter of the Hon. William Walter Phelps, late minister of the United States at Berlin, to Dr. Franz Von Rottenburg, was solemnized during the morning, in a most private manner, at the residence of Mr. Phelps.

Trusts and Combinations

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

OPERA
HOUSE
Hardware Store,

T. H. BJOIN, Prop.

SHELF AND HEAVY—
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wood and Iron Pumps,

SASH AND DOORS.

In fact everything kept in a first-class Hardware store. The stock is clean and good and
—THE PRICES LOW.

Call and examine my stock and I will convince you I can save you money.

T. H. BJOIN.

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all
the Towns of Polk
County.

—CITY LOTS—
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893. NO. 9

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Augus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetla
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Any style of pattern in wall paper and any price you want you will find at Medical hall. You can save money by allowing S. A. Wallace to quote you prices. [6tf]

Dr. M J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moines en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhœa. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhœa Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses of which completly cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhœa. Every one should procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

If it's wall paper you want don't fail to see S. A. Wallace's large and complete stock. Prices the lowest on record, this spring. At Medical hall. [6-tf]

DISTRICT COURT.

The Doings in District Court During the Past Week Detailed in Full.

The Jury was Dismissed Last Saturday —Court Cases now Being Tried.

The Case of Young vs McKinnon Decided in Favor of the Defendant.

Commissioner Lindem's Suit Against the Town of Bygland Dismissed.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7TH.

The jury in the Young vs McKinnon case brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The case of Geo. H. Rodenbach vs Fontaine & Anglim, Ed. George counsel for plaintiff and Montague & Bucklen counsel for defendant was the next case on docket. This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants $117, claimed to be the amount yet due him for service performed for the defendants in 1892 under their co-operative plan which defendants adopted for 1892. Plaintiff claims that when the time for settlement under this co-operative plan came the defendants compelled him as well as other employes, to throw off 20 per cent. of the extra pay he was to receive over and above his regular monthly salary by reason of this plan.

The plaintiff finding it necessary to amend complaint, the defendant desired time to answer, as the amended complaint materially changed the defense and a stay of 20 days was granted and the case continued.

The jury was then called in the case of Octave Beauchenne vs Alberic Chabot. Ed. George counsel for plaintiff and Martin O'Brien for defendant. The plaintiff sues for a thresh bill for threshing done on one Mr. Para's place, upon which grain Mr. Chabot had a chattel mortgage. The plaintiff claims that the defendant agreed to pay for the threshing of the grain on Mr. Para's place. The verdict of the jury was for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at $100.

AFTERNOON.

The case of Joseph Connery vs J. S. LaDue and H. L. Gaylord, L. E. Gossman for plaintiff and E. M. Stanton for defendants, was then taken up. Is is claimed that one C. Burdick as constable levied on some wheat belonging to Joseph Connery to pay a debt contracted by his father a few years previous. The plaintiff sues the official bond of Burdick, LaDue and Gaylord to recover. The verdict was for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at $219.88

The case of Ole Anderson vs Ole Asleson; Montague & Bucklen for plaintiff was taken up. No appearance on the part of the defendant. This was an action to recover on a promissory note given by Asleson to Anderson. The court directed a verdict for plaintiff for the amount of the note with interest to date which amounted to $333.18.

Anton Lindem vs town of Bygland was next called. Wm. Watts for plaintiff and E. M. Stanton for defendant. The county commissioners have issued an order for a new road between sections 21 and 22 which will run through the farm of the plaintiff and quite near to his buildings, probably necessitating his moving some of them.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Fred Kimbrick and James O'Brien, who were found guilty by a jury of 12 men of grand larceny in the second degree, were each sentenced to two years in the State prison at Stillwater.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Lindem vs town of Bygland case was continued this morning, but there being an uncertainty as to where the proposed road would run past Mr. Lindem's buildings, the court ordered that the award and order for the new road be dismissed as defective and the case was dismissed.

The next case in order was Iver Peterson vs Hans C. Sampson and Sam Sorenson. H. Steenerson for plaintiff being sick and unable to attend court and the defendants insisted upon going to trial, the case was dismissed.

A jury was then called in the case of McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., vs Th. O. Grundness. The plaintiff through its agent, Hillstad & Blyberg, sold Grundness a mower for $50. Refusing to give his note at the usual time of settlement suit was brought. The verdict was for the plaintiff in the sum of $50.

A SMALL CASE BUT A BIG FIGHT.

Alfred Wade vs Joseph Miller. Defendant's cattle tresspassed on the plaintiff's wheat and damaged it, he claimed to the extent of $20. The defendant claimed $5. The verdict was for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at $20. Ed. George for plaintiff and W. Watts for defendant.

The next number on the program was Kate Wilber vs N. J. Nimisgern, Fritz Gericke and Chas. E. Boughton; Montague & Bucklen for plaintiff and C. E. Boughton for defendant. This is an action brought to recover on some household goods belonging to the defendant and which were stored at Red Lake Falls attached and sold by Nimisgern.

Adjourned till 8:30 Saturday morning.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The Wilbur case was concluded. The plaintiff asked for $250 damages, and the jury, a sympathizing set of men, brought in a verdict for $25 more than was asked for in the pleadings. When his Honor read the verdict a smile crept over his usually stern countenance and the jury were ordered back to make the verdict to conform with the amount of damages asked for. Of course $250 is more than the property taken was worth. Damages were asked for—and received.

There being no other cases ready for trial this morning, court adjourned at 11:45 until 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Felix Fournet vs Martin Swanson and John Norley was called, Montague & Bucklen for plaintiff and no defense. This is an action brought to reccover $334.93 and interest thereon due plaintiff on goods sold to defendants. A verdict was ordered for plaintiff in the sum of $364.20.

Stone & Columbus vs Samuel Bearns came next. Plaintiff sues for $31.20, for one plow, a set of eveners, and some oats sold the defendant. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for the amount, $31.20. Ed. George for plaintiff and P. J. Russell for defendant: 30 days stay of proceedings was granted the defendant.

In the case of State of Minnesota vs Jas. Lejamne, the witnesses were dismissed and the case continued till the next term.

Now they are getting to the short rows. The few jury cases on the calendar were moved but some of the attorneys were not ready and needed a day or two to prepare; so a compromise was necessary. They being small cases brought up from justice court some were continued and others will be court cases, by consent of the attorneys.

This settled the jury business and they were thanked by the court for the very efficient and expeditious manner in which they have performed their duty, allowed for a day's pay for Saturday night and discharged.

Court then adjourned until Monday 10 a. m.

During the 15 days the jury were here they sat in twenty-four civil cases, averaging two cases each day and not one disagreement.

The amount of fines turned into the treasury this term was near the $2000 mark, a goodly portion of which came from East Grand Forks.

Only one of the persons indicted by the grand jury and tried was cleared. One was found guilty in a lesser degree than charged. Credit for this good record may be attributed to the grand jury, the county attorney, the judge, the attorneys for the defendants—just as you like. Four young men were sent down to Stillwater, there to reside for the next two years. One was sent to the state reformatory for one year.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 12TH.

Court convened at 10 o'clock to try some court cases. Some of the cases were carried over for the adjourned term to be held in August and others were set for the week.

The first case tried was Stone & Taylor vs Euchanit Dupont. Appeal from justice court. Dupont claimed a lien on part of a crop raised by Godfrey Fontaine and upon which Stone & Taylor had a chattel mortgage. The amount involved was about 50 bushels of wheat. Defendant claimed this lien by reason of work he did in harvesting the grain in question. Decision for the plaintiff. Watts and Boughton attorneys.

AFTERNOON.

The case of John R. McKinnon vs Henry Steege was called. This action was brought by plaintiff to recover $100 for water connections put in for the defendant while a tenant in the McKinnon block. Defendant claimed that the connection was to have been with a 2½ inch pipe and the plaintiff put in 1½ inch pipe, which did not, as defendant claimed, give him power enough to run the sausage cutter, for which purpose it was put in. The defendant did not plead damages. The plaintiff moved for judgment on the pleadings with interest on the amount from Nov. 20th, 1890, which was granted by the court.

The case of J. P. Johnson & Co., vs John Dahle and B. T. Johnson was next called. Appeal from justice court. This was an action on a note for $40. Judgment of the lower court was dismissed and defendant allowed $5 for costs.

The Minnesota Farmers's Live Stock Association vs Chas. Lofston, W. Watts for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendant was an appeal by the defendant from justice court. This was a suit on insurance policies, for assessments, for about $70. The judgment of the lower court was reversed.

Eva Johnson, who was indicted for keeping a house of ill fame in our city came forward and plead guilty of keeping a disorderly house and paid her fine of $100.

TUESDAY MORNING.

One day with the mercury tickling the neck of the thermometer at the 105 notch seemed to be enough to take the stamina out of everybody, lawyers not excepted, so when court convened this morning a bare quorum were present. The business set for the day was begun, regardless of the small attendance.

The case of Inge Skjegsbad vs Carl F. Hasselton, was first taken up. It was then stipulated that the demurrer be stricken out on payment of $5 to W. Watt,s attorney for plaintiff, within thirty days and the case continued to the next general term.

The case of Julia Fricker vs Christian P. Fricker, a suit for divorce, was dismissed. The case of J. W. Wheeler, assignee of Sylvester & Finseth, vs E. M. Walsh et al was continued till the August adjourned term.

In the case of Dr. A. Nelson vs Town of Reis. The judgment of the lower court was reversed without the instruction of the town board.

In the case William Kelly vs C. C. Christinson and Hans Larson the parties are to stipulate evidence and submit briefs to the court before August 1st.

The case of Jos. Kelso vs Carssen Stuhr was stipulated to be tried at the August adjourned term.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Court convened at Chambers at 10 a. m.

The case of Crookston Improvement Co., vs Annie M. Marshall et al. was continued till the August term.

The case of Michael Brouillette vs Gonyea & Gonyea; P. G. Falardeau for plaintiff and Martin O'Brien for defendant, was next taken up this morning. This is an action brought by plaintiff to recover $40.50 for boarding men and teams for defendant while defendant was digging a a well for plaintiff. Defendants claim nothing was said about board and that it was customary to get their board wherever working for a farmer at digging a well. The case will be concluded this afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

The Brouillette-Gonyea case was concluded. The briefs are to be submitted to the court. Court then adjourned to Aug. 7th at 10 a. m.

THE JUDGE WILL RUSTICATE.

The Judge and Mrs. Ives leave this Thursday evening for Chicago, and from there the judge will go to Wisconsin and Michigan to spend a few weeks in the woods and the streams fishing. As the judge is a pretty good fisherman we expect some good fish—(stories) when he returns. We wish him a pleasant journey.

Movements of the Teachers.

The principal of the high school, Mr. C. J. Chamberlain and seven of the public school teachers closed their labors here with the end of the school year, June 2nd. Mr. Chamberlain left last Thursday for Oberlin, Ohio, where he will visit for a time, and then take a post graduate course in biblogy, in the University of Chicago. His place here will be supplied by Mr. C. E. Corwin, a graduate of Marietta, Ohio college, and a student of Ann Arbor.

The names of the public school teachers who have resigned are Misses Laner, McLeod, Cooper, Alton, Loomis, Ridge and Mrs. Marin.

The names of the new teachers engaged to supply the places of those resigned are Miss Myrtle Williams, principal of the Malvern, Ohio, high school; Miss Maggie Brown of this city; Miss Jennie Walsh, of Fargo, a graduate of Moorhead Normal school; Miss Mary E. Noell, Miss Minnie Tisdel and Miss Lizzie Sullivan graduate of the St. Cloud Normal school, and Miss Minnie Crookshanks, one of the graduates at the recent high school commencement. Miss Crookshanks, has taught four or five years in the county and also a short time in our city schools.

Professor and Mrs. Moore expect to leave about the first of next week for Chicago and after seeing the fair will take a trip through Canada, visiting Toronto and other points.

As to the intentions of the high school graduates, Miss Twedten will teach a school about two miles from the city; Miss Crookshanks is already teaching a short term in the country; Miss Jorgenson will remain at home this summer; Miss Lusian will teach a country school next fall; Miss Copeland goes to Seattle about the first of July, and Miss Ford will go to Chicago to live with a sister for a time.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 10th, 1893.

Mahle, K. G.	Moen, B. O.
Stuart, W. H.	Winge, James L.
White, Joe	

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. Dawley, P. M.

Bids for City Printing.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk, City of Crookston.

The City Council of the City of Crookston will receive sealed proposals to do the printing and publishing of all ordinances, resolutions, proceedings and other matter required to be published by the city council of the City of Crookston for the ensuing year, all matter to be measured on a basis of solid nonpariel. Said bids to be opened at a regular meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening July 11th, 1893. Bids to be accompanied by bonds in the sum of $500. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

[9-12] E. C. Carruth,
[SEAL] City Clerk.

Estray.

Came on my premises on section 12, Andover, on or about June 5th 1893, one black hog, about six months old. The owner is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges and take the whole hog or none.

[9-11] T. H. Bjoin.

During This Month.

Mrs I. U. Jennings will be prepared to give greater bargains than ever—to reduce stock. The ladies will do well to call. Everything goes at greatly reduced prices. [9-10]

Picnic June 16th.

The Womans Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans will give a picnic at Stone's grove between the N. P. depot and the river. Boating, croquet, swings, ice cream, strawberries and music will be the order of the day. The picnic will be held afternoon and evening on Friday, June 16th. Everybody is invited to attend.

Did you observe W. O. Wilson's cyclone cellar?

Our reporter dropped in at the fashionable millinery parlors of Miss Veronneau on Second street on Tuesday and found that lady as busy as a bee attending to the wants of her customers. She informed us that business is rushing and that for the balance of this month she will offer special bargains—selling all goods at greatly reduced prices. The ladies should make a note of this and call and examine her goods and get prices.

A party of little folks enjoyed a picnic in Darkow's grove on Tuesday.

M. Mossefin has moved his tailor shop from the Peake lot to his own lot south of the Scandinavian hotel.

Wheat seems to be advancing somewhat. The price for a week or so has been abnormal.

A. J. & A. McKinnon have built an elegant three-seated spring wagon for S. L. Collins' livery.

Frank Arnold and wife arrived last week for a visit with the old folks.

D. D. Horton, the Maple Bay merchant, was in the city Tuesday.

Lou Cross and C. A. Tellar came down from Angus on Monday.

Al Vine and George Richings have formed a partnership and purchased the Reckitt block meat market—Vine and Hoch's old stand.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Sundet Bros. have been fixing up their place—papering, re-painting etc. Austin Bros. old place on Main street.

A Narrow Escape for the Minister.

Henry Irving tells an interesting story in which Miss Terry and a Chinese minister figure. The play was "Hamlet" and Ophelia (Miss Terry) was in the midst of her mad scene. Irving sat on a little wooden seat which had been cut into the proscenium wall, and which afforded an excellent view of the stage from behind. Beside the great actor sat the Chinese minister, who had come behind the scenes to pay his respects.

"Suddenly I missed my Celestial friend," said Irving. "Going in search of him I found him just walking onto the stage. The acting of Miss Terry had so affected him that he was burning to congratulate her on the spot. I was just in the nick of time to hold him back; another half instant and he would have made 'his first appearance.'"—Exchange.

Bound to See Her.

My grandmother, Lady Elizabeth Tollemache, had a house in London, and another Lady Elizabeth lived in the next house, which was exactly like it. My father calling accidentally at the wrong door, asked the servant, "Is Lady Elizabeth at home?"

"Her ladyship receives nobody, sir. She is still in bed."

"Stuff and nonsense! She is my mother."

And rushing past the astonished footman, he ran up stairs to what he supposed to be his mother's bedroom.—

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application to-wit: William O. Wilson, in the two story brick building known as McKinnon block, on first floor of part of said block, situated on part of lots 7 and 8, block 6, of Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[9-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookson—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing July 1st, 1893, and terminating July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: A. Brosseau, in the frame building on lot 4, block 12, Fletcher & Loring's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D, 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[9-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person, and at the following place, as stated in said application respectfully, to-wit: J. J. Molstad on the lower floor of the two-story frame building situated on lot six of block five of Fletcher and Houston's addition to the city of Crookston in said county.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Medard Mercil, in the south twenty-five feet of the brick building situate on lots 17 and 18, block 8, Flecther & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn., on the first floor of said building known as Fortier Block.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 9th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[9-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Edward Gates, on first floor of the two story frame building, No. 19, on the north side of Second street, in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness may hand and seal of said city, this 13th day of June A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[9-10] City Clerk.

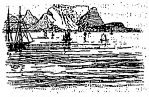
BY STEAM TO AFRICA.

A REGULAR LINE TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

How Our Commerce With South Africa Has Grown From Small Beginnings—Development of the Most Interesting Portion of the Dark Continent.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

Truly this is the age of rapid evolution. Five years ago when I went to South Africa it was necessary to take a sailing ship from New York, and 81 days were consumed in the passage to Durban. The only steam route available to the traveler was by way of England, an expensive and roundabout journey. Now the tourist may embark at New York on a comfortable steamer and proceed directly to Cape Town, reaching that picturesque port in about 20 days and Natal five or six days later.



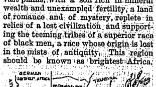
CAPE TOWN AND TABLE MOUNTAIN.

But this condition of affairs is not of particular interest to tourists, as South Africa is out of the itinerary of the globe trotters. The ships of the American and African Steamship line are designed especially for freight traffic, and the sailing of the first steamer of the line, the Worcester, from New York a short time ago marks an epoch in the commercial relations of North America and South Africa. These relations may be said to have begun practically about 10 years ago, when three or four cargoes a year were sent in sailing ships from New York to Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

Although a majority of the whites of South Africa are natives of England, they have an exalted opinion of Yankee ingenuity and are less suspicious of American products than Englishmen usually are. They are progressive and free from prejudice and are ever ready to adopt new ideas and improved machinery. When I visited the colonies, I found that American agricultural implements were used almost exclusively, and that American mining machinery was in great demand at the goldfields. Canned meats from Chicago were imported in large quantities, and paraffin from Philadelphia was at a premium. American pine, too, was largely used, and hardware, tobacco and Yankee notions made up the miscellaneous cargoes of the sailing craft that found their way from American to South African harbors.

In 1888 American wares were in great demand and hard to get, and it seemed then that lack of enterprise would deprive our merchants of what will eventually develop into one of the finest markets in the world. Nevertheless our commerce has grown steadily until, in 1892 a leading New York firm of shipping agents exported 52,000 tons to South African ports. This amount of business seemed to warrant steam transportation, and hereafter stanch steamers of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons will leave New York regularly each month for Cape Town, proceeding thence up the east coast to Mossel bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban (sometimes called Port Natal) and occasionally to Delagoa bay, Mauritius and Zanzibar. The principal exports of South Africa are wool and hides, diamonds, gold and ostrich feathers, and as there is no market in the United States for these products the steamers will proceed to the East Indies for return cargoes.

Those readers who have derived their impressions of Africa from Du Chaillu's tales of adventure in the jungle and Stanley's stories of explorations in the dense forests of the Congo country and the malarial swamps of the west coast are prone to accept Stanley's term "darkest Africa" as a proper designation of the entire continent. It may interest these readers to learn that the vast territory south of the Zambesi river embraces one of the richest and most beautiful regions on the globe—a land of perpetual sunshine, of lofty mountains and verdant valleys, of mighty rivers and vast plains, with a soil rich in mineral wealth and unexampled fertility, a land of romance and of mystery, replete in relics of a lost civilization and supporting the teeming tribes of a superior race of black men, a race whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. This region should be known as brightest Africa,



MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA.

and the manner in which England has seized upon the most desirable territory there shows that she appreciates its value.

The principal European settlements in South Africa are in the Cape Colony and Natal, both English dependencies. The Boer republics, Orange Free State and the Transvaal, are prosperous in a pastoral way, but progress is slow, and immigration is discouraged. In the Transvaal, however, English influence has grown rapidly since the discovery of gold, and it will not be surprising if the crown shall sooner or later find some pretext for annexing the country. The newly acquired possessions of the British South African company in Mashonaland are still in the first stages of development, and the Portuguese territory beyond Natal and Zululand is in its primitive state.

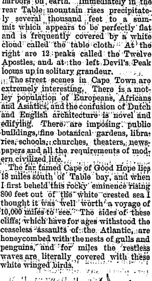
The Cape Colony has an estimated area of 221,311 square miles, of which only about 900 square miles are under cultivation. In 1891 the colony had a population of 1,524,197, of which no less than 75 per cent belong to the native and colored classes. Cape Town has a population of 51,083, Port Elizabeth has 23,052, East London, 6,858, and Kimberley (the seat of the diamond mines), 28,643. Natal has 20,063 square miles. In 1891 the population was 543,913, of which 46,788 were whites, 41,142 Hindoos and 455,983 natives. The principal towns of Natal are Durban and Pietermaritzburg. The former has a population of 9,000 Europeans, and the latter has 9,251. The Hindoos of Natal have been imported from India by the government to work the sugar and coffee plantations. Cape Colony has about 14,000 Malays, who were brought from Batavia many years ago. They are strikingly different in dress, customs and habits from the rest of the inhabitants and form a very picturesque element of the population.

Alone among the savages of the world the great Zulu Kaffir race refuses to retreat before the advances of civilization. They are of a higher type than the American Indians or Australian aborigines and by some have been reckoned superior to the Hindoo and Malay races. The Kaffirs were once very warlike, but under the beneficent influences of white ascendancy they have settled down to the pursuits of peace and are multiplying to an alarming extent. It is said that the Kaffir population from the Limpopo to the sea has trebled itself by natural increase alone within 50 years.

Cape Town is one of the most picturesque places in the world and is unique in its environments. It is hemmed in on three sides by lofty mountains and fronts on Table bay, one of the finest harbors on earth. Immediately in the rear Table mountain rises precipitately several thousand feet to a summit which appears to be perfectly flat and is frequently covered by a white cloud called the table cloth. At the right are 12 peaks called the Twelve Apostles, and at the left Devil's Peak looms up in solitary grandeur.

The street scenes in Cape Town are extremely interesting. There is a motley population of Europeans, Africans and Asiatics, and the confusion of Dutch and English architecture is novel and edifying. There are imposing public buildings, fine botanical gardens, libraries, schools, churches, theaters, newspapers and all the requirements of modern civilized life.

The far famed Cape of Good Hope lies 18 miles south of Table bay, and when I first beheld this rocky eminence rising 800 feet out of the white crested sea I thought it was well worth a voyage of 10,000 miles to see. The sides of these cliffs, which have for ages withstood the ceaseless assaults of the Atlantic, are honeycombed with the nests of gulls and penguins, and for miles the restless waves are literally covered with these white winged birds.



COOLY MARKET WOMAN, CAPE TOWN.

Second in importance as a seaport in South Africa is Port Elizabeth, on the east coast, about 500 miles from Cape Town. This is the nearest port to the diamond fields at Kimberley, and to this and similar advantages of location Port Elizabeth owes its importance. It is situated on Algoa bay, which is little better than an open roadstead and affords most treacherous anchorage during the southeast gales, which frequently prevail on this coast. On Sept. 1, 1888, I saw 11 sailing ships blown ashore and wrecked in Algoa bay, while four steamers rode out the storm. The entire population assembled on the beach, but they could do nothing to save the doomed vessels.

East London is the only port between Port Elizabeth and Durban, a distance of about 400 miles. The steamers sail very close to the wild but picturesque shores of Kaffraria. The water here is very deep, but the coast is strewn with wrecks. Here in the last century occurred the celebrated wreck of the Grosvenor, and only a few weeks ago a steamer ran ashore near Durban, and the passengers and mails were landed with difficulty.

Durban is one of the prettiest towns in South Africa and is so reported by no less an authority than Mr. Rider Haggard, who lived there for several years. His favorite hero, Allan Quatermain, is represented as having fitted out at Durban for many of his famous hunting expeditions. Natal (of which Durban is the only seaport) has a most salubrious climate and is one of the most prosperous of South African colonies.

For centuries South Africa has lain dormant, first under the blighting influence of Portuguese possession; second under the dwarfing domination of the Boers. While America has prospered prodigiously in the possession of unlimited commercial opportunities, South Africa has been hampered by the lack of navigable rivers and good harbors. But at last she feels the quickening pulse of nineteenth century enterprise, and all these disadvantages will be overcome. She has progressed rapidly during the past 20 years and now stands on the threshold of a wonderful material development. Of course our merchants will not be slow to perceive the opportunities in this new field, and we shall soon have many avenues of quick communication with our southern neighbor. But let it be remembered that to the Worcester belongs the honor of being the pioneer in regular commercial intercourse by steam between the United States and brightest Africa.

[illegible] C. HYATT.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

THE HAPPY FACULTY OF LOOKING ON THE BEST SIDE OF LIFE.

Too Many People Allow Themselves to Be Weighed Down by the Daily Cares of Life That Must Be Met and Fail to See the Pleasant Things Near By.

Everything has at least a good side to it, and sooner or later some one will be able to see it. It is a happy fortune to be able easily to see what is good, though I do not believe in shutting our eyes to the evil. I have a friend who never sees the evil until it overwhelms her. She considers all things to be well enough at least and so has no foresight to ward off disaster. This is certainly a curious disposition and not a good one for those who have the care of families. What I do mean is that it is a capital thing to see the good that really is in all things.

I said to my neighbor, who is deaf in one ear, "It is a pity, my dear; is there no remedy?" "I don't think there is," she said, "but then there is a great blessing in it, for I have learned to sleep with my good ear to the pillow, and so no noise can disturb me." It was a curious illustration of how one may use a deprivation and make it a real advantage. It is a great art to find out all the good there is in life. Emerson says, "Do not dilate on your private wrongs and personal ills." But no one ever becomes tedious by dilating on her privileges and joys. The longer I live the more I find that most of our troubles are imaginary.

There are half a dozen things we have to learn, and many never do learn them. One of these is that we have will power to control a vast deal that we sit down underneath. Life has no blessing greater than its antagonisms. Differ as we may from professional faith curists, they have a great truth in store, and I wish they may have vast influence in reconstructing sentiment. There is no need of being an extremist in belief, yet it is a fact that we have cultivated a kind of moral cowardice about our diseases. I believe they are right that we are vastly more powerful than we have supposed ourselves to be.

But I am a broader believer than they, for I am confident we cannot only cry "down and out" to half our physical ails, but to a large proportion of our troubles and what we call our bothers. And that is just the meaning of life—it is a series of defeats or of victories over small affairs. The habit of making much of petty evils indicates defeat. Many a woman is thoroughly whipped by her ordinary household duties, as many a man is whipped out by weeds and thistles. She never can face a day with a smile and a strong will. She does her duty as a task and never as a joy. This hefts our duties down; the opposite way lightens them.

Life everywhere has a better side to it than we are always willing to confess or able often to see. Our choicest gifts and blessings lie just the other side of our saddest moments. It seems like mountain climbing to get a view of a sunrise, but we are willing to toil hard to get to the mountain top. It pays not only at the top, but all the way up. I have a delicious fern bordered glen that every summer I visit and do not mind the bushes that tear nor the extremely hard climbing to get in and to get out. Ah! the lovely brook at the bottom, and the pebbly island in that brook, and the old moss covered beech logs, and the banks of "creeping hemlock." It pays. Every step pays. I come back full of rest, not of weariness, of joys that sparkle and run like the brook itself. Last summer I took with me an enthusiastic lover of nature into my pet ravine, and she being a good scientist found in an hour's search five sorts of salamanders.

If we live widely and think nobly and study what the world is, we find that the cheapest and roughest conceals grand facts that make character and joy for us. The world is a ready spread feast for our senses and intellect. But there are races that will not eat eggs, and there are others that will not use milk. So there is a possibility of not seeing the best things about us and hearing the finest harmonies. The best question one can ask of herself is: Are you getting the best of the world about you? I have heard the narrowest kind of men preaching on the parable of the prodigal son, not knowing that they were themselves feeding on husks—the poorest husks of thought and manhood.

I suppose, in fact, there is a good side to everything, only I am not able to see it on the occasion. The best effect of studying history is to teach us to look back at events some time after their occurrence, when we are almost surely struck by the real advantage that comes out of what at the time seemed totally evil. There is no question but that American character has been made stronger by the great fight with and victory over slavery. There is just as much good accumulating from the fact that intemperance is so hard an evil to eradicate. Harriet Martineau says, "The greatest advantage of long life—at least to those who know how and wherefore to live—is the opportunity which it gives of seeing moral experiments worked out, of being present at the fruiting of social causes and of thus gaining a kind of wisdom which in ordinary cases seems reserved for a future life." This is fairly what any one may reap from life, that apparent evil is or may be made to become good.—Mary E. Spencer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

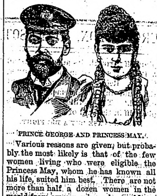
Ninety-two Years In a Workhouse.

The death has been reported to the Sheppey board of guardians of Eliza Humphries, who has been an inmate of Sheppey Union workhouse, Sheerness, for 92 years. The deceased was born in the establishment and remained chargeable until her death, a somewhat weak intellect debarring her from earning her own living. She was affectionately known as the "mother" of the house. Frequently she would ask the visiting guardians whether her long residence had not entitled her to a pension.—Exchange.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

All England Interested In the Approaching Marriage of George and May.

Just why Prince George of Wales, the heir presumptive to the British throne, should have been engaged to marry the fiancee of his deceased brother is something that plebeian mortals can scarcely hope ever to know.



PRINCE GEORGE AND PRINCESS MAY.

Various reasons are given, but probably the most likely is that of the few women living who were eligible the Princess May, whom he has known all his life, suited him best. There are not more than half a dozen women in the world from among whom he could select a wife, and if he broke over the traces and made an undesirable alliance the marriage would be void without the consent of his grandmother, the queen.

The prince is in his twenty-eighth year and is a favorite with the British people, who have nicknamed him "Jolly Prince George." He has always been a model young man, so far as appearances go at least, and has been careful to make no friendships that might embarrass him in the future.

His childhood was spent at Sandringham, and at 15 he and his brother entered the navy as cadets. Two years later he began a three years' cruise around the world on the Bacchante. He is still connected with the navy and devotes considerable time to his duties in connection therewith.

In appearance the prince resembles his father, and there is also a strong resemblance between him and his future wife. They are "second cousins, once removed," as the English put it, so the likeness is not strange. The princess is the daughter of the Duchess of Teck, who was Princess Mary of Cambridge, a favorite cousin of the queen.

Her majesty was present when the duchess was married in 1866 and threw a satin slipper after the bride. Apartments in Kensington palace were assigned the ducal couple, and their four children, of whom Princess May is the eldest and the only daughter, were all born there.

With intervals devoted to travel abroad, the Princess May spent the first 16 years of her life at Kensington, a gloomy old pile resembling a hospital. Then the family removed to the historic White Lodge at Richmond, where they still reside. Here the princess was the constant companion of her brothers in their studies and sports, and it is no doubt largely due to this fact that she is such a clever horsewoman and knows how to handle an oar. She is clever in other respects also, speaking three languages fluently and playing well on the piano.

She dresses handsomely, her toilets at the queen's drawing rooms being always a subject of favorable comment in the press. The Princess of Wales is credited with having designed the bridal dress for her future daughter-in-law, and English women can hardly wait for the eventful July 6, the wedding day, so anxious are they to learn what the dress is like.

DOMESTIC ARTS.

Good Housekeeping to Be Taught at Armour Institute In Chicago.

One of many educational functions included in the work of the Armour institute in Chicago is that to be covered by what is called the department of domestic arts. The special object of this department is to spread abroad a knowledge of the art of good housekeeping, or perhaps it would be better to say the many arts involved in good housekeeping, for, as the curriculum of the department would prove, if every woman did not know it for herself, it takes a knowledge of many things to make a home all that it should be, and the woman who knows the most succeeds the best.

MRS. MARY H. HULL.

Here, for instance, cooking, washing and mending are on the programme, while plain sewing, dressmaking and embroidery have each a class devoted to them. Home decoration will not be neglected, and home nursing and physical culture will be part of the regular course, and Mrs. Mary H. Hull, the director of the department, will deliver lectures on the general topic of "Housekeeping" that are expected to summarize the advantages of the different branches.

There is a model kitchen and a dining room, and the different classrooms are fitted with all sorts of conveniences to facilitate their work. A library of several thousand volumes has been provided for the use of students, and a number of household periodicals are kept on file for their benefit. Besides all this, there will be lectures on special subjects during the year by such well known women as Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Mary Frances Steele and Ellen M. Richards.

The object of the school is not only to train women for household duties in their families, but also to train skilled workers who expect to make a livelihood by household labor, and for these an employment agency will be established as soon as there is any need of it, the school giving the pupil the benefit of its indorsement of her efficiency.

There are to be special courses in fancy cooking, too, and to these men will be admitted. In fact, some are already enrolled. These courses will embrace chafing dish and camp cooking and the preparation of dishes for invalids.

JAMES R. WAITE,
Manager of Waite's Celebrated Comedy Co., Premium Band and Orchestra.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

You will remember the condition I was in five years ago, when I was afflicted with a combination of diseases, and thought there was NO HELP FOR ME. I tried all kinds of medicines, and scores of eminent physicians. My nerves were prostrated, producing dizziness, heart trouble and all the ills that make life miserable. I commenced to take DR. MILES' NERVINE and in three months I WAS PERFECTLY CURED. In my travels each year, when I see the thousands of physical wrecks, suffering from nervous prostration, taking prescriptions from local physicians who have no knowledge of their case, and whose death is certain, I feel like going to them and saying, "GET DR. MILES' NERVINE AND BE CURED." In my profession, where there are so many sufferers from overwork, mental prostration and nervous exhaustion, brought on by the character of the business engaged in, I would recommend "MILES' NERVINE" as a sure cure for all suffering from these causes. JAMES R. WAITE.

HAS CURED THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. J. Durand and druggists everywhere

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

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(NEW YORK)
For 1893

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NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main Street. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss. City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the city council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons, and at the following place, as stated in said application to-wit: C. C. Hoch and F. Montague, on the first floor of the front part of the two story frame building situated on lot 9, block 1, original townsite of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said city council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in said City of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 5th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: T. O. Sundet and O. O. Sundet, on the whole ground floor of the two-story frame building, situated on lot 2, block 6, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st 1894, by the following person, and at the following place, as stated in said application respectively, to-wit: Henry Burkhardt in the two-story frame building situate on lot 12, block 15, original townsite of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, in city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock P. M., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 10th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on the 1st day of July, 1893, and terminating on the 1st day of July, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Elie Asselin, on the first floor of the southermost store building in that certain brick block, known as the "Vine Block," and now being constructed on the westerly side of Broadway, in block 6, of Fletcher & Houston's addition to said city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 1st day of June, A. D. 1893.

E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Ernest Rolsch, in the one-story frame building situate on the west twenty-five (25) feet of lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, block 16, in original townsite of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 1st day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Hiren & Johnson, in the two-story frame building on lot nine, block three, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 29th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Peter Stull and John Waterstadt, in the two-story frame building, on first floor, situate on lot 3, block 4, in Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of Jue, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 31st 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ole G. Iverson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Gulbrand Iverson, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; with the charges of administration, and the taxes, assessments and other charges, which are an existing lien upon this estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate and a description of the tracts of land of said deceased which it is proposed to mortgage, and praying that license be to him granted to mortgage the tracts of land so described;

And it appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said Ole G. Iverson deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, with the charges of administration and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate or any part thereof.

It is, therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 26th day of June, A. D., 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Gulbrand Iverson to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessment and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 31st day of May A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[8-10] Judge of Probate.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

A RECONCILIATION.

I do not know
  If I were wrong or you;
It grieves me so
  To think I gave you pain
That I my gift must rue
  And take it back again.

I do not know
  If you or I were right;
Your tears have caused me woe,
  And if you weep again
I shall grow more contrite
  And covet all your pain.

I do not know
  Nor care which one was right,
For when your dear eyes flow
  I cannot speak for pain,
And tear mists blind my sight
  Until you smile again.

So let it go—
  We may have both been wrong,
Or partly so,
  But sin is purged by pain,
And royal souls are strong
  To wound and heal again.

—Ella Dietz Clymer in Harper's Bazar.

The Custom of Collecting "Peter Pence."

The custom of collecting "Peter pence," or "Rome scot," as it is sometimes called, is of ancient origin. If the custom is fairly understood by the outside world, it consists of setting aside one day out of each year for taking up a collection of money (not necessarily pennies) to be sent to the pope at Rome, who is supposed to use it in defraying the expense of the holy see. Chambers' "Book of Days" and Brand's "Popular Antiquities" neither mention the custom, but I have succeeded in tracing it back to the twelfth century for a certainty. One authority even goes so far as to ascribe its origin to Ina, king of the west Saxons, who went to Rome in the year 721 and founded a hospital for English pilgrims to the sacred city, the expenses to be defrayed by "each mayle adult" giving one "small copper coyne each yeare."

This mighty collection of pennies was forwarded direct to the pope. Others claim that the honor of originating the Peter pence scheme is due to Ethelwulf. At a very early date (the most laborious research fails to locate these things as far as the year, month and day are concerned) the copper penny clause was changed until the tribute was understood to consist of a "silver penny" to be contributed by every family who possessed land or cattle of a yearly value of 30 pence. This probably means upon which a yearly tax of 30 pence was levied.—St. Louis Republic.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

A Snap.

The Red River Valley Loan and Investment Company has for sale a half section of land situated two miles from the city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, land all broken except about 10 acres in grove. Been used as a stock farm and admirably adapted for that purpose, as being close to the city it is available as a milk and dairy farm. Improvements upon the farm alone cost over $4,000 and it can be had for $6,400. A cash payment of $2,000 will secure the place and purchaser can have a reasonable time on the balance, or for cash a liberal discount will be made. Owner desires to invest his means in other business. Inquire of August George, opera house block. [1-tf]

If you are looking for a snap in farms call and look over that bargain that the Red River Land and investment Company offers in another column. A good improved farm all ready for business at about the bare cost of improvements is a snap not to picked up every day. For full particulars call on or address August George, Opera house block.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Is famous as a
Cure for severe colds.
Famous as a
Preventive of pneumonia.
Famous as a
Preventive and cure for croup
Famous for the relief it affords in
Case of Whooping cough.
Famous as a safe and pleasant
Medicine for children.
Try it. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace Crookston, Minn.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $30.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $32.55, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG SHOW.

The Government Building Very Popular at Chicago.

WHERE VISITORS ARE SURPRISED.

Foreigners Have Their Eyes Opened to the Richness and Resources of Our Uncle Samuel—The Various Processes and Departments of Government Graphically Illustrated.

WORLD'S FAIR, June 12.—[Special.]—Uncle Sam is a very popular personage at the World's Columbian Exposition. There is no feature of the fair that attracts a greater number of visitors than his display of the processes and efforts of the federal government. Foreigners who come here are much surprised at the evidence which they find here of governmental activity in this country. They had entertained a general sort of notion that the Americans were violently opposed to paternalism in government affairs, that the government of the United States was about as simple a thing as could be devised. But they are quickly convinced of their error. While they find no evidence of such paternalism as exists in some of the European countries and finds expression in state control of railway and telegraphs, and of franchises in the trades like tobacco monopoly, they do encounter proof that in everything pertaining to the welfare of the people and the development of the resources and fertility of the land our government is alert and energetic.

It is impossible for an American to visit the Government building, and the display of government concerns made in the open air near by, without a distinct sense of pride in his country and its institutions. Nearly all the things Uncle Sam attempts to do he does well, and he attempts a good deal. As an architect and builder he is not perfect, by any means, as the structure which he has erected here for his own use abundantly shows, but he is on the eve of reform in that respect. In a number of departments of his operations, notably the life-saving service and the weather bureau, he has easily led the world, pointing a way of improvement to European nations which they have been glad to follow.

The government has an exposition of its own here, and it is not surprising that it should prove so alluring to visitors. In a building covering three and a half acres of ground it shows every function of government, excepting the making of laws and the reception of office-seekers in the White House. What surprises most visitors is the enormous number of irons Uncle Sam has in the fire. He appears to be in pretty much everything, and after a few hours spent among his display no visitor will have need of further wonder as to what our good, fatherly uncle does with all the millions which we pour into his strong box through the custom houses, internal revenue offices and postoffices. The wonder rather is how he manages to get along without striking us for more.

To describe everything in the Government building would be like writing a handbook of Washington, and that I am not going to do. It will suffice if we take a passing glance at things shown here, pausing now and then for a better view of some of the more interesting features. One of these is the most comprehensive display of seeds ever made. The specimens represent wheat grown in every county in the United States—that is, every county in which wheat is grown, and it is grown in about 2,000 counties. There are also samples of grain grown in all countries, from Japan to Mexico, and from Peace river valley in northern Canada to Patagonia in the southern end of South America. Every seed in this collection was picked by hand, and the varieties are shown in neat glass compartments on which are indicated the weight, nature of soil and climatic conditions.

The truth is, in one or other feature of his big show, Uncle Sam starts somewhere near the center of the earth, comes to the surface, and then sails away toward the clouds. His geological survey exhibits sections of the earth as deep down as any one has ever gone. Here the panorama of volcanoes, earthquakes and glaciers, as well as the constructive and destructive effects of water, are graphically pictured. Almost everything on the face of the earth, the farms, water courses, harbors, lakes, are shown in one way or another, and as if this were not enough Uncle Sam builds a huge model of the earth and sets it up on a pivot for the curious to walk under, around and over. Then he goes up in the air with a balloon and sets off dynamite with which to bring rain, or Gen. Greely, of Arctic fame, flies a balloon designed to show the modern method of military signaling.

In Europe the use of balloons for observation of the enemy's position and strength has been common for many years. The British and French have regular balloon corps, outfitted with all necessary apparatus for the inflation of the airships with hydrogen gas and the manipulation of the balloons after they are filled. Such captive balloons were used very successfully during the Rebellion, and Gen. Greely has had an airship constructed in France for use by the signal corps of the United States army.

Gen. Greely figures in the government display in another role. What the French would call the piece de resistance of Uncle Sam's show is a panorama or model of Ft. Conger, Lady Franklin bay, Grinnell land, which was for three years the home of Greely and his ill-fated expedition. The scene is representative of the return of Lockwood and Brainard from that famous journey in which they made the "farthest north," approaching within less than 400 miles of the pole. Greely has advanced some distance from Ft. Conger to meet and welcome the returning heroes, who with their Esquimaux assistant and their dog team form quite a cavalcade. The figures of Greely, Lockwood and Brainard are well executed, and the animals are exceedingly life-like, being the stuffed skins of Esquimaux dogs. The imitation of ice all around is realistic enough to deceive many visitors, and the members of the expedition who are seen standing on the land in the background, waving their hats with joy, add a bit of spirit to the scene. Near by is displayed the very flag which these brave men planted nearer the pole than any other human beings ever reached.

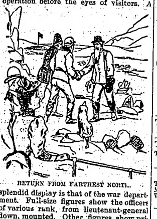
Uncle Sam has won distinction in Arctic work, as he has in almost everything else, and this Farthest North panorama is always surrounded by large crowds of visitors. Many other Arctic relics are shown here. While this scene gives a glimpse of the romance and triumph of the Arctic field, but a few feet away is a collection of articles which speak eloquently of the suffering and death which sometimes follow effort in the frozen north. These are the kettles, pans, cooking stoves, sleeping bags and other paraphernalia of Camp Clay, that dreadful spot where two-thirds of the Greely party perished by starvation.

Another interesting exhibit here is the collection of presents made to General Grant during his tour of the world. It will be remembered General Grant during his financial troubles pledged these to the Vanderbilts for money, and the Vanderbilts generously presented them to the National museum at Washington. The collection includes the presents received from foreign governments, the golden box containing the freedom of the city of London, and many beautiful swords and caskets inlaid with pearls and diamonds.

An instructive exhibit is that illustrative of the life and habits of North American Indians, composed of many full-sized, life-like figures, and innumerable paintings, a great number of the latter being from the famous Catlin collection. The Smithsonian institution and the National museum together make a magnificent display from their treasures, illustrating the development of arts and industries, the history of transportation, of language and religion, of music and printing, of bookmaking, photography and engraving. They show all American animals, birds and reptiles; the methods of the chase employed by the Indians, the Esquimaux and civilized man in North America; the service rendered to man by the various animals and the products of animals.

No exhibit of Uncle Sam's processes would be complete without the postoffice department. In addition to the practical World's fair postoffice, there is shown here a history of the development of the department, from the primitive saddle bags to the modern postal car and fast mail train. There is a collection of old mail coaches used on the California overland route, and they show many a bullet mark as reminder of the thrilling scenes of which they were mute witnesses. In the postal museum, where the curiosities of the dead letter office are present in an imposing array, is an old mailbag which was taken from a pony express by his Indian assassins. To this day the bag shows the stains of the poor fellow's blood. Foreign governments contribute an interesting exhibit, illustrating their postal methods.

The state department sends a collection of historical documents, but the original Declaration of Independence is not here. The department of justice shows portraits of all the chief justices of the United States supreme court. The treasury department makes a magnificent exhibit of coins and mint processes, including machines for stamping coins which are in operation before the eyes of visitors. A splendid display is that of the war department. Full-size figures show the officers of various rank, from lieutenant-general down, mounted. Other figures show private soldiers and cavalrymen. Still others display the uniforms of our history, running back to the colonial period. There are models of camps and barracks, and graphic representations of the operations of an army in the field. An old "army office wagon" shows the clerks at work at their desks. Machines from the arsenals show how cartridges are made. A field farrier's outfit suggests no end of trouble in putting shoes on the feet of the frisky government mule. Many models show the work of the engineering corps of the army in constructing canals and breakwaters, improving rivers and harbors.



RETURN FROM FARTHEST NORTH.

In the exhibit of the bureau of registry (treasury department) the visitor may see specimens of all the bonds and paper money issued by the government prior to the establishment of the bureau of engraving and printing. Samples of the old colonial bonds are given, and there are government bonds which once passed current for money. Here may be seen the original warrants drawn for payment of $15,000,000 in the Geneva award case. The first key used to lock the vaults in the United States treasury is shown, and a big, awkward thing it is. That was long before the era of time and combination locks.

The bureau of engraving and printing has a display which makes one's mouth water. It is a collection of all modern paper money issued by Uncle Sam, in denominations from $1 up to $10,000. Here people who never expect to own a government bond may see what one looks like, and they may see also samples of the wonderful engraving process by which it was produced.

In the field of money the greatest display is that of the National museum, which shows the coins of the world. The collection is one of the most comprehensive in existence, and is valued at a fabulous sum. It includes not only the coins of all nations and all ages, going as far back as 500 B. C., but the various substitutes for coins used in various parts of the world by primitive people. The most novel of these, perhaps, are the bars of salt moulded into bricks and used it is said to this day for making small change in Abyssinia.

Uncle Sam had the means and the organization for the making of a magnificent show here, and he has done it. Leaving out of the count his life saving station and weather bureau, battleship and other outdoor exhibits, he has within his big-domed building a world exposition of itself. Our Uncle Sam is a good deal of a fellow.

ROBERT GRAVES.

The Woman's National Indian association has worked hard to secure better laws for the Indians. It has been organized for fourteen years and has planted thirty-two mission stations. Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the society, is in charge of the department in the Woman's building. The South End Flower mission has a small nook from which the members will distribute flowers to the hospitals. All the cuttings from the Horticultural building will be furnished for distribution. This is a Chicago society alone.

If Your Cistern Is Out of Order

or Soft Water is scarce, don't worry yourself for a moment—go right ahead and use hard water with

KIRK'S
WHITE RUSSIAN
SOAP

and you'll never know the difference.

The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Best Soap for the Hands.

THE NEW
NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana	FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS	100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands alond the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.	LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.	Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth.	In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetes Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.	Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines	These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
BETWEEN
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis
AND
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 6:40 p.m.
Crookston	
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, call on, wire or write any agent N. P. R. R.

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER

ARE OFFERING

SPECIAL PRICES

ON

FARM MACHINERY.

SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

IS NOW ON DECK

AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,

WITH A FULL LINE OF

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

SAAKE

Is still doing business at the old stand and selling

WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN. C. H. SAAKE.

McKINNON BROS.,

DEALERS IN

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements.

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

An even mouthful of Climax Plug gives more satisfaction than a bulging mouthful of any other tobacco for the reason that Climax Plug is much the best

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

GOOD judges predict that the highest price for wheat in Chicago next fall will not exceed 80 cents. They say that dollar wheat will not obtain again soon.

NOT the least handsome among the handsome floats in the industrial parade last week was that of Ericsson, Brady & Co. They did get to the front in great shape but then Ericsson is a Crookston boy and Crookston never gets left on anything requiring enterprise and public spirit.

THE display of Wright, Barrett and Stilwell was one of the best in the industrial parade at St. Paul last week. It was one of the most unique in the business and showed that enterprising firm to be right in it everytime. The boys are doing a good business and deserve the success they have won.

THE industrial parade at St. Paul last week was a big thing on wheels and amid the grand display Crookston loomed up conspicuously with her dandy float representing our lumber interests, our grain interests and all the rest of it. The float attracted a great deal of attention and was the object of much favorable comment. It will be worth all it cost as an advertisement.

THE great and only Donnelly bolted—flew the track at the Chicago anti-trust convention last week. He was on the committee on resolutions and because he could not run the whole committee, and ring in one of his peculiar non-effective plans, he got mad and refused to act with them. What a singular fact it is that in these United States there is only one man that knows it all—in his mind, and that man, Donnelly!

ONE of the best if not the very finest display in the great industrial parade last week was that of the St. Paul Fire Department. It occupied one-half an hour in passing the press stand and showed a proficiency unexcelled by any city in the state. We would not blame a St. Paul man a little bit if he was disposed to brag a good deal about that display. St. Paul has a fire department to be proud of.

THE JOURNAL has to confess to a feeling of surprise that Dr. Fish has not as yet 'called' Donnelly's bluff, by instituting a suit for criminal libel. Donnelly publicly charged the doctor with corrupt and disgraceful practices and dared him to bring a libel suit and the doctor owes it to his friends as well as to himself to meet the charges in the only effectual way that it can now be done—in the courts. What's the matter with Doc, is he weakening?

THE city of Fargo will arise from its baptism of fire purified and made better and like Chicago will be better than ever for the fiery trial. All of the new building will be of brick and stone no wooden buildings being allowed even for temporary purposes. The losses sustained are said to be over $3,000,000 with about $1,200,000 insurance. The business men are going bravely to work to repair their losses and the result will be a better class of buildings than ever.

THE JOURNAL man was indebted to J. S. Pinney and John J. Dobson for a seat in the grand press stand whereby we were enabled to get a good view of the industrial parade. At considerable expense they put up a fine stand and invited all of the "Slocums of the county press" to a front seat in the synagogue with the brethren of the city press. The boys all seemed to enjoy the occasion hugely and the JOURNAL desires to publicly thank brothers Pinney and Dobson for the pleasure afforded our representative.

THE latest reports on the progress of the state elevator is to the effect that the site has been selected and that work upon the elevator will be commenced at an early day and the elevator finished in time to handle the coming crop. Although Donnelly's bull-headed bill was sufficient to prevent the building of the elevator the governor and the commissioners were determined that it should be built anyhow and they have discovered a method by which it can be done. And yet in face of such ugly facts there are farmers who still insist that Donnelly is the only great and original farmers' friend.

THERE seems to be a lingering love for royalty among Americans if the appearance upon our shores of some scions of nobility and the obsequious attentions paid to them is a criterion. Take the Infanta of Spain, for instance, every move she has made since she has been in America has been faithfully chronicled and now we read that "the Infanta Eulalie visited the World's fair in the rain, and went first of all through the Midway plaisance." And now every flunkey of the Chicago 400, proceeds to ape royalty by going to the fair in the rain and visiting first the Midway plaisance.

EASY MONEY PREDICTED.

There is probably no better financier in the state than Tom Lowry nor anyone whose opinion is worth more on the financial situation. To the St. Paul Globe Mr. Lowry says:

"The financial situation has improved very materially within the last ten days. The situation has been very unusual, but confidence is being restored and money is plenty in the east. All that is necessary to draw it into active use is the restoration of confidence.

This was the expression that Thomas Lowry made yesterday morning, after an absence of several weeks in the east.

'The good crop reports that the east is receiving from the northwest are having a good effect,' continued Mr. Lowry. 'Good crops means prosperity, whether the price of grain is high or low, and if our crop outlook continues as good as at present it will help us very materially. There is a disposition in the east among the bankers to help all solvent parties in the west, as far as possible. It can hardly be said that bankers have been too conservative because the situation has been very unusual. The restless feeling has not been confined to this country, but it exists all over the world. London is feeling its effects more than we are, and the bank failures in Australia have added to the trouble abroad. There is more money in the New York banks than ever known, there being an excess of $25,000,000 over to reserve. I think the New York bankers have been very heroic. They are meeting and have met every complication with courage. I talked with many of them while in New York, and they all expressed a special desire to help customers. They think money will be easy this summer and that there will be a gradual improvement from now on.'

'Is there any criticism of the policy of the administration of New York?

'The want of a policy by the administration has helped very largely to bring about the present trouble, and this opinion is held quite generally by New York bankers, regardless of party affiliation. The utterances of Secretary Carlisle are regarded as very indiscreet, and the opinion is that the damage had been done before the president's interview was published stating that the parity between gold and silver would be maintained. I think the northwest stands better in the east than in any other section of the west. There is a tendency to resume the buying of commercial paper, and as soon as there is a little more improvement along this line there will be, in my opinion, a prompt restoration of confidence.

'I understand that locally there has been very little trouble. The one or two suspensions that have occurred might easily have been added to had there been many weak spots in Minneapolis. The result of the little flurry that you experienced here shows that the business interests of the city are on a solid footing. I am feeling sufficiently confident to say that the real estate enterprises in which I am interested will be pushed without interruption. If I regarded the situation as serious I might be induced to act otherwise. I believe in Minneapolis, I believe in her resources, I believe in the good sense of her citizens and propose to assist in the work of development that has been prosecuted here during the last few years to the best of my ability. I believe that in a few months, in connection with our plan for the development of Columbia Heights, we shall be able to announce some pleasant surprises to the people here. All that is necessary at the present time is to be sufficiently conservative in business policies to keep credit good. In my opinion there will soon be an easy money market for all legitimate needs."

Speaking of that secret meeting at Red Lake Falls, in relation to county division the Thief River Falls Press says:

"The secret meeting held at Red Lake Falls a week ago for the purpose of putting up a job to divide Polk county, has turned out to be not a secret as was desired. The fact that such a meeting was to be held was known to the Press before it convened, but it, with others thought the scheme not worth noticing and the result has proven their conclusion correct. If the peo of Red Lake Falls, East Grand Forks and McIntosh are silly enough to think that it lies with them to split up Polk county as they see fit, they will hang themselves with their own rope. Crookston, Thief River Falls, Fisher, Fosston, and a number of other towns in the county will doubtless have a word to offer in regard to the proposed plot."

By Moonlight.

When steamboat travel was the only means of reaching the country on the Upper Mississippi, the beauties of Lake Pipin, and its tragic legend of Maiden Rock, were known to all tourists, and celebrated in prose and verse. The coming of the railroads, and passing of our hurrying American passion for light travel has caused these charming scenes to be missed by thousands who would have wondered and admired. In these delightful nights the travelers who are fortunate enough to choose the evening train of the Burlington Route from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago or St. Louis can by consulting the almanac and selecting a moonlight night for the journey- -say the latter half of this month or next- -enjoy one of the lovliests sights provided for the pleasure of man. The grandly turreted shores, casting deep shadows far out on the waters, the ripples glancing silver in the soft radiance of the moon, the villages dimly seen on either side all go to make up a picture never to be forgotten. The lake is reached about ten o'clock in the evening, and the Burlington runs in full view of it for thirty miles. For any further particulars, address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Destroyed By Fire and Again At Work

The Price Baking Powder Company of Chicago, which is known throughout the country for the superior excellence of its Baking Powder, met with a serious loss on the morning of May 18th in the nearly total destruction by fire of its factory and offices. No sooner had the flames been subdued than the work of restoration commenced, and the Company by prudent forethought having had stored in outside warehouses duplicate machinery, labels and supplys of raw materials in preparation for any emergency was by energetic management able to resume manufacturing within a few days after the fire, thereby causing its customers but a trifling delay in the filling of their orders. Had the Company not been so prepared the delay would have been very serious since it would have required months of time to get new machinery.

It is now forty years since the goods manufactured by this company were first placed on the market, to Dr. Price being due the distinction of having prepared the first can of Cream of Tartar Baking Powder ever manufactured in any country. It was a great discovery, superseding as it did the old method of using cream of tartar and soda separately, to say nothing of saleratus, with which the biscuit of early days was embittered.

The Price Company has no connection whatever with any other baking powder company or manufacturers, notwithstanding representations to the contrary made by other manufacturers whose sole aim is to deceive the public and borrow the good name and fame acquired by the Price Cream Baking Powder, which is known all over the world as the purest and "most perfect made."

Are You Nervous,

Are you all tired out, bo you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relievd of all these symtons by taking Hood's Sarsaprilla which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take' easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

Ten Thousand Dollars in Prizes to the Three Best Guesses

A novel idea, and one putting every previous guessing contest in the shade, will be a feature of Sells Brothers' Circus this year. Whoever makes the nearest guess of the combined weight of the huge pair of hippopotami will receive a cash prize of five thousand dollars; to the second best guess three thousand dollars, and to the third best guess two thousand dollars. As Sells Brothers always faithfully carry out every promise they make, and have never been accused of fraudulent advertising, the very announcement that they propose to do this will be accepted as a forgone conclusion and be unquestioned. Every visitor to their show this year will be permitted to participate in the guessing contest free. These huge animals have grown so large that it is extremely difficult to transport them, and this will be their last traveling tour. The proposed National Zoological Garden that will open in Washington next year will be the future home of these celebrated animals. Sells Brothers have offered to donate them to this worthy institute. As they are valued at one hundred thousand dollars, this gift will be appreciated.

Are you insured? If not, now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy as an insurance against any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

Money to Loan

On city property, business and dwelling—at 6½ per cent per annum. For full information call on P. J. Russell, 25 and 26 [illegible] block, Crookston, Minn. [47tf]

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

TWENTY-ONE DEAD.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN A GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Old Theatre, Where Lincoln Was Assassinated Collapses, Carrying Down Scores of Government Clerks — Twenty-one Dead and About Fifty Injured — A Day of Funerals.

WASHINGTON, June 9. — Another tragedy, less national in character, but involving the loss of many more human lives and much more human suffering, has stained the walls of the old Ford theatre, Washington, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in April, 1865. It is a coincidence also which will go into history that this second tragedy occurred on the very day when the remains of the great tragedian, whose life was so darkened by his brother's crime that he never visited Washington afterwards, were being laid to rest in Mount Auburn (Mass.,) cemetery. The house in which Lincoln died, on the opposite side of the street from the theatre where he was shot and which is sentimentally kept intact as it was on that fatal night, looked down upon a scene of

Agony, Excitement and Grief

which even the great crime of 1865 could not parallel.

There were about 475 persons, mostly government clerks, employed in the building and nearly all of these were at work when the building fell. An excavation for an electric plant was being made in the cellar of the structure, a 3-story affair, and according to the best information obtainable the workmen had dug beneath the foundation supports in front of the building, weakening them to such an extent that the walls gave way before they could be jacked. Men who were in the building say the crash came without warning. Those on the top floor were suddenly precipitated to the floor below, and the weight of falling timber and furniture carried the second and first floors with it. Fortunately, only the forward half of the floors gave way. The outer ends of the floors and the rear part of the structure remained intact. The walls did not fall.

Twenty-one Bodies Recovered.

The work of rescue continued incessantly all day and at 6 p. m. twenty-one bodies had been recovered and taken to the morgue. Four more persons are reported dead whose names are probably confused with those of victims or their bodies confused with some of the bodies through physical resemblance. The number of injured reported is about 50, but many others who were able to proceed to their homes were hurt more or less badly. The following list of dead with the names of the states from which they were appointed contains 24 names including one unknown and one probably a duplication, only 21 bodies having been taken from the ruins:

UNKNOWN MAN, evidently a clerk.
GEORGE Q. ALLEN, Pennsylvania.
GEORGE M. ARNOLD, colored, Virginia.
L. W. BOYD, New York.
SAMUEL P. BAINES, Pennsylvania.
JOHN BUSSUS, District of Columbia.
F. M. CHAPIN, South Carolina.
ARTHUR L. DIETRICH, Kentucky.
JEREMIAH DALEY, Pennsylvania.
J. R. FAGAN, Kansas.
J. B. GAGE, Michigan.
DAVID C. JORDAN, Missouri.
M. M. JARVIS, Michigan.
J. B. JONES, Wisconsin.
F. B. LOFTUS, New York.
F. W. MAEDER.
B. F. MILLER, New York.
H. S. MILLER, Ohio.
J. N. McFELL, Wisconsin.
WILLIAM MULLEDY, Michigan.
E. G. SHULL, Kansas.
WILLIAM SCHRIEVER, Maryland.
H. S. WOOD.
F. M. WILLIAMS, Wisconsin.

THREATENED LYNCHING.

Sensation at the Inquest on the Ford Theater Victims.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—There were two sensational scenes during the inquest being held on the body of one of the victims of the Ford theater disaster. One was in the morning, when a witness testified that the feeling of the clerks in the building was one of abject fear towards Colonel Ainsworth, chief of the department. The statement was received with a clapping of hands by those present, most of whom were clerks in the department. The other was at the afternoon session. While a witness was being examined a man walked up behind Colonel Ainsworth and accused him of murdering his brother, and demanding to know by what right he sat there intimidating witnesses. This accusation was followed by cries of "put him out," and the excitement grew until the cries changed to

"Hang Him! Hang Him!"

The shouts grew louder, but Colonel Ainsworth sat cool and collected. A mad rush had just begun in his direction when Mr. Warner arose, and, standing on his chair, begged for order. The sight of him standing stopped the rush. Dr. Shaeffer directed Mr. Warner to take his seat.

But the Latter Refused,

and, raising his voice, managed to make himself heard. His first words brought quiet. "This outburst of feeling must be suppressed," he said, "not by the strong hand of the law, but by the hand of fraternity. I appeal to you to have fair play as American citizens, and not to stain the fair name of the glorious capital of this republic. I appeal to you in the name of the master who reigns above." The crowd fell into Mr. Warner's way of thinking and cried, "Yes." He saw his advantage and appealed to let the question of allowing Colonel Ainsworth to remain be settled by cool heads. When he took his seat, however, there were more threatening mutterings, and at 3:20 p. m. Dr. Shaeffer quickly adjourned the inquest

Good For Another Term.

Lobbyist (confidentially, displaying roll of bills)—Of course money is no object. What we want is to have this bill passed.

Alderman (indignantly)—Bribe me? No, sir! I am really in favor of the passage of the bill, but—but—I'll just hang my overcoat here in the hall before going in.—Truth.

A Friendly Hint.

Postoffice Clerk—See here, boy! No living mortal can read the address on this envelope you just handed in.

Boy—Well, if this 'ere postoffice department wants fine handwritin, why don't you keep better pens at these desks, say?—Good News.

The population of the kingdom of Spain, as reported in last census, taken six years ago, was 17,550,000. As the population is nearly stationary the count for this year would be about the same as that of the year in which the census was taken.

As Japan was the first nation to have her exhibit completed for the World's fair, Major Handy says that that country is the most advanced, businesslike and newspaper sort of nation in the world.

Celluloid is becoming quite popular for numerous fancy articles. It comes in several shades of the delicate colors and is an inexpensive material. The thin transparent sheets are the prettiest.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
Science
MEDICAL SCIENCE
has achieved a great triumph in the production of
BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Sick Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Next to Merchants' Bank.

OPERA HOUSE
Hardware Store,
T. H. BJOIN, Prop.
SHELF AND HEAVY——
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wood and Iron Pumps,
SASH AND DOORS.
In fact everything kept in a first-class Hardware store. The stock is clean and good and
——THE PRICES LOW.
Call and examine my stock and I will convince you I can save you money.
T. H. BJOIN.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor
R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, ≡ ≡ ≡ MINN.
This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 225 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

E. D. SCHRAEDER,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
All calls receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main street, in connection with Livery house,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Scandia-American Bank,
C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson Assistant Cashier.
Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.
DIRECTORS— C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D. C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Lucken.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

BE QUICK!
IT IS A SNAP.
I will sell the west ½ section 29, T. 149, R. 48, a splendid piece of valley land, 8 miles from Crookston, one-third under the plow, all first-class wheat soil, at the low price of
$8.00 AN ACRE.
Sale subject to an incumbrance of $400. This land is easily worth $12 an acre, but it must be sold.
TERMS:—Half cash; balance secured mortgage.
To the man who buys this tract within Ten Days from this date I will make a Reduction equal to twice the usual real estate commission. First to come gets it.
June 8th, 1893.
J. A. TRUESDELL,
Brookland, D. C.
[8-11]

WE SUIT

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIN

Everybody Every Time.
Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits,
Suits that Fit to a T.
LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.
Who Wouldn't be Suited
With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?
That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year 'round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their
SUMMER SUITS.
Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.
BOSTON - - - -
One Price Clothing House.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Lake Burton has floated $13,000 of waterworks bonds.

An unknown man was cut in two by a train at Worthington.

Southern Minnesota Baptists held a threedays session at Brownsdale last week.

Michael Costello of St. Paul was dangerously stabbed in a fight with tramps.

The safe in the postoffice at Pleasant Grove was broken open and about $400 taken.

The Allegory of the War will be repeated at St. Paul for the benefit of Fargo fire sufferers.

While J. Allsup was breaking with five horses at Ellsborough, Murray county, a bolt of lightning killed every horse.

June 20 has been set as the date for the national convention of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution at St. Paul.

Mankato shippers believe they are being discriminated against and have complained to the railroad commissioners.

A Seattle coroner's jury has decided that Charles Defiel of St. Paul, who was reported to have been murdered, shot himself.

At Chatfield burglars broke into the postoffice and Fairbank & Williams' meat market and secured about $10 and some hams.

A train on the St. Paul and Duluth ran over an unknown man near Rutledge, who lay asleep on the track. His body was horribly mangled.

An interstate meet of wheelmen at Winona on July 3 and 4 has been arranged by the Winona Cycle Track association. Fifteen gold medals will be hung up.

Emil Applehagen of Duluth has received a commission from President Samuel Gompers as state organizer for the American Federation of Labor in Minnesota.

Dr. R. O. Sweeny, superintendent of the United States fish hatchery at Duluth, has been acquitted of the charges of mismanagement made against him some time since.

Fire at Maple Lake destroyed the Osborne & McMillan elevator, 20,000 bushels of wheat, a horse, the Atlantic Elevator company's flathouse, 2,000 bushels of wheat, and a carload of flour and millstuff.

Mrs. Daniel Young, wife of a Winona hotelkeeper, was fatally burned Tuesday evening last. She was subject to fainting spells, and is supposed in one of these to have knocked over a lamp by which she was sewing. She died in a few hours.

Near Hastings two boys, Elmer Moss and Eugene Kenney, sought shelter from the rain under a tree, which was struck by lightning. The Moss boy was instantly killed, and the other boy was rendered unconscious for a few moments and badly burned on his right side and arm.

Olga Beier, aged 15, and her brother Emil, 7 years old. children of August Beier, were killed in Maple Grove township, Hennepin county, during the storm on Thursday. A brother, named Henry, 14 years of age, was with them, but he escaped unhurt. The wind had been blowing hard all day, but its fury increased suddenly, and the children, who were out on the farm, ran behind a shed for shelter. They had no sooner reached the place before a terrible gust blew the shed down.

Governor Nelson has appointed delegates to represent Minnesota in the international congress of charities, corrections and philanthrophy, to convene in Chicago June 12 to 18, inclusive. The delegates are: Mrs. J. P. Gribben, Mrs. G. E. Skinner, Mrs. H. T. Drake, Mrs. C. A. Bigelow, of St. Paul; George A. Brackett, Nelson Williams, George D. Hall and Rev. M. Falk Gjertsen, of Minneapolis; Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, Mrs. Pascal Smith, Rev. S. G. Smith and Judge Willis, of St. Paul.

At the last session of the legislature $10,000 was appropriated for the use of the state auditor in selecting lands to fill the state institution grants, in round numbers about 3,000,000 acres. These grants have to be filled from the state swamp lands by selection from even sections. State Auditor Biermann has sent two cruisers, P. K. Doe of Duluth and P. H. Kirwan of Olivia. The other examiners are Nels Granberg, Emil Moody of St. Paal; Nels Elofson, Grove City; A. Hardole, Dawson; Walter Gibbons, Rosemont; H. Tegrous, Duluth, and M. Smidt, Tower. Work has already begun.

ANNIE MURPHY GUILTY.

The Notorious Female Swindler Convicted of Forgery at St. Cloud.

St. Cloud, Minn., June 13.—Annie M. Doolittle, generally known as Annie Murphy, the most noted female forger in America, who has forged drafts on banks in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, Alabama and Washington, in amounts ranging from a few hundred dollars to $5,000, was convicted at midnight of forgery in the first degree. The specific case on which she was convicted was the forgery of two drafts on New York on which she secured the cash in St. Cloud. The smallest sentence which can be given the fair forger, who is only 25 years old and very pretty, is 10 years in state prison. Mrs. Doolittle has been twice married, the last nuptial knot having been tied at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 22, last. Her last husband Artuur M. Doolittle, has just been sentenced to serve seven years for forgery at Nashville, Tenn.

HILL IS HONORED.

GREAT PARADE AND CELEBRATION IN ST. PAUL.

In Commmoration of the Completion of the Great Northern Railway to the Pacific Coast—A Gorgeous Affair.

St. Paul, June 7.—No such crowd ever assembled in St. Paul as that which gathered to do honor to James J. Hill for completing the Great Northern railway without government aid from St. Paul to the Pacific coast. When the great parade started at 2:30 p. m. there were at least 200,000 people on the dozen streets through which the parade was to pass. The weather was clear and warm and the crowd good natured.

It was the universal verdict that nothing ever seen in the Northwest can approach in magnificence the street pageant. The variety and originality of the designs, the rich materials with which the floats were decorated and the admirable manner in which they were arranged and managed in the parade have all combined to make one of the grandest pageants ever seen in any part of the country. Every float was designed to represent some particular industry or section of the country along the line of the Great Northern, and every one had its own individuality.

The floats representing the cities west of St. Paul attracted constant applause. Those of Seattle, Everett and Kalispell were particularly noticeable for the pains taken in getting them up and for the diversity of industries represented. The procession moved in ten great divisions and was two hours passing a given point.

The Fire Department.

The parade of the fire department preceded the regular parade by about half an hour, starting from the corner of Sixth street and Broadway. The St. Paul fire department always makes a good showing, and it has never made a better one than on this occasion. Every engine, truck and hose cart in the city was in line. All were profusely decorated with flags, bunting and flowers, and the designs were beautiful. The parade of "the bravest" was well worth seeing, even without the great parade which followed. There was plenty of well deserved applause as they passed. One feature which attracted attention was the the boy's company. They had a full-rigged miniature hook and ladder truck, drawn by about a dozen of their number and led by a dog.

The Parade Proper.

The parade was ready to start with much greater promptness than is usually the case, and the last of the fire department bad hardly been seen when the first division of the historical and industrial parade appeared in sight.

The regular troops from Fort Snelling came with soldierly tramp and bearing to lead the way for the display of Northwestern wealth and progress. Many companies of Minnesota state troops marched past in company front, and were followed by the cadets from the academy at Faribault.

Ancient and modern modes of travel were then illustrated. Early French voyagers sat in their canoe and sang songs of adventure as they paddled over the waters.

The next step in transportation was exemplified by the oldtime Red River carts, with two immense wheels drawn by oxen.

Then the prairie schooner, and stage coaches, and finally the railroad, crude at first, and slow but developing rapidly until the enormous modern locomotive and palace cars were brought to view.

Indian Scenes.

The Indian drags and scenes of Indian life were escorted by the Indian band from Fort Totten, North Dakota, near Devils Lake. The leader wore the native feathers and furs.

The first and last Great Northern engines were shown, and they told of man's advancement during 50 years that could not be better depicted in columns of space.

The first Mississippi steamboat that arrived in St. Paul in the 50's, the Virginia, was shown reduced only one-third.

Then came the displays made by different Northwestern cities.

The manufacturing industries of St. Paul and Minneapolis were then portrayed by nearly 100 enormous and expensive floats.

RECEPTION TO J. J. HILL.

Second Event In the Great St. Paul Celebration.

St. Paul, June 8.—A great public reception was given during the evening to James J. Hill, tendered by the citizens of St. Paul at the Auditorium.

At 9 o'clock occurred the important event of the evening, when Mayor Frederick P. Wright presented to Mr. Hill a souvenir in behalf of the city and citizens of St. Paul. Mr. Wright made a short speech, to which Mr. Hill responded fittingly. There were no other speeches.

Closed With a Banquet.

St. Paul, June 9.—The three days celebration in honor of J. J. Hill closed with a big banquet at the Aberdeen. Like everything else in this celebration it was a big success.

Co-Education at Macalester.

St. Paul, June 13.—At a meeting of the governing board and trustees of Macalester college it was decided to adopt co-education. It is expected the attendance at the college will be increased nearly one-half by the decision of the trustees and governing board to admit both sexes. The new rule is to go into effect at the opening of the next school year.

When Learning Was Despised.

Abraham Fabert, who in the seventeenth century became a marshal of the French army, lived in an age when learning was despised and mere animal courage won the plaudits of court and people. "The king has no need of philosophers in his armies," said one who knew the signs of the times. "He wants soldiers, stirring, active and resolute men. Debaters are only useful in the schools."

It was at this period that the Marquis of Cramail, at a critical moment, addressed his rear guard, imploring them not to ride away from the field, and his eloquence was at once destroyed when some one cried:

"Why listen to him? He has written a book!"

"I mend my pen with my sword," said a noble of the time to a poet, and the retort was prompt:

"Then I am no longer astonished that you write so badly."

But young Fabert, who became a private at the age of 14, was determined to master all the branches of his profession from the simplest to the most complex. He fulfilled all his practical duties perfectly, and at the same time studied with unfailing zeal. He taught himself the rudiments of geometry, fortification and drawing. He read history, studied German, Spanish, Italian and Flemish and was always eagerly seeking to improve his knowledge of geography.

"This," he used to say, "is as necessary to an officer as arms are to the soldier."

The result was that when France needed the service of a trained mind and well disciplined will Fabert was at her service. Moreover, he was the first marshal who rose from the ranks.—Youth's Companion.

A Commencement Costume.

A pretty commencement gown may be made of white embroidered muslin, the tiny flower being done in white, and upon close examination proving that it is a forgetmenot. The skirt, which is full and round, just barely escapes the floor. At the foot it is finished with five narrow "milliner's folds" of white satin. A quarter of a yard above these are three narrow folds, and a quarter of a yard above these is one. The bodice is round and belted in with a broad, white satin belt laid in fine folds like those on the skirt. Just in front, where it fastens, are four white satin ribbon bows knotted in the square style, so that they look like forgetmenots themselves.

The gown is open at the throat, turned over in very broad revers, faced with the muslin and outlined with Irish lace, that has the stitches necessary to keep it in place hidden under folds of the satin. The sleeves are very high puffs of the satin, reaching quite to the elbows, and below them fall frills of Irish lace. The gloves are white undressed kid, and the fan is a white gauze one. The slippers are white satin and the stockings white silk. The hair is parted in the center, drawn back and arranged low on the neck in a loose knot.—Isabella Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Napoleon of Literature.

The man was as thin as a rail and had the cadaverous look of a poet out of a job. At least that's the way he appeared to the editor as that gentleman raised his eyes from his work to see what it was shuffling across the floor toward his desk.

"Good morning," said the visitor.

"Good morning," responded the editor.

"You are the editor," said the visitor inquiringly, half in doubt. "Yes, I know you are. I can always tell an editor by his intellectual expression. I have here, sir, an article for the press."

"Prose or poetry?" queried the editor, not regarding the flattery.

"Both, sir; a combination effort, I may say."

"Ah, you must be a genius?"

"Well, sir," and the visitor plumed himself, "I am considered by my friends a Napoleon of literature, sir."

The editor didn't like that a little bit.

"Um," he said, looking him over. "Um, I didn't know you were a Napoleon, but I knew you were a bony part of literature. Anybody could see that with half an eye."—Detroit Free Press.

The Government of Spain.

The government of Spain is a limited monarchy, under the constitution which was drawn up and proclaimed in 1876. The power to make laws belongs to the cortes, which consists of a senate and a house of deputies, the senators numbering 360 and the deputies 431. The senators are of three classes—those holding office in their own right, those nominated by the crown and those elected by the civil and ecclesiastical corporations of state. In the election of deputies all male Spaniards may vote under certain restrictions, and deputies are elected in the proportion of one deputy to every 50,000 souls of the population. Both houses of the cortes meet every year, and the ministers are responsible thereto.—New York Sun.

Went After Dinner.

Patrick—It's poor advice ye've been givin me. Didn't ye say th' best toime to ask a fnon a favor was afther dinner?

Bifkins—I certainly did.

"Well, Oi wint to ould Buffers wid th' schmallest koind av a request, and he refused. It was afther dinner too."

"Are you sure he had had his dinner?"

"Faith it's little Oi know about ould Buffers' ingoin's and outcomin's, but Oi had moine."—New York Weekly.

Getting Points From the Savage.

It is said there is a tribe in Africa where speakers in public debate are required to stand on one leg and are not allowed to speak longer than they can stand in that position. With all our boasted civilization we discover every now and then points in which savages surpass us.—Exchange.

The Great Difference.

"There is not much similarity between our ways of earning a livelihood," said the dentist to the paint manufacturer.

"No," admitted the manufacturer, "there is not. I grind colors while you cull grinders."—Indianapolis Journal.

DOINGS OF WHALES.

SEA YARNS SPUN BY AN OLD EX-WHALER OF SOUTH STREET.

Milking She Whales Before Harpooning Them While They Are Asleep on Top of the Water — Whales Very Dangerous When Sleep Mad or Harpoon Mad.

"That's the best reading I've had for many a long day," exclaimed the bronzed old ex-seaman in his dingy little "sailing office" in South street, and his bright eyes twinkled. The reading that pleased him so was the Victoria dispatch giving an account of the attack of an enormous whale on the schooner Mermaid off the Japan coast.

"You don't know what sleep mad is, do you? It's just the kind of mad that big whale had on him, and the same kind of mad that any big whale is sure to get on him when he has just had his dinner and is taking his after dinner nap. The whales of the waters where this schooner Mermaid was cruising are great sleepers. They turn over on their sides on top of the water and let the waves rock them to sleep, especially if they have been dining pretty heavy. They sleep sound, and I have more than once milked a she whale when she was sleeping like that without waking her up, just as you might milk a cow. A good, healthy she whale, with suckling cubs, would give down a barrel of milk, and then we'd have a feast after a hard day's work.

"But suppose that besides being sleep mad this big whale that pitched into the schooner Mermaid had also been harpoon mad. If he had been, The Sun wouldn't have had that story to print, for the schooner or her crew would never have been heard from again.

"Did I ever have any close call from an infuriated whale? Did I? Well, remembering a few of 'em, I think I did! For instance, what would you call this one? Forty years ago I was one of the crew of the whaler Mary Pilgrim of Nantucket. We started in April after sperm whales in the waters around the Cape de Verde islands.

"We picked up a whale now and then, but they were not plentiful, but one day we discovered a tremendous bow head or bone whale asleep close off our port bow. Three boats were lowered. I was the harpooner of the captain's boat, and the mate and second mate were in charge of the other two. We got to the whale without disturbing him, and I gave him the harpoon. That woke him, I can tell you! He was the maddest whale I ever saw, being both sleep mad and harpoon mad. He turned on our boat and came at us with a rush. Instead of striking us head on he passed our bow, and as he was passing struck the boat with his flukes. He cut us square in two and turned the boat bottom side up quicker than ever any boat had been capsized before. My leg became fouled in the harpoon line, and in a second I found myself being towed through the water at about 20 knots an hour and several feet below the surface. The line was wound about my leg just below the knee and had cut deep into the flesh.

"I knew my end was not more than a minute ahead of me unless I got loose from that rushing whale. My knife was in my belt. I got it out, and somehow—but I never knew just how—I managed to reach down and sever the line. The next second I appeared on the surface, popping up in so sudden and startling a manner that I almost scared the mate and his boat's crew into fits, for I came up right alongside of their boat. It seems that just as the whale struck our boat and wrecked it the mate fastened a harpoon in the enraged monster and was being towed by it to the windward, and I had come to the surface just as they were passing that spot. They took me in on the fly, as it were, but I was very little better than dead. The second mate had picked up the captain and the rest of the crew.

"As the whale was tearing along with the mate's boat in tow he discovered our vessel lying to, and making up his mind that there lay the source of all his troubles he turned and charged like a tornado upon it. He hurled himself against the vessel three different times, knocking off the cutwater clear to the wood ends and starting a bad leak. While he was thus engaged the mate's boat got near, and the furious whale turned on it. The mate thrust his lance against the whale's head and threw all his weight upon it as the whale rushed forward, while the crew backed the boat for their lives. At that critical moment the captain, with the second mate's boat, came up. He had a bomb lance and fired it at the whale. The bomb struck the great head of the monster on the bone above the left eye and exploded on the outside, doing no damage except to momentarily stun the whale. He soon recovered and charged on the captain's boat. That boat being free avoided the rush, and then the whale made again for the mate's boat.

"Three different times the captain's boat drew the whale away and saved the mate and his crew. At the fourth time the whale didn't turn aside from his furious rush on the mate, and I thought our fate was sealed. With a less experienced and true handed sailor than our captain it would have been sealed, too, in a very few seconds more. The whale charged right upon us, and his giant flukes were in the air, to swoop down and crush us beneath their mighty and irresistible sweep, but that gave the plucky captain the chance he wanted. He drove the hand lance into the whale clear to its seizing, and the monster fell back in the water between the two boats, neither one escaping by more than a yard.

"The captain's plunge with the hand lance had been true to its mark. Both boats backed away from the struggling whale. He lashed the sea into foam and whirled about in an aimless and bewildered manner. Presently he sent up a spout of water that was red with blood, and a lusty shout went up from a score of throats. Every man knew it was all over with the ugly foe. We had a good two days' work repairing our vessel; but we got 120 barrels of oil and 8,000 pounds of bone out of the whale, and our victory was a great one."—New York Sun.

June 18th,

1893,

Through Passenger Service

BEGINS ON THE ....

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

To Seattle and other cities on Puget Sound and Pacific Coast, June 18th. This new transcontinental route reaches principal points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington. It Is

125 Miles the Shortest Route

From the East to Puget Sound. This new Line is through a country abounding in agricultural, pastoral, timber and mineral wealth, and offers inducements to investors and home-seekers. For printed matter or further information apply to

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WILL SOON BE HERE—
AND YOU WILL—

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How to Obtain the Pange?

WELL, there are several ways to accomplish that result, and among them the best way we know of is for you to trade at the—

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Fontaine & Anglim.

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MADE FROM SELECTED RED
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Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
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BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

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SIGN OF THE BIG INDIAN.

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Cigars of every known brand, from a cheroot to a 25 center. Cigarettes, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of all kinds, Snuff, Pipes to suit the fancy of all, from a corn-cob pipe to a meerchaum.

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M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

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A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

Paid in Capital.........$100,000
Surplus.......................15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
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SECOND STREET,
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OFFICE IN DOBSON'S BLOCK,

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

G. G. HENAULT.

DESIRE OF HUMANITY

To Get as Near the Skies as Is Possible.

WHAT YOU CAN DO AT THE FAIR.

Elevators Will Take You to the Top of Manufactures Building and Many Other Structures from Which Wonderful Sights Are To Be Seen—The Great Vertical Wheel and the Captive Balloon.

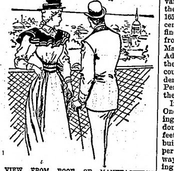
WORLD'S FAIR, June 13—[Special.] We have no Eiffel tower here on which people may ascend a thousand feet above the level of the fair grounds, but there are several points at which a great elevation may be attained and from which splendid views of the Columbian exposition and the surrounding city of Chicago and the waters of Lake Michigan may be enjoyed. The aspiration to rise to high places above the level of the world, to the tops of mountains, towers and high buildings, appears to be almost universal in the human family. Americans of all the peoples of the world seem to have this desire to get near the skies. They are willing to spend their money for the blessed privilege, too. I met here the other day a gentleman who visited the Paris exposition of 1889. He was fond of going up the Eiffel tower, and ascended a number of times. The first platform, he said, was about four hundred feet from the ground, and the cost of riding thither was about two francs. On this platform one heard a perfect jargon of tongues, in which of course the French predominated but where the English could be heard only faintly. At the next platform, 750 feet high, where the charge was four francs, one could occasionally overhear a bit of English and began to feel a little less as if he were among strangers in a strange land. But at the very top, where the charge per passenger was eight francs, English was the predominating language and English with an American accent filled the air.

The Americans are the greatest people in the world for spending money. They pay out more of their earnings for travel and amusement than any other people, twice over. They like to rise to high places, and their desire to do so is so great that they do not stop much to consider the cost. Hence great crowds of visitors may be seen every day at the top of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, which is the mammoth structure of the exposition. It costs only a quarter of a dollar to ride up here in one of the four elevators, and it is not surprising that so many people avail themselves of the privilege of seeing such a splendid sight at so small a cost. It is a view worth any one's time and any one's money.

The elevators rise out of the middle of Columbia avenue, the broad aisle which sweeps from one end to the other of the great building, with the nations of the world assembled along its front. It is a very queer look these elevators have, so slender and frail they seem, on account of the enormous hight to which they rise without floor or brace on the way. It is 203 feet straight upwards from the floor to the first bit of iron of the great trusses which support the roof. So vast is the extent of the building, and so perfect its proportions, that you do not realize the hight while standing on the floor. There are American flags up under the roof, a long line of them, and they do not appear to be more than six or eight feet in length. But buy tickets and take places in the elevators, and as you rise foot after foot the immensity of everything here will slowly dawn upon your consciousness.

Remember that your journey is like that from the basement of one of Chicago's tall buildings to the twentieth story. Two or three stories up the scene below begins to unfold. There are some extending perspectives. The German pavilion, with the series of palaces, its courts and its towers, seems to be enormous. So does the French pavilion on the other corner, by the clock tower. Columbia avenue is very wide as you view it now, the crowds are very thick.

By this time you are half way up. For the first time the actual size of a thirty acre building begins to dawn upon you. One instinctively opens his lips and inhales eagerly. The eyes part wide. It is a scene which cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the world—a scene which stirs some new corners of the soul and produces some unwonted sensations.



VIEW FROM ROOF OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

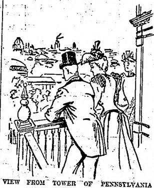
Now you are three-quarters of the way up. The elevator car is entering the electric light corona. Viewed from the floor below that ring of arc lights looked large enough to cover a sidewalk. Now you see it would compass a broad street from building to building. You have reached the lower edge of the flags. To see the upper or starry section you must raise your eyes. These banners are thirty feet long instead of the six or eight they had seemed from below.

Under the roof the elevator comes to a stop. "All out—keep to the left." You walk along a wooden platform suspended 200 feet above the world. The view is sublime. Now Germany and France are mere pigmies. The great towers and arches of these pretentious palaces within a palace are dwarfed into such smallness that you cannot even make out their form. Columbia avenue, now to be seen from the southern end, where Italy is, to the northern, where Japan flaunts her golden ball, is no longer wide and impressive, but a narrow strip up and down which myriads of little black spots may be seen moving. Nothing is large now but the mighty building itself.

This realization of the magnitude of the greatest structure that ever was is worth ten times the trouble and expense required to get here. For the first time one appreciates the majesty of the giant arches, and is able to understand the significance of the figures commonly used to denote the dimensions of things here—such as a thousand cottages each 25x50 feet, could find room within the walls, or a dozen United States capitols at Washington, or 350 long passenger trains with their locomotives, or fifty of the greatest steamships.

If the view within is soul-stirring—inspiring with confidence in the ability of man to work almost any miracle with steel and iron—what shall be said of the view from without? You walk out a door and find yourself on a promenade near the top of the building. It is some twelve feet wide, and it surrounds the building. The distance is half a mile, though this is only one-half the circumference of the structure at its ground line. As you emerge Lake Michigan is before your eyes, with the vast pier now looking like a bridge thrown out into the waters. Steamships are there discharging and taking on passengers. Innumerable steam and electric launches are running to and fro. The strains of music come from the water. Near by the surf is beating rhythmically on the shore. Uncle Sam's white battleship glistens in the sunlight at the left. Off in the lake are many steamships and sailing craft, for both passengers and freight.

Charming as this view is you resist the temptation to sit down on one of the benches which are plentiful up here. There are other panoramas to be seen.



VIEW FROM TOWER OF PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

From the north end of the promenade you behold a varied spectacle. The Government building is in the foreground. Beyond, a dazzling array of towers, minarets and domes—the Art palace, the Fisheries building, the foreign and state buildings. To the left the lagoon and the wooded island, now radiant with flowers. The gondolas and launches, miniature indeed from this hight, are flitting about. At the water's edge the Transportation building, with its touch of warm color and its golden entrance; also the vast glass dome of Horticulture and the classic outlines of Woman's building. Beyond all, to the north and west, the black smoke of industrial Chicago, the belching from furnace, factory and boiler room which brought the wealth by which all this scene of beauty and brightness was wrought.

The promenade is crowded with people who have been fascinated by this scene. But walk to the other end of the building and there you may look down upon a scene that is even more sublime. It is the central court of the exposition, the fairy spot. In the foreground the basin, with the golden republic rising from its teeming water. At the left the noble peristyle, here appreciated at its true beauty, surmounted by a half hundred statues and the colossal triumph of Columbus. Directly facing you is the most beautiful building of the whole exposition, that devoted to agriculture and its products. At the right Machinery hall, cathedral like and glorious, and Administration, which is a crown set upon the masterpiece. There is a great concourse of people on the plazza. From one of the band stands swell the strains of music produced by the greatest orchestra ever assembled. The fountains play. Underneath there is a tremulous, rhythmical peal. The chimes in the clock tower are rolling their notes through the vast enclosed space on which you are perched. Soon there is an echo from over the waters. The chimes in Machinery hall are being played in response.

It is not possible to exaggerate the beauty of this scene, the like of which man never before beheld. But there are other places in the exposition where one may obtain a good view from an advantageous hight. Elevators are run to the cupola of the Transportation building, 165 feet high, and the charge is only 10 cents per passenger. The view here is very fine, but of course not as good as that from the roof of the mammoth building. Many visitors ascend the staircases in the Administration building to emerge upon the porticoes there and enjoy a look at the court. Others climb to the belfry of Independence hall, which is the state building of Pennsylvania, Liberty bell itself being on the ground floor.

In the exposition are four great hights. One is the apex of the Manufactures building, 246 feet; another the top of the golden dome of the Administration building, 250 feet; a third the dome of the Illinois state building, 242 feet, and the fourth the upper rim of the great vertical wheel in Midway plaisance, about 250 feet. This amazing engineering work is not yet finished, though it soon will be. It towers above everything else in the that part of the exposition, and on account of its great size and peculiar proportions is even more conspicuous than the roof of Manufactures or the dome of Administration. When it is set in motion it will no doubt create a great sensation, especially at night when electric lights are to illuminate it.

If none of these views from altitude satisfy the World's fair visitor who likes to go as near to the sky as he can get, there remains the captive balloon. It has not yet begun to make ascents, but will soon do so. And when it does you may rise 1,500 feet in the air and view the exposition and Chicago from the edge of the clouds. For this experience you will pay the sum of $2 and be given a photograph of yourself taken in midair.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Cost of Germany's Exhibit.

The value of the German exhibit at the World's fair amounts to $15,000,000, while the expenses for transportation, equipment, installation, and administration sum up $5,000,000. Of this sum the imperial German government donated $1,000,000; the Prussian government appropriated $120,000; Herr Krupp, $500,000; Baron Stumm, $100,000; the united exhibitors of chemicals subscribed a fund of $80,000; the textile manufactures of Saxony gave $60,000, while the balance of the expense is borne by the others of the 6,000 exhibitors

---

THE IMPRISONED ROBIN.

We heard his cry this morning, and his wail
Was like the sad song of a whippoorwill.
It seems that in his prison cage he still
Has memories of the fields, and he recalls the tale,
The lonesome night bird sang at vespers till
He deems it is his own. His joyous thrill
And natural pipings are now all in jail.
How different from the notes when, wild and free,
He sang his happy greetings to his mate
And pleasure seemed the business of his days!
No night bird's acts were mimicked in his ways
When he strode o'er the lawn in pride elate
Or filled the air with melody from a tree.

—Edward S. Creamer in New York Sun.

Not Big Things Only Excite Wonder.

It is not always the things of gigantic proportions that excite the greatest curiosity. Mastodons, elephants, whales and other creatures of monstrous size are and have been wonders indeed. So, too, are the pyramids, the great cathedrals, towers, monuments, etc., the great Corliss engines, the 10-drive wheel locomotive and other triumphs of mechanical skill. But while this is true beyond question, how about the wonders revealed by the microscope and the work of the deft fingered artist, D. A. Vr. Meer, who painted a landscape on the side of a grain of wheat? By the use of a strong microscope only could the wonders of this minute painting be distinguished.

Yet when a good glass was brought to bear upon what appeared to be a spot of variegated paint upon the side of the wheat grain all was changed into a beautiful landscape—a forest, a mill at the side of the river, a miller climbing an outside stairway with a sack of grain upon his back, a tall cliff at the side of the mill and a winding road along which some peasants were trying to drag a refractory pig!—St. Louis Republic.

Gloves to Ruin Husbands and Lovers.

The revival of light kid gloves for wear with walking dress is rather a blow to the thrifty minded. Those who have a limited dress allowance have delighted in the convenient black kid or brown suede, which could be worn quite a number of times without showing signs of being weatherbeaten in any way. But light gray, pale lemon and the new horrific green are soiled in an hour when worn with sealskin, dark cloth or serge. Fortunately four or six button length does very well at present, but there are some indications that in the season sleeves will be short and gloves long. If so, light kid will be atrociously extravagant, even though they will not soil so readily when worn with light colored gowns.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

Marrying by a Formula.

The woman that took part in a late marriage at Newcastle, England, had a mathematical formula to guide her. At 16 she married a man of 32. At 30 she married again and chose a man of 60. To conclude the series, she now at 42 marries a man of 84. Her first husband was a Quaker, the second a Catholic and the present one a Protestant. If she lives much longer and is determined to go on with her mathematical matrimonial ventures, she will have to advertise in the want columns for a centenarian or two and specify a new religion as one of her provisions.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Wardroom "Boy."

The wardroom "boy" on board a man-of-war is often as old as many of those he serves, but the old fashioned title and form of address stick to him. Wardroom boys usually are colored men or foreigners. When a Haytian or Jamaican negro is obtainable, he is regarded as a catch. This is truer still of the Jap. The latter seems to understand by instinct to remember a multitude of details without effort and obey promptly and without question.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Living In the Suburb.

It was several months ago that McTavish, who had never lived in the suburbs, moved with his family out to West Nobtown. The other day one of the old residents said to him:

"Well, Mr. McTavish, how do you like West Nobtown?"

McTavish sighed slightly and then said, "The merciful man is merciful to his suburb!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

'I do not Eat Pastry.'

How often you hear this expression, and the explanation that usually follows: "I am troubled with dyspepsia." The explanation is not far to seek. In the past Lard has been used as the principal shortening in all pastry, the result—dyspepsia. The dyspeptic need no longer be troubled, providing

COTTOLENE

is substituted for lard in the preparation of all food. It is composed strictly of highly refined vegetable oil and beef suet. When used as a shortening, it produces wholesome and healthful pastry. Physicians and expert cooks everywhere indorse it.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes.

Cottolene is sold in three and five pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartfelt thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 25 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good, in fact I grew worse all the time until for three years

I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are sufferers. I would not be without it in my house." JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 31st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ole G. Iverson deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Gulbrand Iverson of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on Monday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 31st day of May A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[8-10]

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.,
May 3d, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 19th, 1893, viz: Jacob Weidenhoefer, Hd. 12,056, for the ne¼ sec. 33, twp. 151, range 47.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Radi, William Senske, Julius Zachge and George Bassler, all of Fisher, Postoffice, Minn.

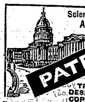
[4-9] HUGH THOMPSON, Register.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN



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At the Right Time.

THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind—in morals, politics, science, literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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FRESH VEGETABLES
RECEIVED DAILY.

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CANNED GOODS

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STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

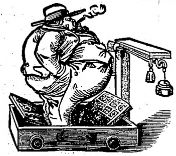
Large Stock, Low Prices.

The Crookston Grocery Company,

W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.

ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Price
—OF—
Groceries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Like everything else, is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and as

TIMES ARE HARD AND MONEY SCARCE,

I am selling my goods at correspondingly Low Prices.

My Stock of
Groceries, Crockery, Etc.

Is New, Fresh and Clean. My stock of Flour and Feed is large, and my vegetables are fresh every day.

L. I. BENOIT, The Cash Grocer,

BROADWAY, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BUY A
WHEEL
EARLY

And get the benefit of full riding season. **The Victor** is the leader wherever known. Call and see one. We sell on terms to suit. We also have a line of low and medium priced wheels. We can suit anybody's pocket.

The Rushford Wagon still stands at the head; best material, best finish, best ironing, best paint, in fact it can't be beat.

Our usual line of Buggies, Carts, Harness, and other seasonable goods is complete, and prices right. Call and see.

MERIT
WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert St, Crookston, Minn.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS MAY 1ST.

Are You Going? If so be sure and take out a Membership Certificate in "The Chicago Entertainment Bureau."

It will save you Worry, Time and Money. Respectable and well located rooms at moderate prices guaranteed. Send for descriptive circulars to the

Minnesota and Dakota Headquarters, 618 AND 619 PIONEER PRESS BLDG., ST. PAUL,
N. T. HALL, Manager.

Partial List of References. HON. KNUTE NELSON, Gov. of Minnesota; HON. A. R. McGILL, Ex-Gov. of Minnesota; HON. W. R. MARSHALL, Ex Gov. of Minnesota; RT. REV. W. N. GILBERT, Ass't Bishop, Diocese, Minn., and many other equally well known names.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, June 7.

President Sacasa of Nicaragua will visit the United States.

Rear Admiral Gherardi has assumed command of the Brooklyn navy yard.

At Hammondsport, N. Y. the 4year-old child of A. Hultenschmidt died from the effects of a black spider's bite.

The sum of money given to the pope during his jubilee by bands of pilgrims, by Catholic orders and by individuals, amounts to 9,000,000 francs. The American pilgrims gave 600,000 francs.

William Boyce, one of the most expert burglars and safe crackers in the United States, has been arrested at Detroit, spoiling a well arranged plan for a big series of robberies.

Thursday, June 8.

The Bank of Washburn, Wis., has suspended.

The First National bank of Palouse, Wash., has closed its doors.

United States Minister to Belgium J. B. Ewing has sailed for Antwerp.

The postmaster general has decided that disease germs are absolutely unmailable.

Sixteen persons were injured by a gasoline explosion in a St. Louis grocery store.

Eastern passenger officials have decided to make special excursion rates to the world's fair of one fare for the round trip.

Dan Creedon, the champion middleweight of Australia, has signed articles of agreement calling for a finish battle with Alex Greggains of San Francisco.

Friday, June 9.

The Gross Savings bank at Hudson, Wis., has closed its doors.

James Gordon Bennett was dangerously injured by falling from a coach at Paris.

Milchoir Fox, one of the oldest citizens of Eau Claire, was murdered Thursday night, presumably by tramps.

The infanta and party visited the world's fair Thursday. Eulalie was greatly amazed at the extent and magnificence of the Chicago show.

The Winnipeg Street Railway company's stables were destroyed by fire Friday, together with between 60 and 70 horses which were in the building.

A Chinaman in prison for life in Montana for murder claims that as he could not register he should be deported, according to the Geary law. Habeas corpus proceedings will probably be instituted.

While reviewing a parade of school children at Columbus, O., the brother of the Duke of Veragua was stricken with angina pectoris, and for several moments it was thought he would not recover.

Saturday, June 10.

J. S. Clarkson of Iowa is said to contemplate making the race for senator.

The man who attempted to blow up the Montana National bank at Helena has confessed.

According to the schedules of the Northwestern Guarantee Loan company of Minneapolis the assets are $5,262,514, and the liabilities $3,145,722.

William G. French, who was serving a life sentence for the murder of Gavin M. Steele, has been taken back to Ashland, Wis., for a new trial ordered by the supreme court.

A New York widow who had advertised for a husband under various names and secured money from many gullible Westerners has been arrested by Postoffice Inspector Jones.

Masked robbers held up the Santa Fe train near Cimarron, Kan., Saturday and secured $1,000. Messenger Whittlesey refused to open the door and was shot and seriously wounded.

The Sacred Congregation of the propoganda has addressed a circular to the American Catholic bishops confirming the scholastic policy of Papal Delegate Satolli and of Archbishop Ireland.

Monday, June 12.

John Waugh, Indian agent at Devils Lake, N. D., has resigned.

The cost of entertaining the Spanish infanta at New York was $14,000.

Tom Roe has begun his bicycle race from New York to San Francisco against time. His schedule time is 65 days.

Cardinal Gibbons says that the position of the Catholic churches is that the world's fair should be open Sunday afternoons.

Important changes are to be made in the eight military departments. Some of the division commands are to be re-established, it is said.

Foreign governments are disposed to seek a voice in the control of the Nicaragua canal, which would lead to trouble with the United States.

Tuesday, June 13.

The Viking ships have been sighted off Manhassett.

The thermometer registered 100 in the shade in different cities of North Dakota Monday.

The trial of Whalen for the murder of Gerald Spaulding at Portage, Wis., has begun at Janesville.

On Monday five persons were killed by a boiler explosion at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and two at Peru, Ind.

In Saratoff, Russia, cholera is spreading so rapidly that an appeal has been sent out for physicians and nurses.

Five thousand of the ironworkers and coal and iron miners at Klando, 15 miles from Prague, are out on strike.

Fifty Egyptian convicts tried to escape from a guard. They were fired upon and 39 of them killed, 11 escaping.

Cholera is spreading rapidly in the department of Carde, Southern France. Paris physicians have been sent to investigate.

FARGO IS IN RUINS.

FIRE DEVASTATES THE NORTH DAKOTA CITY.

Block After Block of Business Buildings and Scores of Residences In Ashes. Loss Over $3,000,000, With Light Insurance—Preparing to Rebuild.

FARGO, June 8.—Fargo is in ruins. Fire started about 2:45 p. m. in a building in the rear of the dry goods store at the corner of Front and Fifth streets. A strong south wind was blowing, and despite the efforts of the Moorhead and Fargo fire departments soon crossed the street to McGill & Co.'s warehouse. From there it spread to the Northern Pacific Elevator company's building on Broadway. The flames spread rapidly and soon consumed the Red River Valley National bank, the Fargo Loan Agency, the Opera House block with five stores, the Columbia cafe, the Merchants State bank, the Kelson block, The Republican building, Keeney block and Great Northern depot. **Completely Sweeping** the east side of the street from Front to the Great Northern track. The Western Union office was burned out, and all the operators are working at Moorhead. The wind blew sparks further east, consuming the Deering warehouse and several other machine warehouses on the north side, a school and dozens of residences. At 4 o'clock a Moorhead alarm was sounded. It was thought the fire had crossed the river, and the Moorhead companies came back, but flames did not cross. The Grand Forks and Detroit fire departments are here. The Casselton, Valley City and Jamestown departments were also telegraphed for. About 6 o'clock **The Wind Shifted** and the west side of Broadway caught. The loss is estimated at nearly $1,000,000. About 3,000 people are homeless.

Every hotel in the city is burned, except the Headquarters. Only one bank is left in the city—the First National. Rows of solid business blocks, two blocks wide and five blocks long have been destroyed. Several firemen were hurt in the fire, some seriously, who are now in the hospital. J. J. Hill telegraphed to Moorhead to open the Grand Pacific hotel for the use of the Fargo homeless.

SUMMED UP.

Forty Business Houses and Dozens of Residences Destroyed.

FARGO, N. D., June 9.—The homeless people of this city are beginning to come to a full realization of their tremendous loss. Nearly 40 business blocks were burned and more than 200 residences, the total loss footing far above $3,000,000. Three thousand people were made homeless by the great conflagration. The schoolhouses, churches and public buildings left standing were all utilized as places of shelter during the night, and it cannot be said one of the hundreds driven out by the flames suffered for the want of shelter. The good women of the town turned out in brigades and organized **To Feed the Unfortunate Ones.** During the morning relief trains, with meat, flour and other provisions began to arrive, and it is said Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Duluth and Milwaukee and other big cities will send liberal contributions of food. Clothing is much needed, although there is no actual suffering for food. All night people were in a panic, as the flames seemed not to diminish, while the sky was lit by the great flames, making the night almost as clear as day. The relief corps organized here received many reports of people who are missing, and without doubt it will develop a number of lives have been lost. The statement is given out that a meeting of insurance men estimated the loss of insured property at $2,800,000, and $500,000 on residences in the outskirts uninsured. Rates have been so high that but little property is insured for over one-third of its value.

RISING FROM RUINS.

Work of Rebuilding Fargo Already Begun.

FARGO, N. D., June 12.—Everything is settling down to business in Fargo. The ruins are still smoking, but at least 400 men are employed in clearing off the debris to commence rebuilding at once. Every building will be solid brick, and constructed just as near fireproof as possible. Many business men formerly on Broadway have tents already here and will open up in them one block further west, which street will be called New Broadway, and will be used until the new buildings are completed on their former sites. Everybody is feeling confident and the outlook is brighter than it has been in many days, as the fire has awakened all the old-time energy in the wide awake men of this city.

SONTAG CAPTURED.

The Notorious Stage Robber In Custody at Last.

VISALIA, Cal., June 13.—After a search extending over 10 months, and after six encounters with different legal posses, the notorious train robbers John Sontag and Chris Evans, finally met four deputy United States marshals, and, as a result of the encounter which followed, Sontag was wounded, possibly fatally, and is now in custody. His companion, Chris Evans, escaped after firing forty shots at his pursuers. Where he made his stand during the night he left his hat and two empty guns, and the ground was found covered with blood, indicating that he, too, is wounded. Being without guns or ammunition it is thought he will soon be captured.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

Closing of the International Meeting at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, June 7.—Three sessions of the reciprocity convention were held during the day, the evening session being an open meeting, the feature of which was a speech by Congressman Springer of Illinois.

Resolutions Adopted.

Chairman E. V. Smalley, of the committee on resolutions, reported the resolutions adopted by the committee. They are as follows:

In the opinion of this convention the policy unanimously approved by the first international reciprocity convention at Grand Forks, and now reaffirmed, of removing the tariff restrictions upon our international trade so far as can be done consistantly with a due regard to the revenue requirements and other interests of the two nations, may be most advantageously carried into effect by a treaty providing for the free interchange of those classes of the products both natural and industrial of each one, that are the most generally in demand or usually find the readiest sale in the markets of the other. Such a policy in the circumstances of the United States and Canada is capable of being applied to many classes of industrial products, as well as to natural products generally. It would result in giving to Canada a market now denied it for much of its produce, with a compensating advantage to the United States, and that without affecting a large part of their respective customs revenues.

Resolved, That any reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada should provide for the free and common use, by the people of both countries of all canals now built or hereafter to be built to facilitate commerce between the great lakes and the ocean, and should also provide for free and open competition between the railway systems of the two countries, in order to reduce the cost of transportation from the interior to the seaboard to the lowest possible figure consistent with the efficiency and reasonable prosperity of the roads.

Resolved, That the cheapest possible transportation is a matter of prime importance to the interests of the whole Northwest, Canadian as well as American, and that we favor the improvements of existing waterways and the construction of additional channels of communication between the great lakes and the ocean of sufficient capacity to allow a free passage of ocean vessels, and which should be free of all tolls.

Officers Elected.

The officers who will serve the ensuing year are as follows: President, James Fisher, Winnipeg; vice presidents, A. H. Burke, Fargo; Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul; Captain J. C. Reno, Minneapolis; F. Winsor, West Superior; F. W. Strobart, Winnipeg; D. F. Burke, Port Arthur; Charles Braithwaite, Portage La Prairie; secretaries, D. R. McGinnis, Grand Forks; S. A. Thompson, Duluth; C. N. Bell, Winnipeg; J. H. Beck, St. Paul.

The next international reciprocity convention will be held at Duluth in October.

EDWIN BOOTH IS DEAD.

The Noted Tragedian's Long Struggle With Death at Last Ended.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Edwin Booth, the great tragedian, quietly passed away at his apartments in the Players' club at 1:15 a. m. At his bedside at the time were Mr. and Mrs. Grossman, his son-in-law and daughter; his physician, Dr. St. Clair Smith; Superintendent McGynigle, William Bishpan, an intimate friend, and Charles Farrell. The death of the renowned actor, which had been expected at any time the past two days, was very peaceful, being scarcely noticeable to the anxious watchers at the bedside.

BY ACCLAMATION.

McKinley Nominated For Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—The Republican state convention renominated Governor McKinley by acclamation, and with great enthusiasm. No other condidates were before the convention. The balance of the state ticket was also renominated by acclamation, with the exception of dairy and food commissioner. Governor McKinley was escorted to the hall and made a speech of acceptance. The Duke of Veragua and party were interested spectators.

Annie Murphy's Sentence.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., June 13.—Annie Murphy Doolittle was sentenced by Judge Searle to four years in the penitentiary for forgery. She nearly fainted when sentence was pronounced upon her.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 13, 1893.

HOGS—Steady and active. Range of prices, $6.42½@6.45.

CATTLE—Steady, but quiet; little offered. Prime steers, $4.00@4.35; good steers, $3.50@4.00; prime cows, $3.00@3.50; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.40; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves, $1.75@3.00; stockers, $2.25@3.25; feeders, $2.75@3.50; bulls, $1.75@2.75.

SHEEP—Market steady. Good shorn muttons, $4.50@5.00; lambs, $5.00@5.65; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 10; cattle, 10; sheep, 5.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13, 1893.

WHEAT—July, opening, 60⅛c; highest, 60¼c; lowest, 59¾c; closing, 59¾c. September opening, 64¼c; highest, 64¼c; lowest, 63⅝c; close, 63⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 61c; No. 1 Northern, 59c; No. 2 Northern, 57c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, June 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Strong, 5@10c higher. Heavy, $6.70@7.00; mixed and medium, $6.60@7.00; light, $6.65@7.00.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 23,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 13, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 67¼c; September, 71⅝c.

CORN—July, 39¼c; September, 41¼c.

OATS—July, 28¼c; September, 25⅝c.

PORK—July, $20.15.

LARD—July, $10.15; September, $10.62½.

SHORT RIBS—September, $9.75.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—June, 64⅝c; July, 66c; September, 70¼c.

CORN—June, 38⅝c; July, 39⅝c; September, 41c.

OATS—June, 29⅝c; July, 28⅝c; September, 25⅝@25⅞c.

PORK—July, $20.00; September, $21.00.

LARD—June, $9.95; July, $10.15; September, $10.65.

SHORT RIBS—July, $9.67½; September, $9.67½.

The Glorious Sun of the Amusement Firmament

Shedding its effulgence and Benign Influence Over the Whole Universe.

SELLS BROS.'

MONSTER MONOPOLY

OF ALL THAT IS WORTH SEEING IN THE TENTED FIELD.

Magnificent 3-ring Circus, Royal Roman Hippodrome, Huge Elevated Stages, Five Continent Menagerie, African Aquariam, Aurtralian Bird show, Arabian Caravan, Spectacular Pegeants, and Trans-Pacific Wild Beast Exhibits.

Will Exhibit at Crookston

Saturday, June 24th.

INTERIOR
SELLS BROTHERS
FIVE CONTINENT MENAGERIE

The Sempiternal Sponsors of the World's Greatest Sensations.—Its promises are staple ans as current as gold.—Its visits are hailed with delight at home and abroad.—The highest standard of value the world over.—In America it stands pre-eminent and alone.—In Australia it was the theme of universal praise.—in Canada it stood on the very pinnacle of prominence.—In Mexico it astonished all beholders.—As permanently fixed as the stars.—As popular and welcome as knowledge itself.—As perfect as the universal laws of nature.—As true as the needle to the pole.—As firm as Gibralter in public favor;—

IT IS THE LARGEST TRAVELING SHOW ON EARTH.

It is so admitted by all disinterested people.—Other shows privately admit it, although for policy's sake they may publicly deny it.—It has more people in its employ. This is never denied.—It has the most noted performers. This is universally conceded.—It uses the most cars to transport it. All Railroad men know it,—It is as superior to other shows as the Columbian Exposition is to an ordinary pumpkin and quilt fair.—It has the finest parade ever seen on any public streets in the world.—It has the finest horses. All horsemen admit it.—It has the best music.—It has the handsomest women.—It has the bravest men.—It has the prettiest ponies.—Is has the grandest Spectacle.—It has the richest Pageants.—It has the only pair of—

MONSTER BEHEMOTHS

Spoken of in the Songs of Job. They are the rarest, costliest and most interesting animals ever captured.

What other show can approach it in character, in size, in merit, in management, in morality, in every worthy featues? What other show has a whole school of Sea Lions and Alaskan Seals, taught to perform feats so wonderful as to defy description. They play on banjos, mandolins, drums, cymbals and bells, fire off guns, drill like soldiers, play base ball, walk on tight rope, sing and are actually endowed with reason, and do everything but talk.—What other show has a flock of full grown Ostriches?—What other show has five giant Royal East Indian Tigers?—What other show has three rings, two stages, twelve tents, four hundred horses, one hundred ponies, one thousand men, women and children?—What other show has three hundred circus celebrities? What other show has one hundred beautiful Ladies in Amazonian marches, ballets, choruses and spectacular displays.—What other show has fifty Clowns appearing at one time?—What other show has Oriental Pageants resplendent with the most extravagant and costly paraphernalia, housings and gold-trimmed wardrobe, faithfully portraying the triumphal scenes in the Pilgrimage of the Mohammedans from Medina to Mecca?—What other show has a monster Unicorn?—What other show has two elevated stages, filled with the most exciting and wonderful performances?—What other show has one hundred acts in its Amphitheater?—What other show has 50 exciting Races in its Hippodrome?—What other show has a curiosity one-half so wonderful as Jo-Jo, the remarkable human Sky-terrier, an intelligent man with the head of a pet dog?—What other show has ten kinds of music?—What other show has a genuine Japanese Circus?—What other show has one hundred emblazoned Chariots, Floats and Tableaux in its Grand Free Street Parade?—What other show has tons of Ivoried Mammoths?—What other show has Zebras broken to work in harness?—What other show has a family of playful Baby Tigers?—What other show has Elands, Elks, Moose, Water Buffaloes, Midget Cattle, Hairless Horse, Llamas, Bison, Antelopes and Ostriches, led and loose in the magnificent Pageant Entre?—What other show has always exhibited every advertised feature?

SELLS BROTHERS Are mighty in being always fair to the public and generous to rivals. They are the creators of the show that bears their name, have personally managed it continuously for twenty-two years, and have the proud distinction of introducing more legitimate character and responsibility into the show business than was ever known before. They do not borrow the cast-off plumes of dead men to masquerade in. They do not travel under dead men's names.

SELLS BROTHERS

Are alive and will be at their respective posts to welcome their millions of friends who honor them with a visit this year. You can rely on seeing just what is promised. Others have copied our advertisements and stolen our title, but our show is too big, too great, too magnificent, to well known, to be successfully imitated. You will not regret your visit to Sells Brothers' Shows and its pleasant memories will endure for years.

$10,000 to be Given Away Free.

Who Can Make the Best Guess?

The pair of Hippopotami, which have formed the central figure in our Menagerie, are now on their farewell American tour, and Sells Brothers have decided to give away Ten Thousand Dollars to the ones who make the nearest guesses of their combined weight.

$5,000 to the one guessing nearest to their actual combined weight.

$3,000 to the one making the second best guess.

$2,000 to the one making the third best guess.

This offer is open to all patrons of Sells Brothers' Show during the World's Fair season. A box will be placed in front of the Hippopotami cage, and every visitor will be supplied with a card upon which the person making a guess writes his or her name and post-office address and the weight guessed. At the close of the season the prizes will be awarded. We promise to faithfully carry out this proposition. SELLS BROS.

Be in town early and secure good places where you can see the mightiest, Richest, Longest and most novel

Street Parade

Ever seen in any city in the world. Two performances daily at usual prices, and although it is worth ten times as much it costs no more than to see an ordinary show.

Crookston, - Saturday, - June - 24th.

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:40 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	6:55 a m
2:50 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:25 p m
4:47 a m	"	Glyndon	"	9:36 p m
7:20 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	7:25 p m
8:40 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	6:20 p m
9:45 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:06 p m
2: 1 p m	"	Devils Lake	"	2:55 a m
7:00 p m	Ar.	Butte	De.	7:30 a m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:30 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West.........at 6:40 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c
Eggs, per dozen	12½c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	80c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	54
1 Northern	52.
2 Northern	49.
3 Northern	41.
Rejected	28.

'Round Home.

Goods are sold cheaper than ever at the New York Store.

Mrs. O. Rosaaen was up from Halstad on Monday.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Mrs. Dr. Chapin came down from Euclid on Monday.

The Crookston Belle—Kœppe's new cigar, is as fine as silk. Try it.

Do not miss the great at cost sale that still continues at the New York Store.

S. L. Collins has received a fine canopy top surrey for his livery. Every body call for the surrey.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Buy your clothing at wholesale prices at the New York Store.

A. CHABOT, Proprietor:

Monday was said to be the hottest day of the season; 103 degrees in the shade reported.

Those rooms need papering. Let S. A. Wallace figure on the paper. Medical hall. [6tf]

Farmers, bring your dressed hogs during the summer months to the Crookston Packing House and we will tell you the truth how you can realize the most money out of them.
[4-11] ROBERT STANTON.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fegan attended the Hill celebration in St. Paul, and Mrs. Fegan staid over till Sunday to visit friends.

A. Chabot needs money and will sell you goods at and below cost. Now is the time to buy.

NEW YORK STORE.

If you are going to paint that house or barn this year it will pay you to get prices on paints of S. A. Wallace at Medical hall. [6-tf]

A wild man from Euclid, affected by the heat, or spirits of some kind took a large-sized desire to fight on Monday evening. He met his "Corbet" and very quickly got over his desire to fight.

Mayor Stephens returned Sunday from St. Paul.

Mrs. Henry Lewis and family went below last week for a visit with relatives and friends.

Miss. Julia Bloom has engaged to teach the school in the Sands district, town of Northland for three months.

Geo. M. Swift was in from Mentor on Tuesday. Says the hot winds of Monday had a bad effect on grain.

The weather prophet Hicks says that if we do not get some rain very soon there will be a long-continued drouth.

Miss Frankie Bearns and Miss Irene Harris returned from a pleasant visit to the twin cities on Sunday morning.

Will Peterson, Will Walker, F. Markham and Carl Reidesel took S. L. Collins' elegant new top surrey for a drive to Fisher on Tuesday afternoon.

Such fine, growing weather as we are now having is the pride and boast of Minnesota. Nothing but a general blight can prevent an excellent yield.

A. K. Austin has bought out the Scandia Furniture Co., and will move the stock back into the opera block in the room formerly occupied by the concern.

Frank Mattson, a brother of Editor Mattson, of the Warren Sheaf, was in the city last Friday on his way home from a month's trip to Chicago, Michigan and the southern part of the state.

Charlie Misner says he has more young chicks than anybody—100 at last count and a dozen or so hens yet to report. Figures on some "brilers" soon.

The Red River Valley Elevator Co., and the Northern Pacific Elevator Co., appear to be in hot water. A receiver in each case has been or will be appointed.

Casper Sands has sent his stallion out to the farm near Warren. Five teams came down on Sunday after lumber for a large stock barn. The Sands Bros., have finished seeding a larger area than ever before and report their grain looking nicely.

Mrs. Rev. O. H. Elmer of this city, Mrs. Capt. Walker of Argyle, Miss McCrea of Warren, Mrs. J. M. Palmer of Angus, were a delegation which left Tuesday evening for Detroit to attend a womans' missionary meeting of the Red River Presbytery.

Inspector Maine, who represents the Insurance Company of North America and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. was in the city last Saturday looking over his companies' risks at this point. These two companies lose $105,000 by the Fargo fire.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. E. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arnold, Miss Mabel Arnold and Mr. Sigourd Elstad drove out to Maple Lake Saturday and returned Monday. They report having had a pleasant trip and some of the party enjoyed a sail on the lake, with the wind blowing about 40 miles an hour.

Halvor Grundesen, clerk of Bygland township, and Knute K. Knuteson, chairman of said township, and Asper Olson, also of Bygland, were in the city last Friday attending court as witnesses in the suit of Anton Lindem against Bygland township for damages.

Auditor Webster informs us that $2,575.44 worth of seed wheat was given out by the commissioners to farmers in the northeast and eastern portions of the county—Poplar River and Grove Park townships receiving most aid. These towns seem to be subject to hail to a considerable degree.

Last week practically wound up the seeding operations in the valley, but one or two—who had some spring plowing to do for barley were seeding on Monday and Tuesday. Potatoes are beginning to show up quite prominently and with everything else making rapid growth.

The Great Northern is now running the new mugul engines on this end of the road. There are now 25 of them in use on the Great Northern. They are powerful engines, and are warranted to draw a train of 12 coaches at the rate of 60 miles an hour against a strong wind. They have 6 six foot driving wheels and weigh 108 tons without a load.

The citizens of Moorhead have subscribed liberally to the fund for the relief of the Fargo sufferers. Among those who put up $500 each were S. G. Comstock and A. A. White. Subscriptions ranging from $50 to $500 were numerous. Moorhead, being herself in danger can appreciate the situation fully and this offering partakes the nature of a thankgiving offering.

Such days as Monday and Tuesday of this week the city could well afford to employ two water carts, as it is an utter impossibility for one to cover ground enough to prevent dust from blowing everywhere. The ground to be covered by one is so extensive that before the cart gets around the place of beginning is as dry as a bone. Two carts are as much of a necessity as one.

Ole Bang came back from his fishing trip to Duluth on Thursday of last week via St. Paul where he took in the big parade of Wednesday. He reported having had an elegant time—caught 100 trout the day that he spent in whipping a Wisconsin trout brook. Said that by the time he reached home those trout would have cost him one round dollar each. He sent 25 fine large trout to Halvor Steenerson from Duluth. Ole says he hasn't had so much fun before since he quit farming.

Through the kindness of our old-time friend W. H. Box, of Tacoma, a copy of the Examiner, published at San Francisco lies on our table. This particular issue is called the Worlds Fair issue and contains only 120 pages of matter—not including a highly colored illustrated cover. We have only had half a day to examine it so can not give a complete synopsis of its contents but we propose to take a week's furlough at an early day and review it for publication.

When one contemplates the vast amount of feed our feed stores have sold to farmers this spring one is led to wonder why it is that these farmers have not raised feed enough to supply their own demand. Some of this feed, of course, has been raised by Polk County farmers but by far the most of it has been shipped in from outside points. Indications, however point to a change in this particular as very many farmers have largely reduced their wheat area and sowed more barley and oats than ever before. This is as it should be.

Chris. Houston:—"This everlasting howl that I hear about the hot wind of Monday ruining the grain makes me exceedingly weary. I don't believe it damaged the crops ten cents worth in the whole county. If you want to see the grain looking fresh and bright all you have to do is to get up in the morning at four o'clock, as farmers do, and then you will see that the grain is all right. One habit of human nature I don't like pretty much—the habit some have of howling before they are hurt."

On Tuesday about one o'clock while Harry Halvorson and Tollef Mikelson were driving a broncho hitched to a road cart the animal got frightened near Herb's corner and turning suddenly pitched Mikelson out upon the ground with great force cutting and bruising his face up a good bit. The other man managed to stay in the cart and control the horse but one spoke was broken from the cart and Halla came near losing a barkeeper.

It seems that when Collins and Mike went up to Tabor and vicinity last week they did a little missionary work by way of visiting several district schools—evidently imagined they were superintendent of public schools. Among the schools visited were those of Miss Maud Leguee and Miss Nellie McGuire and they report those young ladies as having excellent schools and good success. At any time Superintendent Lommen should require an extra assistant superintendent he should not fail to remember Collins and Mike.

Comparing business on the coast with buisiness here, John McLean, who has been at South Bend, Wash., for there years or more, says that he considers that we of Polk county have no reason to complain. Business of all kinds there is extremely stagnant just now but people are living in hopes to see an early revival and while the "boom times" may not come again soon they hope for great improvement. Their chief resources—lumber and minerals seem inexhaustible and fruits will also cut a large figure but as for cereals they are not in it to a very large degree as the really good agricultural lands are exceedingly scarce. They have boundless forests of timber which will supply any quantity of lumber and shingles for years. John says he can see no reason why a man in this country who has a quarter section of good land, paid for, need be worrying much about hard times.

G. Moen, a resident of Woodside, died on Tuesday at the age of about 75 years.

Judge Benson was out to his farm over Sunday.

J. W. Peterson took in the great doings in St. Paul last week.

J. S. Stadsvold has moved his stock into Fred Durand's drug store.

Attorney Wm. Watts took in the great celebration in St. Paul last week.

Children's Day was generally observed in the various city churches on Sunday.

A shower or two now and then would not come amiss to brighten up vegetation a bit.

W. H. Averill and Lewis Lohn were down from Fosston on court business last week.

I. I. Hillestad was in the city from Fosston on Thursday shaking hands with his many friends.

Wm. Anglim took formal possession of the office of receiver at the Land office last week.

O. H. Thorson, of East Grand Forks, gave this office a pleasant call on Friday of last week.

Frank Bivins is having an artesian well sunk on his lot on the corner of Ash and Robert streets.

Mrs. Copeland and the girls intend to start for their new home in Seattle about the first of July.

The JOURNAL is informed that Mrs. E. E. Bangs has opened a large millinery store in Stockton, California.

Union temperance services will be held in the M. E. church on Sunday evening. Rev. J. G. Smith will preach.

A number of Crookstonites went out to Maple Lake on Saturday via the bicycle route returning Sunday afternoon.

Casper Sands has broken up housekeeping in the city and on Monday moved his family out to his farm near Warren.

More than twenty horses are being trained at the driving park which shows that Polk county is right in it for trotters.

Adolph Rauch goes to Wabasha next week to join his wife who is visiting there and together they will go to Chicago to attend the World's Fair.

Rev. Saugstad's team ran away on Thursday of last week and colliding with a wire fence were badly cut up. Dr. Warninger was called to attend them and found a good bit of sewing up necessary.

Wouldn't an ice cream festival be a capital antidote for this hot weather? The good ladies of the First M. E. church are preparing to meet this much-felt want on Friday evening in the church parlors, corner of Broadway and Fletcher. Let everybody attend and have a refreshing time.

A call at the pop factory on Saturday convinced our reporter that J. H. Peterson knows how to sustain the reputation of that institution—judging from samples. He is doing a large business and is prepared to put up any and everything in his line that can be thought of. He is prepared to fill all orders for any amount at anytime.

The Methodist Social Union will hold its semi-annual business meeting for the election of officers and hearing of reports, in the auditorium of the First M. E. church, on Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock. A short musical and literary program is being arranged, and a good social time is expected. Ice cream will be served by the ladies during the evening in the church parlors.

Herb Newland has been papering the express office which now looks as neat as wax.

Nup Christianson came down from McIntosh on Saturday evening returning on Tuesday morning. Says crops look nicely out there.

Drinking water is at a premium in these days. It seems as if Nature was trying to make up for the past several months by a super-abundant supply of caloric.

Somebody remarked that the weather on Sunday was extremely hot—but it was only a hundred or so in the shade.

Tollef Farden—the only original Tollef was in the city last week and did not fail to give this office a lively, friendly call. Tollef is a hustler from way back.

S. L. Collins has painted up his office and will do business in style. By the way he is doing lots of business.

Tom McDonald and F. McSherry, who have been working for H. F. Brown for the past year left for Fargo on Sunday.

Frank Farnum's chair was turned toward the wall on Monday and on inquiry of the cause thereof barber Misner informed our scribe that Frank was off for his first furlough of a day or so—gone to Fargo to see the sights.

R. B. Gates and wife returned on Friday from there Rochester trip after an enjoyable visit of a few days duration.

Earnest Ralsch received another consignment of stuffed animals and fowls last week. Among them was a flying squirrel, a white rat, a mud hen and two lively specimens of the duck family, (whose "botanical" name we forget just now,) that are worth a trip to his place to see. If he would keep the specimens he gets it would not be long before he had a regular circus.

Farmers who have had barley and oats to sell this spring are not kicking much at "hard times." There has been a good cash market for those grains all this spring and very much more money in them than wheat. Add to these articles a little beef to sell now and then, a hog or so to turn off at gilt-edged prices, butter and eggs enough to supply the market and farming in the Valley will line up with other business with the profit on the right side.

Ole Hanson, Lewis Lohn and Attorney Averill drove down to Hillsboro last Friday where they took the train for Fargo to survey the ruins. They returned on Sunday morning and report that it was the most desolate sight they ever saw. The fires were not all out when they came away and the sites were not sufficiently cooled to admit of any preparations for re-building. As soon as possible, however the work of clearing away the rubbish will be commenced upon many sites and then new buildings will go up rapidly.

Tom Torgerson was in from Erskine on Monday arranging for a grand Fourth of July celebration at Erskine, July 4th. Says they are going to have a big turn out there. He has fixed up a fine sail-boat for the lake which he will rent to parties with or without a driver.

M. Leguee was down at Fisher on Monday doing some veterinary work. While there he received a shock that he will not recover from for a time or so. It was all because a committee of fifteen waited on Tom Erwin in behalf of some division scheme. He said they had planned, in case Crookston should refuse to allow the east end of the county to peacefully go to pieces, with a county seat at McIntosh, Erskine, Tilden, Red Lake Falls, St. Hilaire, Wylie and Shirley, to go in cahoots with East Grand Forks for a county seat there, one at Mallory and one at Fisher which plan would leave a margin of about six rods around Crookston which would be Polk county. Mike says this committee has things so arranged that the rest of the people 'aint in it—they admit that themselves. It is possible, however that the question may have to be voted upon in which event the plan of the "committee" may get warped somewhat.

Badly Hurt.

The following item from the Moorhead Daily News of Monday, May 29th, will be read with regret by the many friends of the worthy couple to whom this item refers:

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Daniels while driving a team away from the Minneapolis and Northern elevator Saturday afternoon were thrown from the wagon and severely hurt. The horses crowded out from the road and the wagon was overturned and both Mr. and Mrs. Daniels thrown out and severely hurt. Dr. Darrow was called and found that Mrs Daniels had two ribs broken and several bruises on the body, while Mr. Daniels' right shoulder blade was broken. The doctor set the broken bones and the injured parties were removed to their home.

Julius Berg was down from Euclid on Monday to see if he could find that wife of his who has failed to report for duty for several days. Julius has an idea that she has gone with a handsomer man.

Pay the Price of the Royal for Royal only

Royal Baking Powder is shown by chemical tests absolutely pure and 27 per cent. greater in strength than any other. Many second-class brands of baking powder are urged upon consumers at the price of the high-cost, first-class Royal. These powders, because of the inferior quality of their ingredients, cost much less than the Royal, besides being 27 per cent. less strength. If they are forced upon you, see that you are charged a correspondingly lower price for them.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

RECKITT BLOCK
MEAT MARKET,
VINE & RICHINGS, Props.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
—Constantly on hand.
GAME, POULTRY, FISH,
—In season.
Highest price paid for
FAT CATTE, HOGS, = = =
= = = SHEEP and POULTRY.

RED RIVER VALLEY
LOAN AND
INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND LANDS
For Sale in nearly all the Towns of Polk County.

=CITY LOTS=
In Crookston and Thief River Falls.
List your Lands and Lots with us and effect quick sales.

OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

A. G. GALLASCH, Pres.
J. W. WHEELER, Vice Pres.
W. H. MATHEWS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. F. GEORGE, Sec.
O. H. LUCKEN, Treasurer.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893. NO. 10

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Any style of pattern in wall paper and any price you want you will find at Medical hall. You can save money by allowing S. A. Wallace to quote you prices. [6tf]

Dr. M J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moines en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhœa. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhœa Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliabiliy, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses of which completly cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhœa. Every one should procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

If it's wall paper you want don't fail to see S. A. Wallace's large and complete stock. Prices the lowest on record, this spring. At Medical hall. [6-tf]

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Brgular Meeting of the Council Held June 13th.

Sewer Contract Let—the Landslide at the Railroad Crossing Discussed.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, June 13th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll Call.

Aldermen present:—Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent:—Walker, Norrie.

Minutes of previous meetings read and approved.

The committee on city printing reported that they had looked into the matter of facilities of each paper bidding on the work, and reported that they were all competent to do it, and as regarding circulation the Times has the largest, in their estimation, while the JOURNAL followed with the Tribune last. On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills.

T. H. Bjoin, rent	$ 10 00
Mrs. Wyatt, burial expenses	13 00
Edward Allard, board	15 00
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise	4 62
S. A. Wallace, medicine	12 15
Ed. Allard, board poor	15 50
D. F. McDonald, labor in First ward	133 87
D. F. McDonald, labor in Second ward	101 15
D. F. McDonald, labor in Fourth ward	120 88
D. F. McDonald, labor in Fifth ward	78 37
D. F. McDonald, general labor	57 50

On motion the report was accepted and the bills reported upon favorably, ordered paid.

The committee upon furniture for the engineer's office asked for further time, which was granted.

The matter of damages and injuries to a horse owned by A. D. Lytle was referred to the attorney with the request to report at the next meeting.

The committee appointed to look into the matter of putting a sidewalk into the police office door reported in favor of putting in a five foot walk and recommended that it be done at once. Report accepted.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Simmons, that Sargeant Bros. be permitted to put in a stand pipe on Second street near the First National Bank, at their own expense, providing that this authority may be rescinded by the council at any time that it may see fit. Carried.

Bill of L. Laframboise for $5.00 was presented and on motion ordered paid.

W. H. Norrie asked that he might put in a driveway between Third and Fourth streets near his wood yard, at his own expense. Granted on the condition that he would keep it in good condition.

The city engineer passed in a report on the Front street sewer.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CROOKSTON.

GENTLEMEN:—I have made no movement whatever in the Front street sewer construction as upon critical examination of the ground I fear and predict the same trouble there that has prevailed with the Third street outlet. I deem it highly unsafe to proceed with the construction of so expensive a piece of work upon such a hazardous piece of ground and especially so when a slight change in the plans will give equally as good if not more favorable results at a less cost and upon a secure foundation. I respectfully submit the matter to you for action.

Respectfully,
W. F. ARNOLD,
City Engineer.

The city engineer sent in a report upon the cost of a sidewalk on Eighth street.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CROOKSTON.

GENTLEMEN:—In the matter of a sidewalk from Main to Broadway streets along the north line of Eighth street, referred to me by your honorable body for an estimate of cost I would respectfully report an estimate of ninety-nine dollars and seventy cents ($99.70)

Lumber, 4,100 feet 1st com. @ $17	$69 70
Nails	20 00
Labor	10 00
Total	$99 70

Apprtioned as follows:

	Lot	Block	Front.	Am't.
Owner unknown	1	10	140	$46 50
City of Crookston		Alley	20	6 70
Owner unknown	24	10	140	46 50
				$99 70

Respectfully submitted,
W. F. ARNOLD,
City Engineer.

On motion the reports were accepted.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that all bids for publishing notices, ordinances, resolutions and other matters of the city be rejected, and that the clerk be instructed to again advertise for bids for the work. Carried.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 13th day of June 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey.

Resolved: That the bid of the Crookston Tribune for job printing of the city for the ensuing year be accepted and the contract for doing such job printing be awarded to said Crookston Tribune.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Watts, Morrisey, Marlette, Simmons, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of council.

Passed this 13th day of June 1893.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 14th day of June 1893.
A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 13th day of June 1893, Alderman Anderson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey.

The city council of the City of Crookston does hereby resolve, that there be and hereby is assessed upon and against the lots or parcels of land hereinafter described situate in the City of Crookston in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota the respective amounts set opposite each separate lot or parcel of land, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 hereinafter named are in block ten, and lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 are in block seven in Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston.

This assessment is levied to pay the expenses of the City of Crookston in constructing a sewer along Broadway from its intersection with Fletcher street to the man-hole at the intersection of Broadway with Loring street and said lots and parcels of land are assessed on a basis of an equal sum per front foot along the line of such improvement.

Owner's Name.	Lot.	Blk.	Front	Dol.
M. E. Church	13	7	50 ft	$26 00
Caroline Anderson	14	7	50 ft	26 00
Fred Anderson	15	7	50 ft	26 00
A. Chabot	16	7	50 ft	26 00
D. N. Taylor	17	7	50 ft	26 00
Mrs. Pierce	18	7	50 ft	26 00
S. W. Vance	6	10	50 ft	26 00
Geo. Q. Erskine	5	10	50 ft	26 00
Geo. Q. Erskine	4	10	50 ft	26 00
Nor. Luth Church	3	10	50 ft	26 00
O. O. Christianson	2	10	50 ft	26 00
O. H. Lucken	1	10	50 ft	26 00

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of council.

Passed this 13th day of June 1893.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 14th day of June 1893.
A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

A petition was presented by residents and property owners living on State street in Jerome's addition asking that it be opened and graded.

On motion the matter was referred to the city engineer with the request to bring in a report as to the cost of work, etc.

Bids for building the construction of sewers were opened.

Two bids were received.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CROOKSTON.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave herewith to submit the following bid: For construction of a sewer on Second street from Broadway to Ash street and on Ash from Second to Third street, for three dollars ($3.00) per running foot and one hundred dollars ($100) each for man-holes and sixty dollars ($60.00) each for catch basins.

If given the contract will furnish sufficient bonds for efficient and faithful performance of the work according to said plans and specifications.

T. H. BANG.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 13th 1893.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CROOKSTON.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave herewith to submit the following bid: For construction of a sewer on Broadway from Fletcher to Loring streets according to plans and specifications on file in the office of city engineer, for one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per running foot and seventy-five dollars ($75.00) for the man-hole. If given the contract will furnish sufficient bonds for efficient and faithful performance of the work according to said plans and specifications.

T. H. BANG.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 13th 1893.

Moved by Alderman Anderson seconded by Alderman Morrisey that the bid of T. H. Bang for constructing the sewer on Broadway be accepted and the contract let to Mr. Bang, he to furnish bonds to the amount of three hundred dollars ($300) the contract to be completed inside of 60 days.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None. Declared carried.

The liquor bonds of Hoch & Montague were referred back for correction, also that A. S. Gates.

The following applications for selling liquors were received. Hiren & Johnson, Earnest Rolsch, Sundet Bros. Hoch & Montague. Stuhl & Waterstadt, Henry Burkhardt, W. O. Wilson, M. Mercil, J. J. Molstad, A. S. Gates, Eli Asselin, A. Brosseau.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that when we adjourn it be to meet again on Friday 30th at the usual hour. Carried.

The bid of T. H. Bang for sewers on Ash and Second streets were laid

An ordinance relating to the use of bicycles on sidewalk was presented and laid over.

An ordinance relating to a telephone company was read.

An ordinance relating to a gas plant was read.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that Wm. Cunningham be elected as poundmaster for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the resolution passed at the last meeting relating to a sidewalk on Loring street be reconsidered. Carried.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 13th day of June 1893, Aldermen Jennings offered the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Anderson:

Resolved by the city council of the city of Crookston that a sidewalk be constructed along lots one and eighteen in block seven in Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston, on the north side of Loring street between Broadway and Main street, six feet in width and made of white pine plank two inches thick surfaced on one side and well nailed with 20-penny spikes upon three stringers of 3 by 6 inch dimension timbers. All lumber to be used in constructing said sidewalk to be of at least as good quality as first common white pine timber and such sidewalk is directed to be laid on the line and grade as established by the city engineer.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 13th day of June 1893.
JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 14th day of June, 1893.
A. D. STEPHENS,
Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The sewer committee reported that the slide at the railroad crossing was again causing trouble, and they had been compelled to put in a curbing about 6 feet square down to the connection of the old sewer and the new so as to be prepared to repair it if necessary.

On motion council adjovrned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Wanted.

Smart young man or lady to canvas at Farm Institute at Crookston. Address, Wool and Mutton, box 969, Minneapolis. [10]

Estray.

Came on my premises on section 12, Andover, on or about June 5th 1893, one black hog, about six months old. The owner is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges and take the whole hog or none.

[9-11] T. H. BJOIN.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 18th, 1893.

Jordal, Karie A.
Marcotte, Moise
Ramage, Sarrah
Soderquist, Julia
Vestad, Beathe
Klien, G. D.
Paulin, Napolin
Schultz, C. A.
Torgerson, Knute

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

The Crookston Ft. Stevenson & Montana Railroad.

This railroad which has lain dormant for so long seems about to be revived and built. The officers of this road are John McLean, president and M. R. Brown, Felix Fournet, John Cromb, A. M. Stewart, Lewis Ellington and Senator Henry Burkhardt, directors. This road is intended to run east from Crookston to some point on the Duluth & Winnipeg road, thus giving us direct communication with Duluth and easy access to the lumber and mineral regions and west to Fort Stevenson running about midway between the N. P. and the Great Northern railroads, thus giving us direct connection with the great coal fields of the west. The benefits of this system are too obvious to need discussion the only question of interest being the ability to build it and it is thought that the Canadian Pacific can be induced to take hold of the project in which case the road could be built.

A Large Drop in Rates to the West.

The Great Northern inaugurated its new train service to the Pacific Coast on the 18th inst. with sweeping reductions in rates, amounting to 40 per cent in many cases. The rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Puget Sound was reduced first-class from $60.00 to $35.00; to Helena and Butte from $40.00 to $25.00, with corresponding reductions on second-class tickets, both through rates applying proportionately to intermediate points. It is the purpose of the Great Northern to make rates to help the development of its territory. It is much the shortest line across the continent, was built on business principles, and at a cost about one-half of that of the older transcontinental lines, and is therefore prepared to do correspondingly well by its territory and patrons in rates and accommodations.

Does Farming Pay?

Well, that question depends so much upon circumstances that a universal answer would not fit every case. We know of instances where it does not seem to make the individual rich but we also know of cases that seem to indicate that it may be made to pay as well as other kinds of business. Here is a case in point. A few years ago Jos. Laframboise bought a half section in the town of Fairfax for which he paid $2500. The first crop of wheat he took off netted him $2200 and he had 800 bushels of oats besides. That fall he refused a cash offer of $4000 for the place. He has never met with a crop failure on the place and it has paid him already many times the purchase price. Besides this place he has worked his home farm near Gentilly and recently he added a half section to that. Does farming pay?

To Puget Sound June 18th, 1893.

Beginning June 18th, the Great Northern begins through service on its new short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Seattle, Everett, Fairhaven, New Whatcom, Blaine and other Puget Sound cities. The route is 123 miles the shortest from the east to Pacific tide-waters. It opens up a territory offering fine inducements to investors and housekeepers. It is also an attractive route for tourists. [10]

Bids for City Printing.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk, City of Crookston.

The City Council of the City of Crookston will receive sealed proposals to do the printing and publish ing of all ordinances, resolutions, proceedings and other matter required to be published by the city council of the City of Crookston for the ensuing year, all matter to be measured on a basis of solid nonpariel. Said bids to be opened at a regular meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening July 11th, 1893. Bids to be accompanied by bonds in the sum of $500. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

[9-12] E. C. CARRUTH,
[SEAL] City Clerk.

Found $25.

$25. has been found by us to be sufficient to pay a full tuition in telegraphy and all railroad office business, if paid before August 1, 1893.

This is a chance of a lifetime.

Write for our special June offer to the Austin Telegraphic Inst' and Railroad Business College, Austin, Minn.

COUGHING LEADS TO C NSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

DAVIS' PATENT.

He Thinks he has a Railroad Tie now that Beats the World.

Many of our citizens, who were here in the eighties, will remember the patent railroad tie invented by E. C. Davis, which was considered at the time perfection itself. It was a good design, but the expense of producing an iron tie, at that time proved an insuperable barrier, when taken in connection with the fact that the necessity for something to replace wood for ties was then not as great as it is now becoming. When Mr. Davis met defeat in his first project he at once set to work to remedy the objection and produce a tie that could be made cheaply and the device that he has originated and patented would indicate that he can now shout "Eureka." The tie complete weighs 125 lbs and can be made for 50 to 75 cents. It is so constructed that the spikes are keyed in and locked, rendering it absolutely impossible for a spike to spring or to pull and the rail is always firmly fixed to the iron tie, which will last four or five times as long as a wooden tie. In case a rail becomes worn out and has to be replaced the operation is more simple and more quickly performed than now and as to spreading of rails it is an impossibilty. That lumberman's excursion accident, caused by spreading of the rails could not have occurred on the Davis tie. Not long ago we had occasion to walk along a railroad track a few miles and for a distance of a quarter of a mile or so we noticed that many of the spikes were drawn out from an inch to two inches, and while no doubt the section foreman had exercised due watchfulness this fact seemed to have escaped his notice. With the Davis tie this would be utterly impossible. It has also many advantages too numerous to mention here which readily suggest themselves to the practical mind upon examination. The time is not far distant when an iron tie will come into active demand, in fact some roads are already seeking them and the Davis tie seems to be the very thing to meet the demand. We trust that it will prove successful and that our fellow-townsman will reap the reward he so richly deserves.

The Fourth of July.

As Crookston has taken no steps as yet to provide for a celebration of the ever glorious we presume it is safe to say that there will be no doings of any account but the average citizen need not go without his regular celebration all the same as Fosston advertises the biggest kind of a celebration on wheels and McIntosh comes to the front and center with the remark that Fosston won't be in it beside her celebration, while Erskine is all on a broad grin to think the these two suburban villages will have the presumption to think they can get up any kind of a show in the year that Erskine thinks of celebrating and puts forth the gigantic efforts that she has to induce the eagle to scream. And then comes Maple Lake and laughs to scorn the efforts of her less pretentious neighbors and announces that she intends to lay over everything in the line of a celebration this year if she don't lay up a cent. And Thief River Falls, sitting serenely upon her pine-clad hills "sees" the raise and "goes one better" while she mildly invites the earth and all the rest of mankind to come up and see how such things should be done in due and ancient form. So, with several other enterprising towns and villages yet to hear from it would seem that we will not be entirely at a loss for a place to go to for a bit of a celebration even if Crookston don't wake up and let the eagle scream. No doubt each place will do its best to entertain its guests. You pays your money and you takes your choice in localities.

LOST—On the road between Crookston and Maple Lake, a pocket book and order book. Return to Minneapolis Brewing Co., Crookston, and receive liberal reward.

[10] C. PROBST.

Don't You Know

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

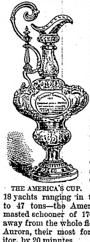
Hood's Sarsaparilla may be had by mail for 25 cents of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

IN YACHTING BRITANNIA DOES NOT RULE THE WAVES.

How the International Trophy Was Won and Has Been Successfully Defended Seven Times by Yankee Yachts—The Valkyrie and Our Four Cup Defenders.

It is six years since swift yachts representing Great Britain and the United States have met in a grand struggle for the possession of the America's cup—six years since the fleet Yankee Volunteer showed her heels to the Scotch Thistle and an American yacht for the eighth time demonstrated Uncle Sam's right to the international trophy representing the world's yachting championship. In October of the present year, however, the swiftest Yankee yacht will be called upon to meet Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie and defend the famous cup that was won by the gallant old America away back in August, 1851, and has remained on this side ever since despite the repeated attempts of English yachtsmen to prove that Britannia rules the seas.


THE AMERICA'S CUP.

In 1851 the yacht America, designed and built by George Steers and commanded by J. C. Stevens, sailed across the Atlantic and arrived at Cowes in time to enter the regatta for all nations and contest for the cup offered by the Royal Yacht squadron. The owners of the America knew nothing about the cup until they arrived at Cowes, but they possessed true Yankee sporting blood, entered the America against 18 yachts ranging in tonnage from 392 to 47 tons—the America was a three masted schooner of 170 tons—and ran away from the whole fleet, defeating the Aurora, their most formidable competitor, by 20 minutes.

When won, the cup was practically only a regatta prize, but in 1857 the America's owners presented the trophy to the New York Yacht club as a perpetual international challenge cup. On Aug. 8, 1870, James Asbury's yacht Cambria came over after the cup and was the first and only English yacht to sail against a fleet for the trophy as the America had done. The Yankee Magic won, and the Cambria was beaten by nine American yachts.

Asbury came again after the cup in August, 1871, and his Livonia is the only British challenger that ever even won a single trial race for the cup, and her victory was largely due to the fact that the Columbia broke her steering gear and parted her flying jib stay.

In August, 1876, the Canadian yacht Countess Dufferin was twice beaten by the Yankee Madeline in races for the cup. In the second race the old America, although not an actual contestant, went over the course and also worsted the Canadian challenger.

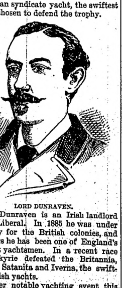
In November, 1881, the Canadian yacht Atalanta met the American yacht Mischief for the cup, but was beaten twice in succession by the Mischief, and also by the Gracie, which was not an actual contestant.

In 1885 the Royal Yacht squadron and Royal Northern Yacht club dispatched the Genesta after the cup. She was defeated in September by the Puritan, which was the creation of Edward Burgess, General Charles J. Paine and J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston. The Puritan won the first race by 16 minutes 47 seconds and the second by only 1 minute 38 seconds.

The Galatea, commanded by Lieutenant Henn, was the next British yacht to cross the Atlantic. The Mayflower, owned by General Paine and designed by Burgess, defeated the Galatea Sept. 7 and 11, 1886, by 12 minutes 2 seconds and 29 minutes 0 seconds in two races.

The last race for the cup occurred in September, 1887, between our Volunteer and the Scotch Thistle. The visiting yacht was no match for the Volunteer and was beaten by over 19 minutes in the first race and by nearly 12 minutes in the second. The Volunteer was also the creation of Burgess and Paine.

Of the four Yankee yachts now being built, the Archibald Rogers syndicate yacht Colonia, the Boston syndicate yacht Pilgrim, the unnamed boat owned by General Paine and the unnamed E. D. Morgan syndicate yacht, the swiftest will be chosen to defend the trophy.


LORD DUNRAVEN.

Lord Dunraven is an Irish landlord and a Liberal. In 1885 he was under secretary for the British colonies, and for years he has been one of England's foremost yachtsmen. In a recent race his Valkyrie defeated the Britannia, Calluna, Satanita and Iverna, the swiftest English yachts.

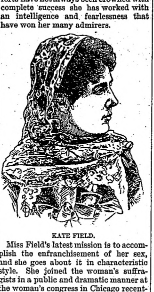
Another notable yachting event this year will be the attempt of Royal Phelps Carroll's American yacht Navahoe to win from British yachts the Cape May and Brenton's Reef cups.

EARLE H. EATON.

A WOMAN SUFFRAGE RECRUIT.

Kate Field Joins Miss Anthony In the Battle For the Ballot.

Kate Field has had many missions in her day. She has been a journalist, a lecturer and an actress, she has been an apostle of dress reform and an advocate of viticulture, she has undertaken to abolish the duty on art and to exterminate the Mormons, and although her efforts have not always been crowned with complete success she has worked with an intelligence and fearlessness that have won her many admirers.


KATE FIELD.

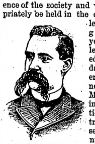
Miss Field's latest mission is to accomplish the enfranchisement of her sex, and she goes about it in characteristic style. She joined the woman's suffragists in a public and dramatic manner at the woman's congress in Chicago recently. Miss Anthony was taken by surprise, but received the recruit with pride and thanksgiving. Like many of Miss Field's new departures, her action was wholly without warning and astonished her auditors. She said she was tired of seeing uneducated foreigners coming into this country and making our laws and demanded equal rights for American women. She states that she never advocated universal suffrage and never believed in it. She favors "a restricted suffrage based on education and character. The suffrage belongs only to those who have earned it."

Kate Field first distinguished herself 20 years ago as a correspondent in London and Paris and has since had an active and many sided career, with which the reading public is reasonably familiar. Her latest and not least successful venture is the publication of a paper in Washington. Concerning this enterprise she says: "When I thought of establishing my magazine, I looked about and talked to some men. They wanted so much that I asked one of them if he would not take my watch. Just at this time two Vassar girls came to me. They said they had just sold a paper which they had bought for $212.50 at $7,500. I said: 'Well, girls, let us start together. The three of us will be as good as one man.' And do you know I really think we are?"

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Preparing For the First International Conference of the Organization.

The meeting of the Epworth league which is to open in Cleveland on June 29 will be the first international conference of the society and will very appropriately be held in the city where the league was organized four years ago. The league was formed by the consolidation of five other societies connected with the Methodist church in different sections of the country, whose representatives, 27 in number, met in Cleveland May 15, 1889, and after considerable discussion adopted a plan of coalition that seemed to promise better results than could be achieved by the scattered forces of the separate societies.


BYRON E. HELMAN.

The new organization was called the Epworth league in honor of the birthplace of John Wesley in Lincolnshire, England. The plan of government adopted for the subordinate chapters was the same as had been in vogue with the Oxford league, one of the societies uniting to form the new organization, and was known as the "Ohio plan," or the "Cleveland plan." It was the invention of Byron E. Helman of Cleveland, and its adoption by the Epworth justly entitles him to the honor of being called the father of the league.

The plan divides the work of the chapters into six departments—spiritual, charitable, social, literary, correspondence and finance—and there is a vice president in charge of each department. The scheme is symbolized by what is called the "Epworth wheel," the six spokes representing the different departments. The plan was found to work excellently, and the rapid growth of the league has been attributed to its popularity. The organization now has a membership of over 750,000, with 10,500 chapters scattered all over the world, and with the junior league, especially instituted for children, and of which there are about 3,000 chapters, it is probable there are now nearly 1,000,000 members entitled to wear the cross of the Epworth league.

A conference of representatives of such a vast organization must be a great event, and it is expected that more than 10,000 delegates and visitors will be in Cleveland to attend it. There will be delegates from 15 foreign nations and colonies, besides a large representation from Canada. The programme that has been prepared embraces a number of topics of great interest to members of the league, and they will be discussed by the most eminent divines and laymen of the Methodist church.

The carat, used in estimating the weight of gems, is a grain of Indian wheat.

RIDING PRETTY HARD.

An Old Wartime Engineer Tells About an Eventful Railway Journey.

Bivouacked around a campfire one evening were a party of officers, busily engaged in roasting goobers in the ashes and washing them down with the contents of their canteens. "Never heard tell o' the time I got lost in the mountains with a engin', did ye?" asked a tall, lanky, good humored comrade, who strolled up and helped himself to a handful of the goobers.

Every man present expressed his bitter regret at never having had the opportunity of hearing the story.

"Waal," said the tall man, seating himself on an upturned bucket, "I mout's well tell ye, long's ther's time afore taps. I wur runnin an engin' fur the guv'ment doorin the war down in Ferginny. She wur an ol hookmotion Rogers an smart enuff to clim' a tree ef she'd 'a' got toe holt onto it.

"I had a nigger fireman as was afraid of his shadder, w'ich didn't prevent him goin to sleep at any minute, day or night, whilst he wur standin up lookin ahead, 'parently wide awake. But I wuz goin to tell ye about gettin lost. Ye see, 'twas this way: They started us out one dark night over a branch that we didn't know, and we had to go to it blin. The track wur in turr'ble shape, an 'twould hev puzzled ye to say when we wuz on the rails an when we wuzn't. I should say we everidged 'bout half and half. We was plowin 'long 'bout so so, when all of a suddent I saw by the headlight thet we was a-goin into a tunnil.

"I giv Zeb a kick and hollered, 'Zeb, is ther' a tunnil on this line?'

"'Can't tell for shuah, boss,' said he; 'mighty cur'us doin's these days. 'Twasn't so 'fo' de wah.'

"'Waal, keep yer eye skinned fer snags,' I sung out, an as I wuz sort of sleepy myself I snoozed off an on, mostly on, I guess, fer a spell, till finally the old gal giv' a snort an stopped dead. We both on us waked up to wunst.

"'Twas so dark I couldn't see Zeb to kick him fer goin to sleep, but I cussed him fer lettin us hit a snag. 'Git down ther', ye coon, an see if we're on the rails,' sez I.

"He took the torch an clim'ed down an wallered roun awhile. Fust I knowed he wus back ag'in, his face white's a sheet.

"'Well, what's the matter now?' I asked him.

"'Fo' de Lo'd, boss,' he sez, 'we's in de tun'l yit, an dere ain't a rail in sight!'

"Jest ez I was gittin down to 'vestigate, long comes the conductor. 'What in thunder do you mean,' says he, 'by running this train six miles into a cave?'

"Shore enuff, those Johnnies had taken up the rails and turned 'em into that cave, and that ol hook motion kept on a goin with us till we struck the end of it. I 'member thinkin she was ridin pretty hard, but I s'posed she hed got off the ties onto the roadbed, which wasn't graded very well."—Kate Field's Washington.

Artificial Features.

Artificial noses are now made of aluminium, and they are so perfectly shaped, colored and adjusted as to defy detection. The aluminium is first covered with some light cloth—muslin generally—and is then painted, and the color of the skin is so closely adhered to that it is impossible to tell which is the false nose and which the true until you pull it. The materials formerly used for this purpose were vulcanite, wax, celluloid, wood and porcelain, but for many reasons aluminium is the superior of them all, it being lighter as well as stronger. Aluminium ears have become quite as fashionable as aluminium noses.

There are more of these false noses and ears on the street than one would suppose until one deliberately looks into the subject. Scores of people wear these deceptive noses and ears, and so artistically are they made that it is impossible to tell the false with the naked eye. I have said that the best way to tell a real nose from the false member is to give it a jerk. Yet I must admit that if one were to go about jerking the noses of friends or strangers just to detect the false noses life might be made decidedly unpleasant for that one.—Chicago Tribune.

Yankee Sententiousness Saving Salt.

In our opinion sententiousness is rarely effective without a considerable dash of humor. How much more telling Emerson's sententiousness was than that of most of his contemporaries (Goethe, for example, or Carlyle), just because Emerson was seldom sententious without a smile, while Carlyle was most sententious when he was least humorous. A Yankee, indeed, seldom gives advice without a little irony pointed to himself for giving it, but Germans and Englishmen are sententious in grim earnest and are very apt to be quite as self important as they are earnest. Very few of the so called wise sayings of Goethe and Carlyle are free from this fault of ponderosity.—London Spectator.

Steam Vessel First Used as a Transport.

There is a curious fact that may have been overlooked—that troops withdrawn from Canada upon the close of the American war of 1812–15 for the purpose of joining the army intended to crush Napoleon after his return from Elba were transported down the St. Lawrence by a Canadian steamer. This was probably the first occasion on which a steam vessel was used for purposes of military transport.—Toronto News.

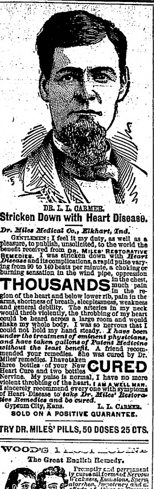
A Sensible Prayer.

"And now, parson," said the editor, "will you ask a blessing before we dine?"

"Good Lord," said the parson, "have mercy upon this man and open his eyes that he may see and understand that greens are not greens without bacon, and that grace without grits is dead!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Real Mother Goose.

"Mother Goose," who is probably more familiar to children than any other personage in story books, was a real person. Mrs. Goose, for that was her real name, lived with a family named Fleet who kept a little store in Pudding lane, Boston.—New York Sun.



DR. L. L. CARMER.

Stricken Down with Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to publish, unsolicited, to the world the benefit received from DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE REMEDIES. I was stricken down with Heart Disease and its complications, a rapid pulse varying from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression in the chest, much pain in the region of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, weakness and general debility. The arteries in my neck would throb violently, the throbbing of my heart could be heard across a large room and would shake my whole body. I was so nervous that I could not hold my hand steady. I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians, and have taken gallons of Patent Medicine without the least benefit. A friend recommended your remedies. She was cured by Dr. Miles' remedies. I have taken three bottles of your New Heart Cure and two bottles Nervine. My pulse is normal, I have no more violent throbbing of the heart, I AM A WELL MAN. I sincerely recommend every one with symptoms of Heart Disease to take Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies and be cured.

THOUSANDS CURED

Gypsum City, Kans. L. L. CARMER.

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

WOOD'S [illegible]

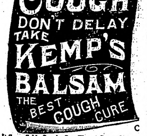
The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.

Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crooksten by A. G. Anderson, A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

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Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it. Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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Scandia-American Bank,

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson Assistant Cashier.

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D. C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Lucken.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

BE QUICK!

IT IS A SNAP.

I will sell the west ½ section 29, T. 149, R. 48, a splendid piece of valley land, 8 miles from Crookston, one-third under the plow, all first-class wheat soil, at the low price of

$8.00 AN ACRE.

Sale subject to an incumbrance of $400. This land is easily worth $12 an acre, but it must be sold.

TERMS:—Half cash; balance secured mortgage.

To the man who buys this tract within Ten Days from this date I will make a Reduction equal to twice the usual real estate commission. First to come gets it.

June 8th, 1893.

J. A. TRUESDELL, Brookland, D. C.

[8-11]

WE SUIT

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
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Everybody Every Time.

Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits,
Suits that Fit to a T.

LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited

With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year 'round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

BOSTON - - - -
One Price Clothing House.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss. City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the city council of said City of Crookston and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons, and at the following place, as stated in said application to-wit: C. C. Hoch and F. Montague, on the first floor of the front part of the two story frame building situated on lot 9, block 1, original townsite of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said city council of the City of Crookston, at the city hall in said City of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 5th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.

[8-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

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Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1893.

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Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, in city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk County, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock P. M., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 19th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.

[9-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council, of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on the 1st day of July, 1893, and terminating on the 1st day of July, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Elie Asselin, on the first floor of the southernmost store building in that certain brick block, known as the "Vine Block," and now being constructed on the westerly side of Broadway, in block 6, of Fletcher & Houston's addition to said city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 1st day of June, A. D. 1893.

E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.

[8-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Ernest Rolsch, in the one-story frame building situate on the west twenty-five (25) feet of lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, block 16, in original townsite of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 1st day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.

[8-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Hiren & Johnson, in the two-story frame building on lot nine, block three, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 29th day of May, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH. City Clerk.

[8-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application to-wit: Peter Stull and John Waterstadt, in the two-story frame building, on first floor, situate on lot 3, block 4, in Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of Jue, A. D, 1893.

(Seal) E. C. CARRUTH. City Clerk.

[8-11]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 31st 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ole G. Iverson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Gulbrand Iverson, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; with the charges of administration, and the taxes, assessments and other charges, which are an existing lien upon this estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate and a description of the tracts of land of said deceased which it is proposed to mortgage, and praying that license be to him granted to mortgage the tracts of land so described;

And it appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said Ole G. Iverson deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, with the charges of administration and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate or any part thereof.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday the 26th day of June A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Gulbrand Iverson to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased for the porpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessment and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 31st day of May A. D. 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[8-10]

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

AN AVALANCHE OF WONDER AND FUN.

Sells Brothers' Teeming World of Entertainment.

Here we have a regal Roman hippodrome, a five-continent menagerie, three big circuses, a wild moorish caravan, performing doves of wild and domestic beasts, a huge tropical aquarium, aviary, royal Japanese troupe, Arabian nights entertainment, spectacular pilgrimage to Mecca, and splendid free street parade, rolled into one tremendous alliance, for but one price of admission; or, more properly speaking, roaring, rushing, racing, marching, dancing, gliding, tumbling, soaring, diving and disporting under some ten acres of tents.

The pair of huge hippopotami, unquestionably the largest living animals on earth, and which have contributed so largely in drawing crowds to this show, are too cumberance to make another tour after this season. Arrangements have been made to place them in a National Zoological Garden which will be established at Washington City next year. As a fitting testimonial to their worth as an attraction, Sells Brothers have decided to give ten thousand dollars in three prizes to the persons who make the nearest guesses of their weight. Five thousand dollars to the second, and two thousand dollars to the third. This is free, and all visitors are entitled to one guess.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Is famous as a
Cure for severe colds.
Famous as a
Preventive of pneumonia.
Famous as a
Preventive and cure for croup
Famous for the relief it affords in
Case of Whooping cough.
Famous as a safe and pleasant
Medicine for children.
Try it. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace Crookston, Minn.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] John Scheffer.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $30.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. Sharkey,
[3 tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $32.55, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. Sharkey,
[4tf] Agent.

A Literary Sensation.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has certainly "broke loose!" The copyright on this most famous of American novels, by Mrs. Stowe, has recently expired, which frees its publication from the monopoly of the high-priced publishers, and though in anticipation of this fact they have within a few months greatly reduced its price, now that it is really "unchained" the consequences are something surprising. John B. Alden, publisher of New York, issues several editions, selling them only direct (not through agents or book sellers;) one in good type, paper covers, for 5 cents, sent post-paid, or the same bound in cloth for 10 cents with postage 7 cents extra; also an excellent large-type edition, on fine paper, handsomely bound in cloth for the price of 25 cents postage 10 cents. Surely a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will soon be found in every home where it is not already. Mr. Alden sends a 32 page phamplet describing many of his publications free, or a catologue of 128 pages of choice books, a veritable "literary gold mine" for book-lovers, for 2 cents. Address John B. Alden, publisher, 57 Rose St., New Pork.

Devils Lake Chautauqua.

The first summer assembly of the North Dakota Chautauqua comes off June 28th to July 17th. An extensive program has been arranged, including many noted speakers, singers, etc., and the occasion promises to be most interesting and instructive. Devils Lake is a summer resort point. The Great Northern railway gives reduced rates. Address J. B. Fancher, secretary, Devils Lake, N. D., for programs and other information. A trip to the lake and assembly will make an enjoyable outing. [10]

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Again Looking After the Alum and Ammonia Baking Powders.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.—A bill for an act in relation to the manufacture and sale of baking powders, to prevent fraud and preserve the public health has been introduced in the legislature at St. Paul. The bill is intended to prevent the adulteration of baking powders with Alum or Ammonia, imposing proper penalties to inforce the law, etc.

This shows an earnest desire on the part of our state representatives to protect their constituents.

The Chicago Tribune, referring to the question of legislation on Alum and Ammonia bakings powders, says: "It deals in a direct manner with an evil that must be cut down."

Dr. Chas. W. Drew, chemist for the Minnesota State Dairy and Food Commission, in his elaborate report of 1892, gives a list of one hundred and seventy-three different brands of Alum baking powder alone—sold in Minnesota.

Following is the list of the more widely known brands that Dr. Drew, as well as other chemists of high standing, have examined and found to contain Alum, and some of which caintain both Alum and Ammonia. Many of the Alum and Ammonia powders are labeled and advertised as "absolutely pure" to mislead the public.

"Calumet." "Forrest," "Grant's Bon Bon," "Globe," "Puritan," "Snow Ball," "Government," "Palace," "Loyal," "Columbia," "Home," "Monarch," "Unrivaled," "Chicago Yeast," "Echo," "Zipp's Crystal," "Perfection," "White Rose," "Hatchet," "Crown."

In addition to above list, there is a multitude of brands sold with a prize. It is safe to reject all baking powders sold with a prize as the tests show they are composed largely of Alum and cost but a few cents a pound. Also refuse any baking powder sold for twenty-five cents a pound, or less; it is sure to contain Alum.

Surely nothing but their cheapness could induce the public to experiment with these impure powders at the risk of health. Aside from the question of the health or wholesomeness of the condemned powders, and viewed from this standpoint of economy alone, a pure cream of tartar baking powder like Dr. Price's from its greater known strength and unquestioned purity will prove more economical to the user in every way.

How Squire Bond Was Fooled.

Squire Bond, whose descendants are foremost in Springfield affairs, kept a general store in the early part of the century out on the borders of Worcester county, and like all storekeepers of the period he sold rum. One old tippler whose credit was very weak got badly in arrears, and Mr. Bond got wary about trusting him. The tippler came in one day with his jug half full and wanted it filled clear up, as he was going away. The liquor was poured in until it came up to the cork, but when the squire asked for the money it was not forthcoming. No pleas could induce him to trust any longer, so he poured out as much as he had put in and the tippler went away. The liquid which had half filled the jug beforehand was not rum, but water.—Springfield Homestead.

Phillips Brooks as a Schoolteacher.

It is related that the first attempt of Phillips Brooks to begin a career was a discouraging failure. After he left college he became a tutor in the Boston Latin school, but the principal was so little impressed with his capacity that he asked for his resignation. When young Brooks then decided to enter the ministry, the pedagogue predicted his failure on the ground that he had never known any one to succeed in anything else who had failed in schoolteaching.—Chicago Herald.

Consoling the Widow.

Parson Whangdoodle Baxter—Sistah Snowflake, yer shouldn't go on dat way about de deff ob yore late husband. Remember how much better off he is now he is dead.

"Dat's meant as a disreproach for me. Is dat de way you consoles de widders and orphants? Git out, niggah, 'fore I scalds you!" retorted the dusky widow. —Texas Siftings.

A Puzzled Youngster.

Harry is the youngest of the family, the only boy among several girls, and sometimes the superior advantages of girls seem to weigh heavily on his youthful mind. The other day we heard him say thoughtfully to himself: "Women always first. I wonder why God didn't make 'em first, but he didn't. He made Adam first."—New York Tribune.

The Woman to Be Pitied.

The woman who must earn money and at the same time keep house, nurse babies, sew up seams, manage servants and attend to the complex affairs of an establishment is to be pitied. She has far too much for one pair of hands to do. —Harper's Bazar.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A mad dog was killed at Montgomery Thursday. Nobody was bitten.

Mgr. Satolli will spent his summer vacation with Archbishop Ireland at St. Paul.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the safe in the mill at Rush City.

A special pension examiner has been sent to St. Paul to look after frauds in Minnesota.

Minneapolis is to have a new city hospital building to cost $100,000 exclusive of the site.

Minnesota firemen held their twenty-first annual convention at South St. Paul last week.

Railway yardmen of the United States held their annual convention at Duluth last week.

Dennis Pickens, wanted for the murder of a fellow waiter in St. Paul, has been located in Chicago.

The wife of General Merritt, commander of the department of Dakota, died at St. Paul last week.

Directors of the Minnesota Iron company have declared an annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable quarterly.

The Duluth board of trade has appointed a committee to establish a grain clearing house for the business of the board.

O. O. Ostrum was arrested at Elbow Lake for sending a defamatory letter to a Miss Paulson. Bound over to United States court.

The Minnesota Epworth League held its state convention at St. Paul from Thursday to Sunday. Nearly 400 delegates were present.

Minnesota Sons of Veterans held their ninth annual encampment at Alexandria last week. The total membership is 1,618, a gain of 23 for the year.

Ex-Governor Burke of North Dakota will go into the grain receiving business at Duluth, and has made application for membership on the board of trade.

The fever patient, John Knowles, who mysteriously left a hotel in Merritt in November last, was found dead in the woods near the town. He has relatives in Tower.

Frank Arnith, electrician for the Twin City Rapid Transit company, was killed at Minneapolis Wednesday night while changing the circuits at the power house switch.

There is a rumor afloat that in due time both the Great Northern and Milwaukee roads will convert their lines into electrical railways between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Minnesota state saengerfest, which takes place June 23, 24 and 25, at St. Paul, promises to be a great German gala occasion. There will be a grand procession on Sunday, June 25.

The report of the secretary of the Minnesota Epworth League, as presented to the state convention in session at St. Paul last week, shows a membership of 13,694, as against 5,455 in 1891, and 8,890 in 1892.

At the 146th commencement at Princeton Guy Allen Tawney of Winona had one of the honorary orations, received the prize for oratory, was awarded the mental science fellowship and the biological fellowship.

Edward A. Dunsmore has been appointed by Governor Nelson to represent Minnesota in the so-called interstate north and south railroad convention that is to be held in Lincoln, Neb., on the 28th of this month.

Homeopathic physicians of the state met at St. Paul last week and selected a faculty to recommend to the state university regents for the homeopathic department of the state medical college. Nearly all the old faculty were selected.

Flyer No. 4, on the Chicago and Northwestern, going east, collided with a coal car at Belle Plaine, completely wrecking the engine and train. Fireman Wallace Leakan of Clinton, was instantly killed. No passengers were injured.

Will Mack, aged 14, was herding cows on the Pelican branch of the Great Northern. He went to sleep with his head on the rail. The trainmen did not see him in time to stop. His head was cut badly, the engine pushing him along instead of running over him, and he will recover.

Sons of Veterans at their encampment at Alexandria elected the following officers: Commander, W. A. Mullen of Madelia; senior vice commander, George F. Whitcombe of Alexandria; junior vice commander, W. G. Young of Montrose. The camp council is: B. S. Sheire of St. Paul, H. A. Kohlsadt of Minneapolis, and C. I. Ray of Leroy.

The army of caterpillars which infested the vicinity of Mankato two or three years ago seem to have migrated to the Des Moines river, and at Jackson, 60 miles southeast of there, they are more numerous than they ever were in that particular section. They are there in myriads and have stripped the forest trees, whose leafless branches stand out as bare as in winter. They are everywhere present, covering sidewalks, entering houses and rendering everything unpleasant by their unwelcome presence.

Amateur Rainmaker Killed.

Minneapolis, Kan., June 20.—A fatal accident occurred here during the bombardment of the heavens by a number of rainmaking enthusiasts. Several discharges had been made successfully, when one of the cannons in use exploded, instantly killing S. F. Redmond and fatally injuring Rufus Preston. Redmond was captain of a company in the state militia at this point.

Sentenced a Horsethief.

Hastings, Minn., June 19.—C. W. Colton, the horsethief, has been sentenced by Judge Crosby to one year in state prison.

Kitchen Extension.

University Extension is good, but Kitchen Extension is better. Wider knowledge of better cooking processes means better health and comfort for everybody. Science can never do us better service than by the multiplication of the cooking schools which make healthful means and methods available for even the most modest home.

Cottolene

The vegetable substitute for lard, is science's latest gift to the kitchens of the world. Every woman who has ever cooked a meal, knows that lard is disagreeable in use and unhealthy in its effects.

Cottolene is a most satisfactory substitute—clean, delicate and far more economical. At your grocers.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
Crookston, - - - Minn

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
BETWEEN
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis
AND
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

The YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Crookston Daily — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 6:40 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.
have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, call on, wire or write any agent N. P. R. R.
Chas. A. Sharkey,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
Chas. S. Fee,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

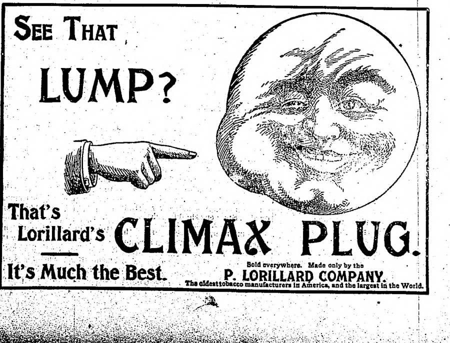
IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

ALDERMAN
&
SYLVESTER
ARE OFFERING
SPECIAL PRICES
ON
FARM MACHINERY.
SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER,
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
A. C. SCHMIDT.

SAAKE
Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
CHEAPER
THAN EVER.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN,
C. H. SAAKE.

McKINNON BROS.,
DEALERS IN
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements.
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.


See That
LUMP?
That's Lorillard's CLIMAX PLUG.
It's Much the Best.
Sold everywhere. Made only by the
P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the World.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE railroads are slow in getting down to a reasonable rate on World's Fair traffic but the prospects are that they will get there after awhile.

IN view of the fact of the second accident to the mouth of the sewer it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the council to suspend all additional extensions until the question as to whether the present outlet can be used permanent is settled. This is a question that may require more money to settle than the city can spare if we build additional sewerage to add to the expense.

A MILLION dollar fire is reported on the Mesaba range, near Duluth. Several villages are said to be entirely wiped out and others sadly devastated. Hundreds of homeless and deststute people are flocking in to Duluth and here is another call for the exercise of charity on the part of our people. Hardly had the work of raising funds for the afflicted at Fargo begun when this new call comes, as loud and imperative as the first.

THE acting mayor of Duluth has authorized the expenditure of $1000 to supply the pressing wants of those who were burned out and lost everything in the Mesaba range fires. For some days great apprehensions were felt for the safety of the villages owing to the existence of fire in the surrounding forests. The full extent of the damages are not yet ascertained but it is said that several lives were lost and thousands rendered homeless and something over one million dollars worth of property destroyed. These villages are all new having been built since the iron excitement began.

REPORTS reach us that a fearful drouth prevails in England and France, grass is said to be so short as to afford but slight pasturage and it is said that there will be very little hay to cut. Grain and vegetables of all kinds are said to be in a precarious condition and the prospects of extremely short crops. If this state of things exists in anything like the proportion it is said to, there must of necessity be an active demand for all our surplus breadstuffs before another crop matures.

The following item from the National Economist shows how well these populist editors love one another.

"Dr. Fish is the name of the lying scoundrel that Ignatus Donnelly has recently exposed for receiving boodle from the republican party while he was posing as a people's party reformer. The evidence of his guilt is conclusive, and he is one of the deepest-dyed villians and scoundrels that ever disgraced any movement."

How does the Economist know that Dr. Fish is a scoundrel? It has only Donnelly's unsupported word for it and there are some in this state who have less confidence in Donnelly than in Doc. By the way, somewhere we have seen the statement that the editor of the Economist is not wholly incorruptible. And so it goes until, if one believes all these populist papers say of each other one is forced to the conclusion that there is not an honest man in the lot.

NOT long ago the Indians at Leech Lake Reservation received their annuity and quickly procured a supply of whiskey and then the music commenced. Dr. Walker, the physician in charge, in attempting to take some whiskey from a drunken Indian accidentally shot the Indian whereupon there was a large-sized row at once. The Indians made a prisoner of the doctor and for several days had great larks, threatening him with all kinds of dire vengeance until troops arrived from Fort Snelling and rescued him from their hands. The moral of all this is perfectly plain. If liquor cannot be kept from the Indians in any other way the government should not trust them with a cent of money but buy for them such things as they need and distribute annuities in that way. It does seem as though there was a way to prevent them obtaining whiskey if the government was in earnest. Without whiskey the Indians are tractable enough and they cannot get it unless they have money to buy it with, ergo the government should shut off the supply of money.

In the last issue of the Tribune appears an article anent the city printing, the writer of which betrays ignorance or unscrupulousness—perhaps both. One would think from reading the aforesaid article that the city printing was a large contract in which there was room for a huge steal. Well, let's see. The JOURNAL has been the official city paper for the past year, and has received from the city between June 20th, '92, and June 20th, '93 the munificent sum of $103 for publishing the proceedings and all matter required to be published by the council, and for printing the city stationery. Mr. Holston, or any person, can verify this statement by the city treasurer's books. Now, any one can see at a glance that there must be a big steal somewhere when a city of 5,000 people pays its city printer the exorbitant price of $103 during a year.

In regard to the silly statement made by the Tribune that the council was delaying the awarding of the printing for the ensuing year to allow the JOURNAL to print the financial statement at a price three times what they would have paid had the Tribune bid been accepted, it is only necessary to say that the JOURNAL gets 1¼ cents per folio more than the Tribune offered to do the work for, and as there were 140 folios in the statement, the city would have saved $1.75 by giving it to the Tribune. This can be proven by the records in the city clerk's office.

A few weeks ago, when Mr. Holston took hold of the almost lifeless Tribune, it didn't have 200 subscribers all told, and it is hardly probable there has been any perceptible increase since, and now he wants the council to go into partnership with him and help to build it up by making it the official paper. Wouldn't the council be serving the citizens better by making their publications in a paper which has a large bona-fide circulation and is read by the people?

The gall of the Tribune in claiming to be the official paper is certainly refreshing. The fact is that the Tribune's bid was not in accordance with the council's call for bids, and that body would have been justified in rejecting it and awarding the contract to the next lowest bidder. But all the bids were rejected and new ones asked for, and this gives the Tribune an equal chance with the rest—which it don't deserve.

Until the council makes a contract with another paper the JOURNAL will continue to be the official city paper.

IN its last issue the Hallock Enterprise makes the assertion that no drainage will be done under the drainage bill, because, it says, Mr. Hill has absolutely refused to put up a dollar for the purpose. After reading that article we took the pains to look up the matter and find that so far from having lost all interest in the matter Mr. Hill is as much interested as ever. He spent three hours of his time in consultation with the drainage committee at their last meeting in St. Paul as to best methods to pursue, where to commence, etc., and instructed his engineer to see that the dredger was in readiness to be shipped at a moment's notice to the place of beginning. The JOURNAL is authorized to say that Mr. Hill is very enthusiastic over the work that he has for years tried to see done and that he will not only put up the $25,000 the bill calls for but will add to it if necessary. The object of the Enterprise in making such statements seems to be more for the purpose of getting a whack at Capt. Donaldson, whom it dislikes, than for any other purpose.

THE jury in the case of Lizzie Borden, accused of murdering her father and step-mother, after being out one hour and twenty minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. This seems to have been a case wherein the authorities, not knowing who committed the crime, imagined hat Lizzie Borden might have done it and were determined to convict her of the crime, whether she did it or not. The jury, however, in the absence of sufficient testimony to convict, took a different (and the proper) view of the case.

THE coroner's jury in the Fords theatre case holds Col. Ainsworth, Contractor Dante, Supt. Covert and Engineer Sasse guilty of criminal carelessness. They are held to answer with bail at $10,000 in each case. The responsibility of the government in continuing to use a building long ago pronounced unsafe must be shifted off onto other shoulders and these victims seem the most available just now.

FOR some time there has been a large sized row brewing between the ladies on the woman's board at the World's Fair, and it is said that the matter will be referred to the governor and the board of commissioners in St. Paul for settlement. The question is as to whether Mrs. Hunt or Mrs. Stebbens shall be chief.

THREE men, supposed to be the Harris murderers, have been arrested in Otter Tail county, and sent to Minneapolis. It is said that one of the men had Mr. Harris' gold watch in his possession when arrested and all seem to answer the description given of the men wanted.

A KICK FROM NICHOLS.

He Wants to Know About those Railroad Tax Suits.

FERTILE, Minn., June 17th 1893.

EDS. JOURNAL:—Will you please allow me a small space in your paper. I have a few words for our tax-payers to consider. Railroad land tax, and why did our county commissioners pass resolutions requesting our county attorney to drop the proceedings, brought before our court for taxing same? Were they afraid the farmers would kick against the railroads paying taxes on the land adjoining their farms which they are by their improvement helping to increase in value, or that the farmers were afraid it would cost our county a few dollars for a test case carried to the supreme courts, or has Mr. Hill's agents been working them? Have 3 men a right to take such action in a case where the people especially the farmers to a man, were anxious to see the case tested? The day after the resolution was passed the three commissioners were seen grip and silver tip umbrellas in hand making long strides toward the Great Northern road. Mr. DeMers, our noble alliance member with a celluloid collar, keeping his swelled head in position, with a 15 cent Havanna filler between his ruby lips all bound for St. Paul to help the Hill blowout, no doubt free passes in their pockets and sleeping berths reserved. Now, I am a tax-payer and I am no bonanza farmer; I work for what I get and I for one shall not tamely submit to our officers running this county in such loose way. Let our farmers protest and at our next spring term see that our railroads help pay the land tax of this county.

Yours,
JOHN S. NICHOLS.

Visitors to the Twin Cities.

No one should visit the Twin Cities this summer without running out to Minnetonka Beach and Hotel Lafayette, the largest and best located resort house in the west. The lake is one of the most picturesque in the country and is well supplied with steamers and sailing, rowing and fishing craft. A number of regattas will be given. The Great Northern has a double track line to the lake and runs frequent trains.

[10]

Great Scients.

Great men in any department of human knowledge are like the mountain peaks of the world, conspicious by being so far above the general level, and are likewise few in number. Euclid in mathematics, Archimedes in mechanics, Kepler in astronomy, Newton in natural philosophy, all were conspicious discoverers, and those who came after have done little more than to amplify what the masters found. On the 20th of April 1882, there died in England one of these pioneers and original discoverers in the field of natural science—Charles Darwin. Not all the details of his theories have stood the test of criticism—he himself confessed to a "missing link" in the orgin of man—but in the main his doctrines of "Evolution," "Natural Selection" and the "Survival of the Fittest," are subscribed to by men of science. The logic of events in every department of the world's work and life demonstrates that the "survival of the fittest" is a true theory. In the early history of railroads the companies were almost innumerable—now those which were the fittest have swallowed the others. More than forty different railroads have been merged in the great Burlington system to make the 7,000 miles of railroad which now link together the more important cities and towns in ten of the best states of the west. For tickets over this great line, or any information, apply to any agent of the Burlington route or connecting lines, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

With the third part of "Omega," the work of the French astronomer Flammarion, which appears in the Cosmopolitan for July, the reader is able to grasp something of the great purpose of the author. "Omega" is declared by those who have read the entire work to be one of the most remarkable writings of the century. While pretending to be a novel, it is a work having a deeply philosophical purpose, as is more fully developed in later chapters. It is something that no fairly intelligent person can afford not to read, and is surely destined to become a classic. An interesting article on the "City of Brooklyn," by Murat Halstad; the peculiar games of the New Mexican Indians, by Chas. F. Lummis; "Sorosis," by Margaret Manton Merrill; the fight of the Cumberland and Merrimac, told by Capt. Thos. Selfridge, one of the survivors; a paper on "The Deserted Homes of New England; an account of the Brussels Monetary Conference, by one of its most distinguished members; a curious story of the southwest, by Opie Read, and a contribution by Mr. Howells, are among the many important papers of the June issue.

A VICTIM OF SPEAKING TUBES.

Sad Fate of a Man of Peace Who Is Situated Midway on a Vocal Route.

There is a man in this town whose work keeps him sitting at his desk all day. He thinks himself fortunately situated, for his employers are considerate in their requirements and liberel in the matter of pay, and his work is enjoyable. The others who work in the same room are busy men. They seldom speak, but when they do have something to say it is of a pleasant nature. His modest home has been all that heart could wish, so far as comfort and contentment go. All these things are sources of grateful satisfaction to him, for he is a man of middle age and is no longer consumed by youthful ambition to possess the unattainable. He is of a placid disposition and is, above everything else, a lover of peace. Thus situated he ought to be one of the happiest of men, but he is not. He is wasting away, the helpless victim of continuous and violent contention.

Close to his desk, inclosed by a thin wooden sheathing, are some tin speaking tubes that run from an upper story of the building to a lower story. These stories contain departments of the same business, and the tubes are in almost constant use. The tubes are cracked at about the altitude of this man's desk, and the wooden sheathing is split in places. The cracks in the tubes give a curious querulous sound to every voice that ascends or descends through them. A feud of long standing exists between the office boys and others who speak from the upper floor and those who speak from the lower story. A pleasant word never ascends or descends. All the harshness of infection that accompanies the harsh words is strangely multiplied by the cracked condition of the resonant speaking tubes, and this man of naturally peaceable inclinations has to sit and hear it all.

Unfortunately his is a somewhat sensitive and sympathetic nature. It is impossible for him to remain undisturbed when this continuous war of words is going on through the speaking tubes. A provocative voice from above causes him to side with the floor far beneath him, and the reply that comes up grieves him, and he thinks that the upper floor has been assailed with unpardonable violence. Then there is a rattling exchange of warlike expressions in angry tones—made more angry to the ear by the cracked speaking tubes—and the man of peace groans and sighs for the quiet of a lodge in some vast wilderness. He has heard these savage exchanges so long and so continually that his conception as to the sound of the male human voice is like that which comes to his ears through these diabolical speaking tubes.

This has been going on year after year, and the feud shows no signs of abatement. Its effect on the helpless man of peace is deplorable. He feels constantly as if he were a party to a never ending quarrel. He goes out to his luncheon feeling like a man who has just been engaged in a riot, and he does not enjoy his food. He scolds his most obliging waiter without cause and gives him an increased tip by way of apology. When he goes home, he kisses his wife and children in a perfunctory way and is irritable at the dinner table. His wife says sadly, "My dear, you are working too hard." He is not working too hard, but he is ashamed to tell what ails him, for he knows that it would be difficult for even his considerate helpmeet to understand the effect of the continuous speaking tube strife on his nervous system. So he changes the subject and endeavors to make amends by his best behavior. His wife notices that his playfulness is forced and is a sorry imitation of the genuine article, and this is more alarming to her than his irritableness.—New York Sun.

The Charm of Dickens.

Perhaps the dominant charm of Dickens' novels lies in the secret of his ability to portray with skill the workings of an affectionate heart. The Cheeryble brothers send out warm sunny rays of loving kindness on every reader of "Nicholas Nickleby." Little Dorrit, God bless her memory, with her sweet, unselfish devotion to her complacent father and thoughtless brothers and sister and witless Maggie, wins the sympathy of every one. Dear old Pegotty, redarmed, a genuine lover; honest Ham and his father; poor little Em'ly, Agnes and Dora (the juxtaposition does not harm them); the pinched face and willing hands of the Marchioness; Ruth Pinch and her brother—and hosts of other faces shine out with genial warmth from the novelist's pages and become tender household memories.

Wherever such hearts are found, in poetry or fiction, in the pages of the novelist or in the busy streets, their power is recognized as unique, beneficent and enduring.—Harper's Bazar.

What a Little Girl Would Do.

A little girl I know is possessed of a peculiarly pugnacious and rebellious nature. One day, being in a neighbor's yard, she noticed some heavy wool socks hanging on the clothes line and inquired of a lady of the house to whom that unusual footgear belonged. The lady told her that they were the socks furnished by the United States government for the use of soldiers and belonged to her son, who had then just enlisted in the signal service. The child gazed at the uncouth objects with curling lip.

"Does he have to wear them?" she inquired.

"Yes," answered the lady, to keep up the fun, "he is obliged to wear them."

The child's eyes flashed fire.

"I wouldn't wear 'em!" she declared. "I'd sass the government!"

And so she would.—Washington Star.

Insects Used For Medicine.

The cochineal insect is in some cases recognized as a medicine, and at one time had a reputation for wonderful virtues. Honey and wax, often used in pharmacy, are insect products, while galls, used in medicine for their astringent proprieties and the gallic and tannic acid they furnish, are also the work of insects.—London Tit-Bits.

A BLUEBIRD'S SONG.

To simple souls, ofttimes in simplest ways,
Come sweet surprises that—we scarce know why—
Make glad with sudden brightness dreary days
Or set a rainbow in a stormy sky.
A smile perhaps from some dear passerby
A word, unsought, of sympathy or praise,
A wayside flower, a flowerlike butterfly—
The veriest trifle has its spell to raise
Some drooping heart to whom God bids it speak.
And I—who heard but now all unaware
That bluebird's rapture thrilling on the air—
I know its meaning is not far to seek:
To me, faint hearted, fearful, once again
The Father sends a message—not in vain.
—Mary Bradley in Harper's Bazar.

What They Knew About Washington.

An Everett schoolteacher whose little charges range in age from 5 to 7 years determined to celebrate the anniversary of the natal day of the father of his country by asking a few questions. This was the interrogatory which she propounded, "What can you tell me about George Washington?" And these are a few of the individual answers:

"He was the savior of us all."

"He was the owner of the soldiers."

"He was the man who can shoot straight."

"He discovered this country."

"He was the first man in the world."

"He was the man who never bragged."

"He is the only man in the world who never told a lie."—Boston Journal.

He Had Gone Prepared.

"Ask father," she whispered softly, and he kissed her as he headed for the library. Ten minutes later she glided in and there found the old gentleman nursing his great toe and freighting his groans with whispered oaths. Then she knew that the destiny of her sweet young life was yet in abeyance, and she took a quiet sneak without uttering a word.—Detroit Free Press.

Alabama boasts a woman who was struck by lightning seven years ago, has never spoken since, and whose eyes grow luridly brilliant at the approach of a thunder storm.

In portions of the south the old time negro still lingers, preserving toward the white race the exact relations of 40 years ago, so far as outward deference goes.

Wedding Invitations.

Wedding invitations are always engraved on note paper. All figures, including dates, are written out in full, except the number of the house. There are no abbreviations. An invitation should never give the effect of being in a hurry. A matter of social function to be done elegantly must be done leisurely.—Philadelphia Times.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Science
MEDICAL SCIENCE
has achieved a great triumph in the production of
BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Sick Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place, at stated in said application, do-wit: Fred Reyer, in the one-story frame building situate on lot 7 block 2, in original townsite of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.
Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, Minn., on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.
Witness my hand and seal of said city this 14th day of June, A. D. 1893.
(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.
[8-10]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, city of Crookston ss.
Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person, and at the following place, as stated in said application respectfully, to-wit: J. J. Molstad on the lower floor of the two-story frame building situated on lot six of block five of Fletcher and Houston's addition to the city of Crookston in said county.
Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m.. of that day.
Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of June, A. D. 1893.
(SEAL) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.
[9-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application to wit: Medard Merell, in the south twenty-five feet of the brick building situate on lots 17 and 18, block 6, Flecther & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn., on the first floor of said building known as Fortier Block.
Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.
Witness my hand and seal of said city this 9th day of June, A. D. 1893.
(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.
[9-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Edward Gates, on first floor of the two story frame building No. 19, on the north side of Second street, in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.
Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.
Witness may hand and seal of said city, this 13th day of June A. D. 1893.
(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.
[9-11]

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court.
In the matter of the guardianship of Lena O. Tommerdal, insane.
On reading and filing the petition of Rasmus J. Solibakke, guardian of the above named insane person, it is ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said petitioner, that a time be fixed for examining and allowing the account; that said account be examined and petition heard by the Judge of this court on the 17th day of July, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in said county.
Ordered further, that public notice be given to all persons interested of the time and place of examining said account by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.
Dated at Crookston this 17th day of June, A. D. 1893.
By the Court: C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.
[10-12]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Young & Huot, on the first floor of the story and a half frame building on Broadway, on lot 18, block 16, in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.
Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.
Witness my hand and seal of said city this 10th day of June, A. D. 1893.
(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.
[10-12]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk City of Crookston—ss.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application to-wit: William O. Wilson, in the two story brick building known as McKinnon block, on first floor of part of said block, situated on part of lots 7 and 8, block 6, of Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.
Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.
Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of June, A. D. 1893.
(SEAL) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.
[9-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing July 1st, 1893, and terminating July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: A. Brosseau, in the frame building on lot 4, block 12, Fletcher & Loring's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.
Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.
Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of June, A. D. 1893.
(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH, City Clerk.
[9-11]

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

OPERA HOUSE
Hardware Store,
T. H. BJOIN, Prop.
SHELF AND HEAVY—
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wood and Iron Pumps,
SASH AND DOORS.
In fact everything kept in a first-class Hardware store. The stock is clean and good and
—THE PRICES LOW.
Call and examine my stock and I will convince you I can save you money.
T. H. BJOIN.

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor
R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, ≡ ≡ ≡ MINN.
This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in connection. No. 323 N. Main street, Crookston. Minn.

E. D. SCHRAEDER,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
All calls receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main street, in connection with Livery house,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

CATCHES THE CROWDS.

Midway Plaisance at the Big World's Fair.

IT IS THE PARADISE OF SHOWMEN.

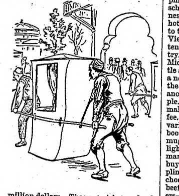
A Torrent of Humanity Constantly Pouring Through the Avenue of Cosmopolitans—The Irish Village and Blarney Castle, the Beauty Show and Many Other Attractions To Be Seen on the Plaisance.

WORLD'S FAIR, June 19.—[Special.]—Of course the Midway plaisance catches the crowds. This is not to be wondered at. It is a wonderful place. Imagine a strip of territory a mile long and as wide as a couple of city blocks in which the smartest showmen of the world have massed their attractions. Imagine a thoroughfare in which the representatives of all nations, their customs and costumes, their music and their means of transportation, and many of their industries and processes of manufacture are to be seen or heard. In the center of this, mightily overshadowing it all, place one of the greatest of all engineering marvels, the vertical wheel; and through this avenue of the cosmopolitans, this paradise of showmen, this apotheosis of all that is queer and spectacular, pour every hour of the day a torrent of humanity—humanity traveling afoot and on the backs of donkeys, horses, dromedaries and occasionally an elephant; humanity riding in wheel chairs of the western world and sedan chairs of the orient; humanity from every clime, in all sorts of uniforms and an immense variety of headgear. And this strange mixture, this condensation of a world of civilization and savagery into one street, is the Midway plaisance, the sideshow feature of the World's Columbian exposition.

There is no need of my giving you a catalogue of the strange things that are to be seen here. The list is too long. I will only mention some of them in passing. Among the first things to attract your attention will be the Irish Village, where Blarney Castle has been cleverly reproduced, and where the bonnie Irish lasses make lace, butter and cheese, and Irish lads sell you trinkets fashioned out of bog oak, and genuine blackthorn walking sticks. But there are two Irish villages here, and both are managed by women. Lady Aberdeen is the mistress of one and Mrs. Hart of the other. Both are doing a good business, and their profits are to be devoted to the support of Irish industrial schools.

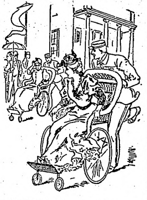
Across the way is the Beauty Show, a large building in which twenty or thirty comely young women, gaily attired in the costumes of the countries whence they came, sit on elevated benches and try to look pleasant while crowds of visitors stand and look at them and pass criticisms upon their faces and figures, for which privilege the visitors have paid the sum of 25 cents each. I am not surprised that this is about the only one of the sideshows that made money during the month of May. This concern paid a 10 per cent. dividend June 1, and at that rate will enrich its owners before November. The chief trouble the managers have is in keeping their girls. Even now they are advertising for more beauties to take the place of those who have deserted. One is not surprised to learn that the girls quickly become tired of the life. It must be very, very trying upon the nerves to sit there under the electric lights all day long, painted and powdered and dressed in finery, with shoals of men and women staring them in the face. A girl without any fine sensibilities might endure it, but one with pride and self-esteem would go insane in a month.

One beautiful, vivacious American girl was offered a fine salary to pose here as the representative of her country, and accepted. In three days she resigned, and said she would not sit there a month for a million dollars. The next girl stayed only one day. In six weeks at least a dozen American girls have tried this way of earning a living, and given it up in disgust. The saddest, most forlorn creature I have seen in the whole fair is the little mite of a Chinese woman who poses on the stage as the representative of the Celestial kingdom. She never smiles, and apparently does not know by experience what it is to laugh. All day she appears to be thinking of her home on the other side of the world. She reminds one of some gentle animal shut up in a cage and pining for liberty. So far she has not talked of throwing up her contract, for in a month here she earns more money than she and her father and mother and brothers and sisters together could earn in a year in China. Besides, she is treated very well by the managers of the show, as all the girls are. But some day, no doubt, she will run away and marry a rich Chinese laundrymen or tea merchant. Several of the foreign girls who came over to pose as representative beauties have already found husbands—and let us hope good ones—in free America.



How one's sympathies do go out to the poor sedan-chair men from Turkey. There are at least thirty of the poor fellows here, and some of them are old, gray-haired men. It is hard work, this sedan-chair carrying. The chair itself must weigh seventy-five pounds. Put within it a 200 pound American man or woman—the women appear to be particularly fond of this method of transportation—and it is a pretty heavy burden for two men to carry at the rate of three miles an hour under a broiling sun. Each Turk puts a strap over his shoulder and grasps the handles of the contrivance. Then they start off at a pretty good pace, and with a gait that is all their own. It is a sort of cross between a waddle and a totter. The older men tremble as they walk, as if their legs were giving way. Perspiration rolls from their brows as their sandals slap, slap along over the shining road ways of gravel or asphalt. Now and then they pause to wipe their faces on dirty old handkerchiefs, to chatter and to light cigarettes. It may not be as hard work as it looks, but I can't see how humane men or women can derive pleasure from such a journey. The owners of the chairs get 75 cents an hour from passengers, 40 cents for half an hour, or 25 cents for "a little ride." It would be interesting to know how much the carriers get for their services, but probably not more than $10 a month and their board.

Compared with the American wheel chairs the sedan chairs look like cruelty to animals. A slender young collegian will take a 200 pound passenger and roll him from one end of the grounds to the other without much effort. These chairs have rubber tires, like a bicycle, and roll very lightly. Comparing the sedan chairs of the Orient with the wheeled chairs of the Occident on the basis of amount of power employed, and the ratio is about ten to one. But the wheel chairs probably wouldn't do at all over the sandy roads of the lands whence the sedan chairs come. So, after all, it is every country and every people to those means of transportation best suited to their requirements.



The villages from Java, from Dahomey, from Germany and the street in Cairo are all very interesting. It looks as if all these enterprises would make money by the cart load during the remainder of the summer. In the German village there is always a great crowd, and it costs 25 cents to set foot within the gates. Once in, there is nothing to see, nothing to do, save to take seats, order luncheon, wine or beer and hear the bands play. The music is very good. A German military band can play a waltz that would tempt a man with one leg, and that full of gout, to look for a partner and a bit of oiled floor. Yet multitudes of people are eager to pay their 25 cents each, and pretty good prices for everything else, that they may enjoy the music. I had forgotten one other attraction in the German village—the fraulein who serve the ice cream and in some of the pavilions the steins of beer and other refreshments. It does one good to look upon the rosy faces, the bright eyes, the natural manners of these maidens from fatherland.

Throughout all the foreign restaurants in the Midway an effort has been made to preserve original costumes and furnishings, and to have the serving done by actually imported waiters. But this is not always possible in practice. In the Moorish cafe, where everything is dirty and uninviting, as one might expect in any eating house with which the Moors have to do, only five or six of the waiters ever saw the waters of the Mediterranean. Thirty or forty waiters, Germans, Irish, American what-not, are attired in gorgeous Moorish outfits, with plenty of gold braid and yellow stuff, and they pass very well for swarthy Moors. Any one may pass for a Moor in Chicago unless he be careful to make vigorous application of soap and water five or six times a day.

The Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, you may remember, was a good school for Americans in the bread business. It taught us to give up the use of hot breads and of heavy breads and to take to the light, flaky but flavorsome bread of Vienna. The Vienna bakery at the Centennial caused a revolution in this country. There is a Vienna bakery here in the Midway plaisance, but it attracts very little attention. Vienna bread is no longer a novelty in America. But it looks as if the Chicago exposition were going to work another revolution in the diet of our people. The cocoa and chocolate people are making a desperate effort to supplant coffee. In the Agricultural building and various parts of the grounds they have booths at which they give away not only mugs of fragrant cocoa or chocolate, but light cakes as well. There are people who manage to spend a day at the fair without buying any luncheon at all. By "sampling" a few cups of cocoa, two or three of chocolate, a couple of plates of soup and beef tea—also given away by manufacturers—and for dessert concluding with the fruit given out to all comers by generous Californians, one may survive the day at no expense whatever to his pocketbook. The cocoa and chocolate people say they are going to spend a lot of money in an effort to break up the Americon habit of drinking coffee all the time, nothing but coffee. Americans are the greatest coffee drinkers in the world. During the period of the World's fair the cocoa and chocolate firms expect to give away decoctions of their goods literally by the ton, but I don't believe even this heroic treatment will make much of an impression upon the coffee-drinking habit of the Americans.

One of the great curiosities of the day in Chicago is to be found in a building on the plaisance. It is spun glass. An enterprising firm has erected here complete glass works, where the visitor may see every stage of the process, from blowing and moulding to the manufacture of cut glass and the weaving of glass fabrics. One would naturally think a fabric made of glass would be hard, brittle and unsatisfactory. But, to the contrary, it is exceedingly soft and pliable. It is much like silk. As you may imagine, it is very beautiful, with a sheen and richness which even silk does not possess. But it is also very costly—$60 a yard I believe is the price. It works up charmingly in curtains, portieres, lamp shades and other decorations. One advantage which it possesses is that it may not only be dusted but may be washed, or be sponged off as often as desired, and made as cleanly as when first put up.

The glass cloth, and all the processes of glass making and decorating, make up a show which is very alluring to the crowds. Midway plaisance from one end to the other is filled with just such attractive novelties.

ROBERT GRAVES.

The Taste For Display.

I am often reminded of how unwisely some wives spend money when shopping, but never more vividly than the other day when I watched a family in a Sixth avenue store. The occasion was important, that was easy to see, for even the father had left his work to take part in the selections. The mother, with a baby in her arms, was poorly dressed and with little attention to details. She wore no gloves, her shoes were slipshod and her choker unfastened. The father led a small boy who was rather gayly attired, but the chief object was a girl of 12 or 14 whom they were fitting out.

They had been on the second floor, as appeared in the new dress and new jacket, a very light, delicate affair in the height of fashion, which was bound to show wear very soon unless kept far more carefully than there was any likelihood of its being. Now they were trying on a bit white leghorn hat turned up in the back with a ribbon bow. The brim was edged with lace, while two large white plumes ornamented the crown.

Never once during the interval of indecision did the mother glance toward the array of black or brown straws. Lizzie must have a big white hat, and of course the saleswoman was only too glad to show the expensive models. The father seemed proud of the new "rig," and from his soiled and greasy pocketbook gladly paid the money for the inappropriate hat just selected. The looker on could not but imagine its condition a few weeks hence, when, bedraggled and soiled, it would look so mean. In fact, there were quite a number of interested spectators slyly watching the scene, doubtless led by the contrast of such finery with the general appearance of the family. It seemed such a pity that the sum spent that morning should not have been for more serviceable apparel, but who would venture to interfere?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Seeing the Beautiful.

Franklin tells a story of a man whose two legs were very unlike—one handsomely turned, the other deformed. When any one who visited him looked at the ugly leg and commented on it, he held the man to be looking for the bad side of things and folk. But if the visitor saw his handsome limb and commented on its beauty he held the fellow to be worth esteem, for he looked at the good side of things and probably would see the best in his neighbors and friends. Is it easier to see other people's virtues than their faults? I have at last come to see that folk are far better than they get credit for being.

When Carlyle and Emerson walked London and saw the horror of gin palaces and the miseries of poverty, the former said, "What do you think now of the Saxon stock?" Emerson answered, "The more I see of the English people the more I admire their power and wonder at their progress." A story is told of Jesus that he was walking with some of his friends when they came on the carcass of a dog. They turned up their noses in horror, but Jesus stooped down, and looking said, "But behold what beautiful teeth he has."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Won His Way With Logan Carlisle.

Every official in Washington just now is besieged by people in quest of office, and the treasury department has probably more than its share of them. Officials know how it is themselves, however, and their good nature is almost superhuman. Among the extra well balanced ones is Logan Carlisle, chief clerk of the treasury, and to him came a youth from Indiana, who wanted to know about a place that he had in view.

"It's this way," said the young man after some talk. "I'm like the young man who had his leg cut off by a locomotive."

"How's that?" inquired Logan.

"I'm in need of immediate attention.

"Oh, in that case," laughed Logan, "you'd better go to the Emergency hospital."

"Well," exclaimed the youth, making a low bow, "here I am." And Logan agreed on the spot to attend to his needs at the earliest opportunity.—Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.

Mrs. Stanford's Jewels.

Apropos of jewels, the handsomest in Washington is the collection owned by Mrs. Leland Stanford, wife of the millionaire senator from California. Her diamonds are second only in value to the Russian and English crown jewels. They are of all tints—one pink, another yellow, one blue, besides the pure white stones, and the aggregate value is estimated as being over $2,000,000. In Mrs. Stanford's safe of steel, with time-proof burglar locks, which, as she seldom wears her jewels, is kept at a safe deposit company, are 50 diamond rings, each worth about $500. She cares for no other stones, so there are only diamonds in her collection.—Washington News.

"Assistant Pastor."

"Assistant pastor" is a new title for a woman and seems to be so far held by only one under this name. The pioneer in this field finds her home and work in Brooklyn, where, at a salary of $400 a year, she relieves the pastor of many routine duties that in a large city parish unwarrantably consume his time and energy. The office might better be called "pastor's wife's assistant," for its work is taking a direct burden from the shoulders of those long suffering women.—New York Recorder.

An Infantile Philosopher.

A pretty little nonentity who has a brilliant mother exasperates her parents almost beyond bearing by such wise remarks as this, uttered after profound reflection upon some case of want and woe, "Well, when one thinks of it, it does not seem, does it, as though riches were evenly divided?"—Philadelphia Press.

An Explanation.

"I admit that I married for money"—began Hicks.

"Why, John!" ejaculated Mrs. Hicks.

"I mean matrimony of course, my dear," explained Hicks.—Harper's Bazar.

When Learning Was Despised.

Abraham Fabert, who in the seventeenth century became a marshal of the French army, lived in an age when learning was despised and mere animal courage won the plaudits of court and people. "The king has no need of philosophers in his armies," said one who knew the signs of the times. "He wants soldiers, stirring, active and resolute men. Debaters are only useful in the schools."

It was at this period that the Marquis of Cramail, at a critical moment, addressed his rear guard, imploring them not to ride away from the field, and his eloquence was at once destroyed when some one cried:

"Why listen to him? He has written a book!"

"I mend my pen with my sword," said a noble of the time to a poet, and the retort was prompt:

"Then I am no longer astonished that you write so badly."

But young Fabert, who became a private at the age of 14, was determined to master all the branches of his profession from the simplest to the most complex. He fulfilled all his practical duties perfectly, and at the same time studied with unfailing zeal. He taught himself the rudiments of geometry, fortification and drawing. He read history, studied German, Spanish, Italian and Flemish and was always eagerly seeking to improve his knowledge of geography.

"This," he used to say, "is as necessary to an officer as arms are to the soldier."

The result was that when France needed the service of a trained mind and well disciplined will Fabert was at her service. Moreover, he was the first marshal who rose from the ranks.—Youth's Companion.

A Commencement Costume.

A pretty commencement gown may be made of white embroidered muslin, the tiny flower being done in white, and upon close examination proving that it is a forgetmenot. The skirt, which is full and round, just barely escapes the floor. At the foot it is finished with five narrow "milliner's folds" of white satin. A quarter of a yard above these are three narrow folds, and a quarter of a yard above these is one. The bodice is round and belted in with a broad, white satin belt laid in fine folds like those on the skirt. Just in front, where it fastens, are four white satin ribbon bows knotted in the square style, so that they look like forgetmenots themselves.

The gown is open at the throat, turned over in very broad revers, faced with the muslin and outlined with Irish lace, that has the stitches necessary to keep it in place hidden under folds of the satin. The sleeves are very high puffs of the satin, reaching quite to the elbows, and below them fall frills of Irish lace. The gloves are white undressed kid, and the fan is a white gauze one. The slippers are white satin and the stockings white silk. The hair is parted in the center, drawn back and arranged low on the neck in a loose knot.—Isabella Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Napoleon of Literature.

The man was as thin as a rail and had the cadaverous look of a poet out of a job. At least that's the way he appeared to the editor as that gentleman raised his eyes from his work to see what it was shuffling across the floor toward his desk.

"Good morning," said the visitor.

"Good morning," responded the editor.

"You are the editor," said the visitor inquiringly, half in doubt. "Yes, I know you are. I can always tell an editor by his intellectual expression. I have here, sir, an article for the press."

"Prose or poetry?" queried the editor, not regarding the flattery.

"Both, sir: a combination effort, I may say."

"Ah, you must be a genius?"

"Well, sir," and the visitor plumed himself, "I am considered by my friends a Napoleon of literature, sir."

The editor didn't like that a little bit.

"Um," he said, looking him over. "Um, I didn't know you were a Napoleon, but I knew you were a bony part of literature. Anybody could see that with half an eye."—Detroit Free Press.

The Government of Spain.

The government of Spain is a limited monarchy under the constitution which was drawn up and proclaimed in 1876. The power to make laws belongs to the cortes, which consists of a senate and a house of deputies, the senators numbering 360 and the deputies 431. The senators are of three classes—those holding office in their own right, those nominated by the crown and those elected by the civil and ecclesiastical corporations of state. In the election of deputies all male Spaniards may vote under certain restrictions, and deputies are elected in the proportion of one deputy to every 50,000 souls of the population. Both houses of the cortes meet every year, and the ministers are responsible thereto.—New York Sun.

Went After Dinner.

Patrick—It's poor advice ye've been givin me. Didn't ye say th' best toime to ask a mon a favor was afther dinner?

Bifkins—I certainly did.

"Well, Oi wint to ould Buffers wid th schmallest koind av a request, and he refused. It was afther dinner too.

"Are you sure he had had his dinner?"

"Faith it's little Oi know about ould Buffers' ingoin's and outcomin's, but Oi had moine."—New York Weekly.

Getting Points From the Savage.

It is said there is a tribe in Africa where speakers in public debate are required to stand on one leg and are not allowed to speak longer than they can stand in that position. With all our boasted civilization we discover every now and then points in which savages surpass us.—Exchange.

The Great Difference.

"There is not much similarity between our ways of earning a livelihood," said the dentist to the paint manufacturer.

"No," admitted the manufacturer, "there is not. I grind colors while you cull grinders."—Indianapolis Journal.

June 18th,
1893,
Through Passenger Service
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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
To Seattle and other cities on Puget Sound and Pacific Coast, June 18th. This new transcontinental route reaches principal points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington. It is
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From the East to Puget Sound. This new Line is through a country abounding in agricultural, pastoral, timber and mineral wealth, and offers inducements to investors and home-seekers. For printed matter or further information apply to
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SURPLUS............15,500
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WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. H. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer W. H. Crosby

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THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, June 14.

The supreme lodge of the Royal Arcanum will meet at Detroit next year.

Four persons were killed and two fatally injured in a sweater shop fire in New York.

Officials of the Irving Savings institution, New York city, are short to the extent of $79,000.

The cowboy race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago, has begun. There were nine starters.

A. B. Wood, city editor of the St. Paul Dispatch, was married at Winnipeg to Miss Louise Atwood, a daughter of Colonel P. H. Atwood of that city.

At Dayton, O., a motor car of the White Line street railway was struck and demolished at a railroad crossing. Martin Rudolph, an inmate of the Soldiers' home, was killed, and William Harkerrider, the motorman, was seriously injured.

Thursday, June 15.

Paid admissions at the world's fair Wednesday were 83,532.

"Railroad Jack," the noted dog traveler, died at Albany, N.Y., Wednesday.

The body of Herman Schaffner, the missing Chicago banker, was recovered in Lake Michigan Wednesday.

Arrangements are being made for the biggest celebration in the history of the country at Jackson park, July 4.

Near Parkersburg, W.Va., Mrs. Kate Kerch threw two of her children into a well, poisoned two others and suicided.

Two sleds jumped the track on the ice railway at Midway Plaisance, and several persons were severely injured, two fatally.

Friday, June 16.

The new gunboat Machias, on her trial trip, made 15 knots an hour, 2 knots more than required by the contract.

The late Professor Richard Proctor, the astronomer, is buried in a borrowed grave in Brooklyn, and his daughter is trying to raise funds to buy a lot.

Indiana and Arkansas dedicated state buildings at the world's fair Thursday. Ex-President Harrison spoke for Indiana.

It is reported Marie Wainwright, the actress, is leaving the stage to marry a Pacific coast millionaire.

The indictments against the De Lesseps and others convicted of bribery in the Panama canal matter in Paris have been quashed and the defendants liberated.

Saturday, June 17.

Calvert B. Cottrell, the well known printing press manufacturer, is dead.

A Moscow church has been robbed of a large amount of treasure by monks.

James Ambridge was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to serve 50 days in the penitentiary for killing fish in the Mohawk river with dynamite.

The Grand Duke Alexander, nephew of the Czar of Russia, and Mr. Shutles, an official of the Russian fleet, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at Fercliff.

Professor Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of the Iowa university was married Thursday to Miss Rose Perkins at New London, Conn. Rev. Edward Everett Hale performed the ceremony.

The Great Northern has increased its capitalization to $45,000,000, of which $25,000,000 is preferred stock. A certificate to this effect has been filed in the office of the secretary of state of Minnesota.

Monday, June 19.

Hans Peter Holst, the Danish poet, is dead at the age of 82.

Fire at Chicago Sunday morning caused a loss of $500,000.

New York banks suffered a loss in deposits during the past week of $12,389,200.

A small cyclone struck Laredo, Tex., Friday. Considerable damage to property but no lives lost.

The British house of commons has unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of international arbitration.

Senator Stanford of California, is said to contemplate resigning his seat because of increasing physical infirmities.

An attempt of Kansas Farmers' Alliances to regulate wages of farm hands was frustrated by threats of prosecution under the anti-trust law.

As a result of a quarrel of long standing over a line fence, William Kuykendall, a Missouri farmer, killed W. H. Smith and then shot himself.

Commissioner Miller has prepared a statement which shows that the total sugar bounty for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be $9,403,989. The amount actually paid is as follows: On cane sugar, $8.697,994; on beet sugar, $531,363; on sorghum sugar, $19,817; on maple sugar, $60,119. Total, $9,309,293.

Tuesday, June 20.

About 20 persons were overcome by heat on the world's fair grounds Monday. All will recover.

In Germany the Social Democrats and Richter Radicals will work together in the reballotings.

Felix Borden, mentioned as the possible murderer of Lizzie's parents, has proven an alibi.

A bad wreck of two freights occurred at the junction or the Great Northern and Eastern Minnesota roads at Milaca, Minn.

M. Clemenceau challenged M. de Roulede and M. Millevove to a duel on account of language used in the chamber of deputies. Both refused to fight.

Mrs. Fordman Sherbert of Renville county, Minn., was driving into Redwood Falls with her daughter, 16 years old. While approaching the city the girl leaned over on her mother's knee and expired. It is supposed the cause was heart affection.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN.

Bloody Conflict In Berne Between Swiss Workmen and the Police.

BERNE, June 20.—About 50 Swiss workingmen attacked a gang of Italians who had been imported to work in the streets. The police arrested 15 of the attacking party and locked them up. In the evening a turbulent crowd gathered in a street near the jail. When the police attempted to disperse them the men made a rush for the jail to release the prisoners. The police fired upon the rioters but were unable to drive them back until 14 had been killed and 40 wounded. Later 1,000 men were gathered to attack the jail. A detachment of artillery was brought up to drive them back and is now stationed in front of the jail.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Opponents of the Army Bill Have a Slight Majority.

BERLIN, June 17.—The election returns are virtually complete. The returns from 10 districts are all that are missing. The candidates elected number 215; of these 101 will vote for the next army bill and 114 against it. Reballots are necessary in 181 districts. As was expected the latest returns have increased steadily the list of members upon whom the government can rely for support. While the victories of the Social Democrats have been regarded with alarm, their immediate effect upon the fate of the army bill will be more than offset by the losses of Richter Radicals.

DE LESSEPS GET LIBERTY.

Court of Cassation Declares Panama Swindlers Illegally Convicted.

PARIS, June 16.—Considerable excitement has been caused by the decision of the court of cassation on appeal of Charles de Lesseps and the other defendants convicted of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal company. The court has handed down its decision, quashing the sentence on the ground that the statue of limitations covered the offenses charged, and that the indictments on which prisoners were tried were irregular.

PLEADING FOR A LIFE.

Governor Robinson Makes His Address for Lizzie Borden.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 20.—The day of the arguments in the Borden case brought out a terrific jam at the courthouse. The jury was polled promptly on the opening of court, and almost immediately Governor Robinson began his argument. He held that the fearful crime of which Lizzie Borden is accused was the work of a maniac, and it is impossible that she should have committed it.

Governor Robinson finished at 8 o'clock and District Attorney Knowlton began his address for the prosecution.

Railroads Retaliate.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 20.—The railroad companies have begun the fight of retaliation they threatened last winter, when the maximum rate bill was up for consideration. Last week President Perkins of the Burlington paid a visit of inspection to all lines in Nebraska, and immediately upon his return ordered a new time card. By this new card several passenger trains on branch lines will be discontinued.

Commerce and Finance.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The general congress of commerce and trade began with a session in the Hall of Columbus at 8 o'clock p. m. C. C. Bonner delivered an address of welcome to the delegates which was responded to by Lyman J. Gage, general chairman of the congress. Then followed responses on behalf of the various subordinate congresses.

Strike Off at Washburn.

WASHBURN, Wis., June 20.—The strike on the Northwestern Fuel company's dock has been declared off.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 20, 1893.

HOGS—Market a shade lower and active. Quality medium to fair. Range of prices, $5.90@6.90.

CATTLE—Quiet. Moderate demand for fat cattle, but prices weak, with general decline Prime steers, $3.75@4.15; good steers, $3.50@3.75; prime cows, $3.00@3.35; good cows; $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.50; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves, $1.75@$2.75 stockers, $2.00@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.75; bulls, $1.75@2.50.

SHEEP—Dull and lower. Good shorn muttons, $4.00@4.75; lambs, $5.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 300; cattle, 50; sheep, 100; calves, 5.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 20, 1893.

WHEAT—June closing, 59⅝c; July opening 59⅝c; highest, 59⅝@59¾c: lowest, 58⅝@59¼c; closing 59⅝c. August closing, 61⅞c. September opening, 61⅝@64⅞@65c; highest, 64⅞@65c; lowest, 64⅛@64¼c; closing, 64⅞c. On track—No. 1 hard, 63c: No. 1 Northern, 61c; No. 2 Northern, 59@59½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, June 20, 1893.

CATTLE—Weak.

HOGS—Firm, 5@10c higher. Heavy, $6.45@6.60; mixed and medium, $6.30@6.60; light, $6.45@6.60.

SHEEP—Weak, 10c lower.

Receipts: Cattle, 17,000; hogs, 25,000; sheep, 15,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

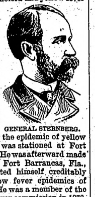
WHEAT—July, 66⅛c; September, 71c.
CORN—July, 41⅛c; September, 43c.
OATS—July, 30c; September, 26¾c.
PORK—September, $20.60.
LARD—July; $10.05; September, $10.52½.
SHORT RIBS—July, $9.45.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—June, 65½c; July, 66⅝c; September, 71¼c.
CORN—June, 42⅛c; July, 42¾c; September, 43⅞c.
OATS—June, 30⅛c; July, 30¼c; September, 27⅜c.
PORK—July, $20.35; September, $20.95.
LARD—June, $9.85; July, $9.95; Septemberr, $10.55@10.57½.
SHORT RIBS—July, $9.25; September, $9.57½.

AN EXPERT ON EPIDEMICS.

The Record of Surgeon General Sternberg of the Army.



GENERAL STERNBERG.

It is reassuring to know that George M. Sternberg, the new surgeon general of the army, is a cholera and yellow fever expert and that in case of a serious epidemic he is well qualified by experience and education to act with promptness and intelligence. During the cholera epidemic of 1867 he distinguished himself by his successful work at Fort Harker, Kan., and during the epidemic of yellow fever in 1871 he was stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. He was afterward made post surgeon at Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he acquitted himself creditably during the yellow fever epidemics of 1873 and 1875. He was a member of the Havana yellow fever commission in 1879, and in 1885 was a delegate to the international sanitary conference at Rome. He was then detailed to make investigations relative to the causes and prevention of yellow fever and in pursuance of this duty visited Brazil, Mexico and Cuba.

Surgeon General Sternberg was born June 8, 1838, in New York city, and in 1861 was appointed assistant surgeon in the army with the rank of first lieutenant. During the war he was brevetted captain and major and achieved the actual rank of captain and assistant surgeon. In 1875 he was made major and surgeon. In 1891 he was appointed deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In addition to the performance of his professional duties General Sternberg has found time to write a number of articles on the general subject of public hygiene and sanitation.

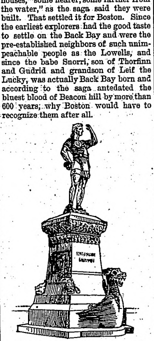
Ex-Surgeon General Charles Sutherland, the predecessor of General Sternberg, served for 40 years in the army and made an honorable record. He was appointed surgeon general on Dec. 23, 1890, and has now been retired for age.

LEIF THE LUCKY.

Miss Whitney's Statue of the Norse Explorer at Boston.

Boston may now be considered as thoroughly committed to the theory that Norsemen antedated Columbus 500 years in the discovery of America. It took the Hub a long time to come to this conclusion, for she had formerly frowned on the theory. The Massachusetts Historical society condemned it, and Historian Bancroft declared there was nothing in it. But in 1872 Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist, declared his belief in the story of the discovery narrated in the saga of Eric the Red and wanted a monument erected to the Norse discoverers by the Scandinavians in the United States. Still Boston frowned and even refused a gift of $40,000 offered for the purpose by Thomas Appleton.

Then Professor Rasmus B. Andersen, Edward Everett Hale, Longfellow and Lowell gave the movement a helpful shove, and Professor Eben Norton Horsford, guiding himself entirely by the narrative of the saga, sailed up the Charles river and into Boston's sacred Back Bay, and there, near Gerry's landing and beyond Lowell's house in Cambridge, came upon the remains of five log houses, "some nearer, some farther from the water," as the saga said they were built. That settled it for Boston. Since the earliest explorers had the good taste to settle on the Back Bay and were the pre-established neighbors of such unimpeachable people as the Lowells, and since the babe Snorri, son of Thorfinn and Gudrid and grandson of Leif the Lucky, was actually Back Bay born and according to the saga antedated the bluest blood of Beacon hill by more than 600 years, why Boston would have to recognize them after all.



MISS WHITNEY'S STATUE OF LEIF ERICSON.

And she did, and erected a monument to them in Back Bay park in 1887 and has not since repented. Rather she has become prouder of it and has sent a copy of the statue to the World's fair, as though in insistence upon her right to be the first place discovered, though she would not press the claim during a celebration in honor of another place and later date.

Miss Whitney's statue of Leif the Lucky represents him as he might have looked sailing into Boston harbor, strong, handsome, with a noble face, frank eyes and long hair sweeping back from a high forehead. At the base of the pedestal are the idealized prow and stern of a viking ship, and on the sides are bronze reliefs, one representing him setting his foot on the new land and the other showing him narrating his adventures at a yuletide feast.

San Francisco is the banner city for saloons. It has 1 such institution to every 98 persons. Albany comes next with 1 to every 110 persons, and New Orleans 1 to every 121 persons.

Mrs. S. A. Morrow
Doud's, Iowa.

Hives

Like All Other Blood Diseases, Are Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been a sufferer for several years with hives, and have tried **everything I could hear of**, from friends, or ordered by physicians, but nothing cured. In fact, I

Seemed to be Getting Worse

Finally I read about hives being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try this medicine. Before half a bottle was gone I was almost cured, and now, being on the second bot-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

tle, **I am entirely cured** and take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer from this distressing affliction. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also helped me in many other ways. It is a good medicine." MRS. S. A. MORROW, Doud's, Iowa.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana	FARM LANDS
NEW TOWNS	100 or more, along the Great Forthern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.
Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.	LOW RATES
Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.	Horses, Cattle.
Health, Wealth.	In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetes Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.	Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines	These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 31st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Ole G. Iverson deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Gulbrand Iverson of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on Monday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 31st day of May A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[8-10]

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

"In no way can Americans so effectively inform themselves on the subjects that claim public attention from one month to another as by reading the North American Review."

IN THE

North American Review

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND
The Right Topics,
By the Right Men,
At the Right Time.

THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind—in morals, politics, science, literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, he Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

Subscription Price, $5.00 a year.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

FRESH VEGETABLES RECEIVED DAILY.

A Choice Lot of

CANNED GOODS

At Reduced Rates.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

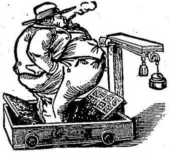
Large Stock, Low Prices.

The Crookston Grocery Company,

W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.

ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Price —OF— Groceries



HEAVY WEIGHT GOODS.

Like everything else, is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and as

TIMES ARE HARD AND MONEY SCARCE,

I am selling my goods at correspondingly Low Prices.

My Stock of

Groceries, Crockery, Etc.

Is New, Fresh and Clean. My stock of Flour and Feed is large, and my vegetables are fresh every day.

L. I. BENOIT, The Cash Grocer,

BROADWAY, - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BUY A WHEEL EARLY

And get the benefit of full riding season. **The Victor** is the leader wherever known. Call and see one. We sell on terms to suit. We also have a line of low and medium priced wheels. We can suit anybody's pocket.

The Rushford Wagon still stands at the head; best material, best finish, best ironing, best paint, in fact it can't be beat.

Our usual line of Buggies, Carts, Harness, and other seasonable goods is complete, and prices right. Call and see.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert St, Crookston, Minn.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Next to Merchants' Bank.

TOWNS DESTROYED.

MESABA RANGE SWEPT BY DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Virginia and Biwabik Wiped Out and Other Towns In Danger—A Million Dollars Loss Caused and Thousands of People Homeless.

DULUTH, June 19.—The result of a a year of enterprise on the Mesaba range has been wiped out in a single day. Advices received indicate that the towns of Virginia and Mountain Iron have been destroyed and that Diwabik was partially if not entirely wiped out. It is impossible to estimate the loss but it will approximate $1,000,000 and several thousand people are homeless. For three weeks the range has been in danger. Forest fires have been burning on all sides of the new mining towns and only by the greatest efforts has the disaster been so long averted.

TWO TOWNS DESTROYED.

Virginia and Merritt Wiped Out and, Other Towns Slightly Damaged.

DULUTH, June 20.—Accurate news of the fire on the Mesaba range shows the usual exaggeration in the first reports, but the money loss will be greater than first estimated. The first stories regarding Mountain Iron and Biwabik were untrue. At Biwabik only a few detached buildings were burned and at Mountain Iron only six buildings. At Virginia the situation is as serious as reported. The entire business portion of the town is destroyed. About 30 houses are standing and 840 were burned. Merritt is

Nearly Wiped Out,

only 16 buildings now remaining in the town. It is impossible to reach Merritt as the woods are still burning about the village. It was the only town the newspaper men were not able to visit and see the exact situation for themselves. The condition of the sufferers at Virginia is particularly unfortunate. Most of them are without shelter, clothing is scarce and food, despite the supplies that have been sent from Duluth, is still scanty. Everything possible is being done for them and railroads reaching the range are carrying all supplies and provisions free. On the whole range about 3,500 people are for the time being dependent on charity. In a large measure the women and children have been brought to Duluth.

Work of Relief.

At a citizens' meeting a general relief committee was appointed and it was decided not to appeal for outside aid. Between $5,000 and $6,000 has been subscribed for the work of relief and clothing and provisions are coming in on every hand. Trouble is feared at Virginia from the character of the populace. As in all mining towns the men are, many of them, hard characters, and lawlessness is anticipated. Police Sargeant Smollett and a squad of officers have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs and sent to Virginia. The total loss, as estimated by those best qualified to know, is put at $1,500,000. The insurance is about $300,000. Fires are burning all along the range still and a change of wind will cause more damage.

FORESTS IN FLAMES.

Great Damage Being Done in Northern Wisconsin.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 20.—The forest fires are still burning along the Eastern Minnesota and South Shore railways and millions of fine standing pine is being consumed. The Northern Pacific train which arrives from Ashland at 7:20 did not arrive until nearly 10 o'clock and all trains on the South Shore railroad have been abandoned until further notice. Dispatches from Iron River state that the fire is under control but that all around the city the forest is burning and several of the saw mills are in danger. The firemen sent from Ashland and the citizens are

Still Fighting the Fire,

and should the wind change the village still stands a good chance of burning. All along the South Shore from Middle River to within a few miles of Ashland is like a sea of fire. All the towns along the road are fighting the fire and trains have stopped running. At Sanborn the big wooden bridge, which is 40 feet high, caught from the burning timber and was soon a mass of smoking ruins. When the Northern Pacific train arrived it was covered with cinders and paint on the cars was raised in great blisters from the intense heat. Boylston, on the Eastern Minnesota, caught during the afternoon and the train which left Superior about noon

Had Great Difficulty

in getting through. A special train was sent out from this city with a number of section men and others to fight the flames, and the village was saved.

Sanborn, a small lumbering town on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic,

Is Entirely Wiped Out.

Two children of a homesteader near there perished. At White River over 1,000 acres of standing pine is ablaze, making a regular sea of flames. Fourteen cars of charcoal were burned on the track at York's siding. Railroads all sent out special trains with men to fight the flames.

The fire near Washburn is approaching that city rapidly and they have sent for help. The weather has been very dry, and forest fires were never known to burn as rapidly.

Whalen Is Sane.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 17.—The jury, after two hours' deliberation, decided Whalen was a sane man and brought in a verdict accordingly. Arguments on the murder issue will be heard by the same jury.

STRIKERS SUCCESSFUL.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Street Car Lines Tied Up For a Day.

ST. PAUL, June 19.—It is the unexpected that always happens, and the old saying was again verified Sunday morning when the 700 and odd men in the employ of the Twin City Rapid Transit company in this city and the 1,200 employed in Minneapolis went out on a strike.

There had been some talk among the men on Saturday night about the action of the company in requiring its employes to sign a new contract, but neither the company officials nor the men had the least idea that the strike would occur until after the last car was housed for the night. The strike originated in Minneapolis, the decision to go out having been arrived at about 3:30 Sunday morning. Delegates from the Minneapolis meeting at once came to this city and succeeded in getting all the conductors and motoneers to go out. With the exception of five cars on the East Seventh street and Selby avenue cable lines, manned by barn employes, not a car was moved. In Minneapolis the strikers were even more successful, not a single car leaving the barns.

Conference Held.

Meetings of strikers were held in both cities during the morning and committees appointed to wait on the company officials and attempt to settle the controversy. Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis took a hand in the matter and a meeting was finally arranged between the committee and Messrs. C. G. Goodrich and W. J. Hield of the Twin City Rapid Transit company. The meeting was held in the mayor's private office, and every door leading thereto was carefully closed. The meeting continued from about 11:30 to 1:30, and all were as cool as cucumbers when it broke up. The peaceful and quick settlement of the trouble, which for a long time looked as if it might extend over a long and trying period, was not accomplished without several exciting and thrilling scenes, for the men were in

No Mood to Be Trifled With,

and would have secured their end if they had had to fight it out all summer. The settlement was reached at 2 p. m., and the first car to turn a wheel in Minneapolis after the declaration of the end of the embryo strike moved from an East Side barn 20 minutes afterward amid the cheers of the men and the applause of every sympathizer. In this city, however, matters were much slower in getting into shape and it was nearly 7 o'clock when the meeting of strikers in Labor hall adjourned. The men at once reported to the barns and in less than an hour cars were running on all the lines.

The Obnoxious Contract.

The order of the company which caused the tie-up of its lines is in substance as follows:

"All street railway conductors and drivers will be held responsible hereafter, not only for breakage to their cars, windows, trolleys, etc., but to vehicles broken in collisions in accidents due to the negligence of the conductor or motorman."

In addition to this the strikers asked that the portion of the application which they are compelled to answer whether or not they belong to a labor organization be stricken out and a standing board of arbitration from among the men be recognized by the company. The company acceded to the demand in regard to the contracts and agreed to arrange the other matters to suit the men.

Typhoid Epidemic Increasing.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—A special to The Journal from Ironwood, Mich., says: This village is suffering the worst epidemic of typhoid fever ever known to Michigan. There are 400 cases now and the public buildings are turned into hospitals. Thirty to 50 new cases daily, and 50 to 60 deaths a week are reported.

To Consolidpte Land Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It is said to be the intention of the interior department to consolidate a number of land offices in the Northwest. It is not yet known whether Minnesota will be affected, but there is talk that Taylor's Falls and St. Cloud will be made one. In Wisconsin the office at Menasha will be closed up and moved to Wausau.

Justice Blatchford Stricken.

BOSTON, June 20.—A special to The Herald from Newport, R. I., says: Associate Justice Samuel Blatchford of the United States supreme court has been stricken with paralysis at his cottage on Greenough Place. It is said that he cannot move and his family have been told to prepare for the worst.

Ainsworth and Others Guilty.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The coroner's jury holds Colonel Ainsworth, Contractor Dant, Superintendent Covert and Engineer Sasse guilty of criminal negligence in connection with the Ford's theatre disaster. Their arrest will follow.

Quiet at Leech Lake.

PARK RAPIDS, Minn., June 1 .—The latest from Leech Lake is that Indians have quieted down and there is no further danger of trouble. The troops have gone into camp at Leech Lake. Dr. Walker was released from arrest and has returned home.

Expensive Building.

FARGO, N. D., June 20.—B. Hagaman of Chicago announces that he has decided to rebuild the Chapin & Hagaman 8-story brick block on Robert street, at a cost of $100,000.

For Mayor of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Garrett Dunck has been nominated for mayor by the Democratic city convention, receiving 112 out of 198 votes.

AN OPEN SUNDAY.

VEXED QUESTION DEFINITELY SETTLED BY THE COURTS.

Chief Justice Fuller Reads the Decision, Which Holds That the Local Directory Control and That the Government Cannot Interfere.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The decision of the United States circuit court closing the world's fair on Sunday has been reversed. The government is declared to have no exclusive right or authority in the control of the World's Columbian exposition.

These are the two salient points of the decision rendered by the United States court of appeals, a decision moreover rendered noteworthy by the fact that it reversed the unanimous concurrence of all the sitting justices, while the decision reversed was dissented from in the circuit court by one of the judges then sitting on the case.

Fuller Read the Opinion.

Chief Justice Fuller, who read the opinion, first devoted his attention to the contention of counsel for the government that the court of appeals had no jurisdiction in the premises, and after reviewing the arguments at some length, declared the motion to dismiss the appeal overruled. Coming down to the main question, the court took the ground that the appropriation of $2,500,000 in souvenir coins by the United States government could not possibly be constructed as a charity, or as a charitable bequest. It was

Simply an Appropriation

for the assistance and benefit of the corporation. As to the right of the United States' possession and control of the grounds, the court held that the local corporation was in actual and lawful possession, and that this fact had been recognized by acts of the national legislature. The court repudiated the idea that the United States had any exclusive rights or authority in the premises, and concluded with the declaration that no tenable grounds had been shown for excepting the case under hearing from the ordinary rules governing a court of chancery.

"Therefore," concluded the chief justice, "the order of the circuit court is reversed, and the case is remanded for any further proceedings not inconsistent with this ruling.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Goodly Batch of Registers and Receivers of Land Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The president has made the following appointments:

To be registers of land offices: Joseph W. Jamieson, of Missouri, at Boonville, Mo.; George Kuentz, of Wisconsin, at Ashland, Wis.; Andrew J. Taylor, of Minnesota, at Duluth, Minn.

To be receivers of public moneys: Clarence Dennis, of Wisconsin, at Ashland, Wis.; Jacob H. Robbins, of Oregon, at Legrande, Or.; Frank P. Buckle, of Colorado, at Denver.

Peemiller For Marshal.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Otto Peemiller has been appointed United States marshal for South Dakota, Israel P. Hunt, postmaster of Bismarck, James W. Murphy internal revenue collector for the first district of Wisconsin, and August Ross collector of customs at Milwaukee.

Detailed Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The president has detailed twenty army officers to act as Indian agents in Western states.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Republican League Committee Chooses Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The National Republican League executive committee, in session at the Grand Pacific Hotel, has selected Chicago as national headquarters, by a vote of 10 states for Chicago, 4 for St. Louis, 3 for Washington and 1 for New York.

Murdered by Burglars.

MINNEAPOLIS June 16.—J. R. Harris, formerly one of the most prominent citizens of Wilkin county, and well known throughout the Red River valley, was murdered by burglars at his home in Minneapolis early Friday morning. He awoke while the burglars were in his room, and at once attacked them. He was shot twice—in the hand and just above the heart. Mayor Eustis and Governor Nelson have each offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the murderers.

Receiver for the St. Paul Globe.

ST. PAUL, June 17.—Judge Otis has appointed Hon. Charles E. Flandrau receiver for the Globe Publishing company of this city as a result of a suit brought by the St. Paul Trust company. The publication of The Globe will continue as usual.

Will Retain Briggs.

NEW YORK, June 17.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Union Seminary, it has been decided that Professor C. A. Briggs, D. D., will continue his work in the department of Biblical theology as hitherto.

To Issue Loan Certificates.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Clearing House association have decided to issue 6 per cent loan certificates to tide those banks which need help over the present financial troubles.

South Dakota Democrats.

YANKTON, June 16.—The Democratic state central committee met here and issued a call for a convention to be held at Scotland on Sept. 6 to nominate judges of the supreme court.

Viking Ship at New York.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Viking ship was sighted about 10 miles from City island at 12:45 a. m.

The Glorious Sun of the Amusement Firmament.

Shedding its effulgence and Benign Influence Over the Whole Universe.

SELLS BROS.'

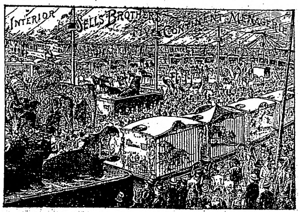
MONSTER MONOPOLY

OF ALL THAT IS WORTH SEEING IN THE TENTED FIELD.

Magnificent 3-ring Circus, Royal Roman Hippodrome, Huge Elevated Stages, Five Continent Menagerie, African Aquariam, Aurtralian Bird show, Arabian Caravan, Spectacular Pegeants, and Trans-Pacific Wild Beast Exhibits.

Will Exhibit at Crookston

Saturday, June 24th.


INTERIOR SELLS BROTHERS FIVE CONTINENT MENAGERIE

The Sempiternal Sponsors of the World's Greatest Sensations. Its promises are staple ans as current as gold.——Its visits are hailed with delight at home and abroad.——The highest standard of value the world over.——In America it stands pre-eminent and alone.——In Australia it was the theme of universal praise.——In Canada it stood on the very pinnacle of prominence.——In Mexico it astonished all beholders.——As permanently fixed as the stars.——As popular and welcome as knowledge itself.——As perfect as the universal laws of nature,——As true as the needle to the pole.——As firm as Gibralter in public favor;——

IT IS THE LARGEST TRAVELING SHOW ON EARTH.

It is so admitted by all disinterested people.——Other shows privately admit it, although for policy's sake they may publicly deny it.——It has more people in its employ. This is never denied.——It has the most noted performers. This is universally conceded.——It uses the most cars to transport it. All Railroad men know it,——It is as superior to other shows as the Columbian Exposition is to an ordinary pumpkin and quilt fair.——It has the finest parade ever seen on any public streets in the world.——It has the finest horses. All horsemen admit it.——It has the best music.——It has the handsomest women.——It has the bravest men.——It has the prettiest ponies.——Is has the grandest Spectacle.——It has the richest Pageants.——It has the only pair of——

MONSTER BEHEMOTHS

Spoken of in the Songs of Job, They are the rarest, costliest and most interesting animals ever captured.

What other show can approach it in character, in size, in merit, in management, in morality, in every worthy featues? What other show has a whole school of Sea Lions and Alaskan Seals, taught to perform feats so wonderful as to defy description. They play on banjos, mandolins, drums, cymbals and bells, fire off guns, drill like soldiers, play base ball, walk on tight rope, sing and are actually endowed with reason, and do everything but talk.——What other show has a flock of full grown Ostriches?——What other show has five giant Royal East Indian Tigers?——What other show has three rings, two stages, twelve tents, four hundred horses, one hundred ponies, one thousand men, women and children?——What other show has three hundred circus celebrities? What other show has one hundred beautiful Ladies in Amazonian marches, ballets, choruses and spectacular displays.——What other show has fifty Clowns appearing at one time?——What other show has Oriental Pageants resplendent with the most extravagant and costly paraphernalia, housings and gold-trimmed wardrobe, faithfully portraying the triumphal scenes in the Pilgrimage of the Mohammedans from Medina to Mecca?——What other show has a monster Unicorn?——What other show has two elevated stages, filled with the most exciting and wonderful performances?——What other show has one hundred acts in its Amphitheater?——What other show has 50 exciting Races in its Hippodrome?——What other show has a curiosity one-half so wonderful as Jo-Jo, the remarkable human Sky-terrier, an intelligent man with the head of a pet dog?——What other show has ten kinds of music?——What other show has a genuine Japanese Circus?——What other show has one hundred emblazoned Chariots, Floats and Tableaux in its Grand Free Street Parade?——What other show has tons of Ivoried Mammoths?——What other show has Zebras broken to work in harness?——What other show has a family of playful Baby Tigers?——What other show has Elands, Elks, Moose, Water Buffaloes, Midget Cattle, Hairless Horse, Llamas, Bison, Antelopes and Ostriches, led and loose in the magnificent Pageant Entre?——What other show has always exhibited every advertised feature?

SELLS BROTHERS Are mighty in being always fair to the public and generous to rivals. They are the creators of the show that bears their name, have personally managed it continuously for twenty-two years, and have the proud distinction of introducing more legitimate character and responsibility into the show businessth an was ever known before. They do not borrow the cast-off plumes of dead men to masquerade in. They do not travel under dead men's names.

SELLS BROTHERS

Are alive and will be at their respective posts to welcome their millions of friends who honor them with a visit this year. You can rely on seeing just what is promised. Others have copied our advertisements and stolen our title, but our show is too big, too great, too magnificent, to well known, to be successfully imitated. You will not regret your visit to Sells Brothers' Shows and its pleasant memories will endure for years.

$10,000 to be Given Away Free.

Who Can Make the Best Guess?

The pair of Hippopotami, which have formed the central figure in our Menagerie, are now on their farewell American tour, and Sells Brothers have decided to give away Ten Thousand Dollars to the ones who make the nearest guesses of their combined weight.

$5,000 to the one guessing nearest to their actual combined weight.

$3,000 to the one making the second best guess.

$2,000 to the one making the third best guess.

This offer is open to all patrons of Sells Brothers' Show during the World's Fair season, A box will be placed in front of the Hippopotami cage, and every visitor will be supplied with a card upon which the person making a guess writes his or her name and post-office address and the weight guessed. At the close of the season the prizes will be awarded. We promise to faithfully carry out this proposition. SELLS BROS.

Be in town early and secure good places where you can see the mightiest, Richest, Longest and most novel Street Parade Ever seen in any city in the world. Two performances daily at usual prices, and although it is worth ten times as much it costs no more than to see an ordinary show.

Crookston, - Saturday, - June - 24th.

GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:45 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	7:15 a m
2:57 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:55 p m
4:45 a m	"	Glyndon	"	10:10 p m
6:50 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	8:05 p m
7:50 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	7:05 p m
9:13 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:55 p m
11:40 a m	"	Devils Lake	"	3:40 p m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:15 a m Arrive 7:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily
For St. Paul. Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West.........at 6:40 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co,]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c
Eggs, per dozen	12½c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	80c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	54
1 Northern	52.
2 Northern	49.
3 Northern	41.
Rejected	28.

'Round Home.

Goods are sold cheaper than ever at the New York Store.

A. A. Miller has gone for a visit to the great World's Fair.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Do not miss the great at cost sale that still continues at the New York Store.

The refreshing rains of Wednesday night and Thursday of last week did world's of good to the crops.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Buy your clothing at wholesale prices at the New York Store.

A. CHABOT, Proprietor:

Those rooms need papering. Let S. A. Wallace figure on the paper. Medical hall. [6tf]

The cellar for Braley's new house is being excavated and pretty soon you will see a neat and tasty residence up on Ash street near Burr's.

Farmers, bring your dressed hogs during the summer months to the Crookston Packing House and we will tell you the truth how you can realize the most money out of them.
[4-11] ROBERT STANTON.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A. Chabot needs money and will sell you goods at and below cost. Now is the time to buy.

NEW YORK STORE.

If you are going to paint that house or barn this year it will pay you to get prices on paints of S. A. Wallace at Medical hall. [6-tf]

The Great Northern road announced a great reduction in the passenger tariff to the coast and the Northern Pacific promptly met the cut. These new rates took effect on the 18th. The rate, first-class is the same as the second-class rate was and the second-class rate is proportionately reduced.

The city council of Grand Forks appropriated $1000 to the Fargo fire sufferers.

Geo. Carpenter spent a couple of days in Fosston last week in the interest of the firm.

Fred Durand's residence is receiving the finishing coat of paint and loses that yaller expression that an otherwise handsome house has worn all spring.

Commissioner Rhinehart went up to Thief River Falls last Friday. He says he is attending strictly to farming now, and that crops along the Red river are looking fine now.

The kid base-ball club are to play the Red Lake Falls club on the old ball grounds today. The boys feel confident of their ability to win this heat.

John Crawford & Son now have a handsome delivery wagon for their bakery. This in addition to the new brick oven which they recently added, places them in position to feed the world—at least this portion of it.

At all of the churches in the city next Sabbath collection will be taken for the Fargo sufferers. Every true American citizen should attend and chip in his mite to aid the good cause.

The crops seem to be getting plenty of rain to keep them in excellent growing condition. From all that we can learn the crops are farther advanced and in far better condition than last year at this time.

Lots of hay on the market for any price you are a mind to pay up to $6. Damaged hay sells as low as $3.50 per ton. It will soon be time for new hay and that article will be plentiful this year from all present indications.

W. C. Andrew, Wright, Barrett & Stilwell's traveler dropped down upon us like a blessing on Monday evening. If there is any one thing that we prefer more than a good shower in a drouth it is one of these periodical genial visits.

The morning train on the Great Northern now arrives at 6:50 and the evening train for St. Paul departs at 8:05. The time on the St. Vincent branch has also been changed, the train now leaving Crookston at 7:15 a. m. and returning at 7:30 p. m.

The ladies committee having in charge the matter of collecting clothing and articles needed by the sufferers from the Fargo fire report great success. A carload or so of such things will go from here. They accept everything that is offered and guarantee that it will be placed where it will do the most good.

And now Bugg has got it. Not the fever again but the bicycle mania and you ought to see him breaking his broncho bicycle to ride! He has only been at it since Saturday but he does first rate—you would think him an expert. By the way Mrs. B. has caught the prevailing craze and does nicely with only a few days practice.

The Great Northern road is having more trouble with that land-slide, north of the depot, that caused so much trouble last winter. The main track sank about six feet and the city sewer was wrecked again. The piling put in does not seem to have remedied the difficulty and the road is now filling in with stones inside of the piling.

J. P. Foote:—"If I was a farmer and had one of those farms in western Polk County I should consider myself independent. Almost every farm has a wood lot of sufficient size and the soil is of the best—but they do need a railroad down there. With railroad facilities they would have no more to wish for in this country. If this Crookston and Fort Stevenson railroad we hear of is to be built it should be built through that country, it would be a good thing for the road and for the people."

Joseph Laframboise, who went to Montana in May with a carload of stock for sale writes home that owing to dull times out there he is not meeting with his usual success in selling, besides having a little bad luck with a stallion that he took along. The animal was taken sick on the road and came near dying but recovered and is getting all right again. He writes that he is in hopes to close out his stock and return home soon.

Ed. George will soar the American Eagle at Fertile on the 4th.

John Miller, mine host of the Germania house is confined to his bed with lung fever.

Dalrymple Bros. were up on Sunday to see doctor Leguee about some sick horses.

Rev. J. G. Smith went down to Barnesville to attend the Congregational conference.

Ed. Barrette and wife and E. Asselin and wife spent the Sabbath with friends at Red Lake Falls.

A. Sture and family went up to the old farm at Black River to spend the Sabbath.

Chris. Greenhalgh, who has had a severe siege with typhoid fever, is able to be about again.

The base ball club hired a rig of S. L. Collins on Tuesday and went down to Fertile to clean out the Fertile club.

Al Kaiser and Mr. Lee of Fosston came down on Saturday and took one of Collins' rigs to go over to Belmont.

For the best mower inquire of S. L. Collins & Co. They handle the Champion. Be sure to see it before you purchase.

E. B. Himmelsbach brought in three head of fat cattle on Monday and went home with his pockets full of money.

M. B. McClellan, Bishop's genial raveling man was interviewing the boys on Monday in the interest of his firm. Mac is one of the jolliest boys on the road.

Mrs. E. D. Schreader has the most unique delivery rig in the business. Words fail to give an accurate pen picture—it must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Full sheet posters, announcing the Polk County Fair on July 26th to 28th inclusive have just been printed at this office. The fair is held thus early to accommodate farmers, who are generally too busy in the fall to attend fairs.

Ole Bang informs the JOURNAL that, in company with Eli Steenerson and several others he will build a boat to run on the Red River in the freight trade. Ole would make a jolly captain when he gets the hang of the business.

Bridge builder Lohan on the Great Northern road came down from Red Lake Falls to spend the Sabbath with his family in the city. He is at work re-constructing the railroad bridge at that place. It is to be placed higher this time than before and will be 75 feet above low water mark.

A rear end freight collision at the N. P. depot on Sunday evening wrecked a caboose and a car of machinery. The wrecking car arrived about 10 o'clock and soon cleared the wreck. The cause of the collision was the failure of the air brakes to work promptly.

J. S. Nichols does not agree with Chris. Houston's statement that grain was not hurt by the hot winds that prevailed a week ago Monday and says they need rain down in his neighborhood. We have an idea that both are right in their assertions as we personally know that in the neighborhood of Houston's farm the grain has not been materially injured as yet.

J. P. Foote went out to McIntosh on Saturday last and while there took time to remark that grain of all kinds was looking nicely. On Monday he went to Neby and south from there several miles and says that he saw some of the finest farms and best crops that he has ever seen in Polk County—the grain is evenly sowed, rank and as fine as could be. Says he thought well of the eastside farms until he saw those on the west side of the county.

J. W. Wheeler returned from his Chicago trip this week very well pleased with his outing. He says the World's Fair is an immense thing and that he saw no evidences of the great extortions practiced that he has read of so much about, on the contrary he thinks one can live in Chicago as cheaply now as ever. He says that it would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of all the things one can see and learn—in fact to see and study it all—one could employ all the time yet remaining of the big show. He was well pleased.

The Fosston Thirteen Towns gives an account of the loss of a man who wandered away, evidently in a fit of mental abberation one day last week. It seems that Dr. A. Gilmour and two others were away on an expedition and the man was taken crazy, ran away from his companions into the woods and when they tried to prevent him, threatened to knife them and succeeded in eluding capture. His name is Jens Storgaard of the town of Lessor, this county, and he is about 45 years of age. Editor Lanman of the McIntosh Times, who was in the city Tuesday last, reports that the missing man has been heard from and is subsisting on provisions furnished by the squatters living between Red Lake and Fosston.

Geo. O. Buhn is having his residence treated to a coat of paint.

Prof. Casey has been in the city a few days from Ted Lake Falls.

Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Battey went to Barnesville on Monday evening's train to attend to some church business at that place.

J. O. McWaters, from Buffington, reports crops in that neighborhood exceedingly weedy and he says he does not expect to see as good crops there as last year.

The fence around the ball park has been taken down and taken over to the JOURNAL farm to enter into the construction of a barn and barnyard fence. The boys would have liked to maintain the park but having to practically re-build the fence every spring was discouraging— as somebody kept stealing the boards every winter.

Hot did you say? Oh, well it is hotter down south where they seldom get a cool refreshing breeze such as we get every day almost. It is such weather as we are now having that produces the wheat and corn and the potatoes and all that sort of stuff and if heat is any criterion for big crops we ought to have big ones this fall for sure.

Baker Crawford appeared on the streets on Saturday with one of the finest delivery rigs it has been our pleasure to see in some time. The fact that it was built by A. J. & A. McKinnon ought to be a sufficient evidence that it is an A 1 rig and it is. The boys have a faculty of turning out not only elegant rigs but they are all solidly built of the very best material to be had.

Rev. R. H. Battey shipped ten barrels of lime to Mentor on Tuesday morning for the church at that place. The building put up several years ago will be moved down to the village and placed upon the lots that A. D. Stephens has given to the church society for that purpose and when the job is completed the society will have a building and location all its own. The money for the purpose has been subscribed and the church can start in its new location free from the incubus of debt.

An interesting contest case was commenced before the U. S. Land office last week. One Timothy Moore gave notice of a final proof whereupon one Alexander Fyfe brought contest alleging that the aforesaid Timothy was under contract to sell the land as soon as final proof was made, that the other party had furnished all the money so far and had made all the improvements that had been made upon the claim. Ed. George is attorney for Moore and R. J. Montague for Fyfe. After having considerable testimony the case was adjourned till July 7th.

Tom Harris has the Central house nearly ready for the brick foundation. It was no slouch of a job to raise that big building up sufficiently for the purpose.

Chief Gonyea's new house begins to assume handsome proportions and will be just as slick as grease when finished. The chief will be too tony for any use when when he gets into that shanty.

Mr. E. Lanctot and wife have gone for a visit to the old home in Canada and will visit the World's Fair on the trip. Mr. Lanctot is one of our leading farmers and will be prepared to enjoy this trip to the utmost.

C. H. Saake has received word from the patent office that his patent for a car coupler was officially allowed on the 16th inst. Mr. Saake will make a practical test of the coupler as soon as he can get one made.

The fine, refreshing, steady rain of Wednesday did lots of good as it soaked the ground thoroughly which was very much needed by late sowed barley especially. On Tuesday other localities in the Valley were visited by plenteous showers thus making the visitation general. In some localities it was needed more than in others.

Tom Young's big grey team took a notion to run away on Monday and started up Broadway towards home from the neighborhood of Arries & Lancaster's livery stable. When they reached court house hill and began the ascent that looked to be too much like business so they came down to a trot and from that to a deliberate walk and walked home—and Tom has the audacity to call that a real live runaway!

During the rain storm, at about 12:15 on wednesday, the Sherman house was truck by lightning doing no more serious damage than to knock off some lath and plaster and knock the clerk down. He was blacking the stove when the shock came and the next thing he knew he was trying to pick himself out from amongst a lot of lath and plaster but fortunately he was not hurt at all. The damage done the building is trifling considering the circumstances.

The ladies will do well to call at the millinery parlors of Miss Veronneau on Second street and obtain her prices. This lady is well known to be one of the most artistic milliners in the Northwest and her goods are always the most fashionable to be found, and now she announces that, in order to dispose of the balance of her stock in time for the fall styles, she will make such prices as are bound to sell them. In fact price is no object. Call and see.

A union temperance meeting was held in the First M. E. church last Sunday evening, and a large audience listened to an interesting address by Rev. J. G. Smith.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is this great medicine at this season.

C. A. Johnson and family came in from the farm near Thief River Falls on Wednesday morning. Charlie will try city life for awhile. He says that there are lots of weeds in the grain up there and the crops—in some instances do not look overly well on account of late sowing. Says that country needs draining very much and will never amount to very much until that is done. His town has a New Era grader and ditcher but does not use it as much as they should.

During This Month.

Mrs I. U. Jennings will be prepared to give greater bargains than ever—to reduce stock. The ladies will do well to call. Everything goes at greatly reduced prices. [9-10]

Warren Register:—It is fast becoming fashionable nowadays, to jump on the old soldiers who are drawing pensions. A certain class of modern patriots, who never had sand enough to face anything more dangerous than a sick calf, are wrenching their intellects in the endeavor to show that a very large number of pensions are frauds and cheats, and are receiving aid from the government to which they have no right. Not a single veteran who did his duty in suppressing the rebellion wants to see a single dollar paid to any ex-soldier who does not deserve it, but he is not willing that the matter of purging the pension list shall be placed in the hands of those who have no sympathy with the cause in which he fought and suffered untold hardships and privations. Patriotism will have reached a very low ebb, when the Union veterans are regarded as the enemies of their country, instead of its saviours. They are fast passing away, and will not be here long to vex the righteous souls of the latter day economists, who regard them as nuisances to be thrust aside and left to die on the highways or in the poor-houses of the country they saved from anarchy, and which they made rich and powerful by their patriotism, their courage, their endurance and their blood.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

If you wish the lightest, sweetest, finest cake, biscuit and bread, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their preparation.

THE ROYAL Baking Powder surpasses all others in leavening power, in purity and wholesomeness, and is used generally in families, exclusively in the most celebrated hotels and restaurants, by the United States Army and Navy, and wherever the best and finest food is required. All teachers of cooking schools and lecturers upon culinary matters use and recommend the Royal.

Chicago Health Authorities Certify.

"I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is purest and strongest.

"WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.
"Prof. Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
"Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health," etc.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and the only Baking Powder containing neither ammonia nor alum.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893. NO. 11

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor……Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor……David M. Clough.
Secretary of State……F. P. Brown.
Attorney General……H. W. Childs.

COngressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist….Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist……E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.….John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court…..Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District……Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court……Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor……C. U. Webster
Treasurer……J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds……John Amundson
Attorney……A. R. Holston
Sheriff……Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate……C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools……A. A. Lommen
Surveyor……O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r……W. H. Averill
Coroner……Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District…… John E. Oppegaard
Second District……Anton Linden
Third District……M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District……C. P. Demers
Fifth District……A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Dr. M J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moines en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhœa. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhœa Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses of which completly cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhœa. Every one should procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

Estray.

Came on my premises on section 12, Andover, on or about June 5th 1893, one black hog, about six months old. The owner is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges and take the whole hog or none.

[9-11] T. H. BJOIN.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

W. J. Peterson went to Fisher on Tuesday.

Jno. O. Buhn, of Mentor took in the big circus doings on Saturday.

The Misses Edith and Eunice Copeland visited at Maple Lake last week.

I. W. C. Misner was down from Euclid to interview the circus on Saturday.

Mrs. Hugh Thomson and Miss Lulu Thompson have returned from a pleasant visit in St. Paul.

Mayor Stephens made a flying trip to Chicago and the World's Fair last week. He says it is indeed a big thing.

Reports from the different localities in the county indicate fewer potato bugs than usual. This augurs well for a good crop of potatoes.

As usual on circus day the city was well filled with people. Everybody had to bring the children "to show them to the animals."

The Northern Pacific has issued three elegant folders for use at the World's Fair which shows that road to be fully alive to the material interests of the country traversed by its lines.

Every farmer who attends the farmers institute, on Friday morning July 7th will be presented with a book of 368 pages, devoted to his business. No farmer should miss this opportunity.

Dr. A. Holte, a graduate of the Medical College at Minneapolis, was looking over Crookston last week with a view to locating here. He decided to cast his lot with Crookston and will be back to stay about July 15th.

Geo. Carpenter informs the JOURNAL that he intends to start for Lake City this week to visit old friends and will go via the bicycle route. We are risking dollars to doughnuts that he changes his mind and invests in railroad fare before he rides that bike a thousand miles.

Anton Erickson has sold a half interest in his business to his brother-in-law, Anton Morberg. They will make a speciality of confectionery. They also keep a full line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery, etc. The new firm will aim to be able to supply the needs of their customers at any and all times and invites a call.

IT is said that some insurance companies decline to write up insurance in Fargo on account of the fact that so much waste paper is thrown into the streets and alleys. Fargo is not the only city that has this bad habit and if this rule should become universal it might have a better effect than laws or ordinances. The danger from this source in wooden towns is greater than many seem to imagine.

Rev. O. H. Elmer has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian church having accepted a call to Hamline. This is no surprise to the average citizen as the fact that he contemplated doing so has been public property for some time, howbe-it all who know the genial gentleman hoped all the while that something would transpire to prevent, as he is well liked by all who know him. The writer first heard of Mr. Elmer in 1872, when he was a resident of Glyndon and Mr. Elmer was pastor of one of the first churches at Moorhead and has known him personally during almost all of that time and we shall regret his going as much as any whom he leaves in his own church. As a pastor he is unexcelled—as a citizen one that this city can illy afford to spare at this time and that he will leave many warm and sincere friends here goes without saying. He carries with him the most earnest wishes of the JOURNAL for his future prosperity.

Of a former Crookston boy the Sauk Center Avalanche says:

"A very quiet wedding took place in this city last Saturday morning at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Clark, being the marriage of their daughter, Minnie May, to Melville Milne, of Duluth. The groom was a former Sauk Center boy, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Milne, will be well and favorably remembered by a majority of our readers, and who now reside at Duluth. Melville has long been engaged in the "art preservative," and at the present time is connected with the Duluth Commonwealth. He is a young man of refinement, enterprise and excellent character, and has hosts of warm friends. The bride, Miss Clark, was born in our city, and has grown to womanhood in our midst. She has been a pupil in our public schools, and possesses those excellent qualities of heart and mind that have won for her friends among all classes. The young couple left on Monday for their future home in the Zenith City, and our citizens join with the Avalanche in wishing for them a married life of peace, plenty and prosperity."

C. O. Felland and E. M. Lancaster will canvass the county in the interest of the Polk County fair,—selling stock in the association and talking up the fair.

The Crookston Business College will open the summer term on July 5th. The principal feature of this term will be penmanship, but instruction will be given in other branches if desired. Prof. R. S. Knudson will have charge of this term. Low rates. Inquire of B. A. Strawbridge for further information.

Chas. Seeley, the press agent for Sells Bros. circus knows how it is himself when it comes extending courtesies to the newspaper fraternity. He always shows up in the morning to liquidate the advertising bills and see that the boys are well supplied with the best they have in the shop. The show was handicapped while here, having lost its new tent and, owing to the high wind did not dare to put up its old one so had to do without. It was a good show however.

With the present price of pork it seems easy to make money raising hogs and yet how many of our farmers are able to tell how much they make on the grain they feed? And then, when pork is cheap, how many of them know how to feed so as to make a profit? Mr. Theodore Lewis has made the hog a life study and what he knows about hogs ought to be worth big money to our farmers to find out. Hear him tell what he knows about hogs at the institute on Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th.

A petition will go before the council on Friday evening asking that all of the sidewalks in the business portion of the city be forbidden to bicycle riders. This petition has received the signatures of all of our business men who could be seen and many other citizens, and is about the proper thing to do under the circumstances. Then, if the common law is not sufficient, pass an ordinance making bicycle riders responsible for all accidents that arise from their use upon sidewalks not included and you have the thing about right.

Growing.

St. Hilaire is building a house this summer, the Spectator says.

Cut Rates to the Coast.

The Great Northern has made another cut in western passenger rates. The first-class fare from Crookston to Puget Sound points is only $25.00 second-class $18.00.

Right You Are.

Speaking of the new Davis railroad tie, the Grand Forks Herald says:

"E. C. Davis, of Crookston, has patented a new railroad tie made of iron to which the rails are fastened in such a manner as to make it impossible for the rails to spread. With iron at the present prices the cost would be but little more than wood, and the iron ties would be practically indestructible by time. Such accidents as that which ditched the Great Northern train at Rugby a few days ago, will not occur where the new tie is used."

Governor Nelson at Fosston.

The Fosston people never do anything by halves. When they decided to have a 4th of July celebration, an invitation was sent to Gover Nelson to deliver the oration. The governor accepted the invitation, with the proviso that he would attend if executive business would permit. Word was received from Fosston Tuesday by the JOURNAL that the governor had written that he would positively attend and deliver the oration unless something unforseen should occur to prevent. Arrangements have been made to hold the train six hours to allow visitors to hear the oration and witness the horse races, the bicycle races and the game of base ball.

Notice.

Several parents have requested that their children might be christened on Children's Day; and notice is hereby given that on Sabbath, July 2nd, at 11 o'clock, in connection with the Children's Day exercises at the M. E. Church, the christening ceremony will be observed. Parents who would like to avail themselves of this opportunity are cordially invited to do so.

L. W. SQUIER,
Pastor 1st M. E. Church.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

Farmers Institute.

Every business man acts upon the presumption that he knows all about his own business, yet that does not prevent him from attending business meetings in his line to discuss his business with practical business men. The farmers institute to be held in this city on Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th, is a farmers' business meeting conducted by practical farmers, who have made farming a life study. There is not a farmer in Polk county to-day so dull that he cannot learn something of benefit to him at these sessions. If there is one who thinks he can't learn anything more about his profession—that man is not a farmer—he is either an egotist or an ignoramus.

At the Farmers Institute, we can learn how all plants grow, which applied to the grains grown on our farms, will be a valuable lesson to all farmers. We urge all our farmers to attend. It will pay to know many of the things to be learned there. It is all free.

At the Farmers Institute we can learn how to kill out wild mustard, wild oats and quack grass. This may be a valuable lesson to many. Come out and hear how it is done.

No man who is interested in sheep husbandry would miss the State Farmers Institute if he knew how much information he could get there on the subject. Come early and get all there is of it.

Collar boils and fistula in horses will be so clearly explained at the Farmers Institute that no farmer can afford to miss it, and the proper remedies will be of importance to all horse owners.

At the Farmers Institute we can learn why the horse needs feeding oftener than the cow, which may be of great advantage to all would-be good feeders. Come early.

The right preparation of the soil for a sure seed-bed to guarantee a bountiful crop will be carefully represented at the Farmers Institute for the benefit of all present. Be sure to be there.

The important points in dairy stock will be accurately explained at the Farmers Institute. Who can afford to miss this state work?

At the Farmers Institute on July 7th and 8th, we can learn how valuable the "little busy bee" is to the successful melon, squash and pumpkin raiser. This may seem trivial to many, but when we know how it is, there is a valuable lesson in it. Should we ever get too old to learn? Come to the institute and gather all the information possible from these old experienced farmers.

The State Farmers Institute is only a farmers school where all who are willing can get a valuable instruction from those who have had the experience and can tell us where we will make a success and where the failures come in.

Come to the Farmers Institute at McKinnon's Hall, Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th, and learn how to know, "don't you know." Be there and don't let any of this valuable information get away from us. Come early so as to not miss any of it.

The State Farmers Institute don't get up this far north often, and we must encourage them to come oftener by showing that we want to be in the front ranks of the improved agriculturist by being on hand early and stay till the "last dog is hung." Let's "get plenty while we are a gettin." The state pays the bills but we are entitled to our share.

The hog product has raised more mortgages in Wisconsin, than any other product of the farm, why don't it do it in Minnesota when we know to handle the American hog? Come to the Farmers Institute and get your information from the best authority in all this broad land.

Who would be anything but a farmer, when the state sends the best and most experienced of her workers to our very doors to show us how to do the work to make a success and how to avoid failures? This is no "buncombe" but genuine business and don't stay at home these two days, Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th, but come here and enjoy this feast of information when you have such an opportunity. Come.

Base Ball Notes.

The game between the Crookston junior club and the Red Lake Falls club on Thursday was interrupted by the rain but the kids had got away with their guests so bad that they were not in it any more.

The Crookston senior club will cross bats with the Fertile club at the driving park in this city on Friday afternoon of this week.

Wedding.

On Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, Miss Gertrude Wright was married to H. E. Follansbee, of River Falls, Wis., at the residence of the bride's mother, the Rev. L. W. Squier performing the ceremony. The happy couple left on the evening train for a brief visit with friends in Minneapolis whence they will proceed to their future home in River Falls. Miss Wright has been for several terms a teacher in our schools and leaves many friends in this city whose best wishes will accompany her to her new home.

Bids for City Printing.

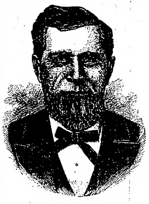
State of Minnesota, County of Polk,
City of Crookston.

The City Council of the City of Crookston will receive sealed proposals to do the printing and publishing of all ordinances, resolutions, proceedings and other matter required to be published by the city council of the City of Crookston for the ensuing year, all matter to be measured on a basis of solid nonpariel. Said bids to be opened at a regular meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening July 11th, 1893. Bids to be accompanied by bonds in the sum of $500. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

[9-12] E. C. CARRUTH,
[SEAL] City Clerk.

Sells Bros. Circus.

Well, the circus has come and gone and if everybody in Polk County did not see it we do not know who he was. Early Saturday morning the teams began to pour into town and by the time the afternoon performance began the city was well filled. The high winds of Friday destroyed the big circus tent-covering also that of the menagerie and as they had only an old one they feared to put that up and the result was that Crookston enjoyed the novel experience of attending a real live circus entirely out of doors—but, although some of the leading features had to be omitted it was a good one. The performing seals was a novel and unique feature never before attempted here. Chas. Seeley, the press agent informed the JOURNAL that they were very much annoyed by fakirs and hangers-on of all descriptions who follow them and make a practice of burglarizing houses while the inmates are attending the circus and while they do all they can to prevent it these things will occur. The Sells Bros. show has lost none of its entertaining features since its last visit and if there be a change it is for the better.



Governor
Nelson

Has written that unless something unforeseen should occur, he will positively be in

FOSSTON

July 4th,

And Deliver the Oration.

THE TRAIN
WILL BE HELD

Three hours extra, arriving at Fosston at 11 a. m. and leaving at 6 p. m. This will give ample opportunity to

Hear the Orators,
And see the
Horse Races,
Bicycle Races,
and Base Ball Games.

W. H. AVERILL, - - Secretary.

T. R. F.

Stands for

THIEF RIVER FALLS

One of the Most Attractive and Wide-Awake towns in the Northwest.

It will Celebrate

The Glorious Fourth,

And invites everyone to come and join them.

The leading features will be

Parade, Music, Speaking, Indian Village and Dance, Steamboat Excursion, Base Ball, Races, Games, Dances, Etc.

Everyone Come

And Enjoy a Gala Fourth.

J. H. SANDERS, Marshal. P. S. WARE, Pres. of Day.

☞ For further particulars see large bills.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Barnesville is to have a new flour mill.

A steamer has been launched on Lake Crystal.

Fire destroyed two stores at New Prague.

The State Medical association was in session at Minneapolis last week.

Dr. C. E. Munn, Chinese inspector at Duluth, has been asked to resign.

The state sangerfest was held in St. Paul Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The yearly meeting of the Free Will Baptists of Minnesota was held at Winona last week.

The Order of Royal Clans of the United States and Canada held its annual convention at Duluth last week.

The G. A. R. encampment at Madelia closed a three days' entertainment with a sham battle. There were 3,000 people in attendance.

Crack oarsmen from Cornell and Pennsylvania universities have begun training at Lake Minnetonka for the regatta there next month.

Lewis Hallett was convicted of highway robbery at Buford. He, in company with one Riggs, robbed an old man near Monticello last fall.

Brainerd is excited over the finding of a Chinaman's corpse on the floor of a rival's laundry. He had been horribly butchered. Three Chinamen are under arrest.

Minnesota postmasters: P. A. Shaughnessy, Assumption, Carver county; E. A. Thoele, Gaylord, Sibley county; Gertrude Haverstead, Wangs, Goodhue county.

Judge Brill of Ramsey county has decided that the killing of a man by another does not preclude the recovery on a policy of an accident insurance company.

The robber who went through the Northern Pacific sleeper between Wadena and Perham has been caught at Frazee. He was taken to Fergus Falls for a hearing.

By the time Minnesota grain is ready to cut the prison binding twine factory will have manufactured not less than 2,000,000 pounds, and many orders have already been filled.

The Minnesota Iron company, operating the Chandler and Minnesota mines, near Tower, has laid off 800 men. Depression in the iron market and no sales of ore are the causes.

The state railroad and warehouse commission have selected a site for the new state elevator at Duluth. It will be upon Minnesota Point and facing the elevators already there.

Six sons of respectable and well to do Minneapolis people have been arrested for theft. They formed a gang which has committed many small burglaries. It is said that they have confessed.

The Hennepin county grand jury has been stirring up the Minneapolis fire department, and its report thereon is a most scathing document and a severe rebuke of the methods of the present management.

Not long ago a dog at Newport, near St. Paul, terrorized the inhabitants and bit several cows and other domestic animals. Thursday four of these cows thus bitten went mad, and the excitement has been intensified by this latest development.

Seth Clear Eyes is dead. He was the young Sioux Indian on his way from Philadelphia to his native home in Montana, who cut his throat at the Union depot in St. Paul some months ago. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where he has been ever since. He died of consumption, superinduced by the wound in his throat.

A decision of considerable interest to sportsmen has been rendered in the Ramsey county district court. Judge Otis refused to grant an injunction at the suit of Uri L. Lamprey against Edward Heimbach and others, who shot ducks from boats and decoys on the property of one Arth. Although Mr. Lamprey owns most of the land about the lake, the court holds that that does not give him exclusive privileges in the game thereabouts, as the waters of the lake are public property, and others have privileges therein.

At Mankato Thursday night a son of President Searing of the Normal school shot a man whom he supposed was a burglar. It turned out afterward that he had perforated the cheek of the hired girl's best fellow, who was standing at one of the windows. It was the girl herself who told young Searing that a burglar was below. The victim claims he had remained until 10 o'clock with the girl, and being of a jealous disposition, thought some other fellow was after his sweetheart, and hid in the bushes near the house to await developments, and was standing at the window when the girl up stairs first saw him.

FARM MORTGAGES.

Statistics For Minnesota From the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The results of the investigation of mortgage indebtedness in Minnesota by the census office show that 15.25 per cent of the farm families hire and 84.75 per cent own the farms cultivated by them; that 46.39 per cent of the farm owning families own subject to incumbrance and 53.61 per cent own free of incumbrance. Among 100 farm families 15.25 per cent hire their farms, 39.31 own with incumbrance and 45.44 without incumbrance. On the farms of the state there are liens amounting to $37,709,574, which is 31.61 per cent of their value, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 8.18 per cent, making the average annual interest charge $67 to each family. Each incumbered farm on the average is worth $2,574, and is subject to a debt of $814.

SILVER TAKES A DROP.

The Price of the White Metal Reaches the Lowest Point on Record.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The market price of silver has reached the lowest point in the history of that product. On Saturday the London price, which guides the director of the mint in his purchases for the government, was 37 1-2 pence, or about 81.8 cents in this country. Yesterday morning the price in London was 36 pence, or about 78.8 cents in New York, a drop of 3 points. The cause of this depression was assigned by Mr. Preston, the acting director of the mint, as due to the fact that India, one of the largest silver consuming countries, has closed her mints to the white metal. The highest price ever attained by silver in the United States was at the time of the passage of the Bland silver bill, Feb. 28, 1878, when the price was $1.22 per ounce.

The Silver Dollar

was then worth 93 cents. At no period since then has the silver dollar been worth so much. When the Sherman act went into effect, August, 1890, there was a spurt in the price of silver and it went up to $1.21 per ounce. In the time between the passage of the Bland law in 1878 and the passage of the Sherman law in 1890, silver went to 92 cents per ounce, which was a minimum price during that period. Since August, 1890, the price has gradually declined with fluctuations until June 26, 1893, it has reached the lowest point on record. At Monday's price of 69 cents per fine ounce the silver dollar is worth 60 1-2 cents as bullion.

Since 1835 India has coined silver free. During the last calendar year the Indian government coined 46,000,000 ounces. Since the passage of the Bland and Sherman acts the United States has coined $426,000,000 of silver. Of the amount of silver purchased under the Sherman act, 127,000,000 ounces remained uncoined in the vaults of the treasury.

Causes of the Drop.

LONDON, June 27.—Telegrams received from Calcutta by the Anglo-Indian banks here say that the Indian government has stopped the coinage of silver at the Indian mints. In the house of lords the Earl of Kimberley, lord president of the council and secretary of state for India, stated that the Indian council had passed an act for the immediate closing of the Indian mints to free coinage of silver.

GET THE CASH.

Olney's Decision Regarding World's Fair Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Attorney General Olney has decided that the several appropriations made by act of congress approved Aug. 5, 1892 in aid of the world's fair, Chicago, including the appropriation made for a government exhibit "are as available now as before the decision of the court of appeals permanently opening the world's fair on Sunday, with the single exception that no money ought to be paid to the Illinois corporation, know as the World's Columbian exposition."

SENATOR STANFORD DEAD.

The California Senator Expires Very Suddenly.

MENLO PARK, Cal., June 21.—United States Senator Leland Stanford died about midnight. He passed away peacefully at his residence in Palo Alto.

Senator Sanford was in the best of spirits during the day. He took a drive around his stock farm and seemed as well as ever. He retired shortly after 10 o'clock, and about midnight his valet, going into the senator's room, discovered that he was dead.

Mutchler Died Suddenly.

EASTON, Pa., June 24.—William Mutchler, Democratic member of congress from the Eighth Pennsylvania district, died here of heart disease. He had been in poor health of late, and was taken ill at a country fishing resort with heart trouble. He recovered, came home and had been able to be out, but still suffered from his stomach and heart.

Van Wyck Slowly Sinking.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 26.—Reports from the country home of ex-Senator Van Wyck, who suffered a paralytic stroke a month ago, are to the effect that he is slowly sinking.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 27, 1893.

There was no trading.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27, 1893.

WHEAT—June closing, 59⅝c; July opening 58¾c; highest, 59⅛c: lowest, 58⅝c; closing 59⅝c. August closing, 61⅞c. September opening, 63; highest, 64⅝; lowest, 63; closing, 64⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 61¼c: No. 1 Northern, 59¼c: No. 2 Northern, 56@56½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, June 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Weak, 5@10c lower. Heavy, $5.95@6.20; mixed and medium, $5.95@6.20; light, $5.95@6.20.

SHEEP—Weak, 25c lower.

Receipts: Cattle, 12,000; hogs, 40,000; sheep, 14,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 27, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 65⅛c; September, 69⅝c.

CORN—July, 40⅛c; September, 41⅛c.

OATS—July, 29c; September, 26⅛c.

PORK—September, $20.00.

LARD—July, $9.72½; September, $10.15.

SHORT RIBS—July, $8.80; September, $9.20.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—June, 65⅛c; July, 66¼c; September, 70⅝c.

CORN—June, 41⅛c: July, 41⅛c: September, 42½.

OATS—June, 29¼c: July, 29⅛c; September, 26⅛c.

PORK—July, $18.90; September, $19.91.

LARD—June, $9.9; July, $9.62½; September, $10.15.

SHORT RIBS—July, $8.60; September, $9.30.

SHIP WENT DOWN.

MOST APPALLING NAVAL DISASTER OF MODERN TIMES.

The Warship Victoria Sunk In the Mediterranean by the Camperdown. Four Hundred Sailors Lost—Both Were First Class Battleships.

LONDON, June 24.—A tragedy of the sea, without parallel in the naval annals of recent times, is reported. The British battleship Victoria, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, has completed a checkered career by sinking off Tripoli, after a collision with the Camperdown, a sister ship of the squadron. This tragedy, resulting in the loss of 400 men, including the vice admiral of the squadron, had not been equaled in fatal results since the sinking of the Royal George in 1789, when 600 souls found their shroud in the ocean's waves. The accounts of the disaster are very meager and the responsibility for this woeful loss of life has not been fixed. Some of the ships of the squadron were maneuvering when the powerful ram of the Camperdown struck the Victoria forward of the turret on the starboard side. Through the enormous hole made by her sister ship the water poured so rapidly that she was sinking before an effort could be made to man the boats. Even in the face of impossibility, the sailors strove to close the break, but in the midst of their labor of desperation the mighty hull turned completely over and went to the bottom.

The Victoria was a twin screw battleship of 10,470 tons and 14,000 horse power. She mounted 15 guns.

The Camperdown is also a first-class twin screw battleship. She is of 10,600 tons and 11,500 horse power and carries 10 guns. Admiral Sir George Tryon was commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean ships.

The injury to the Camperdown has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is serious and will necessitate her going on dock for repairs.

THE VICTORIA DISASTER.

Official Statement of the Loss of Life Thereby.

LONDON, June 27.—A number of questions were asked by members of the house of commons during the day regarding the foundering of the Victoria. Replying to these questions, the Rt. Hon. U. K. Shuttleff, secretary to the admiralty, said there was reason to hope, from telegrams received from the British consul general at Tripoli, that the number of persons drowned by the sinking of the ship would be under the estimates at first made. Some of the men belonging to the Victoria had been detached temporarily from that vessel and detailed for duty on other vessels of the fleet during the maneuvers. These men had, of course, escaped. So far as now ascertained the lost numbered 360, comprising 22 officers and 338 men. The saved number 287, including 26 officers and 261 men.

Will Be Courtmartialed.

LONDON, June 26.—It is understood that Rear Admiral Markham will be courtmartialed with the officers of the Camperdown as that vessel carried his flag as second in command of the squadron when she collided with the Victoria.

HOTEL COLLAPSES.

A Seven-Story Building at Fort Scott, Kan., Wrecked.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 27.—The Tremont hotel in this city, a 7-story brick structure, collapsed about 10 a. m. without a sound or sign of warning to the 100 occupants of the house. At first it was reported that a score or more of persons had been killed, but as soon as the excitement had quieted down it was found that all were accounted for, though it is possible that some transient's body may be still in the ruins. A number of the inmates were seriously injured.

CYCLONE'S WORK.

Fourteen Killed and Three Fatally Injured in Kansas.

TOPEKA, June 23.—About 7 p. m. one of the worst cyclones that ever visited Kansas swept over a section of Jefferson county one mile wide and 60 miles long, completely destroying houses, buildings and instantly killing 14 people. Three others were fatally injured and half a dozen seriously. The bodies of all those killed were shockingly mangled.

May Escape Cholera.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service, referring to the outlook for cholera in the United States during the present summer, said: "We have an even chanch of escaping cholera altogether this year. Should it arrive it will certainly not become epidemic."

Eulalie Goes Home.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Princess Eulalie and her husband, the Prince Antoine d'Arco Orleans, and suite, sailed for Spain on the French liner La Touraine, by way of Havre. The princess and her suite have cabins on the promenade deck in almost the center of the ship.

Leave It to Civil Authorities.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Lamont has issued an order dissolving the military court of inquiry ordered in connection with the Ford theatre disaster, and will leave the civil authorities to deal with the case.

Hundreds of Deaths Daily.

LONDON, June 27.—A despatch from Mecca states that there were 455 deaths from cholera in that city Sunday.

LIGHTNING'S WORK.

Seven Killed and Many Injured at River Falls.

RIVER FALLS, Wis., June 22.—Seven people dead and a number of others seriously shocked is the result of a stroke of lightning which struck one of the tents of Ringling's circus during the storm. The circus proper had just finished its performance, and as the concert was about to begin a number of people who did not care to attend the latter were making their way through the menagerie tent, when a terrific bolt of lightning struck one of the center poles of the menagerie tent, and more than 50 people were prostrated.

Seven Were Killed Instantly,

a few more were injured, and the balance are now regaining the normal use of their limbs, which had been temporarily paralyzed by the shock. The scene of consternation which followed when the survivors realized the extent of the fatality surpasses description, when men and women surged toward the scene, and it was only by the exercise of rare presence of mind on the part of Messrs. Ringling and their employes that a most serious and probably fatal stampede was averted.

These Are the Dead:

When order had been somewhat restored it was found that stretched on the ground were four men and three boys, all dead. They were: O. A. Dean, boomer, married, Kennikinnick township; Eugene Reynolds, unmarried, a carpenter; 14-year-old son of Curtis Aldridge; J. A. Glendenning, married, town clerk of Oak Grove; Clark Mapes, married, a farmer of Clinton township; a 12-year-old son of Wallace Smith, and a 12-year-old son of J. A. Glendenning.

Mrs. Glendenning and another son are seriously injured. Patrick Collins, a farmer, unmarried, seriously injured, and now at Gladstone hotel, and two strangers, supposed to be railroad graders, are also at the hotel badly injured.

LIZZIE BORDEN FREE.

Jury In the Famous Murder Case Declares Defendant Not Guilty.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 21.—The jury in the Borden case, after being out a little over an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty. After the verdict had been received the district attorney moved that the other cases against Miss Borden be nolle prossed, and the order of the court was to that effect.

The scenes at the close of the trial were in contrast with those that preceeded it. Heretofore everything had been decorous and in keeping with the most dignified court in the country. But when the verdict of "not guilty" was returned

A Cheer Went Up

which might have been heard half a mile away through the open windows and there was no attempt to check it. The stern judge looked straight ahead at the bare walls. He was powerless to wield the gavel which lies ready for his use and not once during the tremendous excitement, which lasted fully a minute, did he make the slightest sign of having heard it. He never saw the people rising in their seats and waving their handkerchiefs in unison with their voices because his eyes were full of tears and were completely blinded for the time.

Miss Borden heard the verdict standing at the bar and tears came where they had not been for many a day. When the spectators had finally gone Miss Borden was taken to the room of the justices and allowed to recover her composure. At the expiration of an hour she was placed in a carriage and driven to the station, where she took a train for Fall River.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CUT.

All-Rail Rates to San Francisco Reduced to $45.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Northern Pacific has announced an all-rail route from San Francisco to St. Paul of $45 first class and $40 second class. This is a cut in the first class rate of $10, and $7.90 in the second class. It is now more than likely that serious troubles will grow out of the present condition of affairs and that a war will be the inevitable outcome. The Southern Pacific has requested its Eastern connections to join it in making rates equal to those put into effect by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and if it succeeds in winning them over to its way of thinking the Union Pacific will be dragged into the row, and it will then be almost an impossibility to prevent the demoralization from spreading east of the Missouri river.

An Alleged Confession.

WAUPACA, Wis., June 27.—A sensation was produced here when it was rumored that Bill Hanscomb had signed a confession telling about the Mead murder. Whether the deposition went into the details of the murder or only of his ride to Iola with Prior is not known.

Fitzsimmons and Choynski.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Articles for a contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Choynski for a purse of $15,000 have been signed by the latter's manager, and it only remains for Fitzsimmons' consent to consummate the match.

Berry's Wonderful Ride.

DEKALB, Ills., June 27.—John Berry, the cowboy rider, arrived here at 9:55 p. m. Berry made a wonderful ride from Freeport. He left there at 9:30 a. m. and came 69 miles in a little more than 12 hours. Berry left Dekalb at 10:40.

Christian Endeavorers.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The eighth annual convention of the Ohio Christian Endeavor Union is in session here. There are 2,000 delegates from all over the state and about 500 visiting members are expected.

LOUIS D. VANDERVERE,
One of the best known business men in Chicago, representative of the great Bradstreet Co.

HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in informing you of the very beneficial results which have followed the use of DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE in the case of myself and wife. For a year I was subject to a distressing pain at the base of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord. I lost flesh and was greatly troubled with sleeplessness. Your Nervine was highly recommended to me. My case had been so obstinate that I had no confidence in the efficacy of any medicine. Yet as a last resort I consented to give it a trial. Much to my surprise, I experienced marked benefit; my sleeplessness disappeared; my headache was removed; my spirits and general health greatly improved. I soon gained twenty pounds. All this occurred after learned and well known physicians had failed. My wife is taking the Nervine with the best of results. LOUIS D. VANDERVERE.

CURED THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

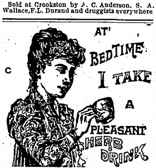
Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.

Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F.L. Durand and druggists everywhere



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

THE PRESS
(NEW YORK)
For 1893

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DAILY. SUNDAY WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.

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Circulation over 125,000 copies daily. The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York. The PRESS is a National Newspaper. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the the PRESS.

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The Press has no superior in New York.

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Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year......$5 00
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Address THE PRESS,
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FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE [illegible] TING FRAUDS.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas), administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK

WE SUIT

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

Everybody Every Time.

Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits.

Suits that Fit to a T.

LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited

With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year 'round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

BOSTON - - - - -
One Price Clothing House.
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Scandia-American Bank,

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson Assistant Cashier.

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D. C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Lucken.

MILLER & FOOTE,
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L. E. GOSSMAN,
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No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

BE QUICK!

IT IS A SNAP.

I will sell the west ½ section 27, T. 149, R. 48, a splendid piece of valley land, 8 miles from Crookston, one-third under the plow, all first-class wheat soil, at the low price of

$8.00 AN ACRE.

Sale subject to an incumbrance of $400. This land is easily worth $12 an acre, but it must be sold.

TERMS:—Half cash; balance second mortgage.

To the man who buys this tract within Ten Days from this date I will make a Reduction equal to twice the usual real estate commission. First to come gets it.

June 8th, 1893.

J. A. TRUESDELL,
Brookland, D. C.

[8-11]

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Is famous as a
Cure for severe colds.
Famous as a
Preventive of pneumonia.
Famous as a
Preventive and cure for croup
Famous for the relief it affords in
Case of Whooping cough.
Famous as a safe and pleasant
Medicine for children.
Try it. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace Crookston, Minn.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $30.55 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $32.55, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

Novelties in Ladies Outing Costumes.

At this time of the year when so many ladies are planning their prospective trips to the country, the question naturally arises in regard to an appropriate traveling costume, which experience teaches is an indespensable garment for every woman tourist to possess. Moreover a well ordered wardrobe presupposes in addition, an outing costume. The selection of the latter is a problem of no mean importance, for it consists in finding a model both stylish and comfortable and which may, at the same time, prove a judicious economy. On the other hand lovers of out-door pastimes are in quest of novel designs for garden parties and tennis costume, while for those who prefer the fasionable watering resorts, a bathing suit is of course, de rigueur. Now, since all the above essentials of a summer outfit follow the dictate of Fashion, and since there is, nowadays as much style in a bathing or tennis suit as in a traveling or outing costume, one is obliged to conform to the current modes. The McDowell Fashion Magazines are precisely calculated to give the desired information on these matters, for they contain the best and largest variety of new models direct from Paris. "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" each cost $3.50 per annum, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 a year or 30 cents a copy. "La Mode" costs only $1.50 per annum or 15 cents a copy. All of these magazines include much more valuable information besides. They can be subscribed for or purchased at any newsdealer or by applying directly to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4, West 14th Street, New York.

"From the Atlantic to the Pacific," a most interesting illustrated article by Jos. P. Reed, makes one of the attractions of the July New Peterson, "Old Valenciennes China" is a most delightful article with appropriate illustrations Ruth M. Stuart begins a brilliant novelet entitled "Cæsar." Octave Thanet contributes a delightful sketch styled "A Noiseless Revolution," and concludes her "Shelf Full of Western Books" begun in the June number. "Ouray Jim's Partner," by Mary E. Stickney, is a very dramatic story of California life. "At the Sign of the Star," by Rachel Carew, is a delcious sketch of life in a German boarding-house. "Memories," by Minot J. Savage, is an absorbing bit of philosophic dreaming. The contributions we have cited are a proof of the variety of the number's contents and the names of the authors a warrant for its excellence. Our readers should send for a sample copy of this ably conducted nonthly. Address The Peterson Magazine Co., Philadelphi, Pa.

Summer Weakness.

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy,—Hood's Pills. They should be in every traveler's grip and every family medicine chest. 25 cents a box.

Wonderful Jerusalem.

Jerusalem! What a world of thought is awakened by a single word spoken. Jerusalem—the loved, the hated, the idolized, the despised; destroyed and rebuilded again and again; the scene of the Savior's triumph and tragic death. The cradle of the Christian faith; the inspiration of humanity. How wonderful is thy history! What a theme for the poet and the painter. Every hill and valley so rich in tender associations, the very nerve center of religious history. Fortunately the ancient city and all the surrounding country has been reproduced by the painters' art in a great Cyclorama, showing the city in its glory under Herod, and at the time of the crucifixion of the Savior. The view upon Calvary is a triumph of religious conception and artistic painting. The whole scene is bathed in a weird twilight atmosphere that adds greatly to the intense realism of the whole. Its connection with this great Cyclorama is the famous painting, Christ's Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem. These two superb historic works are on exhibition at the corner of Wabash Ave. and Hubbard Court, Chicago, just two blocks south of the Auditorium. No advance of price, we are informed, will be made during the World's Fair and one ticket admits to both exhibitions. Intending visitors to Chicago should make a note of them.

Farmers, bring your dressed hogs during the summer months to the Crookston Packing House and we will tell you the truth how you can realize the most money out of them.

[4-11] ROBERT STANTON.

Found $25.

$25. has been found by us to be sufficient to pay a full tuition in telegraphy and all railroad office business, if paid before August 1, 1893.

This is a chance of a lifetime.

Write for our special June offer to the Austin Telegraphic Inst' and Railroad Business College, Austin, Minn.

What Drumlins Are.

Professor Barton of the Institute of Technology gave a half hour talk before the students of the Chauncy Hall school the other morning on "Drumlins." It is only within a few years that any extended research has been made into the history of drumlins. The investigations in this state have been conducted largely by Professor Barton himself. A drumlin, as the speaker explained, is a mound of material projecting upward from the surface of the earth to a sufficient height to be called a hill. This mound or hill is made from loose bits of earth and rocks torn from ledges at the time—some thousands of years ago—when this part of the earth was covered with a sheet of ice at least 4,000 feet in thickness. As this vast sheet moved off to the southward it carried with it quantities of earth and small fragments of rock, which were deposited in valleys or heaped into drumlins.

The reason for the depositing of the matter in valleys is an easy one to explain, but how it came to be piled into hills has never yet been discovered. The professor is at the present time making this the subject of a special study, and he hopes to solve the mystery before he concludes the work of making a map of the state of Massachusetts, showing the location of the 1,500 drumlins within its borders.—Boston Transcript.

A Monster Advertisement.

The largest advertisement that has ever been thrown out for wondering humanity to gaze upon is that of the Glasgow News, made of flowerbeds on the side of a mountain back of Ardenlee, Scotland. The words "Glasgow News" can be seen and plainly read at a distance of four miles. The length of each letter is 40 feet, the total length of the line 323 feet and the area covered by the letters 14,845 feet. The borders of the bed are sown with white flowers; the centers with red and purple. The effect from a distance is said to be very grand. —St. Louis Republic.

Matthew Arnold's Brutality.

"Do you take sugar and cream?" a hostess asked Matthew Arnold from behind the breakfast urn.

"Neither," he replied. "I only take cream when the coffee is nasty."

The feelings of the hostess may be imagined after this statement to have her guest taste the beverage and direct the waitress to bring him sugar and cream.—New York Times.

A Suggestion For an Epicure.

We have always believed that much might be done by the scientific treatment of the kidneys of rabbits. Were they as rare as the tongues of nightingales or even the bosoms of redbreasts they might have made the fortune of one of the cooks of a Heliogabalus or a Lucullus.—London Saturday Review.

The largest city in Spain is the capital, Madrid, which has a population of 472,000. The next largest cities are Barcelona, Valencia, Seville and Malaga, after which there are 20 cities the population of which ranges from 98,000 to one-third of that number.

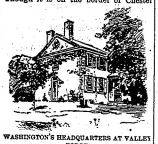
It is a little thing to speak a phrase of common comfort which by daily use has almost lost its sense, and yet on the ear of him who thought to die unmourned it will fall like the choicest music.—Talfourd.

HISTORIC VALLEY FORGE.

It Has Changed Very Little Since the Memorable Winter of 1777-8.

The Pennsylvania legislature having appropriated $25,000 to buy the 250 acres of land including old Valley Forge and Fort Washington, the state's commissioners have done their work, and there is a great revival of interest in the place. The reports are surprising. The region at the end of 115 years is even less improved, or rather more heavily wooded, than when Washington's army left it in the spring of 1778, and a vast amount of work will be required to fit it for a state encampment ground, as intended.

The land is high, well watered and yet well drained, and when it is properly cleared no finer place for a national guard encampment can be found. Though it is on the border of Chester and Montgomery counties and but 20 miles or so from Philadelphia, it is very secluded, the scenery is romantic, and a visit to the camp will be a delightful excursion. There are the gorge and narrow valley where the original forge was located, in 1777 the only forge in the state north of Philadelphia, and thence the slope is gentle to the Schuylkill. But the fort and most of the old camp are covered by a dense and tangled growth of brush and vines, and one may go within a few rods of some well preserved landmark and not see it.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

Unfortunately all the big trees of any value were cut down a few years ago by local proprietors, and an oak stump 8 feet across the top is all that remains of that magnificent forest monarch which stood in the southeast corner of Fort Washington. The remains of the fort, however, are remarkably well preserved. The people living near by are not at all proud of their predecessors, for it is a painful fact that the farmers thereabout in 1777-8 were nearly all Tories. They would not sell to the army, and when troops were sent out for forage the owners often burned it.

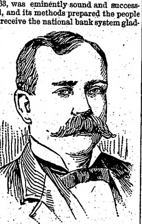
A clump of trees in a plowed field marks the site of Fort Huntington, and the main redoubt there is still almost as it was when the revolution closed. The rifle pits also are well preserved, and to this extent the growth of vines and brush has been a great advantage, binding the soil and preventing the washing. In the middle of a plowed field owned by a Mr. Pierson and sacredly preserved is the grave of one of Washington's men, the headstone bearing only this inscription, "J. W., 1778." The G. A. R. decorates his grave every year, but who "J. W." was no man knows. The old Potts house—headquarters of Washington—is still in good repair, and when the old camp is cleared no doubt many an old relic of the sad winter of 1777-8 will be brought to light.

HERE IS ZIMRI DWIGGINS.

The Gentleman Whose Financial Methods Are as Peculiar as His Name.

Zimri Dwiggins is a thorough Hoosier, but his family was originally French. The legend runs that the name was De Wiggins (and the Wiggins certainly does not look Frenchy), and that the uncultured pioneers cut it down to Dwiggins. Possibly the original was D'Ouiggennes or something of the sort. In the olden times there were many institutions in the west known as "coonbox banks" and a little later many so called free banks, whose bills were popularly known from the pictures on them as "red squirrel," "steel plow," "blue pup," "sick Indian" and "smooth monkey."

All these went to everlasting smash in the bank panic of 1854, and a sound system of state banks succeeded. The Bank of the State of Indiana, of which Hugh McCulloch was president from 1856 to 1863, was eminently sound and successful, and its methods prepared the people to receive the national bank system gladly. The Dwigginsonian method was too much like the old way. He first figured as a small banker in Attica, Ind., and formed a partnership with George W. Wiggs and J. M. Starbuck under the musical title of Wiggs, Dwiggins & Starbuck.



ZIMRI DWIGGINS.

They organized the United National bank of Chicago, capital $50,000, which in some way not yet explained they swelled into the Columbia National bank, with an alleged capital of $1,000,000. The examiner hints that it was really founded on a deficit of $300,000, all the actual cash having been lost in mining speculations in New Mexico. Nevertheless they went on organizing small banks all over the country and induced many good men to put in money and lend their names. All these little banks have collapsed, and startling revelations are promised.

That Pie

I had for dinner
was the best I ever ate.
Thanks to COTTOLENE, the
new and successful shortening.

ASK YOUR
GROCER
FOR
IT.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
BETWEEN
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis
AND
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena. Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 6:40 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, call on, wire or write any agent N. P. R. R.
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER
ARE OFFERING
SPECIAL PRICES
ON
FARM MACHINERY.
SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER.
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
A. C. SCHMIDT.

SAAKE
Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
CHEAPER
THAN EVER.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN, C. H. SAAKE.

McKINNON BROS.,
DEALERS IN
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements.
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

Every Body Who Chews, Should Chew Climax Plug For it is so Much the Best
Sold everywhere. Made only by The P. Lorillard Co., The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the World.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE president still continues to appoint the southern brigadiers to office, very evidently understanding the source of his elevation to the office for the second time. He does not seem to be half so considerate of his northern friends.

THE democrats were howling about 60 cent wheat before election—wanted to be placed in power so that there would be a change. Well, they were placed in power and there was a change sure enough! Wonder how the farmers enjoy the change—48 cent wheat?

WITH singular unanimity the populist papers unite in heaping all the abuse they know how upon any who do not happen to think that there is salvation for the country save in the peculiar doctrines they advocate. According to their avowed notions all of the virtue in the country is within their party lines and everybody who thinks otherwise is the worst kind of a knave. Such bigotry is amusing and yet some are even fooled thereby.

FRANK ROBERT is being boomed by St. Paul papers for Judge of Probate. Frank has been employed in that office going on twenty years and ought to have experience enough by this time to know how to run the office, and he does. He is very popular also and if he should be nominated it would take a mighty smart man to beat him. Frank used to claim Crookston as his home and his parents reside near this city.

THERE is a large-sized kick among the faithful over the dilatory tactics of Post-master General Bissel in the matter of appointments. In the inspection department there are some democratic candidates who have had previous experience and there is no good reason why some of them are not appointed at once and yet the P. M. G. hesitates. The horrid rumor has obtained that Bissel is a mug-wump!

THE democratic party seems to be making haste slowly toward carrying out its pledges, made before the election. Let's see, one of those pledges, we believe was "a reduction of the war tariff." You never hear a word from them about that now but whenever they do say a word about convening congress, it is for the purpose of "repealing the Sherman silver act." Not a single word about that "robber tariff" though! It seems to us that they did promise a change in the price of wheat and we have got that—from 65 cents to 48 cents per bushel. That promise they seem to have faithfully kept. But the "robber tariff business?" Oh, that's no good only in a campaign and they have probably put that question on ice to await another campaign!

THE republicans of Ohio have nominated Gov. Wm. McKinley as their candidate for governor this fall. As no democrat in Ohio will stand a ghost of a show of election over McKinley his re-election is a foregone conclusion already, and his re-election will place him in the lead for presidential candidate of the republican party for the next campaign. Should McKinley be the next presidential nominee his election would be as sure as it has been in Ohio. As he is popular in Ohio, so is he getting to be all over the union. His increasing popularity was evinced the other day when he ran in to Chicago to attend the World's Fair. His visit there was a perfect ovation; the signs of the times indicate his nomination and triumphant election as president of the United States. Mark this prediction.

FARGO is being rebuilt, and by fall there will be several brick blocks and a large number of residences completed. But it will take several years to put the city in as good condition as it was before the awful fire of June 7th. The closeness of the money market precludes the possibility of borrowing much money this year, and consequently those who are unable to build without borrowing will have to wait for another year. Many of the business men have put up small wooden buildings outside the fire limits, and are doing business. Others have put up tents in the burned district and are accommodating their customers. A large force of men are clearing off the ruins and this will occupy several weeks. The city is enlarging and extending the sewerage system, and this gives employment to all the idle men. Liberal contributions of money, clothing and provisions have been received distributed among the needy sufferer, and the people generally are cheerful and hopeful.

IN the last issue of the Great West Doc. Fish rakes up the Congressional record of Donnelly and follows him down to the campaign wherein he, (Donnelly) pulled off of the labor ticket and took the stump for the republican party. If the doctor has anything near like diagnosed the case Donnelly is more tricky than the circus mule that you read about.

J. W. CUPP, who was on the JOURNAL staff in '91 is now running a newspaper of his own at Galion, Ohio—and it goes without saying that it is a good paper. It is true-blue republican and supports McKinley for governor, who, Cupp says, "is good enough for Ohio." Many of our readers will remember J. W. and will unite with the JOURNAL in best wishes for his future prosperity.

ONE theory that we have heard advanced has a grain of comfort in it to all who are interested in seeing a good price for wheat next fall. It is the idea that the present low price of wheat will cause England to buy up a sufficient quantity to reduce the surplus to a minimum basis which would allow us to go into the marked with an active demand. If the lessons of the past few months have demonstrated anything it is the fact that there has been too much wheat raised in the world to supply the natural demand.

THE railroads seem to have reached the maximum of speed and now the question is to obtain a track that will be safe. The iron tie invented by E. C. Davis, of this city, seems to provide absolute solidity and safety for the highest imaginable rate of speed. In our estimate of the cost of building this tie, Mr. Davis informs us that we placed the cost of building too low, as at the present cost of iron the expense would be from $1.50 to $1.75 but with the fact that the iron tie will outlast at least ten wooden ties, is more cheaply handled and provides absolute safety the iron tie is by far the cheapest in the end.

THE revival of the Crookston and Fort Stevenson railroad company would be the biggest thing that ever happened for this country if it should result in the building of the road. The west side is in great need of a railroad and we need a road to give us access to the pine and mineral lands to the eastward. With direct communication with Duluth and the iron mines many of our agricultural products that now find no profitable market would have access to a market that would add very greatly to our resources and be an immense help. By all means let us have the road.

As long as Grover I intends to call an extra session of congress to repeal the Sherman silver law why don't he get at it at once and not keep the whole country on the tenter-hooks of suspense in regard to the outcome? If congress will repeal the act at all it will repeal it just as well now as it will in September and much valuable time would thus be saved and the business of the country sooner resume its usual gait. It is said that Grover has been waiting to ascertain whether congress would repeal the Sherman law before deciding to call that body together but as he has decided to call it in September he must be satisfied that they will, so why wait so long?

THOSE who have made the subject of the financial conditions of the country a close study say that these crises, such as we have just passed through, occur once in about 20 years. The last one seems to have been the result of inflated and unnatural real estate prices, more particularly in relation to cities—known better as "booms," taken in connection with the usual timidity of capital in view of as radical a change in the administration as was the past. It was extremely fortunate for the country that it came as early in the spring as it did and did not wait until the fall crops have to be moved.

EVER since it was founded, the JOURNAL has ever felt a deep interest in the welfare of the farmers of Polk county, believing agriculture to be basis of our prosperity as a people. It has always advocated such things as it believes to be to their true interests and has fought the schemes of political demogagues who seek only their own selfish ends. We are confident that the meeting of the farmers Institute to be held in McKinnon's hall in this city in Friday and Saturday July 7th and 8th is an event that no progressive Polk County farmer should miss. There is no man living so well posted in his business that is impossible for for him to learn anything more and business men in other lines recognize this fact and eagerly improve every opportunity to acquire more knowledge.

IF you democrats are sincere in your professions of interest in the welfare of the country why don't you encourage Grover to get a hump on himself and convene congress early in July? And while you are tinkering the silver business you might work up a little campaign thunder by monkeying with the tariff—but maybe you'd better let well enough alone there.

DR. J. C. CURRYER, who was in the city from Saturday until Tuesday morning, advertising the farmers institute, is editor of the Minnesota Horseman, the only paper in Minnesota devoted entirely to the horse. He has made the horse a life-long study and he is making the Horseman an invaluable aid to breeders. Every farmer should have it.

THAT PRINTING.

"THE Tribune demands it (the city printing) because there was no clause in the notice published in the JOURNAL reserving the right to reject any and all bids."

The above item appeared in one of the schoolboy-like effusions of the Tribune last week, and ought to prove to the people the unscrupulous character of the individual who is writing the slush for this so-called newspaper. When a man will publish such a deliberate falsehood as this—in spite of the fact that the aforesaid clause WAS in the notice published by the council, and appeared in two issues of the JOURNAL exactly as it now appears elsewhere in this issue—it ought to prove the utter unreliability of such a man. He will say or do anything.

Mr. Holston, or whoever is editing the Tribune—is now trying to bulldoze the council by calling them names and intimidating and threatening to visit his awful wrath upon the members should they refuse to give the printing to his paper.

At the last meeting of the council the city attorney gave as his opinion that the city council, in awarding the printing, had a right to consider the standing and circulation of the papers bidding. And immediately Mr. Holston—who is always on hand trying to work the council—thereupon jumped up and began arguing the matter without even the courtesy of asking permission to do so. For pure and unadulterated gall this man Holston takes the cake—in fact the whole bakery. With his county attorney business, his law practice and his boarding house, Mr. Holston should be able to make both ends meet. But his desire for fame is not satisfied, and he must have an organ, and as that organ is scarcely self-sustaining he is trying to bulldoze the council into making it the official city paper, with the mistaken idea that this would build it up. It is purely a business matter and those aldermen who decline to go into partnership with the Tribune have the true interests of the city at heart as is shown by their action in this matter. On the real point at issue the Tribune is strangely silent. That point is the fact that their bid did not comply with the requirements of the notice for bids, and so far from his being "entitled to the business" as he says, he is really not entitled to any consideration in the matter, but, upon his line of argument the JOURNAL is entitled to the work because its bid was the lowest legal bid before the council. The council exercised its right to "reject any or all bids," by rejecting all and calling for a new deal. In doing so they showed Mr. Holston far more consideration than he deserved, and he has no occasion to kick. The work should have been awarded to the JOURNAL and we have far more reason to kick than any others.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, June 26, 1893.

S. Currie took a run over to Larimore on Friday.

C. E. Sawyer, wife and daughter came up and spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Misner.

L. F. Bergh, a collector for some machine firm, has been around giving the farmers a call.

Miss Anna Hancock intends to attend school at Detroit this summer.

The Euclid church is coming out in a brand new summer dress of paint.

All of the public spirited citizens of Euclid and vicinity turned out in a body and laid out roads and set trees and shrubbery, etc., at the Prairie View cemetery, so that now it has a very neat appearance.

Michael Biever is reported on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Ghoosen took a drive down to the Queen City, Friday.

Rev. W. T. McAltioner and daughter took a run down to see Rev. Mr. Elmer before the latter gentleman takes his departure for his new field of labor.

Mrs. Knox of Wahpeton, North Dakota, and a second cousin of Miss Frances Willard, gave a very motherly talk to a good sized and appreciative audience on Monday evening.

A strawberry and ice cream festival was held at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening.

The Misses Lulu and Olie Tiedt are visiting their former school-mates during vacation.

H. C. Misner and son went down to see the elephant Saturday.

Those who attended the dance at Cottage Grove farm report having had a good time.

The township is doing some fine work with the new Austin road machines.

E. Taylor & Co. have started to tear down their Keystone warehouse and will rebuild at Euclid.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Chapin of Warren, spent several days this week with friends here.

Mrs. S. J. McGillian and daughter came down and spent Sunday with friends.

S. Crookshanks had the misfortune to stick a knife into his hand which makes a very dangerous and painful wound.

The Glorious Fourth.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is the one American national holiday not yet fallen into "innocuous desuetude." Probably becouse it affords a yearly opportunity for our innumerable budding orators to let loose their pent-up eloquence upon audiences which endure in thoughts of the well-filled lunch basket to follow. The day no doubt will be celebrated in every village from one ocean to the other, but the grandest of all will occur at the World's Fair grounds, Chicago when the exposition managment backed by the great city, will make a stupendons effort to surpass all the gatherings hitherto held on that day. Can you observe the day more fittingly, or more profitably than by spending it in viewing what has been accomplished by our country in the way of educational, materal and artistic progress since the foundation of the republic? Here will be the United States in miniature, as represented in the productions of the factory, the field and the mine of every state in the sisterhood. If you go from anywhere in the Nortwest or in the Mississippi Valley, you can make your journey safe, comfortable and delightful by purchasing your ticket via the Burlington Route. Call on your home agent for a ticket by this line, or address W. J. C. Kenyon Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving np. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good: For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 24th, 1893.

Avery, E. W. 2
Harryson, Hary
Morvig Olga
Sbully, T. A.
Bannsan, John
Mellen, Cary
Satra Andrea's E.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

Wm. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

A Repentant Lover's Awful Mistake.

Archibald Augustus Darrow stood gloomily in the dock, the wreck of a well dressed man about town, and when it came time to make excuses for his woe he said:

"Your honor, I am the victim of another man's mistake. A few days ago I was the happiest of men. Fortune and love both smiled. I wooed and won one of the city's fairest but most exacting maids. Then I was persuaded to take part in the Circus Maximus festivity as Demetrius Propulsius, one of the myrmillones.

"The rehearsal for my exacting and heroic role took all my time. I neglected my lady love until I grew fearsome of my fate. Then I said to myself, 'I will make amends.' So I sought a florist.

"'Make the most beautiful floral offering your taste and skill can arrange,' I said.

"'What shall it be?' he asked.

"'Oh, anything. But make it large and fine and send it to this number. With this I gave him tho location of my lady's home.

"That night I stole a moment from rehearsal to seek my sweetheart's bower and ascertain how my gift had been received. Her mother, frowning, stern and awful, met me at the door. Pointing with dramatic finger to the parlor table, she said:

"'What is this insult heaped upon your neglect? Go, base ingrate! Go, and never return!'

"I looked in the direction indicated by her finger, and there upon the table, full in the glare of the chandelier, was an enormous floral pillow, on which was embossed in flaming marigolds the one word 'Rest.' I fled the house, and since that time I haven't known whether I was a myrmillo or a mousetrap."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Useful Leg.

In the human body, at least, art never replaces nature with better work, but when false teeth refuse to ache and wooden legs save men from drowning one is tempted to make some exceptions. An Alabama duck hunter had a curious adventure one day while on the water in a skiff. He had lost a leg in a railroad accident and wore a cork substitute, useful for ordinary purposes, but preventing him from following game except in a boat.

On this occasion, as he was an expert marksman, he had almost loaded the skiff with ducks when, in reaching after a particularly fine bird, he overreached and upset the boat.

Down went the birds, the gun and the hunter, and as there was a swift current at that point the boat drifted away before he came to the surface. Being unable to swim, the hunter clutched wildly for a support, but found none, and would certainly have been drowned had it not been for his cork leg.

It kept him afloat, and at first he was overjoyed; then he became apprehensive. The cork leg had a tendency to invert him in the water, but after struggling against this for some time he managed to unstrap the limb and use it as a float.

It was then easy to paddle ashore, and the hunter was saved, although he lost nearly everything else but his life.—Youth's Companion.

Her Chat With the Emperor.

Mrs. Flyer had just returned from Europe. Of course the "Woman's club" was eagerly watching for her arrival, and just as soon as she got back a reception was tendered to her. The room was crowded, and Mrs. Flyer became the center of a group of interested listeners. Everybody wanted to know just what she had done and how she had done it, whether she got her gloves and silks in all right, etc. At last Miss Perkins said, "And did you go to Berlin?"

"Oh, yes. And really I did have the most delightful time. I was at a reception one night and met the emperor."

There was a silence. The magnitude of the thing astonished the club. But curiosity conquered, and Mrs. Flyer went on:

"Yes, he was there with all his officers, and I did have such a delightful conversation with him."

"Oh, tell us about it. Did you talk long?"

"No, you see my German isn't very good, and I was a little bit flustered, so I only asked him a question or two."

"And what did you say?"

"Oh, I just smiled and said 'Sprechen sie Deutsch?'"—Boston Budget.

Comforts and Dangers.

Many of the comforts of modern life can only be enjoyed at the risk of serious accidents. Leaking gas pipes cause explosions, and the death roll for which that new agent, electricity, is responsible is already considerable. Each severe frost brings its crop of boiler accidents. Paraffin lamps continue to explode. Every day or every night there are fires, many of which lead to frightful accidents and often death.

The large masses of people gathered together in a huge city like this are exposed to constant attacks from those insidious enemies, the bacteria. The dust and soot and fog foster these enemies of human life. The ground under London is honeycombed with drainage pipes, large and small, measuring thousands of miles. Each mile of drain is charged, sometimes at high pressure, with poisons sufficient to kill hundreds of the healthiest men. It is enough to make us shudder to think that only a few feet divide us from a gigantic, death dealing octopus. So that it appears if we give up traveling we run an almost equal peril in staying at home.—"Suffering London."

THE CONJURE WOMAN.

Dat ole Aun' Tempy, she wot live
Yander in de grove, she give
Sumpin to ou' muley cow,
An no soul cain't milk her now,
An we all's hawgs, dey runs an squeals
Lak some un chase 'em thoo de fiel's,
An more'n dat dah's ole Unc' Saul
Cain't sca'cely use his laigs at all
An say she's cunjered him, he know.
Ya-a-ap'm! dat's so!

An wunst dey was a 'oman, too,
Heerd all 'bout what Aun' Tempy do,
An she gwine ax her, so she sayed,
To kyore de risin in her haid.
Aun' Tempy mighty mad dat day;
She nuvver had a wu'd to say,
But gin a cur'ous kin' o' cough,
Dat 'oman's head hit fell smack off
An rolt across de cabin flo'.
Ya-a-ap'm! dat's so!

Wunst me an Uncle Isham's Bill
We clumb up to de window sill
At ole Aun' Tempy's an peeped in,
An dah dat pizen 'oman been
A-cookin sumpin in a pot;
Smelt mighty bad, I dunno wot.
She spat 'er hands toge'r, like dat,
An 'gun a-talkin to de cat!
Den we lit out to'ds home for sho'.
Ya-a-ap'm! dat's so.

Two Clever Statesmen.

The author of "Twenty Years In Parliament" says that Lord Palmerston had a natural buoyancy which his opponents called audacity, but which seldom failed to jerk him over a dangerous rut in the road, not always without splash, but generally without harm.

One crisis in his ministerial life illustrates the absolute good humor which may prevail even when political enmity is at its worst. Lord Derby, the father of the present earl, had made an attack upon him in the upper house with such energy and eloquence that the odds against him seemed overwhelming. But he defended himself and his policy from the dusk of one day to the dawn of another with such tact, dexterity and force of appeal to the national sense of honor that he was acquitted of all blame by a majority of fourscore.

Next day, in passing through the corridor leading from an anteroom to the upper house, one swing door opened to his hand, and at the same moment the other to that of Lord Derby. They were opponents, but they were also manly and sweet natured men. They smiled.

"I was just thinking," said Palmerston, "what a clever fellow he was who so nearly put me in a hole!"

"Ah!" was the rejoinder. "But nothing like the cleverness of the fellow who got you out of it!"

RECKITT BLOCK

MEAT MARKET,

VINE & RICHINGS, Props.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
——Constantly on hand.

GAME, POULTRY, FISH,
——In season.

Highest price paid for
FAT CATTE, HOGS, = = =
= = SHEEP and POULTRY.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, June 26th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Waren Hillard formerly Gunderson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Hillard administrator setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court, on Monday the 31st day of July 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 26th day of June A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[11-18]

Congress

WILL NOT BE
IN SESSION
UNTIL SEPTEMBER,
——BUT——

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

WILL BE IN SESSION
RIGHT ALONG

To help regulate the financial condition of Polk County with the

BEST GOODS
——AT THE——
LOWEST PRICES.

CONFIDENCE

In the ability of the government is what is now most needed, and Confidence in Our Ability and Methods is Already Established.

You can make money by trading with Fontaine & Anglim.

THE BIG FERRIS WHEEL

It Is the Chief Sensation of the World's Fair.

INVENTOR DECLARED A GENIUS.

When He First Broached His Plans to the Directors of the World's Fair They Thought He Was Crazy—A Description of the Wheel as It Stands in Midway Plaisance.

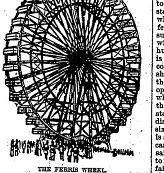
WORLD'S FAIR, June 28.— [Special.] — There is nothing in the World's Columbian exposition that compares in genuine novelty and sensationalism with the great vertical wheel which stands in the very center of Midway plaisance. In these letters I long ago predicted that this giant structure would be the chief sensation of the World's fair, just as the Eiffel tower was the chief sensation of the Paris exposition, and my prediction has been verified. Though the wheel has been in operation to the public but a few days, vast crowds of people constantly surround it watching its movements, and thousands more pay their half dollar apiece for the privilege of going around upon it.

Considered from the engineering standpoint as well as from that of popular interest this is a greater marvel than the Eiffel tower, which earned a great reputation for its builder and a small fortune for its owners. Whereas the Eiffel tower was simply a bridge a thousand feet long erected upon a strong foundation and placed on end, a simple construction like a couple of Chicago's tall steel buildings stood one upon the other and resting upon a tall foundation of sufficient strength to hold them, the vertical wheel is a bridge 825 feet long, 30 feet wide and constructed of steel, twisted into a circle and hung upon an axle round which it revolves by means of the force given it by powerful steam engines. The Eiffel tower involved no new engineering principle, and when finished was a thing dead and lifeless. The wheel, on the other hand, has movement, grace, the indescribable charm possessed by a vast body in action.

What the genesis of the vertical wheel was in the brain of its inventor is an interesting thought. Undoubtedly it had its origin in the horizontal merry-go-round, and that started in the whirligig which country boys used to make with a post and a plank set across the top of it, pinioned at its middle. From the whirligig to the flying horses or merry-go-round was but a step. The merry-go-round has had its greatest development at the sea shore resorts of Coney island and Atlantic city. At the latter place the owner of the merry-go-round owns also a good share of the town. The nimble nickels flowing into his coffers in an uninterrupted stream all summer long have enabled him to buy no end of corner lots and erect brick blocks thereon.

Some one saw that the horizontal wheel was coining money and concluded to go it one better by building a vertical wheel. There are vertical wheels at the sea shore, and some of their kind have been brought to the World's fair and may be seen outside the fair gates taking passengers round at the old rate of a nickel a ride. These small vertical wheels must have been the suggestion to Ferris, the bridge builder and engineer. He said he would build a wheel that would astonish the world, and by the side of the little wheels of the sea shore be as the ocean itself to a mill pond.

He prepared his plans and came to Chicago to ask permission to erect his wheel within the World's fair grounds. At first the fair directors only laughed at him. They thought he was crazy, that he was a crank. Then they granted him a concession, but without any thought that he would ever build his wheel. After a time they concluded that it was not wise to bother themselves further with such a visionary individual, and they cancelled the concession. They were not going to have a wild-eyed man with wheels in his head lumbering up the center of the plaisance with his contraptions. But Ferris, confident of success and backed by ample capital, stuck to the scheme and induced the directors, after a time, to again reconsider their action and again permit him to go ahead. This is the brief history of the struggle this genius had to secure recognition even from such progressive and wide-awake men as the directors of the World's fair. Such has been the history of genius ever.



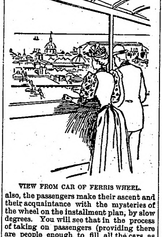
THE FERRIS WHEEL.

It is almost impossible either by picture or description in words to give you an idea of what this wheel is like. A mere statement of its dimensions, 250 feet in diameter, 825 feet in circumference, 30 feet broad and weight more than 4,000 tons, does not mean much to the average mind. It may help the reader to understand what the structure is like if I say that the highest point of the wheel is as far from the ground as the top of one ten-story building would be if it were put on the roof of another building of equal hight.

When you look at this wheel as it stands on the plaisance you are struck by the resemblance it bears to some mighty bicycle. It has the same sort of a hub, the same rods and struts running therefrom to the periphery, the same light airiness of model. In truth, it seems too light. One fears the slender rods which must support the whole enormous weight are too puny to fulfill their office. One cannot avoid the thought of what would happen if a high wind should come sweeping across the prairie and attack this structure broadside. Would the thin rods be sufficient to sustain not only the enormous weight of the structure and that of the 2,000 passengers who might chance to be in the cars, but the pressure of the wind as well? Engineer Ferris says the wheel is strong enough to do all this. Other engineers, some of them men of eminence in their profession, say the same thing. Therefore the public seems content to take it for granted that the wheel is not only the greatest novelty of the age, but that riding upon it is as safe as riding over a bridge that is placed horizontally on masonry piers.

There are thirty-six cars on the wheel. Each is 27 feet long, 9 feet high and 13 feet broad. It is like an enormous bird cage. Human beings are to be the inhabitants. The doors are closed when the passengers are within, and locked. The windows are covered with a strong wire netting. There is a conductor to each car to look after the comfort of passengers. No crank will have an opportunity to commit suicide from this wheel, no hysterical woman shall jump from a window. From platforms built on the ground six cars are loaded at one time. Each car will seat, on revolving chairs, forty passengers. Therefore the thirty-six cars will seat 1,440 passengers. But with standing room occupied the wheel has a capacity of 2,000 persons.

As soon as the first six cars are loaded the man in charge gives the signal and the steam is turned into the cylinders of the thousand horse-power engine which moves the vast machine. Slowly, with just enough trembling and oscillating to make the nerves of passengers quiver, the wheel revolves far enough to bring six more cars to the loading platforms. Thus the loading goes on, six cars at a time; and thus, also, the passengers make their ascent and their acquaintance with the mysteries of the wheel on the installment plan, by slow degrees. You will see that in the process of taking on passengers (providing there are people enough to fill all the cars, as there generally are) the wheel must make one entire revolution. By this time the occupants of the coaches have become somewhat accustomed to their novel situation. They have ceased to think of possible danger and are occupied with the beauty of the panorama which lies far below them.



VIEW FROM CAR OF FERRIS WHEEL.

Now comes the most interesting feature of the trip. The wheel is set in motion at a more rapid pace, though still not very fast, and is not stopped until a complete revolution has been made. It is an indescribable sensation, that of revolving through such a vast orbit in a bird cage, that of swinging in a circle far out over the plaisance in one direction, then turning in the other direction, and still higher, and finally beginning the descent from such a great hight. People wonder what would happen if the pinions which hold the cars through their roofs should break, or refuse to revolve. They wonder how they would get down if the machinery should break and the engineer be unable to further revolve the wheel, thus leaving them dangling in mid air. While they are thinking of these things the movement ceases, then starts up again, and finally it becomes their turn to step out on the wooden platform and down again to mother earth.

I have no desire to advertise the wheel when I tell you a trip upon it is worth taking. You cannot advertise the wheel, anyway, any more than you can advertise the fair, or the Atlantic ocean. They are all too big. They are their own advertisement. The novel sensation, the opportunity to study a great engineering work, the beauty of the scene presented from the great altitude, all combine to make the trip on this structure fully worth the time and the cost.

As yet there is not the slightest reason to fear the safety of the machine. The steel towers which support the vast bicycle wheel are bedded and bolted into thirty feet of concrete. They are calculated to support five times the weight and the wind pressure produced by a tornado of a hundred and fifty miles an hour. Motion is imparted to the mass by means of huge cogs in which a link belt fits. If anything should break and it be desirable to stop the machinery there is a powerful brake operated by compressed air. The axle which runs from the top of one tower to the other, 140 feet in the air, is the greatest steel forging ever made, being 32 inches in diameter and 45 feet long, weighing fifty-six tons. How Ferris ever got it up there is a mystery to me, but he did it. The cars are so attached to the wheel, it is said, that it is impossible for one of them to fall, and equally impossible for them to fail to turn so as to preserve the center of gravity.

What is the principle, the chief principle, on which the wheel is constructed? It is that of a bicycle wheel, as I have said, except that this wheel does not rest upon the surface but depends from the steel axle. The lower half of the wheel simply hangs from the mighty axle, and this lower half supports the upper half by means of the steel framework of its two rims. That is the whole thing in a nut shell. The wheel, though apparently rigid in its construction, has just enough elasticity to make this method of support possible, and yet not enough elasticity to produce any appreciable trembling or slipping effect.

Now the World's fair directors are glad they changed their minds and decided to recognize this genius. Not only have they thereby secured the greatest sensation of the fair, but without a dollar of outlay on their part have made certain of an enormous revenue. The exposition gets one-half the earnings of the wheel, and it is estimated the total receipts will average something like $10,000 a day during the remainder of the summer. The cost of the wheel, complete, was about $250,000. Engineer Ferris is likely to reap a rich reward for his boldness and enterprise.

ROBERT GRAVES.

German Wine Exhibit.

Germany's exhibit of the products of the Rhine and Moselle is installed in a pavilion in the southeast corner of the Horticultural building. The interior is a reproduction of a German wine cellar with Gothic columns.

ANARCHISTS OUT.

FIELDEN, SCHWAB AND NEEBE SET AT LIBERTY

By Order of Governor Altgeld, Who Granted Them an Unconditional Pardon, Taking Opportunity at the Same Time to Give the Trial Judge a Roast.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 27.—Governor Altgeld has pardoned Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, the anarchists. Practically ever since the bomb was exploded in Des Plaines street on the night of May 4, 1886, the three men just pardoned have been in prison. With the exception of Parsons, who gave himself up to death by returning during the trial, all the men finally convicted of conspiring were apprehended within a short time after the riot. The details of the trial are too well remembered to demand recounting. Spies, Fielden, Parsons, Fischer, Lingg, Schwab and Engel were sentenced to death and Neebe, whom many thought innocent, to 15 years in the penitentiary. The case was carried up and fought with great desperation in the supreme court of the state by the prisoner's counsel, but the court finally confirmed sentence of the lower court and the

Sentence Was Carried Out

with respect to Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Neebe. Louis Lingg killed himself with a fulminating cap in the jail on the day preceding to save hanging. A determined attempt to secure a commutation of the sentence was made before the execution, especially in behalf of Parsons, who was well known and popular, and it might have been granted if that wild fellow had consented to recant in his faith. Fielden and Schwab made terms and their sentence was cut down to life imprisonment. Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engel were hanged from the same gibbet in the north corridor of the jail Nov. 11, 1887. The others were quickly taken to Joliet penitentiary. Since that time an agitation, growing in strength and vehemence, has been directed towards the release of the prisoners. As it grew it was joined by many men of prominence. Some of them sympathized with the men in the beginning and believed that they had been convicted on a narrow construction of the law and with an inadequate opportunity for defense. The majority of signers, however, were men who had been originally bitter in their denunciation of the agitation but believing that anarchy had suffered its death blow from the hanging there was no good in keeping these men in jail.

Altgeld's Statement.

Governor Altgeld's statement accompanying his pardon of the anarchists contains 17,000 words. The governor reviews the history of the Haymarket meeting of May 4, 1886, in detail and says the basis of the appeal for pardon was the petition signed by several thousand merchants, bankers, judges, lawyers and other prominent citizens of Chicago.

Speaking of the charge that the trial judge was prejudiced the governor says: "It is further charged with much bitterness by those who speak for the prisoners that the record of the case shows that the judge conducted the trial with

Malicious Ferocity;

that in examing the state's witnesses he confined counsel for the defense to the specified points touched on by the state, while in the cross examination of the defendants' witnesses he permitted the state's attorney to go into all manner of subjects entirely foreign to the matters on which the witnesses were examined in chief, also that every ruling throughout the long trial on any contested point was in favor of the state, and, further, that page after page of the manuscript contains insinuating remarks of the judge made in the hearing of the jury and with the evident intention of bringing the jury to his way of thinking."

TOOK OVER TWO THOUSAND.

An Unkown Man Robs A Moorhead Bank in Broad Day Light.

MOORHEAD, Minn., June 27.—About noon a man presented himself at the cashier's window of the Merchants' National bank, pointed a revolver at the head of Assistant Cashier Van Vlissengen and demanded the money, which was refused. The cashier then went to the rear door and as he did so the robber followed him outside the railing and compelled him at the point of the revolver to walk back and give him the money lying on the desk. The cashier told him to take it. The robber grabbed about $2,000, jumped in a buggy and drove rapidly down a back street to the Jay Cooke stable and fled to the river, which he swam. He left $40 in gold in the buggy. A large posse is scouring the woods on both sides of the river for him.

Starr Gang Did It.

LITTLE ROCK, June 26.—Passengers arriving here on the southbound Missouri Pacific report that another attempt was made by the Starr gang to rob the train at Illinois station, in the Indian Territory.

Guilty of Murder.

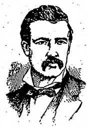
MADISON, Wis., June 27.—A jury in the United States court has found Kozini and Moneypenny, two Chippewa Indians from the Bad River reservation near Ashland, guilty of murder in the first degree.

Its First Year's Work Ended.

WAHPETON, N. D., June 27.—Red River Valley university has closed its first year's work. Examination of students and other exercises of the last week showed that excellent work had been done.

"THE CHINESE MUST GO."

Denis Kearney Started the Warcry Which Is Echoed Throughout the Land.



DENIS KEARNEY.

Denis Kearney has been alternately laughed at and abused, but he is a success. In 1875 he began to rouse the workingmen of San Francisco with vituperative harangues on his great warcry, "The Chinese must go." The city needed no conversion. The state was soon converted, all the far west followed, and now the nation, through its supreme legislature, says "the Chinese must go."

Dennis Kearney was born in Oakmont, County Cork, Ireland, went to sea when a small boy, reached New York as a sailor at the age of 11, and at 19 was captain of a sailing vessel. Evidently such a man had a good deal in him. His education was such as he could acquire while at sea, his strong point being a marvelous command of vituperative rhetoric. His ideas of English may be judged from his favorite expression, "lecherous bondholders." He pronounced it "leecherous" and took it to mean having the nature of a leech.

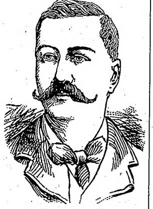
In 1877 he led in organizing the Workingmen's party, which carried the state a year or two later and embodied its views in that peculiar organic law familiarly known as the "Denis Kearney constitution." He is far from attractive in personal appearance and has very little of what is called magnetism, but he talks to plain people in a way they understand, not always sparing profanity. In July, 1878, he opened in Boston his famous eastern campaign. After making many addresses in various cities he returned to San Francisco and once more became "the agitator of the sand lots."

But his second campaign was an apparent failure, and in 1880 the workingmen deposed him from the presidency of their organization. In 1883 he went to New York, but the workingmen voted against having him speak for them. It was in 1868 that he arrived in San Francisco as captain of a sailing vessel and soon after became a drayman, and in 1885 it was reported that he was again a drayman and silent in politics. But in 1888 he was in Washington working for the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill, and now it appears that he is again a power in San Francisco. Be his faults as many and as great as is charged, still he must be credited or charged with giving the initial impulse to the movement which has resulted in excluding the Chinese.

HE THREATENS TO BOOK US.

Prince Roland Bonaparte Will Write About His Experiences In America.

Prince Roland Lucien Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, after declaring himself delighted with his tour in America, has returned to France with the fell purpose of writing a book about us and our country. The prince is a grandson of the Lucien who was a brother of the great Napoleon and a son of that Pierre Bonaparte who shot Victor Noir. Prince Peter, as that Pierre was called by Americans in Paris, was the black sheep of the Bonaparte family and was the only one of them forbidden access to the Tuileries by his cousin, Louis Napoleon.



PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE.

Prince Peter lived many years with a modiste who formerly kept a shop in Bond street, London, and their two children, Roland and Jeanne, were born some years before their parents concluded to marry. After the death of the prince, his widow, known as Princess Peter, lived in poverty till she succeeded in marrying her son Roland to Mlle. Blanc, daughter of the proprietor of the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. She died a few years ago, and Prince Roland is rich.

He is only a prince by title, however, as the Bonapartes hold no rank in France. He was even compelled to resign his lieutenant's commission in the army, but did not have to leave France, as many other princelings did. He is a handsome and stalwart man, six inches taller than his great-uncle, the famous Corsican, and made a favorable impression on all he met in America. He crossed the continent, went up to British Columbia and returned by way of Winnipeg and Chicago.

In New York and Chicago alike Prince Roland took a deep interest in social studies. He read a very interesting paper before the international congress of anthropology on Surinam and made a short address on the Laps, among whom he had traveled two months. He also presented to the American Academy of Anthropology copies of his books to the number of five. He has no political aspirations whatever and is wholly devoted to science.

Summer Comfort For Lazy People.

The big piazza rocking chair comes this season with a patent fan attachment. While you rock the fan sways.

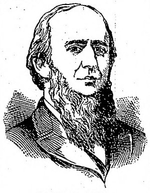
AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE COMING CONVENTION OF ITS LEADING EXPONENTS.

Increased Interest In the Study of History In American Schools and Colleges and Improved Methods of Teaching—The Influence of Professor White.

Authors and readers alike look eagerly for the reports of the July conventions at Chicago, whither writers, librarians, philologists and dabblers in folklore are now taking their course from all parts of the civilized world. Naturally Americans will be most numerous, and of gatherings which may be called exclusively American by far the most important and interesting will be the ninth annual meeting of the American Historical association.

No other organization has gained in general interest more rapidly than this has in its nine years of existence, and little wonder, as its membership comprises such men as Dr. Andrew D. White, formerly of Cornell; James B. Angell of Michigan university, Justin Winsor, Charles K. Adams, Hon. George Bourinot, Hon. John Jay and many others scarcely inferior in reputation, the total making nearly 700 of the most thorough scholars and earnest searchers after truth in the world. And of all these Dr. White is probably entitled to the first honor for having led the way in making history a science in American colleges.



DR. JAMES B. ANGELL.

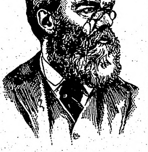
At the sixth annual meeting of the association, held in Washington city in 1889, President Charles K. Adams of Cornell rendered a high compliment to his predecessor by a simple statement of the admitted facts that down to 1857 the study of history in colleges was no more than a dry and formal textbook affair and that in 20 years thereafter it took high rank among the independent courses.

In October, 1857, the students at Ann Arbor, Mich., were surprised and not a little amused to see seated among the professors a very young and fair gentleman of strikingly modest mien whom one of them had just addressed on the campus with the current satirical questions: "Going to enter freshman, eh? Classical? Well, look out for old Boise (Greek professor)! He's your toughest pill."

It was the new professor of history and literature, Andrew Dickson White, who had been graduated from Yale in 1853, had passed three years in Europe, first at Paris and Berlin as a student, and then at St. Petersburg as an attache of the American legation, and had then devoted a year at Yale to historical studies. He was even then but 25 years old and so very youthful looking that the sophomore who "chaffed" him declared that he took him to be "17 or thereabouts." In five years he had made history the favorite study in the University of Michigan.

About 1870 all the colleges seemed moved with a desire to raise history to a higher rank in their curricula, and in 1881 Cornell for the first time gave the entire service of one professor to that subject, Professor Moses Coit Tyler being the man. At Cambridge seven professors and teachers are now employed, and eighteen courses are offered; at Yale two or three professors are engaged in this work and at Cornell four. At Johns Hopkins a different system was adopted, the plan being to encourage independent work. Finally, in 1884 the present association was organized, and its progress has been phenomenally rapid.

Dr. James Burrill Angell, president of the association, also president of Michigan university, was born in Scituate, R. I., Jan. 7, 1827, and was graduated from Brown university in 1850. Since that date he has divided his time almost equally between university work and the life of a literary man and a diplomatist.



DR. JUSTIN WINSOR.

Dr. Justin Winsor, a former president of the association, has survived the rather savage attacks made on him for denying originality of design to Columbus and has proved to his critics that they have no small man to deal with. He is among the most learned of bibliographers and as editor of a "Narrative and Critical History of America" has a high rank among historians. The eminent George Bancroft was also president of the association.

J. H. BEADLE.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, June 21.

Work on the break in the levee at Magnolia, Miss., has been abandoned.

The Kentucky house has decided that Frankfort will remain the state capital.

Nine stowaways were found on the steamship Arizona during her trip from Liverpool to New York.

Ten federal officials in the Puget sound country have been removed for complicity in Chinese and opium smuggling.

The Adams, now at Honolulu, may be sent to Samoa, as the crisis there is causing the administration some uneasiness.

Max Clayton, an insane ex-theatrical manager escaped from the asylum at Amityville, N. Y., but was recaptured in a New York theatre.

David S. Hulbert, a wealthy Ohio man, who disappeared three years ago, has been found in Texas, his mind having been a blank all that time.

Thursday, June 22.

The great Ferris wheel at the world's fair grounds has been started.

A shipment of nearly a million dollars in gold is on the way from London to this country.

Henry Villard's resignation as chairman of the Northern Pacific board has been accepted.

The postoffices at North Sioux Falls, Pipestone county, and Star Lake, Otter Tail county, will be discontinued June 30.

The letter from Pope Leo on the school question in the United States has been made public. Ireland and Satolli are endorsed.

Friday, June 23.

The Liberty Bell was successfully cast at Troy, N. Y., Thursday.

An international anarchistic conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Madrid.

Ashley Apperly of Louisville was elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks.

The pension fund will show a surplus of $1,500,000 at the end of the fiscal year.

A statue of the Fort Dearborn massacre was unveiled in Chicago Thursday, ex-President Harrison being the orator.

The Canadian Pacific, gossip says, is to meet the reduced rates of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

One of the first matters of importance that will be presented to the next congress will be a bill, already framed, providing for the establishment of a national board of health, with headquarters at Washington.

Saturday, June 24.

The last of the Chinese lepers, on North Brothers island, is dead.

The bail of ex-Commissioner Charles F. Peck of the bureau of labor statistics of New York has been declared forfeited.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed John W. Kinzey of New Philadelphia, O., superintendent of construction of the postoffice building in Washington.

A minister in Grand Rapids, Mich., created a sensation by declaring that he thought Edwin Booth stood a better chance in heaven than would Rev. Dr. Talmage.

B. J. Doran, a prize fighter of some note, suicided at Rochester, N. Y., Friday, after killing his young babe. He also attempted to murder his wife but failed.

The Missouri supreme court has declared the statute respecting the sale of persons for vagrancy unconstitutional.

Monday, June 26.

Margaret Manton Merrill, the well known newspaper writer and lecturer, is dead.

Cardinal Vannutelli has resigned as secretary of the Vatican. He opposes the pope's policy.

John S. Johnson, the Minneapolis bicyclist, made a mile in 2:09 3-5 at Pittsburg Saturday.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Mrs. U. S. Grant met Saturday at West Point. The two ladies had a long talk.

The Royal Arthur, the new flagship of the British squadron in the North Pacific, has arrived at Esquimault.

President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to attend the centennial celebration of Williams college in October next.

Dr. McGlynn arrived from Rome Sunday on the steamer Werra. He traveled incog. and refused to be interviewed.

The American Derby, worth $50,000 to the winner, was run at Chicago Saturday and captured by J. E. Cushing's Boundless, with St. Leonards second and Clifford third. The time was 2:36 Fifty thousand persons saw the race run.

Tuesday, June 27.

Boston banks will issue clearing house certificates.

Cornelius Herz of Panama canal fame is dying at Bournemouth.

It is stated China will ask for a new treaty on account of the Geary law.

The New Hampshire building at the world's fair was dedicated Monday.

The second trial of Alderman McKee of Brooklyn, charged with fraud, has begun.

At London Sunday night a murder was committed very much resembling those of "Jack the Ripper."

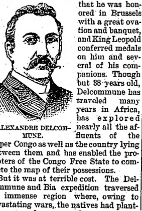
Louis Dreyfus, a Long Branch business man, worried over being robbed of $600 until he committed suicide.

Frank Coleman, known by several other names, an escaped convict, wanted on charges of murder and robbery, was captured at Hackensack, N. J.

A boy playing with matches started a fire in the town of Gibson, N. B., which destroyed the place and left 180 families homeless.

COMPLETED THE CONGO MAP.

The Results of Alexandro Delcommune's Explorations In Africa.



ALEXANDRE DELCOMMUNE.

Alexandre Delcommune is the last great explorer of Africa who has returned to Europe, and so important were his contributions to geographical knowledge that he was honored in Brussels with a great ovation and banquet, and King Leopold conferred medals on him and several of his companions. Though but 38 years old, Delcommune has traveled many years in Africa, has explored nearly all the affluents of the upper Congo as well as the country lying between them and has enabled the promoters of the Congo Free State to complete the map of their possessions.

But it was at terrible cost. The Delcommune and Bia expedition traversed an immense region where, owing to devastating wars, the natives had planted no crops for two or three years, and general famine prevailed. Captain Bia died last August. Captain Stairs died soon after reaching the coast. His companion, Captain Bodson, was killed, as were Captain Hakansson and his contingent of 12 men, and of the total company nearly half died of fatigue and starvation. Their most important discovery perhaps is that the great province of Katanga, which lies 5,000 or 6,000 feet above sea level, is remarkably fertile and healthful for Europeans and contains valuable gold mines as well as copper deposits, which were evidently worked many centuries ago.

The true source of the Congo was found to be in the highlands near Lake Tanganyika. Thence flows the river Chambesi into Lake Bangueolo, and out of that lake runs the main head of the Luapula, which, says Captain Delcommune, is the Congo, being twice as large as its largest affluent. For nearly three years he has been exploring that region, and various supposed streams and lakes are henceforth to be omitted from the map and the real ones substituted. In getting down from its highland sources the Lualaba, main tributary of the Luapula, or Congo, descends 2,000 feet in 50 miles through a great canyon much like that of the Colorado.

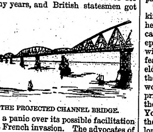
While Captain Delcommune traversed the intermediate country Captain Bia stuck to the streams and mapped out their course. One of their most pleasant duties was to present to Chief Chitambo the presents sent by the Royal Geographical society for his kindness in aiding the transportation of Livingstone's body to the coast. They also set up the tablet furnished by Livingstone's daughter at the place where her father's heart was buried.

THE CHANNEL BRIDGE.

Revival of the Project to Connect England and France.

The great international bridge between England and France is to be 20 miles long, be supported by 90 mammoth piers, cost about $245,000,000 and be 12 years in course of construction. All this if it is ever built, of which many good people have their doubts, though the best engineers have pronounced it practicable, and the Channel Bridge and Railway company, now well organized, declares that the money will be forthcoming.

It is a very old scheme. At first the proposition was laughed at as a mere chimera. Next a few engineers advocated it and were thought to be joking. It was even charged that they had stolen the idea from Munchausen's description of his bridge to Africa and were perpetrating a huge hoax on the British public. A tunnel was then talked of for many years, and British statesmen got into a panic over its possible facilitation of a French invasion. The advocates of a bridge went quietly on, however, and in 1889 presented the results of their completed survey.



THE PROJECTED CHANNEL BRIDGE.

Their plan was for a bridge 24 miles long, from Forkestone to Ambleteuse, with 118 piers and a maximum depth of 178 feet. Continued surveys have shown a much better route—from Foreland, near Dover, to Cape Blanc Nez, near Calais. The bridge there need be but 20 miles long, with piers as aforesaid and greatest depth of 116 feet. The spans will measure respectively 350 and 800, 700, 1,000, 1,200 and 1,600 feet, and intermediate lengths, the longest over the deepest water to facilitate navigation, and the piers bordering the ship channels will be illuminated at night to guard against accidents. Through all its central sections the bridge will be 200 feet above the water.

It is estimated that at least half the travel and traffic now crushing the channel would at once seek the bridge, making 6,000,000 tons and 1,000,000 passengers yearly and that it would pay from the start. The system of construction is to be the same as that of the famous bridge over the Fith of Forth. The company was organized in 1884, and as all the difficulties interposed by government are now overcome the promoters promise speedy progress. Of course it will be by far the greatest bridge in the world.

The First Aluminium Ship.

The first aluminium ship is being built in the dockyards of the Loire. It is a cutter which would weigh, if made of the usual material, 4,500 tons, instead of its actual weight of 2,500 tons.

Taking Down a Drummer.

A few years ago a number of us were stopping at the Henry House in Abilene, Kan. Among the guests was a plug-hat-silk-umbrella clothing drummer from Boston. He had no desire to make up or affiliate with the "boys," but was a crowd all to himself, so we concluded to initiate him. About six miles west of Abilene was a water station called "Sand Springs." As soon as Mr. "Boston" was within earshot, one man said, "Well, I got in one nice order yesterday from Jones at Sand Springs." "Yes," said another, "I fixed him with his boots and shoes." "And I," said another, "sold him a splendid order of notions." Another one said, "I heard him wish a clothing man would come along." Mr. "Boston" at once pricked up his ears, went into the ticket office and asked the agent, "Where is Sand Springs?" The agent told him, "The first station west." He purchased a ticket and had his seven big trunks checked to "Sand Springs."

When the train arrived there, the baggageman rolled his trunks out on the prairie. Mr. B. inquired of the burly Irishman who ran the pump engine, "Where's the town, sir?" "Be jabers, it's meself and this water tank is all there it uv it." "Why," said B., "is there not a Mr. Jones starting a large store here?" "Divil the bit," said Pat. It soon dawned upon the Bostonian that he had been the victim of a cruel joker. He had to skirmish around and paid a farmer $3 to haul his baggage back to Abilene. When he returned, one of the boys gave him the "grand hailing sign" and told him why it was done. He "set 'em up" in fine style and said he would ever after be ready to extend the hand of fellowship to a worthy brother whenever he should find him.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lost In a Small Town.

In his delightful record of "An Embassy of Provence," Mr. Thomas A. Janvier relates how he was lost in the mazy streets of the little town of Vers. The place was strange to him. His pony, being tormented by flies, ran away with the carriage or buggy. But "the ponette" did not run too madly to respond to the rein, so Mr. Janvier turned this, that and the other corner and flew past startled old women, children, dogs and hens, till he did not know his way back to the main road. He says:

"A brave old man rescued us. While I held the ponette hard he seized her bridle, and when he had calmed her by brushing away the tormenting flies and I had explained that we were lost and had begged him to guide us to the highway he smiled gently and in a moment led us out from that entangling maze.

"The distance to the highway proved to be less than twoscore yards, but then he knew what turns to take in that marvelously crooked town.

"In my gratitude I offered the old man money. He refused to accept it. 'I cannot take monsieur's silver,' he said politely. 'Already I am more than paid. In all the 70 years of my life here in Vers monsieur is the very first who has been lost in my little town. It is most interesting. It is enough.'

"In this position he was firm. I thanked him again warmly, and we drove away. When we had gone a short distance, I looked back. He was standing in the middle of the road gazing after us. His face was wreathed in smiles."

Germany's Royal Children.

All the children of the imperial family have been baptised in water from the Jordan, according to a custom long established in the royal house of Prussia. The empress has of late received innumerable requests to stand as sponsor to the children of all classes of people in all parts of Germany, so many in fact that she has found it impossible to accede to even a tithe of the applications. She has therefore made it a rule to act as godmother only when one or other of the parents is personally known to her.

The empress always prepares some kind of celebration for the birthdays of her children. One of these anniversaries came along at the time of the Bismarck episode. The kaiser, who was playing with the children at the little family feast, was astonished to hear from the eldest of his offspring this comment on the event which had just astonished the world: "Father," piped out the crown prince, "they say that you will now tell the people what to do all by yourself. You will like that better, won't you, father?" The conversation was not prolonged.—Arthur Warren in Ladies' Home Journal.

Flushing Fresh Water Pipes.

A vegetable growth in the water mains at St. Paul has been the cause of some trouble. The first case was discovered by the superintendent in one of two service pipes in a single trench supplying a double house. A complaint was made of bad water, which flushing failed to improve. One of the pipes delivered pure water, and one supplied a muddy liquid that was of no use. These facts led to the conclusion that one of the services was foul, and the remedy applied on this supposition proved effective. The boiler of a portable engine was connected with the faucet of the kitchen sink from which the muddy water came and a steam pressure of 70 pounds forced against the 35 pounds water pressure for 30 minutes—thereby driving the water out of the pipe.

Since that time the pipe has always delivered clear water, and 12 similar cases have been successfully treated in the same manner. Great care has to be taken that there are no leaks in the service pipes and that none of the fittings are open during the steaming process.—Engineering Record.

A Matter of Locality.

First Tourist (to companion who has just cracked a very senseless joke)—Do you call that wit?

Second Tourist—Certainly.

First Tourist—Well, I don't.

Second Tourist—But you forget we're in England now.

First Tourist—Oh, yes! Sure enough! Beg pardon. Ha! ha! ha! ha!—Truth.

HOW CHOLERA IS SPREAD IN INDIA.

Through Lack of Sanitation and the People's Peculiar Habits.

A plain story of the conditions that prevail in India for the spread of the cholera was related at the New Century club by Dr. Pauline Root of the Woman's Medical college, who has lived for eight years in southern India. Dr. Root began by describing the conditions under which people live in southern India, in order to show exactly what circumstances generate the cholera. There is absolutely no sanitation there as we have it. Drainage, with the exception of a fever breeder in the way of an open sewer, is unknown. In the village people live in low mud huts, where all the family congregate in one room, the dimensions of which are likely to be 4 feet by 10 or 12 feet. As there are no outbuildings at all, there is no way in which persons can protect themselves against the cholera if it once appears in such a household. Sometimes, if the well runs dry, stagnant water must be used. A high caste personage will not allow a low caste to use his well.

Commonly people go to the river for water. As the water is frequently not on the surface, a "tub" is dug in the river bed and the water allowed to collect. At this tub or at the well all the functions of bathing are performed. First the jar is filled and the water being dashed over the person soon trickles back to its source. In the case of certain religious enthusiasts, water is poured over the body 50 times. Next the seely, the single piece of silk or cloth which is worn as a garment, must be washed. This is dipped into the pool. Finally the jar is refilled and carried home. The quality of the water by the time the jar is refilled is promising indeed when cholera is in the air.

In these river tubs the clothes are washed. The cattle are taken there to drink. Dr. Root said that in sending a man to the river to fetch water there was never any certainty that he would not fill his jar with the water standing in one of the pools instead of digging a fresh hole. The very cleanliness of the people—and they are extremely clean—tends to the spread of cholera because their method of bathing is so unintelligent. In southern India there is always more or less cholera. It is often prevalent after a certain religious festival—of the the marriage of two divinities—which is celebrated by an encampment in the river bed for four or five days.

As for facilities in caring for the sick in India, Dr. Root graphically showed how forlornly poor these are by describing her experience in the house of the vice president of the municipality of Madua, a wealthy man, who arrayed himself resplendently when he came to ask her to visit his wife, thus showing his solicitude for his wife's condition. Undoubtedly he meant to do the best he could for the sick woman, for the doctor found her in a room adjacent to her husband's—a position of honor. The woman was badly crippled and only able to crawl down from her cot. Beyond playing with the children and polishing the jewels nothing relieved the monotony of her day. She was entirely uncared for. A hole in the wall for refuse was cleaned only once a day. The woman died of blood poisoning. And this is the way a sick person fared in one of the better houses!

Usually a sick person is placed in a room that is reached from the house by crossing a court and passing through an alley. The alley usually has black, slimy water in it. The room is 7 feet square. In the court are often found the cow, chickens and a number of persons. No wonder that under such conditions cholera spreads like wildfire. But cholera is always brought. It never starts of itself.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Marechal Niel Rose.

Although many flowers owe their names to famous people, there is only one instance known when a man and a flower received a title at the same moment. When Niel, a brave French general, was returning from the scene of his victories in the war between France and Austria, he received from a peasant who wished to honor the hero a basket of beautiful, pale yellow roses. One of the stems, which happened to have roots clinging to it, the general took to a florist in Paris, in whose care it remained until it became a thriving bush covered with blossoms. Niel then took the plant as a gift to the Empress Eugenie. She expressed a great admiration for the exquisite flowers, and on learning that the rose was nameless said significantly: "Then I will name it. It shall be the Marechal Niel," and at the same moment she bestowed upon the astonished general the jeweled baton that betokened his promotion to the high office of marshal of France.—Drake's Magazine.

Singular Hallucination.

George Smith of Stockton-on-Tees was charged at Holywell with being a wandering lunatic. Smith, who is a skilled workman and respectably connected, had some months ago been employed on special work at Mostyn iron works, when he complained that a young woman from that neighborhood had put him under a spell and had taken out his eyes and put her own in their place. He was then taken in charge by his friends, but afterward went back to Mostyn for the purpose of claiming the return of his eyes. He was ordered to be sent to the asylum at Denbigh.—London Tit-Bits.

A Cordial Invitation.

Miss Elderly (with girlish enthusiasm, joining a group of young people who are discussing an expedition through the mountains)—May I go with you? I should so love to.

Young Spriggins (with great cordiality)—Delighted to have you. We were just wondering where we could get a chaperon.—Texas Siftings.

Wealthy English Brewers.

The personality of Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, the Liverpool brewer, was sworn at £2,876,781. There have been 25 other wills of brewers and distillers in the past six years each exceeding £200,000.—Exchange.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!

Of the following line of First-Class Goods which we handle, and when you are ready to buy call and get our prices.

CHEAP GOODS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

WE SELL

DEERING BINDERS, AND MOWERS,
The best on earth for money,
chalk or marbles.

HOLLINGSWORTH AND DEERE RAKES,
8, 10 and 12 feet.

JOHN DEERE PLOWS.
WESTERN ROAD MACHINES,

ADVANCE THRESHERS AND ENGINES.

A fine line of Buggies, Carts and Harness of all styles. Rushford Wagons, good timber and bone dry—too well known to need more than mentioning. We also sell a nice line of bicycles, the Victor being our leader. It needs to be seen to be fully appreciated. In these, as well as everything else, merit wins. It pays to buy good articles. We sell as cheap as the quality of our goods will admit, and guarantee everybody the worth of their money.

Larsen. Carpenter & Co.
Broadway and Robert St, Crookston, Minn.

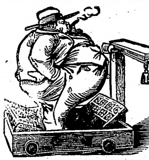
FRESH VEGETABLES
RECEIVED DAILY.

A Choice lot of
CANNED GOODS
At Reduced Rates.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
Large Stock, Low Prices.

The Crookston Grocery Company,
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.
ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Price
—OF—
Groceries



HEAVY WEIGHT GOODS.

Like everything else, is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and as

TIMES ARE HARD AND MONEY SCARCE,

I am selling my goods at correspondingly Low Prices.

My Stock of
Groceries, Crockery, Etc.,
Is New, Fresh and Clean. My stock of Flour and Feed is large, and my vegetables are fresh every day.

L. I. BENOIT, The Cash Grocer,
BROADWAY, - - - CROCKSTON, MINN.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

AS TO YOUR VACATION

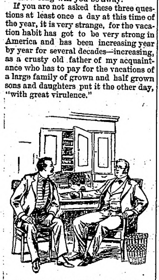
THREE QUESTIONS THAT ARE IN ORDER AT THIS SEASON.

Growth of the Vacation Habit—Change the One Thing Needful—Sensible Vacations and Otherwise—Advantages of a Sea Voyage—A Log Cabin Outing.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

"When do you take your vacation?"
"Where are you going this year?"
"How long will you be away?"

If you are not asked these three questions at least once a day at this time of the year, it is very strange, for the vacation habit has got to be very strong in America and has been increasing year by year for several decades—increasing, as a crusty old father of my acquaintance who has to pay for the vacations of a large family of grown and half grown sons and daughters put it the other day, "with great virulence."

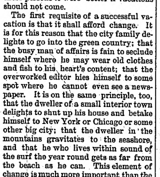


INCREASING WITH GREAT VIRULENCE.

Time was when the three questions I have quoted would have been preceded by "Are you going to take a vacation?" but that time has passed. All the world takes a vacation nowadays, or at least the exceptions are so rare that they may be spoken of as "proving the rule."

Judging from present indications, the growth of the habit this year will be quite up to the annual average. The newspapers are filled with attractive advertisements setting forth the merits of resorts by the seashore, by the side of the still waters of lakes, in the mountains and in the forests. Town and country are being flooded with hand bills and folders and handsomely printed, artistically illustrated little volumes descriptive of the delights of this railroad or that steamer route as a means of getting to the place where you propose to make your summer sojourn. For weeks hotels and cottages and boarding houses have been in process of preparation for vacationers and are now beginning to fill with summer folk. Rowboats on interior lakelets have been put in order, stagecoaches that are idle all the rest of the year have been furbished, the gentle theological student has found a place to "wait"—in short, the vacation season is here; here, with all its genuine pleasure, its healthful rest, its sound sleep, its rowing and sailing, its tramping and riding, its fishing and shooting; here, likewise, with all its rush and worry, and sham and heartburnings, for there are vacations and vocations. There are persons who take their vacations sensibly, who get some real benefit from them, and who return to their daily occupations refreshed and better able to grapple with the problems of existence, and there are other persons who do not understand the real object of vacations—persons to whom the vacation is the hardest time of the year, who return tired and dragged out and cross. To these persons it were better if vacations should not come.

The first requisite of a successful vacation is that it shall afford change. It is for this reason that the city family delights to go into the green country; that the busy man of affairs is fain to seclude himself where he may wear old clothes and fish to his heart's content; that the overworked editor hies himself to some spot where he cannot even see a newspaper. It is on the same principle, too, that the dweller of a small interior town delights to shut up his house and betake himself to New York or Chicago or some other big city; that the dweller in the mountains gravitates to the seashore, and that he who lives within sound of the surf the year round gets as far from the beach as he can. This element of change is much more important than the element of rest. It not infrequently happens that the vacationer is on the go during the entire time of his absence from his regular haunts, but returns greatly improved.



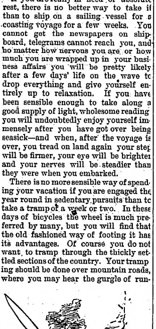
A SOCIETY MOTHER AND MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTERS.

It is likely that the greatest sufferers from the vacation habit are the society women who have marriageable daughters and determine to use the outing season for the purpose of hunting up husbands for the girls. To these worthy women this season must be a terror indeed. And if the eligible young men for whose delectation these society mothers deck out their daughters in gorgeous attire, and for whom all sorts of alluring entertainments are prepared, do not enjoy life to the full during the summer months—why, then, these young men haven't a great deal of good sense, that's all.

The fact that Chicago is holding a big World's fair this year has a tendency to disturb the normal flow of vacation travel. The regular weeks at the shore and in the mountains will be omitted in some cases, and of course this carries with it a diminution of the amount of money that will be expended in the regular way. It seems likely, however, that this diminution will be greater in the direction of the summer schools than the resorts that have no educational features or the quiet country places. In fact, several summer schools have decided to suspend their sessions this year because of the World's fair, their conductors realizing that the educational significance of the exposition is so great as to be likely to draw largely from their constituencies. But while it is undoubtedly a good thing to go to the World's fair it is not likely that a trip thither will afford any one the rest and recreation that are needful at vacation time. True, the element of change will not be lacking, but those who attend will do well to reserve at least a week of the time they can afford to be away from their business to rest after visiting the fair before returning to work.

If you are really in need of absolute rest, there is no better way to take it than to ship on a sailing vessel for a coasting voyage for a few weeks. You cannot get the newspapers on shipboard, telegrams cannot reach you, and no matter how nervous you are or how much you are wrapped up in your business affairs you will be pretty likely after a few days' life on the wave to drop everything and give yourself entirely up to relaxation. If you have been sensible enough to take along a good supply of light, wholesome reading you will undoubtedly enjoy yourself immensely after you have got over being seasick—and when, after the voyage is over, you tread on land again your step will be firmer, your eye will be brighter and your nerves will be steadier than they were when you embarked.

There is no more sensible way of spending your vacation if you are engaged the year round in sedentary pursuits than to take a tramp of a week or two. In these days of bicycles the wheel is much preferred by many, but you will find that the old fashioned way of footing it has its advantages. Of course you do not want to tramp through the thickly settled sections of the country. Your tramping should be done over mountain roads, where you may hear the gurgle of running water and the roar of an occasional cataract, where you may sometimes walk for miles in the shade of mighty forests and where your eyes may at times be greeted by grand and beautiful vistas of hill and valley. If you are dyspeptic when you start out and possessed of little appetite, you will soon miss the first and find the second, and the simple fare you will be able to get at the houses where you stop for meals will help to bring back tone to your system. Take my word for it, if you decide to pass your vacation in this way you will never regret it. But you must wear solid, easy shoes, you must dress for comfort and not for looks, you must be prepared for physical weariness, and you must not expect that your meals will be cooked by French chefs.



KENTUCKY JEANS AND COWHIDE BOOTS.

A lawyer of my acquaintance who was born in a log house and has built up a large practice in a big eastern city, always passes his vacation in a remote place, where he has had a log cabin built on the side of a forest covered mountain. He goes there every year early in July and stays till the last of August. He tells me that while there he wears Kentucky jeans and cowhide boots and spends his time making and renewing acquaintance with his few hillside neighbors and fishing. "I never catch anything to speak of," he says," and I fish with a worm and a hook. I do not use a bamboo rod, but a pole which I cut for myself. As a matter of fact, I don't care very much to catch the fish, but if I have a fishpole on my shoulder and a box of bait which I have dug myself in my pocket I feel that I have a nominal reason for tramping along the banks of the mountain streams, and when I meet another fisherman or a countryman he sees what I am out for, and I don't have to answer too many questions. My wife alway goes with me to my summer log cabin, and she enjoys it as much as I do."

The amount of money that is annually put into circulation by the vacation habit is very large. In fact, in some localities where farming is greatly run down more money is taken in during the outing season than during all the rest of the year. To offset the fact that this is the harvest time of the people who live there is the other fact that this is also their time of hard work; that they are worried and worn and tired just at the time when vacationers are care free and jolly and gay.

I. D. MARSHALL.

DOUBT AT THE LAST.

EVIDENCES BY WHICH PHYSICIANS DETERMINE DEATH.

Mankind Has Always Had a Horror of Being Buried Alive, and the Cremation of the Ancients May Have Been Due to This Fear—Some Peculiar Cases.

So deceptive are many of the ordinary evidences of death that medical science has given to this subject a great deal of attention. It used to be supposed that people were often buried alive through accident, and writers of romance have dwelt upon this species of horror with much unction. During the war of the rebellion many soldiers were said to have been interred while living who were merely in a lethargy or stupor arising from loss of blood, exhaustion, cold and fear. Bodies have often been found turned over in coffins, as if the occupants had waked up and tried to get out. In numerous other cases of a similar sort the tongue has been discovered protruding from the mouth, as if from suffocation, and there have been stains from bleeding on the burial clothes.

Now, such facts as these were amply sufficient in former days to convince the most skeptical that the persons concerned had been interred alive. But it is now known that such phenomena are exhibited by dead bodies under conditions wholly normal. The turning of a corpse in its coffin is brought about by the expansion of the gases of putrefaction. The projection of the tongue from the mouth is an effect of the same cause. Bleeding often occurs after death. In fact, such a hemorrhage is known to have taken place eight days after death. In this instance the bleeding was from wounds inflicted during life.

The stoppage of the heart's beating is not regarded as a satisfactory evidence of death. In some cases on record that organ has apparently ceased to perform its function for as much as 15 minutes, and yet the person has revived. Tidy, the great English authority, speaks of the instance of a certain Colonel Townshend, who was seemingly able to die at will and to come to life again when he chose. On a number of occasions he had deliberately suspended his own vital processes for a short time. Finally he consulted physicians on the subject, deeming his ability to do this a sufficiently abnormal symptom to be somewhat alarming. In the presence of the doctors he voluntarily lapsed into a state of torpidity, his heart stopped and his breathing also, a mirror held at his mouth showing no dimness.

This case was apparently unique. At the same time the peculiar faculty developed by Colonel Townshend—who died that same night for good and all—bears a seeming likeness to the peculiar power exhibited by certain fakirs of India. For centuries it has been a familiar trick for certain of these fakirs who possessed the accomplishment to permit themselves to be buried alive for months, coming to life again after being dug up. That this remarkable feat is wholly bona fide has been satisfactorily demonstrated. It has been repeatedly performed in the presence of most skeptical witnesses under circumstances which preclude all possibility of deception. It is an artificial suspension of vitality, bearing some relation to the natural hibernation of bats and other animals.

If the finger of a person in whom the vital spark still lingers be tightly bound with a piece of string, the end of the finger will soon become red and then bluish. But if the individual be dead no such effect will be produced by the application of a ligature. If during life a clean and bright needle be thrust into the muscles of the body, the steel rapidly rusts on being withdrawn. After death no such oxidation takes place, it is said. However, the certainty of this latter test is disputed. One of the most familiar methods of determining absence of life is that of producing a blister by heat, as with the flame of a candle. If the skin beneath and around the blister becomes red, the individual lives; otherwise he is dead.

One of the most reliable tests of this question is made by holding the hand of the supposed cadaver between the eye and the light of a candle or lamp. When thus examined, the hand of a living person has a rosy color between the fingers. This is not the case with a corpse. Only a few days ago a woman was found dead in bed at a hotel in Chicago with a pistol in her hand and a bullet hole in her temple. A man who is supposed to have left her a few hours previously was accused of having murdered her, but the coroner's jury decided that it was a case of suicide. So far as the newspaper reports indicated, the jury did not pay any attention to one most important point in the evidence. If the revolver was tightly grasped in the dead woman's hand, she must have committed suicide. It is not possible for another individual to tighten the relaxed grip of a dead person upon a weapon.

If the person has committed suicide, the weapon will be found rigidly grasped with fingers stiffened by the rigor mortis. But after death the fingers cannot be made to take a grip firmly. This is regarded as a most important point from the medico-legal standpoint. It has determined the fate of an accused prisoner in many a trial. Army surgeons say that the expressions on the faces of soldiers killed in battle reveal the causes of death. Those who have perished from sword wounds have a look of repose, while there is an expression of pain on the countenance of those slain by bullets. It is rather an odd fact that the heart of a dying man ordinarily continues to beat for four or five minutes after breathing has ceased.—Washington Star.

Modern Spanish Literature.

The Spanish literature of our times is of high quality, as was that of other times. Spain has today, as it has had for hundreds of years, many eminent scholars in all branches of learning. The Spanish romancers, novel writers and poets of this generation deserve very high praise.—New York Sun.

TO AMATEUR MUSICIANS.

Some Hints Which, if Followed, Will Be Found Quite Advantageous.

The following is a series of hints to young singers and would be singers which have been received from one of Boston's well known musicians:

Start under the right instruction. It is far better to begin right in middle life than wrong in youth.

Study everything carefully, for "what's worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Cultivate refinement in all things. The tastes, inclinations and tendencies of the singer, whether refined or coarse, are unavoidably made manifest in the interpretation of the music she sings.

Keep up with the events of the world in a general way, but while studying music live in an atmosphere of music. Concentration is the secret of many a singer's success.

Sing everything as the author wrote it, for one should be as truthful in music as in history.

Plan your mode of living and hours for eating, sleeping and exercising according to the manner in which they affect your singing.

Throw your whole soul into your singing. Live in the song while you sing it. The sympathy and interest of an audience are most frequently gained by the sincere, soulful and truthful rendering of a selection.

Cultivate animation, warmth of spirit and coloring in rendering your songs.

Train yourself to be cool headed and collected when singing.

Sing without notes when possible. You can produce better dramatic effects and hold your audience better by so doing.

Don't try to study music, art and science all at the same time. Select one and do that well.

Don't think of making music your profession unless you have a more than ordinary talent for it. The musical profession is always crowded with performers, except at the very top, where there is always plenty of room.

Don't think of making music your profession unless you have plenty of money to give yourself the best possible musical education.

Don't think that training in execution and technique of the voice only is sufficient. The professional singer should be a perfect reader and well schooled in counterpoint and harmony.

Don't think the life of a successful singer is easy. The more successful the singer the more she becomes a slave to her profession.

Don't make a practice of humming. It tires the voice.

Don't practice long at a time, especially if you are just beginning. It is much better to practice little and often.

Don't eat just before singing. A hearty meal several hours before and a light stimulating refreshment just before you sing are much better.

Don't drink wine for a stimulant. It is not only drying to the throat, but is too strong a stimulant. A person needs to be especially self composed when singing.

Don't indulge in mannerisms and catchy originalities in rendering your selections. A natural manner and sincere singing are much more pleasing and desirable.—Boston Journal.

A Mean Lot of Bridegrooms.

One of our city clergymen tells this: "I have had some funny experiences with grooms who have failed to pay me anything. One man came to me one day and asked me how much I charged. I told him that we charged nothing, but he could give me what he liked. I married him, and he promised to pay me, but never did. Not long after another couple, who had been sent by the others, came in, and I married them, the groom promising to give me a fee, but nothing came of it. Some time after there came still another couple who had been sent by the previous one. The groom declared he was dead broke. I told him how the others had treated me, but he promised faithfully to pay me in the future, and I tied the knot. That has been some time ago, and he has not yet fulfilled his promise. I have had a good many such cases."

Another minister in this city says: "The only fee that I remember not to have received was after I had married a man who was well able to have given me a good one. I do not think he was to blame, however, for I have always suspected the best man as having appropriated it for his own services in the affair."—Baltimore Herald.

The Ceremonial Use of Tobacco.

Since the worldwide diffusion of the tobacco habit its earliest and perhaps original use has been in a great measure overlooked. With the aborigines of America smoking and its kindred practices were not mere sensual gratifications, but tobacco was regarded as an herb of peculiar and mysterious sanctity, and its use was deeply and intimately interwoven with native rights and ceremonies.

With reasonable certainty the pipe may be considered as an implement the use of which was originally confined to the priest, medicine man, or sorcerer, in whose hands it was a means of communication between savage man and the unseen spirits with which his universal doctrine of animism invested every object that came under his observation. Similar to this use of the pipe was its employment in the treatment of disease, which in savage philosophy is thought to be the work of evil spirits.—John Hawkins in Popular Science Monthly.

High Prices For a Violin.

A violin dated 1734 and said to have been made by Stradivarius in his ninetieth year was sold in London lately for £800. During the last 20 years this violin has changed hands three times, on the first occasion being bought for £400 and on the second for £600.—London Tit-Bits.

Judging by Appearances.

Old Lady (in courtroom)—What a murderous looking villain the prisoner is! I'd be afraid to get near him.

Her Husband—'Sh! That isn't the prisoner; it's the judge.—Truth.

Hood's Cures

Miss Edna Kyle
Chamberlain, South Dakota.

Works Like Magic

Rheumatism—Internal Pains and Aches—Perfectly Cured

"I must say that Hood's Sarsaparilla works like magic. I have for two years been very seriously troubled with rheumatism, suffering intense pains and aches. I tried all the remedies I could get, but all failed, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I thought I would try it. The very first bottle did me a great deal of good, and I thought I must continue. I have been using **Hood's Sarsaparilla** regularly, and am now **as well as anyone.**" Miss EDNA KYLE, Chamberlain, South Dakota.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

E. D. SCHRAEDER,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

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NORTHWES

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NEW TOWNS — 100 or more along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. — **LOW RATES**

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. — **Horses, Cattle.**

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands, New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetes Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise. — **Sheep, Hogs.**

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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IN THE
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YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND
The Right Topics,
By the Right Men,
At the Right Time.

THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind—in morals, politics, science, literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, he Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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3 East 14th Street, New York.

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL.........$100,000
SURPLUS......................15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

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WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

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Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Lena O. Tommerdal, insane.

On reading and filing the petition of Rasmus J. Sollbakke, guardian of the above named insane person, it is ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said petitioner, that a time be fixed for examining, and allowing the account; that said account be examined and petition heard by the Judge of this court on the 17th day of July, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that public notice be given to all persons interested of the time and place of examining said account by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston this 17th day of June, A. D. 1893.

By the Court: C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[10-12]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,
City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: Young & Huot, on the first floor of the story and a half frame building on Broadway, on lot 18, block 16, in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 19th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH.
[10-11] City C

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
City of Crookston—ss.
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and at the following place a
plication, to-wit: A. Brossea
building on lot 4, block 12, Fletcher
addition to the city of Crookston, Polk
Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[9-11] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,
City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place, at stated in said application, to-wit: Fred Royer, in the one story frame building situate on lot 7, block 2, in original townsite of Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, Minn., on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 14th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Seal.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[8-10] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,
city of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person, and at the following place, as stated in said application respectfully, to-wit: J. J. Molstad on the lower floor of the two-story frame building situated on lot six of block five of Fletcher and Houston's addition to the city of Crookston in said county.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, in city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 13th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL) E. C. CARRUTH,
[9-11] City Clerk,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,
City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application to wit: Medard Mercil, in the south twenty-five feet of the brick building situate on lots 17 and 18, block 8, Flecther & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn., on the first floor of said building known as Fortier Block.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 9th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[9-1] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,
City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to wit: Edward Gates, on first floor of the two story frame building, No. 19, on the north side of Second street, in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness may hand and seal of said city, this 18th day of June A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[9-11] City Clerk.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

GREAT NORTHERN

Railway

TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:45 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	7:15 a m
2:57 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:55 p m
4:45 a m	"	Glyndon	"	10:10 p m
6:50 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	8:05 p m
7:50 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	7:05 p m
9:13 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:55 p m
11:40 a m	"	Devils Lake	"	3:40 p m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:15 a m Arrive 7:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE. Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:30 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis-Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West.........at 6:40 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

... weekly by the Crookston Hay and ... Co.]

...AIL PRICE.

..........$6.00@$10.00
.......................15c
......................12½c
.$6.00@$7.00
.......4c@5c
2½c@4½c
....80c
$1.25

... ...than ever ...ore.

...ook a business trip ...Monday morning.

...the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Special prices in millinery still reign at Miss Veronneau's.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Halvor Steenerson went down to Hillsboro on Sunday evening to defend in a stabbing case.

Do not miss the great at cost sale that still continues at the New York Store.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Dave Lusian left on Sunday evening to join his family at Charles City, Iowa, where he will make his future home.

Buy your clothing at wholesale prices at the New York Store.
A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

Those rooms need papering. Let S. A. Wallace figure on the paper. Medical hall. [6tf]

Ed. Martin has just been having his shop painted up in fine style and intends to have things look attractive about the place.

For the best mower inquire of S. L. Collins & Co. They handle the Champion. Be sure to see it before you purchase.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A. Chabot needs money and will sell you goods at and below cost. Now is the time to buy.
NEW YORK STORE.

Frank Hertz moved his laundry outfit from the Commercial, where he has been since the fire, to his new location just east of the First National Bank on Second street. He has now a fine roomy place.

Will Peterson went out to Thief River Falls on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. A. Hammond is visiting friends in Bismarck, N. D.

Braley is getting his lumber on the ground ready for the new house.

H. C. Misner and son of Euclid, took in the great circus on Saturday.

A bit of a shower on Monday helped out the late sown grain in great shape.

H. I Hanscome, a Crookston old-timer, arrived in the city from California on Wednesday.

Sundet Bros. are getting their place on Fletcher street ready for occupancy by July 1st.

Frank Jerrue of Warren, was in the city on Monday to get a shave at Misner's barber shop.

W. E. Walker went down to Fisher on Tuesday to put in some bar fixtures for Rasmus Johnson.

Henry Funk succeeds Nick as landland of the Minnesota house and takes possession right away.

A number of our people seem to have urgent business in Grand Forks to-day. Ringling's circus is there.

Charlie Thomas arrived from St. Paul on Tuesday morning. He has accepted a position in Charlie Misner's barber shop.

Sundet Bros. have been papering and painting Austin Bros. place on Main street preparatory to taking possession on July 1st.

The Fisk Jubilee singers that appeared at the Grand on Wednesday evening seem to have lost none of their vivacity since their last visit to our city.

S. L. Collins had the contract for supplying hay and oats for the circus. Says he never was used better by any circus management he ever dealt with.

Everything indicates good fair crops so far, if the prospects for good prices were as encouraging everything would look all right for farming interests.

W. D. Wilson went down to Duluth, Superior and St. Paul last Friday returning with only one day out of the store. He gives this instance as a record breaker.

Andrew Eiken and family returned ... Duluth on Tuesday morning. ... go into business here. ...s that he notes many im...ovements in our city since he was last here.

Max Ericsson started from New York last week for a three months visit to Germany. Max had been threatening to take this trip so often that his friends began to think he never would go.

The Congregational Ladies' society served lunch during circus day in the Fournet block and ice cream and cake in the evening. Considering the fact that they were not very well advertised they did very well.

Vine's new block is being rapidly finished. It is expected that the corner room will be ready for occupancy by Eli Asselin by Saturday and the other two rooms soon thereafter. It will be a neat building when completed.

W. F. Arnold:—"The crops around Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire are looking exceedingly fine but some of them very weedy. About Warren and in Marshall County they don't seem to have had as much rain as we have had here."

C. H. Saake departed for Sauk Centre on Tuesday evening to show his car-coupler to Senator Henry Kellar and try to get the Senator to take hold of the manufacture. Kellar is a whole team and if he takes hold of it, it is bound to win. Saake no doubt has a valuable thing if it is properly handled and the Senator is just the lad who can do that if he will.

Tollef Farden came in from Tilden on Wednesday morning with his wife and daughter. Says the crops out his way need rain very badly—are beginning to head out while the straw is very short. He tells of an exciting experience his boy had with a cow moose on Tuesday. The boy was out in a piece of woods when he encountered the animal and in someway incurred the wrath of her ladyship whereupon she charged upon the lad who broke into a run and did not stop until he reached home. Later on Tollef went gunning for the moose but found nothing but her tracks—she had va-moose-d as it were.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Mrs. W. B. Dawley has returned from a pleasant visit below.

Dr. Dampier returned last week from a visit to the World's fair.

M. M. Davis was in from Euclid on Tuesday. He is one Euclidite who did not come down on Saturday to show the children to the animals.

Appearances indicate that Doc. Rutledge is taking a furlough somewhere. He was not up to the circus and the Bulletin has not been as bright and chatty for a week or so, as usual.

S. L. Collins and wife went up to Red Lake Falls on Monday. S. L. went up to distribute bills and advertise the Fair. He says he heard lots of compliments passed on the elegant bills that were printed at the JOURNAL office.

O. L. Larson came up from Lake Park on Monday morning and went out to his home, in Fosston, on Tuesday morning. Says that J. A. Bemis, formerly of the Commercial, is running the Lake Park hotel and enjoying excellent health these days.

Rev. R. H. Battey went out to Mentor on Tuesday morning to look after the church removing at that place. He says that rain is needed more up in Marshall county than here—that they did not get so much on Monday as we did. Their crops are looking nicely however.

W. O. Wilson purchased a handsome pair of white rats one day last week and says he intends to start a menagerie at his place. Col. Gorgas' dog, Ben, has a point on the rats, and, if a good opportunity should occur, might defeat the menagerie project.

Albert Kindler a former resident of Crookston, arrived on Tuesday morning from a visit to the World's fair on the way back to his home in Santiago, California. He left this city about ten years ago and says he notes many marked improvements that have taken place in that time. He will remain about two weeks visiting friends and relatives.

Dr. J. C. Curryer was in the city last week arranging for the Farmers' Institute that is to be held in McKinnon's hall, on Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th. He reports the work flourishing encouragingly elsewhere, large crowds in attendance, showing a commendable spirit of enterprise. McKinnon hall should be full on those days.

At the circus on Saturday, Alderman J. E. Morrisey was sitting in close proximity to Alderman W. H. Norrie when the Hippopotamus parade took place. Gazing upon the big mouths of the pair, Alderman Morrisey said, reflectingly watching Norrie: "Get onto those mouths will you! What a pair of aldermen those animals would make, eh, Norrie?"

Chief Gonyea was right on deck and fully prepared for any kind of a deal from the thugs and black-legs that generally come with a circus. He managed to hold things level without much trouble. The Sells Bros. seem to have less of that sort of thing than most of circuses. On the grounds the usual skin games were conspicuous by their absence, and this pleasant feature is owing to the efforts of the management to keep free from such gentry.

As will be seen by their attractive ad., elsewhere in this issue, Thief River Falls will celebrate the ever-glorious in a suitable manner and invites all mankind and the balance of Polk County to come and participate. That the patriotic citizens of that enterprising village will do their best to properly entertain their guests goes without saying and we have assurances from a reliable source that a big time may confidently be expected. There should be an excursion train in which case no doubt many would go.

Boundless, the horse that won the Chicago Derby is owned by John E. Cushing, of Minneapolis, a comparatively poor man, who bought him of W. S. Barnes, in company with a Mr. Orth, giving their note for $4,200. He recently bought out his partner's interest in the colt running in debt for that. He had no money with which to back his colt but the purse of $50,000 that the colt won makes a pretty fortunate investment for Mr. Cushing who could, no doubt take that amount for the colt. The colt won the race in 2:36 breaking all records.

Moorhead is enjoying a genuine sensation. About one o'clock on Monday a man entered the Merchants National bank and pointing a revolver at the cashier's head demanded all the money in sight, after securing it he went outside, jumped into a buggy and drove to the court house where he left the buggy and swam the river into Dakota. It is said that he secured between $2,000 and $3,000. Many people joined in pursuit and it is thought he will be captured. On Wednesday morning it was reported that a man, supposed to be the robber, was captured in a barn in Dakota on Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. R. H. Battey went to Stephen on Saturday morning to preach on Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Zarracher returned from St. Hilaire on Friday, having completed her term of school at that point.

Thief River Falls will spare no pains nor expense to provide a good time on July 4th. Everybody cordially invited.

The circus provided a market for some hay and oats on Saturday, and judging by appearances, it was well supplied.

A band of gypsies camped on Jerome's addition last week and were busy plying their trades with those of our citizens who were willing to trade.

Jev. J. G. Smith informs the JOURNAL that the Congregational conference will be held in Crookston next year. Its last session was at Barnesville last week.

Alexandria Post:—Mrs. J. A. Johnson, of Parkers Prairie, who has been visiting at Crookston, returned home on Tuesday. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Vandla Sture, of Crookston.

Gilbert Tvedt, a boy about 16 years old was struck by lightning one day last week, while plowing in his father's field near Ada in Norman county. The team was also prostrated but soon revived and got up on their feet. The boy was the son of A. C. Tvedt.

"Dar's a new coon in town," yea, three of them. Last week Earnest Rolsch bought a coon that had been captured recently and one morning found three bright little fellows added to the lot. They are cute little fellows and attract a great deal of attention.

Joe Winfield has formed a co-partnership with L. I. Benoit and others and will open a shop in Benoit's old store building on Broadway this week. Joe knows how to run a meat market to the Queen's taste and we predict for the boys success from the start.

Mrs. J. B. Copeland is making preparations to move to Seattle to join her husband, Supt. Copeland of that city. No one could go from us who would be missed more than the Copelands, and the JOURNAL but echoes the sentiments of all in its regret for the necessity that removes this family from our midst. Our best wishes go with them.

Note the change in Larson, Carpenter & Co.'s ad. and when you need anything in that line call on the boys. You can always rely upon a man who is not afraid to invest a little money in inviting your patronage. An enterprising business man always likes to make known his business and invite the people to call and see him. A liberal advertiser is liberal to his customers.

Deputy Sheriff Losey went to Red Lake Falls last week after a man in whose possession had been found some timbers that T. A. Harris left at Grand Forks last fall. Tom had stored them there for the winter and when he went for them this spring some of them were missing. He got on track of them and following up the clue, found them at Red Lake Falls. Hence the arrest. The man gave bail for his appearance at district court.

The gun club went up to St. Hilaire on Friday to shoot a match with the St. Hilaire club. The train crew had a million ties (more or less) to distribute, so the train did not reach that village until 2 o'clock and then the wind blew so hard as to materially interfere with the success of the shoot. Tom Morris made the best score, and J. E. Morrisey, F. Markham and A. C. Cowing were next on a tie. The St. Hilaire club did their best to entertain the boys handsomely and our boys are loud in their praise of the good time they had.

Mrs. David Robinson and son arrived last week for a four weeks visit with her mother and other relatives in the city. Mrs. R. reports that "Dave" has a lucrative job on the Milwaukee road and that Herb Mason is also in the employ of the same road holding down a job at remunerative figures—all of which pleases the JOURNAL to learn that our boys are doing so well in a foreign country. They have not forgotten their old love for Crookston and often talk of the time when they will have accumulated a fortune and can return to Crookston to invest it.

On Monday evening, as little Trudie Wyatt was walking along in front of Sampson's meat market, something less than nineteen million dogs were encountered; who seemed to be having a political convention judging by the loud talk they were indulging in. About the time she appeared one dog evidently called another a liar, and a clinch followed and in a minute the air was full of barks, dogs, Trudie, screams and yells of all kinds and previous condition of servitude. Several men rushed in and rescued the scared child from the general wreck and she toddled on home not very much the worse for the encounter. P. S. In the lot there were only two dogs with collars on—having a legal right to fight upon the side-walk.

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

S. C. Johnson went down to Fargo Monday night.

Manager Slocum, of the Crookston Grocery company, supplied the circus with groceries—about $75 worth.

Thief River Falls will celebrate the Fourth of July in the proper manner. Their "ad" which explains more fully appears in another column.

J. O. Baldwin, of the firm of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., expects to move his family this week to Emarado, N. D., where Mr. Baldwin has interests that require about all his attention.

Charley Vine supplied the circus with meat for Saturday and Sunday. For dinner Saturday they used 350 pounds of steak, 200 pounds corned beef, 150 pounds of veal and 200 pounds of meat for the animals.

Hank Castle and Bill Welsh returned on Tuesday morning from the vicinity of Leech Lake where they have been grading on the Park Rapids branch of the Great Northern road.

The C. O. D. is blooming out with improvements in great shape these days—putting in a new floor, new front, with much larger sized window panes and brushing up in great style. Sam says that while business is rather light during the heated term is a good time to brace up for the fall trade.

Adolph Rauch departed on Sunday evening for a much deserved outing of a few weeks. He joins his wife at the old home, Wabasha, where they will visit a week or so then go to Chicago to do the great World's Fair when they will return to Alma, Wis., to visit awile then back home arriving about August 15th. Meanwhile Fred, assisted by Henry Funk, Jr., will hold the store down in great shape and wait upon all comers with grace and dignity. They expect to take in big money while the old man is away and show him how to keep hotel.

In Thief River Falls Press we learn that Sam Ellis, a locater on the Red Lake Reservation, living alone with his mother, left the house last Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock to visit a neighbor. When he returned about 5 he found his claim shanty burned and his mother missing. He instituted a search and in a short time he found her charred remains about twenty rods from the house. It appears that she had carried a great many things from the house, had become overcome by the heat and fainted, and while unconscious the flames had spread and consumed her and the goods that had been carried out. Her home is at Stevens Point, Wis., where the remains were taken for burial.

On Sunday afternoon as August Tunberg and Tollef Mickleby were enroute to Peter Cornelius residence a few miles up the river, driving a broncho hitched to a road cart the broncho shied very suddenly upsetting the cart in the ditch and started to run. In some way Tollef was caught in a wheel and dragged several rods before August could stop the beast and when he had succeeded in doing so both got into the cart and resumed their journey. Arriving at Pete's an examination of Tollef's wounds was made and it was found that one ear was nearly torn off and he was put into a buggy and brought to town to Dr. Dunlop who found it necessary to remove the ear entirely. Mr. Mickleby was made as comfortable as possible but has not been able to be about any since the accident.

Sheriff Grundysen has built a barn in the rear of Attorney Watts' barn up near the new jail.

Everybody should remember the Polk County Fair that begins July 26th and make preparations to go.

Alva Newland and his sister, Miss Jennie, left on Sabbath evening for a visit to the old home at Kilbourn, Wis., and may possibly visit Chicago ere their return.

Friday was another one of those windy days you read about—the wind blowing from the south all day. But it was not one of those hot winds that scorch grain.

A party of land-hunters camped on Jerome's Addition, near the old shooting-grounds for a few days last week to rest and recruit up a bit. They have an eye on the Red Lake Reservation lands.

Gordon McGrew came in from his claim last week. Says that the mosquitos are filing contests against every settler and will be successful in many cases as the settlers are leaving— until after mosquito time.

A. A. Olds returned last week from a fortnight's visit at Fertile where he had several jobs of papering. He did considerable work for Dr. Nelson in that line and the doctor was greatly pleased thereby.

Wednesday's rain prevented the kid base-ball club match with the Red Lake Falls club which was to have occurred on Thursday—but somehow, in view of the fact that the crops needed the rain more than they needed the game we can find it in our heart to forgive the rain this time.

L. K. Aaker and family departed Thursday noon, on Wednesday's belated train for their home in Alexandria. Mr. A. has been a valued citizen of Crookston for a number of years where he has made many friends who will regret this move and who will unite with the JOURNAL in best wishes for his future welfare.

The first Great Northern train from the coast was ditched near Rugby Junction N. D., by spreading rails on Wednesday, June 21st. Jas. Kincaid, one of the train-men was hurt somewhat but the passengers escaped with light bruises. The train reached this city about 12 o'clock on Thursday noon. The following through train was delayed about three hours. With the Davis tie this accident would have been impossible.

On Wednesday, June 21st, at the residence of the bride's parents, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Topping, of Grand Forks, Miss. Alice Topping was married to Robert F. Slaughter, a prominent young business man of that city. The happy couple left that evening for Detroit Lake where they intend to pass a portion of the honeymoon. Miss Topping was a former resident of this city where she has many warm friends. The JOURNAL adds its blessing and best wishes.

Ed. Jorgenson came up from the Mesaba Range, where he was holding down a job as engineer in Virginia City until the fire which left only fifteen houses in the city. He says it was a fearful fire and very many poor laborers were rendered homeless and left entirely destitute. Other villages were also swept out of existence. The fires were caused by forest fires. The work of re-building will soon be commenced and the coming winter will see these towns nearly as prosperous as before the fire.

Historical Sc

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893. NO. 12

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor……………………Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor…………David M. Clough.
Secretary of State……………F. P. Brown.
Attorney General………………H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.…Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist………………E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.…John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court…..Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District ……………Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court……………………Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor……………………C. U. Webster
Treasurer…………………J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds…………John Amuddson
Attorney……………………A. R. Holston
Sheriff………………………Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate……………C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools……………A. A. Lommen
Surveyor……………………O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r…………………W. H. Averill
Coroner……………………Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District…………… … John E. Oppegaard
Second District……………Anton Linden
Third District………………M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District……………C. P. Demers
Fifth District………………A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E O Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildsig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Adjourned Meeting Held Friday June 30th.

The Principal Business Before the Council was the Approving of Liquor Bonds.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Friday evening, June 30th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Jennings, Childs, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Marlette, Walker.

The following liquor applications were read to the council from Fred Ryer, Young & Huot, M. J. Halla, Cronin & Stoeser.

The following liquor bonds were read and approved by the council:

Sundet Bros., with K. K. Austin and John Steenerson as sureties.

Medard Mercil with Oliver Mercil and Israel Desmarais as sureties.

Fred Ryer with Alex McKinnon and W. E. Walker as sureties.

Stuhl & Waterstadt with Adolph Rauch and Peter Becker as sureties.

J. J. Molstad with E. M. Walsh and S. R. Sylvester as sureties.

A. Brosseau with F. Fournet and C. H. Saake as sureties.

W. O. Wilson with C. M. Lindem and John R. McKinnon as sureties.

N. Rapan with L. Fontaine and Wm. Anglim as sureties.

Hiren & Johnson with T. H. Bjoin and Donald McKinnon as sureties.

Earnest Rolsch with Herman Rasmussen and Pete Noesen as sureties.

Cronin & Stoeser with Henry Steege and R. J. Montague.

Godnes Huot with with F. X. Farley and Geo. Young.

M. J. Halla with Geo. O. Bubb and I. N. Simmons.

Hock & Montague with Wm. Himmelsbach and E. M. Walsh.

Henry Burkhardt with August Wentzel and Mark Raunbeubler.

A. S. Gates with H. F. Brown and F. A. Silver.

Eli Asselin with Arthur Dufresne and Edward Barrette.

A communication was received and read from T. H. Bang relating to the bid for constructing sewers on Second and Ash streets he reducing his former bid 50 cents per foot.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Norrie that the revised bid of T. H. Bang be accepted. and that he be required to furnish bonds in the sum of $500.00 for the faithful performance of the work and to save the city harmless while constructing said sewer, also that the contract be completed by Sept. 1st, 1893.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Norrie, Morrisey, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None. Resolution declared carried.

The city attorney was instructed to draw up a contract in accordance with the above resolution.

The ordinance relating to the Gas Co., was brought up but no action taken.

The bond of T. H. Bang for the construction of the broadway sewer with Hugh Thompson and Wm. Anglim as sureties was presented and on motion accepted and approved.

Moved by Alderman Anderson, seconded by Alderman Morrisey that a committee of three be appointed to draw up an ordinance relating to the hanging of signs over sidewalks. Carried. Chairman appointed as that committee, Aldermen Anderson, Morrisey, Norrie.

The chairman appointed as the standing sewer committee, the Mayor, Aldermen Morrisey, Cromb, Watts and city engineer.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Assignee's Sale.

There will be offered for sale at public auction, on the farm of Martin Finseth in town of Roome, on Saturday, July 15th, at 1:30 p. m., ten head of young horses and mares, several cows, work harness, etc. Terms, cash or good secured notes, due Nov. 15th, 1893.

[12] J. W. WHEELER, Assignee.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Almost everybody is out at Maple Lake these hot days.

The gun club talks of renting a piece of land and fitting up a place of their own for practice.

W. O. Wilson says he intends to purchase some canary birds and snaix to add to his menagarie.

The Sundet Bros., took possession of their new place on Main street on the 1st—Austin Bros., old stand.

E. M. Walsh reports that he has been enjoying a little real estate boom in Davis addition lots this summer. He is selling 'em right along just the same.

It is a matter of remark by all strangers that the streets, side and crosswalks in Crookston are kept in better repair and condition than in any other city of its size in the northwest.

The Fertile boys were disappointed in not having the opportunity to "mop the earth" with our club on Thursday. Our boys were just as confident that they could not do it but neither had a chance to demonstrate their ability on that day.

Hicks' predictions for the balance of July would indicate dry weather akin to a drouth, but our best posted farmers say that the grain could now go ahead and mature all right if we did not have another drop of rain before harvest.

All members and friends of the First M. E. church are requested to meet at the church Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Important business is on hand. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served in the Lecture Room, to which the public generally is invited.

The meeting of the Polk County alliance at the court house on Friday was very well attended. Hearing that Judge Standish was in the city a request was sent him to deliver a speech on the silver question which request he responded to with alacrity, giving a long talk upon the topic.

Tollef Farden, while in the city last week said that he should attend the coming Polk County Fair and bring along a fine Holstein for exhibition. He said his neighbors were all becoming interested and he thought quite a delegation would represent the town of Tilden.

During the heavy rain-storm of last Thursday afternoon Charlie Misner, could scarcely restrain his enthusiasm, and was frequently heard to remark: "This rain is a dandy; it will bring the logs down in great shape. Hicks is a lu lu! He predicted heavy rains for the last two days of June, and sure enough we've had 'em."

"That's the handsomest little driving horse in this city," said a gentlemen on Thursday as Hugh Thompson was seen driving his little mare, Nellie, along Robert street, "and, what's more," continued he, "she did not cost him a fortune to acquire either." By the way that reminds the JOURNAL that Crookston can turn out as goodly a number of elegant driving horses as any city of her size in the northwest.

We don't understand it. For a man who pops as often as H. J. Peterson does we should naturally expect a marriage ceremony to follow. However Henry seems perfectly content with the pop business and his factory seems to turning out more goods than any concern of the kind, judging by his large shipments. That is not to be wondered at after one has sampled the quality of his pop—the best there is made.

Frank Creamer hands us the following clipping taken from the Cresco, (Iowa) Plaindealer, which shows that the condition of things on the other side of the big pond is far worse than any place in America. Joseph Schaefer, the man referred to is a reputable farmer living near Cresco, who has been traveling extensively in the old country and what he says is reliable. The Plaindealer says:

"A postal card from Joseph Schaefer announces his intended departure from Bremen for New York, July 1st, on the steamer Saale. Speaking of the crops he says: The outlook for farmers is not flattering. There are places in Germany, France and Austria where no rain has fallen for four months. Hay is worth $2.50 per 100 lbs. The prices of cattle has fallen ½. $12 will buy cows here that would bring with us $150. Winter grain for the chance it has had is fair, say half a crop. Harvest will be ready in about a week. There are so many taxes for the people here to pay I don't see how they live."

Rev. E. P. Savage was in the city this week.

Hugh Thompson went to Fisher to celebrate the 4th.

Jack Miller, of Grand Forks, spent the Sabbath in Crookston.

Mrs. S. L. Collins and two daughters visited her father this week.

Ole Rude says grain has grown three or four inches since the rains of last week.

E. M. Stanton went up to Warren on the 4th and delivered one of his excellent orations.

Miss Nellie Mullen left last week for a visit with friends below. Will do the great World's fair ere she returns.

The potato crop is reported in excellent condition. Some bugs reported in some localities, in others none.

Dept. Sheriff M. Losey expects to start for Chicago next Saturday for a two weeks visit at the World's fair.

George Carpenter started for Lake City on Thursday evening with his bicycle—on the train. We thought George would weaken.

Geo. Copeland was up from St. Paul last Sunday to visit the family of his brother ere they leave for their new home in Seattle.

Watermellons appeared in our market on Saturday last. We have not noticed that the doctors were unusually busy since.

Wm. Hooper commences cutting timothy grass this week. This is the first haying the JOURNAL has heard of in Polk county.

Mrs. Van Arnum left for Minneapolis on Sunday evening for a visit with her son. She intends to visit the World's fair ere her return.

The stores were all closed and a Sunday quiet prevailed in our streets on the 4th. In the evening a grand ball was given in McKinnon's hall which was enjoyed by a great many people.

Rudy Burkhardt has just put in a new counter at the Cleveland house and fixed up a bit. Says he had a big run on circus day and that business has been fairly good while not too excessive.

The personal property in the town of Fairfax in '92 sized up something over $19,000. This year it is about $3,000 less being only $16,000, owing probably to the natural wear and tear on machinery.

The JOURNAL learns that a bit of a cyclone struck the buildings of Jake Widenhoeffer, in Nesbit township, on Friday of last week, wrecking a barn and breaking the leg of a valuable horse.

Last Saturday Wisconsin strawberries were selling freely at only 10 cents a box. This is cheaper than you can go out and steal what few wild ones some farmer has got—as some otherwise respectable people have a habit of doing.

Chas. Teal drove one of the finest looking teams down from Euclid on Monday that the JOURNAL man has often seen a farmer drive. He says the crops are not looking as well up that way as they did two or three weeks ago.

Charlie Baumgartel is building a fine farm house for Peter Noesen, in the town of Russia, 32x52 with an ell. Charlie says it will be one of the best farm houses in Polk county. This does not bear out the populist theory that farmers are all paupers.

Remember the Polk county fair that occurs soon and be sure and prepare something for exhibition at that time. Such events can be made of practical benefit only in so far as they are used. If everybody takes hold and helps, success is sure.

On Monday T. G. Thompson received from Ericsson & Co., of St. Paul an elegant oil painting, 6x8 feet and has placed it on exhibition in his place for a few days.

The Great Northern railroad company is putting gravel upon their right of way at the intersection of Second and Robert streets.

Somebody has put up a whirligig on Main street, opposite Brown's livery stables. Last year an institution of that kind did quite a flourishing business for a time.

Landlord Stoeser of the Commercial, was in quite a sweat for awhile one day last week. Chief clerk Newland had gone to Wisconsin for a visit and Stoeser had lost the combination to the safe and could not reach Alvah by wire.

Conductor Tom Stahl was up from Barnesville on Saturday enjoying the day with the boys and receiving congratulations on that little 8½ pound conductor that arrived at his home on Tuesday, June 27th. Tom is one of the oldest and best conductors on the line. Is now running between Barnesvill and Nechie.

Hicks predicted that June would go out with a cold wave—accordingly that's just what she did, Friday night being cold enough to suit the most exacting requirements.

Rev. O. H. Elmer preached his farewell discourse at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening to a full house. He expects to leave for his new field at Hamline some day next week.

That the farmers are not "busted" is evidenced by the fact that many of them are building good substantial houses this summer. The Stewart Lumber company has just furnished house material for the following farmers: W. A. Marin, Sam Marin, Chas. Regimbal. Hans Johnson, A. J. Adams, Ole Krogan and Tom Lee.

Henry Redman was down from Hill River on Monday. Says crops are looking nicely but somewhat weedy. Rodman says one great nuisance farmers up there have to contend with is wild artichokes. He says he has fought them in vain for several years and would like to have some farmer who has ever conquered the pests (if there is such a man living) write up his experience for publication in the JOURNAL, Our columns are open for this or any subject affecting the interests of the farmers.

On Saturday last six little Indian boys arrived via the Northern Pacific from St. Joseph academy, near St. Cloud, en route for their home on the reservation. They intended to take the Fosston train, but the N. P. train was late so they missed it and were indeed a desolate lot of boys—without money or friends, when John McKinnon found them in the Great Northern depot. Seeing them crying, he inquired the cause of their troubles and bade them cheer up as they would be all right. He took them over to the Minnesota hotel, ordered breakfast for them, then wired an address at Fosston that one of them gave him, from whence he received instructions to send the boys to Mentor by team, where they would be met by the father of one of them with a rig to take them home. So he procured a rig and soon the little fellows were on the way home as happy as could be. If they had not happened to have met a good Samaritan they would have been in a sad plight indeed, as each had only money enough to pay his fare to Fosston.

Drowned.

Burton Ide, 3 years and 2 months old, the oldest son of J. J. Ide, of the town of Roome, this county, was accidentally drowned last Monday by falling into a tank used for watering stock. The little fellow had just taken breakfast and gone outside with a glass in his hand, and drawing his wagon. On searching for the child shortly afterwards, his mother found him in the tank—drowned. It is supposed he had climbed on the little wagon and was reaching in the tank for a glass of water, and lost his balance. He was a particularly bright, lively youngster, and his death is keenly felt by the family. His funeral occurred Tuesday.

Grand Concert.

The celebrated Eagle Lake Sextet will give a concert at McKinnon hall Friday July 7, at 8 p. m. The pearls from the far north and the gems from our own country will be rendered in a magnificent style. Admission 25 cents.

Bids for City Printing.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk, City of Crookston.

The City Council of the City of Crookston will receive sealed proposals to do the printing and publishing of all ordinances, resolutions, proceedings and other matter required to be published by the city council of the City of Crookston for the ensuing year, all matter to be measured on a basis of solid nonpariel. Said bids to be opened at a regular meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening July 11th, 1893. Bids to be accompanied by bonds in the sum of $500. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

[9-12] E. C. CARRUTH,
[SEAL] City Clerk.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles, I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

How the 117th Anniversary of American Independence was Spent by Our Citizens.

Quite a Delegation go out to Fosston to hear Governor Nelson, who was the Orator.

Others Went to the Different Villages and Resorts Around the County.

As Crookston did not celebrate the 4th of July this year, there was quite an exodus from the city to points around the county where celebrations were held. Some formed picnic parties and enjoyed a pleasant outing, while others staid at home and rested.

Fisher, Fertile, Thief River Falls, Maple Lake, McIntosh and Fosston all had big blow outs; but the latter place had the largest crowd, as Governor Nelson had been secured as orator of the day. As the governor had about 50 invitations to different places, and had declined them all except Fosston, the citizens of that enterprising burg naturally felt flattered by being thus honored. They had decorated the village in good shape to receive the governor and a big crowd was on hand to hear him.

GOV. NELSON'S SPEECH

was a stirring, patriotic, 4th of July oration; a comprehensive historical, sensible address, full of good points which would furnish food for reflection. He said that his principal object in going to Fosston was to visit a portion of country which he had always felt a considerable interest in but had never visited. He told how he got the Thirteen Towns opened to settlement while he was in congress and got the first post office established at Fosston and spoke of the settlement of the district 10 years ago and its progress since. With this explanation of his interest in the Thirteen Towns, he began his oration by giving a brief sketch of the events which led up to the revolution, and the formation of a republican government—a government whose stabilty had been demonstrated by the war of the rebellion of the people of the old countries with the condition and advantages of the people of this. Some of the benefits of the civil war were touched upon—such as paper currency, the homestead law, etc., and he wound up his speech by an appeal to all—particularly to the foreign-born citizens—to be patriotic to the land of their adoption—to the stars and stripes. He likened the immigrant to a good daughter, who loved her mother, but when she left her mother for a husband, her strongest love and first duty were to her husband; and so when the immigrant leaves the mother country and makes a home in America, his first duty should be for the land of his adoption. The JOURNAL regrets that it cannot reproduce the governor's speech as it would make interesting reading and be good matter to preserve.

NOTES FROM FOSSTON.

There were several good horse races—both running and trotting—and a bicycle race, which was won by W. H. Olds of Crookston, with Prof. McCrillis of Fosston.

J. P. Lachapelle's trotter did a ½ mile in 1:26 on a heavy track.

Frank Gravel acted as starter in the races, and it is needless to say that the races were properly started and everything done on the square.

Mayor Stephens accompanied the governor to Fosston, and helped the Fosstonites entertain him.

Col. Bennett is quite an all-round sport and on a day of this kind is a whole team in himself. He can make a speech, act as drum major, or give judgment on a horse race, and when stripped to the belt and mounted on his wheel in the bicycle race he was the admiration of all. Everything was free, and the visitors virtually owned the village for the day. The band—which is composed mostly of business men—is kept right up to its excellent standard and contributed much to the day's enjoyment.

Scores of Indians—with their squaws and papooses—were in from White Earth.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $30.25, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, June 28.

The paid admissions at the world's fair Tuesday were 111,973.

The Sagamore hotel at Lake George, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

General Nelson A. Miles has been elected president of the society of the Army of the Potomac.

A. E. Whiting, Knights of Pythias grand chancellor for South Dakota, is dangerously ill at Henry, S. D.

All the Berlin newspapers except The Volkszeitung admit that the government is sure to have a majority for the army bill.

Secretary Lamont has ordered the establishment of an army medical school in Washington for the instruction of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the army.

Since June 6 the treasury department has gained $6,106,544 in gold, the net gold now being $95,695,007. The lowest point reached was on June 6, when the gold had decreased to $89,589,363.

Thursday, June 29.

The grand jury investigation into the Ford theatre disaster is nearing an end.

An appeal has been made for food and clothing for the striking Kansas miners.

A five years drouth in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, was broken Wednesday by a tremendous storm.

The Paraguay exhibit at the world's fair is closed on account of the arrest of the commissioner from that country.

The Chicago Evening Post claims Chicago is now the metropolis of America, having a population of over 2,000,000. Directory figures are the basis of the claim.

Wolves are exceptionally numerous around Clear Lake, Wis.; this year. Many of the farmers have had their flocks of sheep decimated within the past few weeks.

Friday, June 30.

The volcano Cacbunco, in the south of Chili, is in eruption and creating alarm.

July wheat went down to 62 3-8 cents at Chicago Thursday, the lowest ever known there.

J. F. Tillman of Tennessee is to succeed General Rosecrans as register of the treasury.

A dispatch from Mecca states that 650 deaths from cholera occurred in that city Wednesday.

President Diaz is making preparations to visit Europe this summer, passing through the United States.

All the silver mines and smelters in Colorado are to close because of the low price of silver. Several Montana mines will do likewise.

A handsome gold medal was presented to the daughter of the Duke of Veragua by children representing the Leo Columbian club of Philadelphia.

Otto H. Boyesen of North Dakota and Frederick W. Kickbusch of Wisconsin are appointed consuls, respectively, at Christiana and Stettin.

Saturday, July 1.

London is assuming gala attire in honor of the coming royal wedding. Many titled guests have already arrived.

Stockholders of New York Biscuit and Milwaukee and Chicago breweries have been notified of the passing of the dividend.

The Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco Railway company has been incorporated at Denver with a capital stock of $10,000,000.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows an increase of cash in the treasury of $897,136, and a decrease in the aggregate debt of $10,396,219.

Helen Nichols, owned and ridden by J. J. McCafferty, won the Queen Isabella stakes at Washington Park, Chicago. The gross value of the stake was $21,640.

The Realization stakes at Sheepshead bay, worth $30,000, was won by the Sunbeam colt, with St. Leonards second. Boundless, the American Derby winner, was unplaced.

Monday, July 3.

The Sunday attendance at the world's fair was less than 50,000.

The New York monument at Gettysburg was dedicated Sunday.

Congressman Breckenridge denies that he is to marry Miss Madeline Pollard.

Census Superintendent Porter has resigned. He will again engage in the newspaper business in New York.

Herr Krupp and a party of 20 German manufacturers will visit the United States some time this month.

Major O. S. Sanford, assistant doorkeeper of the senate, died at Garfield hospital, Washington. During the war he served in the Connecticut volunteers.

Tuesday, July 4.

It has just been discovered that Mayor Wanser of Jersey City was secretly married a year ago.

The child of Joseph and Mary Forest died in court in New York while its parents were on trial for abandoning it.

Private Bookstaver of the Forty-seventh New York militia, was bayoneted by a sentry whom he tried to pass at the state camp at Peekskill.

The Corinthian cricketers of Winnipeg have been compelled to defer their contemplated visit to America this year, but may come out next season.

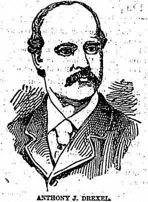
Judge Hudspeth of Jersey City dismissed and reprimanded three jurors for communicating with outside persons and receiving sandwiches while considering a verdict.

The award for the best design for the diplomas to be given to the successful exhibitors to the world's fair was made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis to Mr. Will H. Low of New York.

DREXEL DEAD.

The Philadelphia Banker Dies Suddenly at Carlsbad.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—A private telegram received at Drexel's banking house states that Mr. A. J. Drexel died at Carlsbad, Germany. Mr. Drexel left for Europe a few weeks ago in fairly good health. The message stated that he had had a slight attack of pleurisy, but recovered and was then seized with apoplexy, from which he died. A monument to the memory of the great financier is the Drexel Institute of Art in this city which he founded at a cost of $150,000. He and George W. Childs founded the Childs-Drexel home for union printers at Colorado Springs, Colo.



ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

First International Convention in Session at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—The first international convention of the Epworth League began during the day. It was not a business session but one of reception. The delegates began to assemble at Music Hall at 1 p. m., and soon the large structure was completely filled. The convention was called to order by Mr Day of this city. After a recess it was announced that Governor McKinley was present, having reached the hall with the committee on reception, and that he would address the members of the league. Upon his arrival in the hall he was loudly cheered and was frequently interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of his address Mayor Blee delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the city, and extended to the delegates the hospitality of Cleveland. The addresses of the mayor and Governor were responded to by Bishop A. W. Wilson of the Methodist Church South, Rev. Withrow, Canadian secretary of the league, and Bishop James N. Fitzgerald.

EVADING THE LAW.

More Stringent Regulations Necessary in Regard to Immigration.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Several weeks ago the immigration bureau issued orders prohibiting the passage of immigrants into the United States over the Canadian railways except during the daytime. This was expected to be all that was necessary to prevent any violation of the immigration laws. But recent developments have shown gross abuses with this restriction, and Superintendent Stump is drawing up a set of rules which are calculated to prevent their recurrence. The scheme as outlined is still very crude, but it includes a decided increase in the number of inspectors and other measures to prevent any but desirable immigrants from coming into the country.

CASE OF JEALOUSY.

An Iowa Man of 63 Kills His Wife and Himself.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., July 4.—Alexander Corry, a miner at the town of Carbondale, shot his wife and then with the same weapon killed himself. They were an aged couple, being 63 and 68 respectively. Corry left a letter addressed to the public in which he claimed his wife was unfaithful. The letter was dated a week before, showing he had the deed in contemplation for some time. Corry was an intelligent man and a Mason of high degree.

GREECE A REPUBLIC.

The King Abdicates and Monarchy Is Ended.

ATHENS, July 4.—The king has abdicated the throne of Greece and the country is declared a republic. The action has created the most intense excitement, but it is not believed any trouble will ensue.

Bound For the Arctic.

NEW YORK, July .—The Falcon, the ship of Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, steamed from her wharf in Brooklyn at 6 p. m. The first calling point will be Boston and after two days in that port the Falcon will proceed to Portland, Me.

Breckenridge Denies.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A special to The Sun from Louisville, Ky., says: Congressman Breckenridge, who is here on a visit, denies implicitly the story that he is to marry Miss Madeline Pollard.

Drexel's Remains.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Drexel & Co. have been notified that J. H. Harjes. Sr., of Drexel, Harjes & Co., and his son will leave Carlsbad on Wednesday with the body of Anthony J. Drexel.

Yale Won the Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 1.—The annual Yale-Harvard boat race was started on the Thames at 1 o'clock. Yale won by 5 lengths. Harvard was the favorite in the betting.

Trust Company Suspends.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.—The St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust company, of which ex-Governor McGill is president, has been forced to suspend temporarily. Ex-Governor McGill says the company is not insolvent, but lacks ready money.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Convening Congress on Aug. 7, to Consider the Repeal of the Sherman Law—The Fight For Repeal Likely to Be a Lively One In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—An extra session of congress has been called to meet Aug. 7. The decision was reached at a meeting of the cabinet held during the day at which the subject was discussed at length. Immediately after the meeting adjourned the president left for Buzzard's Bay to be absent probably three or four weeks.

The Proclamation.

At 6 p. m. the following proclamation was issued:

Whereas, The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervades all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our workingmen the wages of labor, and

Whereas, The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by congress; now therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the congress of the United States at the capitol in the city of Washington, on the 7th day of August next at 12 o'clock noon to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress.

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

LONG FIGHT PROBABLE.

No Indication That the Sherman Law Will Be Promptly Repealed.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The first move when the extra session meets is said to be a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to suspend the purchase of silver for thirty or sixty days and then let the fight come on the main question of the repeal. It is said the silver men will agree to this in order to gain time for organization.

The intention to form a giant silver lobby, liberally supplied with money, to come to Washington to defeat financial legislation is something which may well be feared. When the Sherman law was passed there was a silver lobby present that was dangerous, and even went so far as to mix prominent men in congress in its mesh, necessitating congressional investigation, which was thought then to be a whitewashing affair. A silver lobby

With Abundant Funds

and large profits in a silver pool to offer may make trouble. Every representative from a district infected with free silver fanaticism will be threatened that thousands of dollars will be spent to defeat his nomination and election, while if his vote is cast with the silver men, money for his return will be promised. Many members of congress will fear to vote their honest convictions with this silver vulture watching and ready to destroy them.

There are a great many rumors, probably put in motion by the silver advocates here, that any financial legislation in the coming session will be resisted in the senate by the same methods which defeated the election bill and kept back the anti-option bill until it was sure of defeat in the house for want of time.

A Determined Minority

can do much in the senate. Senators Teller and Stewart declared during the last congress that a repeal of the Sherman law could not pass the senate as long as men could talk. The rules of the senate are loose, and there has long been felt a necessity for changing them so a vote may be had after a reasonable time. If long winded speeches and other modes of filibustering are attempted the majority will be compelled to make it a matter of physical endurance. The most universal demand for relief may make the minority so small the majority can pass the repeal without resort to extraordinary methods.

JUST A BLUFF.

Colorado Mines Will Only Close Down Temporarily.

CHEYENNE, Wy., July 3.—Mayor Charles H. Burritt of Buffalo, Wy., spent several days in Denver, endeavoring to ascertain just what the feeling of the Colorado mine owners is in regard to the outlook for silver. In an interview Mr. Burritt said: "Although the owners of the smelters and the mining men have given notice that mines in Colorado will be closed down and thousands of men thrown out of employment on account of the low price of silver, I do not believe it will be done. The silver producers are simply endeavoring to

Bluff the East.

"While in Colorado I made a special effort to get the opinions of as many mining men as possible, and with one accord they told me that they would continue to operate their mines, even if the price of silver went as low as 50 cents an ounce. Should the mines be closed down it would only be temporary and be done for the purpose of threatening the bi-metalists in the east in the interests of free coinage.

National Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A statement prepared by the comptroller of the currency shows that the amount of national bank notes outstanding is $178,614,435, an increase during the fiscal year ending June 30 of $6,038,898.

Silver Rises Slightly.

LONDON, July 3.—There has been an advance of 3 pence in the price of silver here. The quotation for bar silver is now 83 1-2 pence per ounce.

Sick Headache
21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of HOOD'S.

Mrs. Ed. Swan
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Three Times a Week.

I would get up with it, suffer all day, go to bed with it and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when

My Mother-in-Law

persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and I have not had sick headache since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has increased my weight from 122 to 147 pounds. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. ED. SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.

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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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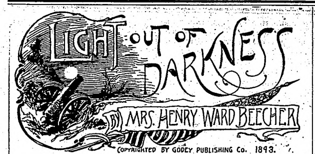

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER

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CHAPTER I.

Near one of our largest cities, easy of access to the business thoroughfares, a stately mansion has stood for many years, overlooking a scene of unusual beauty. Immense resources must have been at the owner's command to enable him thus to realize the conceptions of a faultless taste. Residences are not rare that betoken abundant wealth, but often one can easily detect discrepancies that are unmistakable evidence of unrefined taste and a love of splendor that has outrun the means of uniform gratification. An imposing or showy front is too often united with cramped or shabby outbuildings, and unsightly arrangements in the rear are veiled by some fanciful device too feeble to conceal the secret.

Without the fabled ring of invisibility either a very little imagination would lend to a correct idea of the interior of such pretentious dwellings. Throw back the heavy curtains, seldom allowed to admit free light and air, and the parlors will be found filled, not furnished, with objects of great value and beauty, it may be, but in nowise harmonious with the appropriate furniture or colors of the apartments where they are found. Bargains from some insolvent debtor's forced sale, perhaps, and bought as being "all we can hope to obtain, and they will answer to fill up just here." The owner's eye has never been trained to shrink painfully from such unfortunate combinations.

Pass from the parlors to the dining room. If here the various articles were only suited and arranged with pure taste or for home comfort and enjoyment, how attractive we should find it! How dazzling the exhibition of cut glass and silver, how beautiful the rich snowy damask—if displayed for guests of distinction or fashion! If not, drop these curtains, close the door and pass far back to a wing of the house, the common dining and sitting room—untidily kept and penuriously furnished. The table is spread for only the family. Is that bill of fare inviting? Will anticipations of it quicken a weary husband's homeward steps or call soft and loving smiles to children released from the close air of the schoolroom? Are these carelessly dressed young ladies, idly lounging on the dilapidated sofa, impatiently awaiting the tardy meal, the same, so elaborately attired and brilliant with jewelry, for whom you half lost your heart last evening at the grand ball?

But this is hardly kind. If any prefer fashion and show to true taste and solid home comforts, why criticise their choice, unless by returning to the purer atmosphere which we left for this digression the contrast may "show unto you a more excellent way."

It requires a more experienced observer than the writer to give any just idea of the mansion to which your attention is recalled. You see true grandeur combined with exquisite neatness and gracefulness—the very ideal of home—no touch of coldness or formality, and from the highest turret to the lowest office about the extensive grounds this bewitching harmony and symmetry makes the picture perfect.

Now we will enter and stand a moment in the spacious hall. Look up that winding stairway. Easy of ascent, with many a broad landing, to the lofty dome above all. See how the rich sunlight comes flashing down, gilding those grand old pictures on the wall—lingering caressingly over the fairy statuette in that alcove, gleaming through the bright flowers and luxuriant vines on these brackets, into the cages near by and waking up the birds to a wider gush of melody—sparkling and twinkling and scattering diamonds on the golden heads, white arms, bare feet of the little rogues playing in that pictured brook or placing a "glory" on the brow of that sleeping babe.

In the magnificent suit of rooms on the right the same refreshing union of richest beauty and softest repose attracts you as you enter. The costly curtains, closed only in the evening, are now thrown far back. The fragrance from "a wilderness of sweets" in the garden perfumes the room, and the free, life-giving sun is shining unchecked over all. Nothing here need shun its brightest beams. It rests on the pure brow of the beautiful matron standing by the deep recessed window, just touches the few threads of silver in her luxuriant hair, gently kisses the still fair cheek and beautifies as it passes.

How richly the heavy silk falls about her stately figure! At this moment, however, we miss the quiet dignity that one is wont to associate with stateliness. One hand plays restlessly with that unpretentious ring on the other, and as her fingers press the golden band do we not know well how her heart repeats the loving words that years ago bound it there? Very precious is the costly diamond, the "silver wedding" ring, given when 25 years of married life have passed, as full of happiness "as human desire can seek or comprehend," but every ray of many hued light that flashes from it can never speak to her with the magic voice of this simple circlet.

How earnestly the lady gazes from the window! The mellow light and fragrant air of the glorious "Indian summer," the profusion of choice flowers, the bright autumnal hues just beginning to enrich the shrubbery, might well claim her attention, but her eye seeks something beyond. She waits and watches for the expected husband, and the shadow on her brow would indicate some anticipated calamity or trouble.

While thus absorbed a tall, noble looking young man enters and rouses her from this unwonted abstraction. She meets him with a loving greeting, and truly, if his face be a correct index to his character, he is a son for whom a mother may thank God.

A few moments' pleasant conversation follows, but both are restless and ill at ease. At length the young man spoke abruptly.

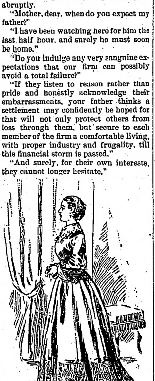
"Mother, dear, when do you expect my father?"

"I have been watching here for him the last half hour, and surely he must soon be home."

"Do you indulge any very sanguine expectations that our firm can possibly avoid a total failure?"

"If they listen to reason rather than pride and honestly acknowledge their embarrassments, your father thinks a settlement may confidently be hoped for that will not only protect others from loss through them, but secure to each member of the firm a comfortable living, with proper industry and frugality, till this financial storm is passed."

"And surely, for their own interests, they cannot longer hesitate."



It rests on the pure brow of the beautiful matron.

"They seem bereft of sound judgment, and I have no doubt it is your father's efforts to bring them to the realizing sense of the danger of longer delay that so detains him."

"He must be sorely tried at any hesitation at such a crisis."

"Ah, yes. While business is so paralyzed, should they attempt to struggle longer with the adverse circumstances by which they are surrounded, the effort will involve them in irreparable ruin—and, sadder than all else, the blow may fall at a time when they cannot prevent great loss to those who have trusted in them, and thus add to other trials the imputation of dishonesty.

"That is the bitter penalty almost invariably meted out to those who by failure impoverish others."

The young man stood silent and thoughtful for some minutes, while his mother earnestly watched the changes that swept across his face, and as they deepened she fondly passed her arm around him, saying cheerfully:

"Why, George, my dear son, you are surely too manly to despond when for us there are no darker clouds in prospect than loss of property, for you may rest assured no blot will tarnish your father's honor, and therefore if we can remain undivided I feel very little disturbed at the thought of pecuniary loss. I am chiefly annoyed at the anxiety your father may be compelled to endure before he can bring his partners to consent to an immediate settlement. But you, our eldest son, are young, strong, well educated, enterprising and energetic.

"It would seem that you would find more true enjoyment in an opportunity to employ your talents in efforts to build up our fortune anew than in the inheritance of wealth so abundant as to call for no exertion on your own part. Many a one whom God has richly endowed has 'buried his talents in a napkin,' and through the enervating influences of wealth has lived and died a mere cipher instead of the glorious being an industrious life with limited means would have made him."

George for a moment drew his mother closely to his breast, and leaving a passionate kiss on her cheek replied:

"You misunderstand me, mother, dear. Indeed I quite like the idea of engineering my own way in the world. It is for you and my good, kind father that I feel regret and sadness. It is not so long since, but I can well remember by what untiring industry, what patient efforts, your present position was attained. No inherited wealth placed us where we now stand, but the sweat of father's noble brow, aided and cheered by your loving care and skillful management, just as every true American should glory in building up for himself a prominent place in society. And now that in middle age you are among the highest and noblest, where you both are so well qualified to shine, it does hurt me cruelly, my darling mother, to see a change in prospect.

"If you could but retain your present position and let your children begin their life's work now, as you did, that would be perfectly satisfactory, and we should have no cause for sorrow or regret. And indeed I cannot see why this should not be so.

"Father has never allowed all his property to mingle with the concerns of the store. Why not pay all, and if need be, more than his proportion, then insist on an immediate dissolution of the firm? The property honestly vested in your name, my mother, would easily support you in your present style without any noticeable change. You and father have 'borne the burden and heat of the day' quite long enough. Let us young ones take our turn now."

George had spoken with great earnestness and rapidity, and his mother fondly and wisely abstained from any interruption at first, but now she checked him, saying, with a loving smile:

"The blow has not yet fallen, my son, or at least we can know nothing definite until your father returns. But of one thing we may be certain—none will suffer loss by the failure of a firm in which his name stands prominent, even if to secure them from it we are reduced to extreme poverty. Whatever property I may legally claim is held only for the good and honor of us all unitedly and subject at all times to your father's disposal. I fully appreciate your sorrow and great reluctance on your parents' account to any change in our present life.

"But, my son, 'let not your heart be troubled.' We have strength and energy sufficient still to return cheerfully to the labor and close economy of earlier days, if need be, and it will be much easier than when we first began, for now we have 'cheerful lads and merry lassies, too,' who will bring not only willing hearts and hands, but sunshine and gladness wherever our lot may be cast. And, my boy, you will hardly credit me when I tell you that as a matter of taste and preference I should much prefer some less prominent position than to live surrounded, as we are now, by all this pomp and show.

"These cares and anxieties are to me far more wearing than our first simple country home, and in this feeling your father fully sympathizes. Yet for our children it has had its peculiar advantages, and we have accepted the trust with grateful hearts for their sakes. If the younger members of our family can be happy when called to take what the world calls a lower position, you understand, your mother for one will be quite content. No friend that is worth the name will be lost to us, and I have an abiding faith that 'a righteous man will never be forsaken nor his seed called to beg bread.' I see your father turning into Broad street, and now we shall soon know all."

"But his step is slow and his whole air dejected. He is grieving for your sake, dear mother, I see plainly, even if you have no dread of the future."

"No, no! He sympathizes entirely in the preferences of which I have spoken, and I have also understood from the first the probable termination of the present troubles. Something has annoyed your father at the store, I have no doubt. I fear Le Barron will make strenuous objections to an honorable investigation and open acknowledgment of inability to proceed with the business."

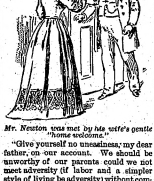
"Ah, yes. But he would make no difficulty if he did not fear his lady wife, who is altogether selfish, extravagant and heartless."

"I am not so sure about him, my son. His course for two years past during our absence abroad has been altogether rash and unscrupulous, showing radical defects in his character. She may have tempted him into wrongdoing, but we will not be too severe in our judgment of her. The great injudiciousness of her early training may give her some claims to our pity."

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Newton was met as he entered the parlor by his wife's gentle "home welcome" and an affectionate greeting from his son. Then, after a few moments' general conversation, he said:

"I know you are waiting anxiously to hear the results of this day's deliberations, and feeling full confidence in your courage to meet and endure bravely any adverse circumstances I come without hesitation directly to the fact that we are compelled to give up our business and close the store. You, my dear Lucy, were prepared to expect this when we parted this morning, but I regret that our children cannot as readily comprehend the necessity of a change so complete and sudden as we shall be compelled to make."



Mr. Newton was met by his wife's gentle "home welcome."

"Give yourself no uneasiness, my dear father, on our account. We should be unworthy of our parents could we not meet adversity (if labor and a simpler style of living be adversity) without complaint. You have not taught us to look upon wealth as the only source of true happiness."

"We certainly have endeavored to give you nobler ideas, and you, my son, are sufficiently mature to view life as a school for high and lofty aspiration and pure and nobler principles, but I feel much solicitude for the younger members of our family."

"Never fear, Edward; you have a strong band around you that will not fail in the hour of trial. Let us know, if you please, the history of this day's deliberations, for the more clearly we all understand the, more readily will we be able to fix upon some plan for our future course."

"It has been a hard struggle to convince my partners that we had no alternative but to close the concern if we would save our honor. They could not but understand that an attempt to continue this hopeless struggle would only sink us deeper. But, naturally, they shrank from a public acknowledgment of failure, and he whose recklessness and insane speculation has wrought this ruin finds it very bitter to have it manifest to the world that we by having placed entire confidence in his integrity have wrecked ourselves."

"You refer to Le Barron, father, do you not?"

"Yes. In truth, I think the sin must rest entirely on him. He has been long in charge of the financial department. Indeed, for two years he has had the entire supervision of home business, Freeman acting under his directions, while I, as you well know, have been in charge of our foreign affairs during that period. I needed the change after 25 years' close application at home, and also greatly desired to consummate our long cherished plan of giving you all the advantage of foreign travel, when your mother and myself could share part of the pleasure with you. It was an unwise arrangement, as the results now prove, but I did not dream till since your return by what cruel temptations Le Barron was surrounded. You know, dear Lucy, his wife's extravagant tendencies, but cannot even imagine how fearfully she has involved her husband by their gratification. His natural fondness for wild speculation has always been his besetting sin. In our business everything of the kind has been peremptorily forbidden.

"After Le Barron's connection with us, knowing of this weakness in his character, I watched him very closely. It was the only point where I had the slightest misgiving, but during the 18 years we have been together I have never until now detected the least deviation from the strictest line of honesty. Misguided, miserable man, but he was fearfully tempted. The net woven by his wife's selfish love of dress and fashion was gathering closer and closer around him; certain destruction stared him in the face; a grand speculation was insidiously proffered him; he yielded to the infatuation; the bubble burst, and pecuniarily we must all go down together."

"But, my dear father, why should you suffer for his wrongdoing, so contrary to the well understood regulations of the firm?"

"Because, my son, he was the accredited manager of the business in my absence. By a long and vexatious legal process and by hard measures I migh possibly secure ourselves from any grea change. But it would be all uncertain, and I cannot for many reasons feel this to be the better way, certainly not the kindest and most noble. Poor Le Barron, he has all that he can bear now. I greatly fear all the disgrace and odium must in the end rest with him. Freeman has been careless and blundered, but is not otherwise culpable, I think."

"When did you first apprehend any danger, father?"

"Only a short time before we left Europe I received a friendly intimation that while the present cloud overshadowed our country generally it might be advisable for me to return and resume the charge of the business at home. I was not at first greatly disturbed, although I had for some time felt that Le Barron was not keeping me as fully posted with regard to home affairs as was desirable. And so I had admonished him several times, and in my last letter had spoken rather severely. He at first promised more punctuality, but in his last he excused his seeming negligence on the plea that business had been for some time so unusually brisk and prosperous it left him but little leisure to communicate with me.

"This I knew could not be correct, and fearing he had dared to venture on some wild scheme in my absence I became seriously alarmed, and as you well know recalled you abruptly from your pleasant travels and hastened home, giving no explanation for this sudden change in our plans to any one except your mother. For the last three months I have been occupied in making a most rigid investigation, and now you have the results."

"How has Le Barron carried himself during your examinations, which he must know would end in the discovery of his fraudulent course?"

"With a hardihood and indifference that have been very painful to me. But within the last week, as his duplicity became more fully revealed, he has broken down completely."

"Now that you know all," said Mrs. Newton, "surely he has not the effrontery to urge longer delay in closing the business."

"Ah! He is half frantic. All his hopes and courage are crushed, and he dreads the revelations which must be made to his family more than death or dishonor."

"Has his wife thus far received no intimation of the storm that is gathering about her?"

"Some, I imagine. But before this the wretched woman must have been told the whole. When he became satisfied that the revelation could no longer be delayed, I took the responsibility of making our determination public and urged him to hasten to Roseville before the tidings could reach his family through general gossip, and before this the tale is told. If Mrs. Le Barron has any love or prudence left, she must prove it now, for she cannot look upon her husband without realizing that his life and reason are both in danger."

"There is little hope for him if his safety depends at all upon his wife's gentleness or prudence," said George. "She loves nothing but her own self. You would be shocked could you know how shamefully her family have always been neglected and tormented whenever their wishes interfered at all with her selfish gratification."

"Why, George! I thought she loved her children passionately and indulged them most injudiciously. But for years I have known very little of them."

"You know, dear mother, your children are often thrown into their society, and etiquette has made an occasional call necessary, although the atmosphere has been very distasteful to us, and thus we have of necessity known more of them than you could. Oh, mother, it just occurs to me that on returning from our ride this afternoon I left Lillian and Rose to call at the Le Barrons. I had no heart to accompany them, knowing as I did of father's anxieties, and now I fear they will meet with a stormy reception."

"Oh, my son, I am very sorry. Should they learn of this misfortune there, it will be a rude shock for our dear girls."

"I am inexpressibly grieved," said the father. "We could have made the revelation so much easier. I have these dear ones very near my heart of late. To them life has been thus far only sunshine. How will they endure the shadows?"

"Lillian is naturally quiet and self possessed, but Rose all life and joyousness."

"Oh, father! You do not yet know our Rose if you fear for her," said George earnestly. "I do not believe that I cherish warmer affection for one sister than the other. Neither will repine, I am confident, but in times of trial of whatever nature little Rosie will teach us all. Her smile will be just as glorious, her sweet voice be heard in cheerful carols as fresh and hopeful and hope giving in a lonely cottage as in princely parlor. Is it not so, mother?"

"Yes, my son. You judge correctly. Our girls, my dear husband, are brave spirits and will not murmur at any change that brings no reproach and threatens no disunion, but Rose seems gifted with an abundant overflow of cheerful courage that is peculiarly inspirating to all who are brought within the sphere of her influence, and which will ever be to her the strongest assurance of peace and happiness under all circumstances."

"But, my dear Lucy, it is not simply the effect of a change in our pecuniary state or social position may have on our daughters that has caused me so much anxiety. On those points you and George cannot trust them more fully than I do. But you cannot both have forgotten that there are other ways in which our misfortune may imperil their peace of mind They have given their happiness into other hands than ours."

"You refer of course to Dunbar and Grenville. Why, my dear, Eustace has so grown up with our children, and Lilly and he have so long thought and felt in unison that I would as soon expect our boy here would shrink from the trial."

"No, dear; I have no fears for Lillian's peace, but a slight and most natural misgiving about Grenville. I wish Dunbar were here for her own sake more than fears for his constancy."

"Ah, now you touch the one fear that has often made me tremble of late, and which all this day I have weakly tried to banish. Grenville's faults lie mostly in his pride and aristocratic notions, but he has truly a loving heart, and for our child I am confident his affection is very deep and pure. On such love, you know, I have ever felt it safe to lean trustingly. If he should fail our darling, she has given him so truly the full love of her intense nature, how could she bear it?" And the mother's voice was full of fear.

George had listened to his parents' conversation with tightly folded arms and compressed lips, but now stepping quickly to his mother's side he laid a hand lovingly on her shoulder and said:

"Again, I say, my dear parents, have no fear for our noble girls. Lilly's happiness is in safe keeping. I would pledge my life for Eustace's truth. He will, I think, be here tonight. As for Grenville"—he hesitated, and his eyes became almost fierce. "Our Rose's danger lies in another direction than the loss of our poor wealth."

"I do not understand you, my son."

"You know, father, since our land has been so full of bitterness you have been fearful that this wild election strife might lead to civil war. I have listened with deference to your maturer judgment, but even while it forced itself upon me as a correct idea my heart did not recognize it as a danger that could really befall us. The United States at war with each other! It truly seemed absurd and impossible. But the last few weeks have brought the idea before me with a fear that seems like certainty. And, father, should war come upon us, Grenville is a southerner, though educated at the north, and this is what fills me with apprehension for my sister. He has not been frank with us. His feelings are with the south."

"Why have you never told us this before?" said Mr. Newton, with deep emotion.

"Because, although it is some weeks since this suspicion has haunted me, I had not been sure beyond a doubt till within two days. Why, it is only last Sabbath evening we were all expressing the most decided Union sentiment. Rose, the darling, you will remember, was the most earnest and enthusiastic among us, and Grenville listened and replied to her with an interest apparently so true, with no shadow of dissent, that I reproached myself for cherishing uncharitable fears. But the deceiver," cried the young man, while the veins on his flushed brow stood out like knotted cords; "let Rose know with certainty but half what I have learned, even since I parted from her but a few hours since, that he is linked with the south and will strike hands with her in case of war—she will cast him from her at once."

"Yes, my son, and break her heart in doing it."

"No, mother. I hardly think that she will be broken in spirit upon a question that divides the affections of so many. She is extremely enthusiastic in her views upon this matter, but her true heart was given to what she believed to be real solid worth. When she finds it was but a phantom, she may suffer for a time, but fear not—she will bear it bravely and come out of the fiery furnace unharmed."

"This grieves me cruelly," said Mr. Newton. "How insignificant are all other troubles compared with this. Anxiety for your parents and bearing with you this grievous knowledge of your sister's coming trial was heavy burden for your young heart to carry, my son."

"Did I not tell you, Edward, that through God's blessings our boys were growing up towers of strength for our later years? And shall we not trust our girl in our Father's hands?"

"We will, my dear wife. But before our daughters' return let us each understand that this fear for Rose must lie unspoken for the present. We will not anticipate the trial. Grenville will doubtless be with us this evening and must be present at our deliberations. I much prefer that his own words or acts should reveal him to our child. Let us drop this painful subject or we shall have no power to control our fears when we meet them. The certain and known trouble should have our attention just now, and as you wisely counsel, dear wife, we will try to leave our children and their future in our Maker's hands."

They sat silent a few moments, when George, turning to his father, said:

"Have you yet been able to form any plans for our future?"

"Nothing definite of course. For the last three months the probable termination of our affairs has been constantly on my mind, and naturally schemes for our coming efforts have frequently arisen and as often been rejected. When all is completely settled, if I am not greatly mistaken, we may hope there will be a surplus left us for a comfortable beginning, but how we must descend in a pecuniary sense we cannot yet foresee.

"Legally we might leave this good mother a great abundance for the continuance of her present style, or something very nearly like it, and she would doubtless allow us to have a home with her while we were building up a new foundation. But she has some curious, old fashioned notions about cleaving to husband and children and sharing all deprivations with them, and I cannot say that I feel in the mood to resist her loving judgment. But when we are all together this evening we must have a full and free consultation. Whatever arrangement can be matured that will best employ your different tastes and at the same time be most conducive to the general good of all will, I know, be your governing motive rather than any selfish gratification."

"Thanks, father; I think you do not judge me incorrectly. I am conscious of no wish but permission to aid in making this change as little harassing and painful to my parents, brothers and sisters as possible. For myself, as long as no dishonor can rest upon our name, I feel no uneasiness—but there is the carriage."

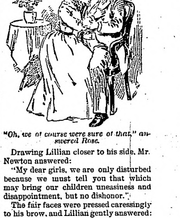
CHAPTER III.

As the young ladies entered the parlors the parents' hearts shrank from the interview, and George fully shared the pain. That they were laboring under some strong excitement was very apparent. They passed, without pause, directly to Mr. Newton's side, and the eldest, laying a trembling hand on his arm, said:

"What is it all, father? We called at Roseville and were told that the ladies were engaged, but while we stood on the steps receiving this message we could not fail to hear Mrs. Le Barron using the most violent and abusive language to her husband, and, oh, father, she coupled your name with injustice and dishonor, employing the most bitter terms, which she surely intended us to hear."

"Both accusations are utterly false," indignantly replied George.

"Oh, we of course were sure of that," answered Rose, seating herself on h father's knee; "but tell us directly, papa, for that you and mother are greatly disturbed about something is very evident."



"Oh, we of course were sure of that," answered Rose.

Drawing Lillian closer to his side, Mr. Newton answered:

"My dear girls, we are only disturbed because we must tell you that which may bring our children uneasiness and disappointment, but no dishonor."

The fair faces were pressed caressingly to his brow, and Lillian gently answered:

"Suspense will be harder to endure than any misfortune we may share with you and mother."

"You are right, my darling. We have no intention to conceal aught from our children or leave you in needless suspense. Our business during our sojourn abroad has been, by criminal mismanagement, ruined, and it now only remains for us to arrange a settlement in the most honorable manner and begin life anew."

An acknowledgment of "failure" always brings to the young a kind of mysterious awe, a shrinking from the first step into an unknown and untried region, and the father felt the dear forms his arms encircled tremble for a moment, but that soon passed when they observed their mother's calmness, and Lillian replied:

"But why did Mrs. Le Barron speak of you so bitterly, father? Surely you did not merit such fearful accusations."

"No, indeed," exclaimed George. "She may thank her own extravagant folly for it all. Her husband would never have ventured on such measures as that of which he was guilty during father's absence if she had not so wickedly involved him by her insane love of display. No blame can possibly rest upon our father."

"Ah, yes, my son. In trusting so implicitly to another's honor or judgment I am to blame. The principal of an extensive and complicated business like ours should never relax his vigilance."

"But, father, will not your loss in this failure be as heavy as the others?"

[Continued on page 6.]

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

AN Alaskan named James Feakles has been appointed governor of that territory.

THE prospects for an early repeal of the Sherman silver act seems to have given an encouraging impetus to trade and business begins to revive.

THE Tribune makes a vicious kick over the condition of the sewers and takes occasion to score the council on the mattsr. Better exercise a little of your superfluous grey matter in suggesting a practical remedy.

G. W. BENEDICT has sold his paper, the Sauk Rapids Sentinel, to H. B. McKenney, of Lake City. Benedict is one of the best known newspaper men in the state and will now retire to enjoy the fruits of a well-spent life.

THE Times of Friday, an issue utterly without an editorial opinion of any kind, finds fault with the editorials in the JOURNAL. Such as they were they were better than to have no editorial opinion upon any subject were they not, Mac?

THE question as to Gov. Altgeld's citizenship has been raised and it may turn out that his action in releasing the anarchists is illegal. He was born in Germany and the question turns on whether his father was naturalized before he become of age.

THE Fosston Thirteen Towns has very much improved of late having added news service instead of so much general miscellany. McCrillis & Foss are getting out a very creditable paper and that fact seems to be fully appreciated by their patrons.

CERTAIN populist papers are making themselves ridiculous over the release of the Chicago anarchists. They reckon without their hosts if they think that sober-minded reputable farmers have any sympathy with red-handed Russian anarchists.

THE incumbent had fully made up his mind not to convene congress until September, but in a previous issue we called his eggsellency's attention to the importance of an earlier session—and lo, it is done! The call has been issued for congress to meet on Monday August 7th.

MEN of all parties unite in severely critising the action of Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, in releasing the anarchists. If he had simply released them, without scoring the judge and the jury as he did, not so much would have been thought of it but the way in which he did that does not meet with the approval of right-minded men.

THE Message for this month, just off the press, is a very interesting number—in fact they all are well worth the subscription price and more too. Mr. Battey is a very able and conscientious editor and he puts a great deal of hard work into his paper. Every family in the northwest should have the Message.

THE Tribune, for some unaccountable reason fails to mention the fact that the city attorney gave it as his opinion that the council had a right to take into consideration the standing of the papers bidding for city work, but confines its attention to two members of the council because they did that very thing and trying to raise a dust to blind the eyes of the people to the true facts in the case.

AND now that congress has been called to meet let the banks begin to put out their money in conservative loans and everything will begin to look up again. Vast sums of money are being put into circulation from the treasury, the quarterly pension payments will soon be paid amounting to some millions, and this with returning confidence will soon cause the wheels of progress to revolve as steadily and surely as usual.

THE crime for which the anarchists, Schwab, Fielden and Neebe were doing penance was a crime against the government, and when any paper attempts to defend their action at the haymarket riot on the ground that the rioters were simply "laboring-men attempting to assert their rights" that paper is way off its base and is offering a gratuitous insult to every honest laboring man in the country. The laboring men are as much interested in having and maintaining good laws and order as any other class, and the haymarket riot was open rebellion against the government.

THERE are twenty-seven counties in Kansas that will not raise wheat enough this year to provide bread and seed for their population, and the farmers are petitioning the governor to call an extra session of the legislature to appropriate funds for the needy.

ON July 1st South Carolina went into the liquor selling business, and all the liquor-sellers went out of business. The state will have certain stores or places throughout the state—one in each city or town—where liquor can be had. The people can go to these places and buy all the liquor they want—or have money to pay for—but cannot drink it on the premises. The working of the new law will be watched with interest by other states.

COUNTY DIVISION.

In every new country, however prosperous it may be, you will always find a few malcontents who are never satisfied with the existing order of things but they must go to work and organize a change. In some cases the object is real estate speculation in others the hope of obtaining public office and in every case the object is for private, selfish gain in some particular, regardless of the general public good. While the JOURNAL believes that the interests of the tax-payers are better subserved under one organization, as a rule it is content, after sounding the alarm to leave the matter in the hands of the majority of the tax-payers whose right it is to settle the matter, but we believe they should look at the matter from every standpoint and decide the question in their own interests and not in those of speculators. While there might be a few reasons (political reasons only) why a division of the territory into two parts would be well enough we confess we can see no business reasons for any change at this time, and we can certainly see grave objections to the proposed scheme for dividing into four parts. Any division necessarily entails more expense upon the tax-payers and it strikes the JOURNAL as being the part of wisdom for every man in these times to make his expenses both public and private as small as possible. We learn that these schemers are going about among farmers, trying to awaken an unreasonable antipathy against the city of Crookston, hoping by these means to carry the day, but a farmer is very foolish who will allow his taxes to be quadrupled on such a trivial pretext. If they are wise they will look at this question from every stand-point and if they do that they will find that their own true interests are not subserved by a division of any kind just now. They will find that while a few schemers will stand a chance to make some money out of it the average farmer will not make a nickel—but he will pay the cost all the same. The interest the JOURNAL has in the matter is to see that the people are not fooled into committing an act that they will always regret and that is just what they will do if they entertain favorably the project that will be brought before them for action later on. This is one of those cases wherein the average tax-payer can well afford to make haste slowly.

The Farmers Institute.

"On July 7 and 8 Crookston is to have a Farmers Institute, presided over by Supt. O. C. Gregg, and his corps of state institute workers. Of course the institute will demonstrate to the farmers how farming can be made to pay, with wheat selling just a trifle below its production."

The above sneering reference to the efforts of a few practical farmers to better the condition of their brother farmers is well worthy the source from whence it comes—the East Grand Forks Courier. If the aforesaid institute was composed of money sharks, like Duffy, who get together to devise ways and means to more thoroughly bleed the farmers we suppose that would be all right in Bro. Duffy's eyes—that would be "business!" But for a few farmers to get together to consult ways and means to make their condition more tolerable that's absurd, ridiculous, worthy only of a slight sneering mention. There is no doubt at all but what the institution will consider the financial situation as it effects the price of wheat and why should they not? Has not the farmer as much right to meet and consult upon his business matters as any other class? Whenever he attempts to do so why is it that some sharks will always sneer at them and try to belittle their efforts? The state farmers institute has been the means of doing a great deal of good for the farmers and is intended solely for their benefit. Its instructors are composed of life-long farmers who know by experience what they are talking about and no farmer is wise who will neglect the opportunity thus afforded to improve himself in his calling. Business men have their organizations and thus they keep themselves fully posted upon all matters that pertain to their calling and why the farmers should not do the same we fail to comprehend, or why it is so wonderfully funny if he does do so.

A NEW BONANZA.

How to Double the Price of Wheat by Converting It Into Hogs.

St. Paul, June 30.—To the Editor: The low price of wheat and the tendency to still lower prices, seems to present an opportune time to call the attention of the farmers of the wheat districts in Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas, to the high price of hogs.

At the present prices of hogs recent experiments seem to demontsrate that by fattening hogs on wheat, the farmer may realize more than $1 per bushel for his wheat, now worth at the farm 40 to 50 cents, and which after freight has been paid to Minneapolis or Duluth, is worth only about 62 or 63 cents. At present prices, the largest car load of wheat (1,000 bushels) in St. Paul, is worth only about $620, while a car load of hogs of the same weight (60,000 lbs), would be worth about $3,360.

The hog matures at the age of six to nine months. Hence if it is true that 50 cent wheat when turned into pork becomes worth more than $1 a bushel, the business of raising hogs by the wheat farmer promises large profits and quick returns.

Now let us see what evidence there is upon the value of wheat for fattening hogs.

Upon this point the following statement has been made: A farmer in one of the best corn and wheat counties in Central Illinois was so reluctant the past season to sell his wheat at the prevailing prices that he thought he would try to convert it into pork. He was greatly pleased at the result. He had $2,000 worth of hogs, and fattened them almost entirely on wheat, using a little corn. His method was to soak the wheat in warm water twenty-four hours before feeding. In cold weather he let the water come to a boil in the kettle and then poured in the wheat and put out the fire. When it cooled it was soaked enough and ready to feed, which he did immediately. He weighed the hogs before commencing to feed and kept a strict account of the weights of all grain fed, also figured the corn at 35 cents and the fat hogs at 4 1-2 cents. Said he, "the wheat just brought me $1.01 per bushel."

From this statement it would seem that wheat is worth $1.01 per bushel to feed when hogs are worth 4 1-2 cents per pound. The present price of hogs in the St. Paul market is 5.6 cents, which on the above basis would make wheat worth $1.25 per bushel.

The writer is informed that during the last few months, 24 full car loads of fat hogs have been sold at the South St. Paul market, which were raised in Northern Dakota and fattened entirely on wheat, sometimes fed in the manner pointed out by the Illinois farmer and sometimes converted into a rude "graham flour" before feeding. The unanimous testimony of the raisers has been to the effect that by feeding it, they had realized over $1 per bushel for their wheat. The quality of the product of such hogs is said to be superior to the product of the corn fed animals. If this is true, it seems to open up the possibility to the wheat farmers of introducing to the markets of the world a brand of American pork, which in time would become as famous as Minnesota hard wheat, and like it command the highest prices and the best markets.

It is certainly a matter worthy of consideration. —A. B. Stickney.

The above excellent advice from one of St. Paul's most level-headed business men is all very good—probably all very true yet there is one very serious omission that, it seems to us utterly destroys its value for practical purpose—he omits to say where the farmers are to get the hogs to feed their wheat to. If a farmer hasn't got the hogs, hasn't the money to buy them and can't buy on credit what will HE do? And supposing he could buy them would it pay him to do so on present prices?

A farmer writing to Farm, Stock and Home wants to know why great capitalists take so much interest in "good roads for farmers." He says he notices a great deal on the subject in prominent daily papers and wonders at it. If he was a close observer he would notice that a great deal of it is advertising matter from the Pope Manufacturing Co., or some other large bicycle company whose sole interest in good roads is simply to furnish a larger market for their bicycles. They spend a great deal of money in showing up the value of good roads both by advertising in leading newspapers and in sending out treatises on good roads in pamphlet form to prominent farmers all over the country. If they had no wheels to sell they would not care a rye-straw whether there was a good road anywhere or not, and yet for all that it cannot be gain-said that a good road is a blessing to a good farmer and their efforts in this direction is an indirect benefit to the farmer wherever these efforts result in obtaining better country roads.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein-Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address,

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

Euclid.

EUCLID, July 4th.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Miss C. Fairweather, who has been a visiting, her brother of Minneapolis, for the last two months returned home Tuesday morning.

The citizens spent the fourth in quietness this season.

The social given by the Ladies Aid Society Tuesday evening was a financial success.

The school house is receiving a coat of paint.

A Mr. Schultz of Madison, Wisconsin, was up looking after land Wednesday. He is greatly impressed with this country and thinks there is prospects for a good crop.

There was a good number of the Angus people came down to the ice cream and Strawberry sociable Tuesday evening—come again friends.

Peter Stuhr and Theodore Myers drove to Crookston, Wednesday on business connected with the town.

Fritz Sutter and N. Engle have finished painting the cemetery fence.

Our cow boy, C. Keeley, handles the herd, in genuine true western style.

Mr. P. Fairweather made a business trip to Argyle Wednesday.

Mrs. Messick, mother of Mrs. E. B. Ballou has come up to spend the summer.

Mrs. Main, of Warren, who has been visiting her brother, Will Kennan, returned to her home Tuesday morning.

The Missionary tea at the home of Mrs. H. C. Misner Tuesday evening was well attended.

S. Currie is building a large granary on his farm.

J. J. Regan who has been holding down his pine claim on the reservation took a run up to spend the 4th with friends here.

Captain Brooks, of St. Paul, came up and took a run out to the Keystone Saturday.

The Fourth of July dance at B. Carrishe's was well attended and a right good time is reported.

Miss Emma Cronkhite, of Argyle, visited friends here this week.

Mrs. Ed. Cleary, of Crookston, visited her parents this week.

Henry Krouse, of Ada, came up to spend several days with his brother, Will.

Mr. Norwood and the Misses Jessie, Leora and Libbie Davies were among the Angusites who participated in our 4th of July celebration.

Mrs. Jennie Freeman, Eugene Elwood and Rolla Currie, of Grand Forks, Plumer Shell Arthur and Percie Brush, of Angus, were guests of the family of Rev. S. Currie on the 4th.

H. C. Misner, Wm. Davidson and Dr. Chapin are contemplating a pleasure trip to Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls this week. The boys are entitled to a lay off.

Barney Burns, a young man who was kicked by a vicious horse some six weeks ago, is now able to be out.

Dr. Watson, of Red Lake Falls, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davidson last week.

Farmers Institute.

Every business man acts upon the presumption that he knows all about his own business, yet that does not prevent him from attending business meetings in his line to discuss his business with practical business men. The farmers institute to be held in this city on Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th, is a farmers' business meeting conducted by practical farmers, who have made farming a life study. There is not a farmer in Polk county to-day so dull that he cannot learn something of benefit to him at these sessions. If there is one who thinks he can't learn anything more about his profession—that man is not a farmer—he is either an egotist or an ignoramus.

At the Farmers Institute, we can learn how all plants grow, which applied to the grains grown on our farms, will be a valuable lesson to all farmers. We urge all our farmers to attend. It will pay to know many of the things to be learned there. It is all free.

At the Farmers Institute we can learn how to kill out wild mustard, wild oats and quack grass. This may be a valuable lesson to many. Come out and hear how it is done.

No man who is interested in sheep husbandry would miss the State Farmers Institute if he knew how much information he could get there on the subject. Come early and get all there is of it.

Collar boils and fistula in horses will be so clearly explained at the Farmers Institute that no farmer can afford to miss it, and the proper remedies will be of importance to all horse owners.

At the Farmers Institute we can learn why the horse needs feeding oftener than the cow, which may be of great advantage to all would-be good feeders. Come early.

The right preparation of the soil for a sure seed-bed to guarantee a bountiful crop will be carefully represented at the Farmers Institute for the benefit of all present. Be sure to be there.

The important points in dairy stock will be accurately explained at the Farmers Institute. Who can afford to miss this state work?

At the Farmers Institute on July 7th and 8th, we can learn how valuable the "little busy bee" is to the successful melon, squash and pumpkin raiser. This may seem trivial to many, but when we know how it is, there is a valuable lesson in it. Should we ever get too old to learn? Come to the institute and gather all the information possible from these old experienced farmers.

The State Farmers Institute is only a farmers school where all who are willing can get a valuable instruction from those who have had the experience and can tell us where we will make a success and where the failures come in.

Come to the Farmers Institute at McKinnon's Hall, Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th, and learn how to know, "don't you know." Be there and don't let any of this valuable information get away from us. Come early so as to not miss any of it.

The State Farmers Institute don't get up this far north often, and we must encourage them to come oftener by showing that we want to be in the front ranks of the improved agriculturist by being on hand early and stay till the "last dog is hung." Let's "get plenty while we are a gettin." The state pays the bills but we are entitled to our share.

The hog product has raised more mortgages in Wisconsin, than any other product of the farm, why don't it do it in Minnesota when we know to handle the American hog? Come to the Farmers Institute and get your information from the best authority in all this broad land.

Who would be anything but a farmer, when the state sends the best and most experienced of her workers to our very doors to show us how to do the work to make a success and how to avoid failures? This is no "buncombe" but genuine business and don't stay at home these two days, Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th, but come here and enjoy this feast of information when you have such an opportunity. Come.

Different Schools of Music.

Each generation, tired of the outworn devices which furnishes its predecessor with excitement, demands newer and stronger effects to stimulate its emotions. As the devices of the classicist grow pale, the listening public demands a romantic school with new forms and strange progressions. The romantic school would, if some hearers had their way, be succeeded in turn by a chaotic school, and in the race for new sensation all vestige of artistic form would disappear.—Macmillan's Magazine.

The Gresham Lectures In England.

The will of Sir Thomas Gresham, mercer, 1579, indicates the estimation in which the new learning was held in Elizabeth's reign. He provides that lectures shall be read on divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, law, physic and rhetoric. "None to be chosen to read lectures so long as he be married." The Gresham lectures are still a power in the land. I do not know whether the lecturers are at this day exclusively bachelors and widowers!—Cornhill Magazine.

The Patent Office at Washington.

The patent office holds a model or a drawing of every invention known in the whole world and has paid something more than $2,000,000 over and above its own expenses, a sum which represents only a trifle of the great amount it has added to the wealth of the nation.—Harper's Young People.

A Composition on Boys.

A number of entertaining "compositions on girls" have been in print, and now here is one on boys that is given as the school essay of a little Buffalo girl: "The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers, he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoke to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up, he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out at nights, but the grewup girl is a widow and keeps house."

A Friendly Hint.

Postoffice Clerk—See here, boy! No living mortal can read the address on this envelope you just handed in.

Boy—Well, if this 'ere postoffice department wants fine handwritin, why don't you keep better pens at these desks, say?—Good News.

Celluloid is becoming quite popular for numerous fancy articles. It comes in several shades of the delicate colors and is an inexpensive material. The thin transparent sheets are the prettiest.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office's praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 31st, 1893, and terminating on July 31st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: W. J. Halla, on the whole of the first floor of the two-story frame building on Main street, situated on lot 8, block 3, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 30th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[12-13] City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: A. J. Stoeser and Wm. Cronin, on the first floor of the Commercial Hotel in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness may hand and seal of said city, this 27th day of June A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
[12-13] City Clerk.

RECKITT BLOCK

MEAT MARKET,

VINE & RICHINGS, Props.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
—Constantly on hand.

GAME, POULTRY, FISH,
—In season.

Highest price paid for

FAT CATTE, HOGS, = = =
= = SHEEP and POULTRY.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK—ss.
In Probate Court, Special Term. June 26th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Waren Hillard formerly Gunderson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Hillard administrator setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court, on Monday the 31st day of July 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 26th day of June A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON,
[11-13] Judge of Probate.

Congress

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IN SESSION

UNTIL SEPTEMBER,

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BABIES AT THEIR BEST.

Visit to the Children's Building at the Fair.

HAPPY IDEA OF THE EXPOSITION.

A Place Where Babies Are Taken Care of by Neat Nurses in Blue Gowns and White Caps—The Cute Little Foreign Babies in Midway Plaisance—The Dahomey Baby a Drawing Card.

WORLD'S FAIR, July 5.—[Special.]—There is an old saying that all the world loves a lover. This may be true, but I should a good deal rather risk my reputation for accuracy on the statement that all the world loves a baby. We see this at the exposition, as we see it everywhere. A day or two ago I was walking along the plaisance. I saw a group of people ahead of me surrounding some object that had excited their interest. On drawing near I found ten or fifteen ladies and gentlemen gathered about an Algerian woman who had in her arms a dirty-faced, scabby little fellow of one or one and a half years. He was dressed in the garb of his native land, of course, and was not pretty; but he was an infant, and a foreign infant at that, and the ladies and gentlemen who stopped for a look at him evidently thought him very cute and nice, for the women kissed his face, dirt and all, and the men gave him nickels and dimes.

This was a typical incident of the plaisance. There are a number of foreign babies and children here, and they attract a great deal of attention. In the Esquimaux village there are two or three juveniles, fat and greasy little persons with black, stringy hair and unlovely eyes and an appetite for American quarters. They have been fed on sweetmeats and popcorn and cake from the luncheon boxes of visitors and other goodies till I fear they are in no fit condition to go back to their northern home and there endure the privations of their simple life amid the snowdrifts and icebergs.

The Soudanese children attract a good deal of attention, too, but for some reason or other no one wants to pet them. They wear great shocks of hair on the tops of their heads, thick as mats and causing them to resemble small editions of Paderewski. Possibly these bunches of hair discourage familiarity on the part of visitors. One could imagine almost anything of those top-knots, though it might be wise not to permit curiosity to be followed by investigation.

Now that the Javanese village is open to the world a large number of visitors within the quaint enclosure inquire for the little woman whose heart has been made sad by the loss of her baby since she came to America. The little woman's name is Mio, and she is not much bigger than a pint of cider, with tawny hair and great lustrous eyes. It is worth going miles to see how the women of Christendom sympathize with her. They have heard of her, far and near, as the woman whose baby died on the plaisance, and they want to say a kind word to her and buy something of her. Indeed, it is the baby, alive or dead, that makes the whole world kin.

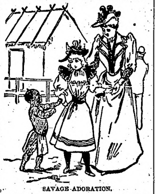
We saw that a few days ago in the Dahomey village. There is a Dahomey baby, and every one wants to see it. But every one doesn't. The mother of this black little savage is an Amazon of the Amazons. She is six feet tall, weighs probably 200 pounds, and there isn't an ounce of superfluous flesh on her body. She is muscular, active, energetic, sometimes ferocious; especially when the awful orchestra that plays in the theater sets up its wildest howl and the drums are beat most viciously. Then the blood is stirred in her Amazonian veins, she brandishes her war club with mighty swings, shows her teeth as if she would like to eat some one alive, and lets off a whoop of savage defiance. But she is a woman, nevertheless; and when they send word to her that her baby has roused from its slumber in the thatched mud-hut down in the corner of the corral she drops her war club and her voice and starts on a run to give baby comfort from the ample breast of her stalwart body. This Dahomey baby thrives and grows fat, notwithstanding the warlike tendency of its mother; and it is, as well, quite a source of revenue to the Frenchman who set up this village from the west coast of Africa. So many visitors want to see the little savage babe that a regular admission fee of 10 cents has been charged for some time, and the number of visitors must amount to five or six hundred in a day. A baby that can lie on its black back and sleep and occasionally wake up to howl for its Amazonian mother and fight off a flea or two, and at the same time earn forty or fifty dollars a day, is a pretty smart sort of an infant, even if it does come from the benighted land of savagery.

In the Dahomey village is a little chap about five years old. He is as ugly as sin and he doesn't wear much to hide his hideousness. But with all his ugliness of body he seems to have an amiable disposition, for the other day he fell violently in love with a pretty little American girl and ran up to her and threw his black, bony arms around her. Oddly enough the little American was not a bit frightened, but laughed and thought the performance a good joke, enjoying it as well as did the large number of people who witnessed it. Possibly she thought savage adoration of her civilized charms was quite the proper thing, and this tribute thereto though somewhat too demonstrative was not to be despised or rejected.

If you want to see babies at their best, and the popular love for them at its sweetest pitch, leave the plaisance and the savages and go into the Children's building which stands just south of the building devoted to woman. I don't know who it was that first thought of this idea of having a children's building here at the fair, but whoever she was—of course it was a she—is deserving a monument. It was one of the happy ideas of the Columbian exposition, and is working out better than its best friends could have hoped for. The idea was, you will remember, to have a childrens' building in which there should be toys, and playrooms, and a nursery, and all that sort of thing. Well, they were a little late in getting everything ready, but it is in full operation at last, and there is nothing within the gates of the fair that attracts more attention or elicits more favorable comment than this structure devoted to babies and children. The idea kept growing and growing and taking in new feature after new feature till it is finally a pretty comprehensive affair. There is not very much in the world of babyhood that is not shown here, and shown to best possible advantage.

There is a crowd at the Children's building all the time, and if you want to get in to see what the little folks are doing you will have to exercise some patience. But it is worth your time and waiting. You presently find yourself within a large court, roofed, but very light and airy. In the center is a gymnasium, in which thirty or forty small boys and girls are having the best sort of a time. They are flying to and fro on the swings, jumping over the exercising horses, lifting weights, enjoying themselves in a great variety of ways. All around them, and in the gallery overhead, is a crowd of people watching the scene with eager eyes. But this is not the best picture the Children's building has to show. At one end of this court is a high partition of glass, and here the people are as thick as they can stand and others are waiting to take the place of those who are next the glass. What can it be that they are looking at? What is the fascination behind those transparent partitions?

Simply babies. Plain, commonplace, everyday American babies. Half of them are asleep, lying in sweet little cribs, with their faces shaded from the strong rays of light. On one side the glass a swarm of adults, eager, pushing, noisy, full of the activity and ambition of this hustling life of ours, on the other side sleeping infancy, unconscious of the work and worry and evil of this world, and some of them, no doubt, destined not to live long enough to know it by personal experience. The contrast between the two sides of the glass is strong indeed.


SAVAGE ADORATION.

In the nurseries—for there are three or four of them in a row—the floors are bare. Awnings keep out the strong rays of the sun. The light is dull and soft. A line of cribs extend around the outer edge of the apartments. Each crib has a baby in it, and the nurses, trim and pretty in their simple blue gowns and white caps, have more babies in their arms, some just entering the land of lullaby and others already there. These are waiting their turn in the cradles. A dozen or more little tots are playing on the floor, with a great variety of toys to amuse themselves with. The toys have been contributed from all the nations of the earth, and he is a hard infant to please who cannot be satisfied with his choice from this collection.

At the door which leads to the office of the nurseries a number of women are waiting with babies in their arms. These are visitors to the fair, who want to deposit their infant charges and receive checks therefor. They are so tired, some of these poor mothers, that one feels sorry when he hears the clerk say, "We are full now and can't take another baby for two hours." It seems a pity that when they thought of such a happy idea as this day nursery where for a quarter of a dollar a mother may leave a baby and be sure that it will have good, intelligent and skillful care, they did not make the building large enough to accommodate all comers. Every day mothers with weary arms and haggard faces that tell of the struggle they have been making to see the exposition and take care of their babies at the same time, present themselves at the door of the nursery only to be disappointed with the word that all the space is taken.

In one of the nurseries babies are admitted along with their own private nurses, and I made the suggestion to the ladies in charge of the building that they amend their rules and keep out such infants as were already provided with regular attendants. People who have nurses employed to look after their infants should remain away from the Children's building and leave what room there is in that beneficent structure for the accommodation of babies who have no nurses except their tired mothers. If the Children's building is good for anything it is as a haven of rest to babies who have been made sore and peevish by being lugged about the fair grounds, without the opportunity for restful sleep, and for the mothers who have carried them about from building to building with aching limbs and weary feet. One of my own babies was left here a day or two in charge of her nurse, and it seemed a great convenience to all concerned. But as soon as I discovered that there wasn't room enough in the nurseries to accommodate the nurseless babies I said mine could remain at the hotel. If the ladies in charge of the building are wise they will make a rule that only babies without nurses shall be admitted.

Upstairs are some more interesting baby pictures. There are class-rooms in which you may look through another glass partition and see about fifteen little men and women going through the kindergarten exercises. There are plenty of people in this country who have never had an opportunity to see what a kindergarten is like, and this is an opportunity which they hail with much delight. It is a pretty scene, sure enough, and familiarity seems never to rob it of its fascinations. Besides the kindergarten there is a school room in which sloyd is shown in full operation. Sloyd is something comparatively new in this country, but as near as I can make out it is an enlarged sort of kindergarten, suitable for older children and extending the Froebel principle through a great variety of exercises, thoughts and trainings of the mind. In sloyd they use all the geometric forms, as they do in kindergarten work, but, going much farther, use also tools with which to make these forms and to change them. The new system is taught by competent teachers from the east and by many who have come from Europe, and now that the schools are closed and both teachers and pupils are free to spend their vacations at the fair the attendance from the public schools of this country is becoming a distinct daily feature at the exposition.

The World's fair is a splendid place for the children, if one can make arrangements by which they may see what they wish to see without wearying themselves and every one else in the party. A very good method, pursued by several friends of mine with large families, is to take the little folks about two afternoons a week, devoting the whole of those half days to their amusement, and leaving them at home the remainder of the time.

ROBERT GRAVES.

DOINGS OF WHALES.

SEA YARNS SPUN BY AN OLD EX-WHALER OF SOUTH STREET.

Milking She Whales Before Harpooning Them While They Are Asleep on Top of the Water—Whales Very Dangerous When Sleep Mad or Harpoon Mad.

"That's the best reading I've had for many a long day," exclaimed the bronzed old ex-seaman in his dingy little "sailing office" in South street, and his bright eyes twinkled. The reading that pleased him so was the Victoria dispatch giving an account of the attack of an enormous whale on the schooner Mermaid off the Japan coast.

"You don't know what sleep mad is, do you? It's just the kind of mad that big whale had on him, and the same kind of mad that any big whale is sure to get on him when he has just had his dinner and is taking his after dinner nap. The whales of the waters where this schooner Mermaid was cruising are great sleepers. They turn over on their sides on top of the water and let the waves rock them to sleep, especially if they have been dining pretty heavy. They sleep sound, and I have more than once milked a she whale when she was sleeping like that without waking her up, just as you might milk a cow. A good, healthy she whale, with suckling cubs, would give down a barrel of milk, and then we'd have a feast after a hard day's work.

"But suppose that besides being sleep mad this big whale that pitched into the schooner Mermaid had also been harpoon mad. If he had been, The Sun wouldn't have had that story to print, for the schooner or her crew would never have been heard from again.

"Did I ever have any close call from an infuriated whale? Did I? Well, remembering a few of 'em, I think I did! For instance, what would you call this one? Forty years ago I was one of the crew of the whaler Mary Pilgrim of Nantucket. We started in April after sperm whales in the waters around the Cape de Verde islands.

"We picked up a whale now and then, but they were not plentiful, but one day we discovered a tremendous bow head or bone whale asleep close off our port bow. Three boats were lowered. I was the harpooner of the captain's boat, and the mate and second mate were in charge of the other two. We got to the whale without disturbing him, and I gave him the harpoon. That woke him, I can tell you! He was the maddest whale I ever saw, being both sleep mad and harpoon mad. He turned on our boat and came at us with a rush. Instead of striking us head on he passed our bow, and as he was passing struck the boat with his flukes. He cut us square in two and turned the boat bottom side up quicker than ever any boat had been capsized before. My leg became fouled in the harpoon line, and in a second I found myself being towed through the water at about 20 knots an hour and several feet below the surface. The line was wound about my leg just below the knee and had cut deep into the flesh.

"I knew my end was not more than a minute ahead of me unless I got loose from that rushing whale. My knife was in my belt. I got it out, and somehow—but I never knew just how—I managed to reach down and sever the line. The next second I appeared on the surface, popping up in so sudden and startling a manner that I almost scared the mate and his boat's crew into fits, for I came up right alongside of their boat. It seems that just as the whale struck our boat and wrecked it the mate fastened a harpoon in the enraged monster and was being towed by it to the windward, and I had come to the surface just as they were passing that spot. They took me in on the fly, as it were, but I was very little better than dead. The second mate had picked up the captain and the rest of the crew.

"As the whale was tearing along with the mate's boat in tow he discovered our vessel lying to, and making up his mind that there lay the source of all his troubles he turned and charged like a tornado upon it. He hurled himself against the vessel three different times, knocking off the cutwater clear to the wood ends and starting a bad leak. While he was thus engaged the mate's boat got near, and the furious whale turned on it. The mate thrust his lance against the whale's head and threw all his weight upon it as the whale rushed forward, while the crew backed the boat for their lives. At that critical moment the captain, with the second mate's boat, came up. He had a bomb lance and fired it at the whale. The bomb struck the great head of the monster on the bone above the left eye and exploded on the outside, doing no damage except to momentarily stun the whale. He soon recovered and charged on the captain's boat. That boat being free avoided the rush, and then the whale made again for the mate's boat.

"Three different times the captain's boat drew the whale away and saved the mate and his crew. At the fourth time the whale didn't turn aside from his furious rush on the mate, and I thought our fate was sealed. With a less experienced and true handed sailor than our captain it would have been sealed, too, in a very few seconds more. The whale charged right upon us, and his giant flukes were in the air, to swoop down and crush us beneath their mighty and irresistible sweep, but that gave the plucky captain the chance he wanted. He drove the hand lance into the whale clear to its seizing, and the monster fell back in the water between the two boats, neither one escaping by more than a yard.

"The captain's plunge with the hand lance had been true to its mark. Both boats backed away from the struggling whale. He lashed the sea into foam and whirled about in an aimless and bewildered manner. Presently he sent up a spout of water that was red with blood, and a lusty shout went up from a score of throats. Every man knew it was all over with the ugly foe. We had a good two days' work repairing our vessel, but we got 120 barrels of oil and 8,000 pounds of bone out of the whale, and our victory was a great one."—New York Sun.

A WHITE HOUSE GUIDE.

Entertaining Conversation of an Executive Employee of a Few Months Ago.

Not to be too personal, this account of White House visiting is taken from an experience in the past. It is on a day when the president is in the big east room, shaking hands with any Tom, Dick or Augustus who wishes to inflict himself on the head of the nation. There are numerous familiarly polite men lounging in the vestibule of the mansion. Their dress consists of indifferent business suits, very ready made in appearance, black, brown, blue and gray, ill fitting and often shabby. These are the servants of the place, whose duties are to show the guests through the public rooms and at times through the private ones. Their appellation in this house of the people is "guide." They are particularly the persons from whom the visitor to Washington gets the tone of the White House. If any one claims that these are gentlemen in office and not serving men, let him try them with a fee. It is not exacted, is forbidden, but—try it!

Through with the president, a group of people are invited by a guide to go into the other rooms.

"These rooms has all been newly decorated," he says, "and after designs by Miss' Harrison, and 'tain't necessary for me to say that she's a artist." A sweep of his hand takes in floor, wall, ceiling and furniture.

"This," he goes on, "is the famous blue room, where the president receives with his lady beside him. You have all heard of going behind the line. Well, the president stands here with his lady on his right and the ladies of the cabinet. That makes the line. After they shake hands the elight go behind the line where all the dignataries is.

"That's right, ma'am. Sit right down." This to a woman who has rested against the arm of a chair. "All sit down and make yourself comfortable. People seem to think this house belongs to Miss' Harrison, but it don't. It belongs to all of you. Miss Harrison wants everybody to feel at home. Now, in this room Miss' Cleveland was married. She stood right there where that lady's feet is."

The modest appearing little woman on whose feet all eyes were centered looked inclined to put them in her pocket, but the guide went on remorselessly. "Where that lady's feet is placed."

"This clock," said the guide later, pausing before an elaborate mantel clock, "and them side ornaments was presented to George Washington, our first president, by Layfayette and presented by he to the White House. And it has ben going ever sence. Them lights are electric and just put in. You turn them on and off this way," illustrating. "Seeing as you look interested, sir, you can turn them on once if you like."

The man to whom this kind permission was granted bears a name synonymous with electricity, but the famous electrician, as courteous as the guide, gravely manipulated the button.

Leaving after a quarter of an hour more of this talk, and a visit to the conservatories, and a peep at the private dining room, Selina expressed herself in this fashion:

"All applicants for such work in the White House should pass a civil service examination before being accepted. Secondly, they should be obliged to wear a distinctive dress. Call it a uniform if the word livery is objectionable. But these men should look as neat and trig as postmen, motormen and car conductors. Thirdly, they must be as willing and obliging as they are at present. I would like to leave our president's house once without feeling half amused and half vexed and altogether ashamed, as I am today."—Newport News.

Queer Japanese Beliefs.

The Japanese believe in more mythical creatures than any other people on the globe, civilized or savage. Among these are mythical animals without any remarkable peculiarities of conformation, but gifted with supernatural attributes, such as the tiger which is said to turn as white as a polar bear on the date of his one thousandth birthday. They also believe in a species of fox which if it lives to be 50 years old without having been chased by a dog transforms itself into a beautiful woman. This same fox, if he can manage to live for a century, gains additional powers, such as becoming a wonderful wizard, etc. When he lives to be 1,000 years old, he becomes a "celestial fox," with nine golden tails, and has the power of going to heaven and returning whenever he chooses.

These Japs also believe in a multitude of animals distinguished by their monstrous size or by the multiplication of their members. Among these are serpents 800 feet long and large enough to swallow an elephant; boxes with eight legs; monkeys with four ears and seven tails; fishes with 10 heads attached to one body, the flesh of this last monster being a sure cure for boils, bites of poisonous serpents, hydrophobia, etc.—Philadelphia Press.

States Meant.

A monthly statement, Mo.; a weakly statement, Ill.; a personal statement, Me.; a graphic statement, Del.; a written statement, Penn.; a decimal statement, Tenn.; an interesting statement, Miss.; a historical statement, Ark.; a confident statement, Kan.; a rich statement, Ore.; a lump statement, Mass.; a spirited statement, R. I.; a medical statement, Md.; a French statement, Va.; a French statement, Ala.; an emphatic statement, O.; an emphatic statement, La.; a close statement, N. Y.; a neutral statement, I. T.; a neat statement, Wash.; a doubtful statement, Wy.—Truth.

A Pleasant Opinion.

Patient—Do you think smoking hurtful, doctor?

Doctor Smarte—Hem! Ah—do you smoke?

Patient—Yes.

Doctor—But not enough to hurt you. that's easy enough to see.

Patient goes off happy and never begrudges the $3 he pays for this unbiased verdict.—Boston Transcript.

INDIANS AS JUDGES.

THEY HOLD COURT IN DISTRICTS OF THE RESERVATIONS.

Some of the Penalties They May Impose For Offenses and Their Fees For Performing the Marriage Ceremony—Fines For Vagrancy.

During the recent discussions of Indian affairs reference has been made to the judicial establishments on the reservations. The obstacles to carrying on there a full system of courts will be apparent on reflecting, in the first place, that a large proportion of the Indians are among the five civilized tribes, who have arrangements of their own under the local governments assured to them, and next, that among the remainder there are many thousands who by taking allotments have become citizens and have passed under the jurisdiction of the states and territories where they reside.

However, there is an existing system of Indian courts organized under the regulations of the interior department, while the act of 1885 gave to the United States and territorial courts jurisdiction of crimes committed by Indians upon their reservations. Recently the regulations for the Indian courts proper have been enlarged, so as to make them more efficient. Among the changes in the new regulations is the division of the reservations into districts, with a judge in each, while there is a court in banc for the reservation, having a clerk to keep its records. A reservation may be divided into three or more such districts, following, as far as practicable, county lines, provided that the Indian populations, including mixed bloods and whites, who are members of the tribes, shall be nearly equal in the districts. If there are no county lines, natural boundaries are used, so that the Indians can easily ascertain what districts they belong to.

All the judges are Indians and must be men of intelligence, integrity, good moral character and monogamists, preference being given to those who "read and write English readily, wear citizens' dress and engage in civilized pursuits." They are appointed by the commissioner of Indian affairs for the term of one year, subject of course to earlier removal on proof of misconduct. Each judge must reside in the district and hold court at least one day in each week.

Any Indian engaging in the sun dance, scalp dance or war dance, or any similar feast, so called, shall be punished by withholding his rations for 10 days or less, or by imprisonment for 10 days or less, on the first offense, a second offense bringing not less than 10 nor more than 30 days of withholding rations, or imprisonment.

Plural or polygamous marriages hereafter entered into receive a penalty of $20 to $50, or hard labor for 20 to 60 days, or both, and the forfeit of right to rations while continuing in such relations. Other immorality of like nature is punished. The willful destruction of property of other Indians requires the making up of its value and also 30 days' imprisonment, "and the plea that the person convicted or the owner of the property in question was at the time a 'mourner,' and that thereby the taking, destroying or injuring of the property was justified by the customs or rites of the tribes shall not be accepted as sufficient defense."

Intoxication and the selling of intoxicants are put on the same footing, bringing a penalty of between $20 and $100 or imprisonment between 30 and 90 days. The rounders of the police courts of cities who are accustomed to the $10 or 10 days of civilization might be aghast at the introduction of these penalties. Among the misdemeanors, a neglect or refusal to perform road duty brings a fine of $1.50 for every day omitted or imprisonment for not more than five days. Another noteworthy provision proposed in the new regulations reads as follows:

"That if an Indian refuses or neglects to adopt habits of industry or to engage in civilized pursuits or employments, but habitually spends his time in idleness and loafing, he shall be deemed a vagrant and guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon the first conviction thereof be liable to a fine of not more than $5 or to imprisonment of not more than 10 days, and for any subsequent conviction thereof to a fine of not more than $10 or to imprisonment for not more than 30 days, in the discretion of the court."

This inclusion of vagrancy among offenses punishable by the courts is among the changes in the new regulations. Any one who adopts the practices of medicine men or the arts of the conjurer to prevent Indians from abandoning their barbarous customs is to be imprisoned between 10 and 30 days for the first offense and not more than six months for a subsequent one. The deterring of Indians from following civilized habits and pursuits, or their children from attending schools, is also included under this regulation.

The district court judges have power to solemnize marriages between Indians, the fee for each not exceeding $1, and they are to furnish certificates of such marriages.

The Indian court in general term, comprising all the judges on a reservation, sits at least once a month, and a majority constitutes a quorum, but any judgment to be valid must have the concurrence of a majority of all the judges on the reservation, and upon a failure of such a majority to agree the case must be tried again at a subsequent term. It has jurisdiction in all appeals from the district court and exclusive jurisdiction over all civil cases between Indians and in the administration of their estates.

It will be seen therefore that the Indian courts are of no little importance, while of course the federal, state and territorial courts also have a jurisdiction which need not be described in detail.—Washington Letter.

Sincere Wishes.

Jones—I'm quite a near neighbor of yours now, Mrs. Golightly. I've taken a house on the river.

Mrs. G.—Oh, well, I hope you'll drop in some day.—Exchange.

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This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 323 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

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[Continued from page 3.]

"Yes, my Lilly By far the largest proportion."

"Then why did that wicked woman cast unjust aspersions on you?" said Rose, with excitement.

"None of the members of the company will credit her words, nor indeed the business world generally, my pet. The unkind language you heard was simply the ebullitions of a disappointed and ambitious woman, who should receive our pity rather than our harsh censure."

"But, dear papa, tell me, please, is this failure so severe that any will lose or suffer by you?"

"My dear little rosebud, we shall be able to pay every penny. Your eyes can meet the gaze of the universe fearlessly and sure that none is impoverished through our losses."

"Then who cares, or why should we all look pale and anxious over this?" replied the bright girl, clapping her hands joyously.

"But, little one, are you aware that to do this we must leave our pleasant home, resign all the appliances of ease and luxury that now surround us, lose caste among many of your companions, while we labor and economize strictly to be able to supply the family with the bare comforts of life? How can my darlings endure this great and sudden change?"

"Grandly, my dear papa. I don't dislike the change at all. I was telling sister but a few days ago that our mode of life was not satisfactory, being, as it has always been, utterly useless. For years we have been simple works of art about the house for others to look after and arrange in suitable lights. In the morning we cannot rise till Marie or Therese comes to dress us, and all day long they dance attendance upon our whims. At night we must be disrobed and put to bed like little babies. I have long felt dissatisfied with myself, because I was conscious that I was not developing all the powers God had given me and yet could not understand how to change the daily routine of busy nothings. Now we may at least learn what hands and feet were made for."

"But, dear father," said the eldest sister, with some hesitation, "I thought our mother had a fortune invested in her own name, entirely subject to her control, to provide for just such an emergency as this. That surely will supply all your wants. Then why speak of returning to the hard labor and close calculations of your younger days? Your children will cheerfully do that. Our parents should rest now and allow us to learn the same useful lessons you so wisely practiced in your youth."

"Why, my dear girl," said Mrs. Newton, smiling, "your thoughts seem to run in the same channel as your brother George's."

"They often do that, mother," said George, throwing his arm lovingly around his sister.

"And do not mine also, Sir Brother?" asked Rose with an injured air.

"No, Skylark; oh, no. Your thoughts 'soar singing up to heaven's high arch' and thence descend upon us with sunshine and rosy hues in the darkest hour, you darling little sunbeam, you!"

"But, Rosie, what will Jasper say to this hasty descent and all this talk about learning the use of hands and feet, eh? I fear that he will rebel at the two years' probation yet to be passed and spirit you off to that southern Eden he so enthusiastically portrays to prevent you from sharing with us the changes we anticipate."

Mr. and Mrs. Newton tried by a warning look unseen by Rose to stop George's allusion to Grenville, but soon felt that he was acting wisely. A word apparently lightly spoken might awaken a train of thought that would in some degree prepare her for the first shock should her betrothed prove unworthy.

Rose answered her brother gayly: "Never you fear for Jasper. He does not alone love wealth or station and will be the same to me in a lowly cottage working with embrowned and hardened hands as when playing the butterfly in these grand old parlors, or if he cannot," her gay smile suddenly faded and a look of hard, stern resolution such as her friends never witnessed before settled about her lips, changing the expression of her whole face—"or if he cannot—then let him pass. He would not be worth regretting."

"Ah, that may be," said her sister, "not worth regretting, but could you help it, darling?"

"Help it?" cried the spirited girl. "I should scorn such a man too deeply to mourn for him. But, Lil, are you trembling lest Eustace may wish to desert you? Ah, I shall not allow that. He has been too long a true brother to fear any change in him."

"No, sister, I am not fearing or doubting but one cannot resist the intrusion of many unwonted thoughts in contemplating a change so entire and sudden. But you need not fear I shall do Eustace injustice. We have known each other too long. I would as readily doubt George, or you, my only sister."

"It would be very strange, my children," said Mr. Newton, "if your minds did not at times turn toward possibilities until you have seen both your friends and they fully understand your present position. I do not say this because I have the remotest suspicion that loss of wealth will produce any change either in Dunbar or Grenville. On the contrary, I expect to see increasing tenderness and a more earnest desire to shield you from trial and hardship."

Rose sat unusually quiet, and George's loving watchfulness changed the current of her thoughts by saying:

"Your question, my gentle Lilly, remains unanswered. You were inquiring concerning property belonging to our mother. Could you not read an answer in father's glance which made her cheek as fresh and blooming as your own? She will not accept by right that which would embarrass her husband in settling the whole concern on the broadest basis of old fashioned honesty."

"And that, my son, is but simply doing my duty not at all deserving your gallant compliment. Would you willingly give any the least occasion to accuse your father of wrong or injustice because legally I might retain that which could enable him to make a most satisfactory settlement of this whole business?"

"Oh, no, mother; I rejoice that you can do as you propose if by so doing the most captious can find no blame in father, yet you must allow me to be a little proud of you notwithstanding."

"And all this time," interrupted Rose, "no one has spoken or thought of Alfred and Ralph."

"You are indeed greatly mistaken, my child; our boys have not been long absent from our thoughts. I am very thankful that these developments have transpired during their vacation. I hope we can manage to aid them in completing their education."

"Alfred will never agree to that—never," cried Rose. "Do you think he would consent to our laboring to keep him in college at such a crisis as this? No, indeed; I know my brother better. Much as he prizes his literary advantages, they would never repay him for the deprivation of sharing with us in these united efforts."

"Patience, Rosie," interrupted Mrs. Newton, smiling. "We have not a doubt of our boy's willingness to share in all the self denial or hardship that may be in store for us, but his college course is nearly completed, and he will be capable of so much more remunerative labor if he can enter upon life with a well cultivated mind that it would seem wise for him to finish, even if some extra exertion on our part and self denial on his may be necessary."

"I think," said George, "we understand your wishes and am sure we would all most gladly aid in perfecting them, but I fully agree with sister that it will be difficult to convince Alfred that he cannot participate in our work from the commencement."

"I appreciate the sentiments you both express," said Mr. Newton, "but we will leave the matter for a later discussion. I must now have a few moments' conversation with your mother, while you, my daughters, lay aside your riding attire and ring for tea. This evening we must be denied to all callers and meet in a strictly family council."

CHAPTER IV.

We turn with great reluctance, even for a few moments, from this peaceful home, whose inmates look calmly to the uncertain future, upheld by a "conscience void of offense toward God and man," to a most painful contrast.

A more wretched person can hardly be imagined than Le Barron as with bowed head and folded arms he passed from the store and bent his steps homeward. Ah, what a home awaited him! Well he knew how the tidings he must communicate would be received by his family.

Whichever way he turned despair and misery stared him in the face, and his own conscience rose from its long slumbers, and now a stern accuser set his sins in order before him. It carried him back to his youthful days and traced the beginnings of the dark tempest that now raged so fiercely around him, threatening utter destruction. It whispered of the father, too early lost, whose whole life had exemplified the true principles of integrity he so earnestly urged upon his son; of the tender mother, whose latest breath bade him follow in his father's footsteps and trust in his father's God. Now it recalls the fascinations of the gay young beauty whose heart could only be bought by wealth and foolish splendor, not given in generous love. Then came trooping before his fevered vision the temptations to rash speculations, far overreaching honesty, to which he had yielded, and which, most unfortunately, proved so successful as to place him early among wealthy men and enabled him to secure the long coveted bride.

Ah, how soon did he wake from his enchanting dream of love to find all that his heart had so desired turn to bitter ashes! This sad disappointment in the home he had so fondly pictured and the little satisfaction found in the wealth and high position gained by scarcely honest means recalled his parents' efforts to inculcate true principles, which, had they been adopted, might even then have shielded him from the sorrows, already foreshadowed, in the early period of his middle life. When at last Mr. Newton accepted him as a partner, how firmly did he vow to his conscience never again to indulge in the dangerous experiment of unscrupulous speculation! The strict prohibitions against any such attempts, which were a part of the rules of Mr. Newton's business, helped to confirm him in these wise resolutions. Once secure of the partnership, he most anxiously strove to conceal from Mr. Newton some of the business transactions of his earlier life, well assured if once known his continuance in his present position would be of very short duration.

For years he had stood well with the community. A few whispers of his former "haste to be rich" reached Mr. Newton, but after a strict yet quiet investigation he found no cause to believe the rumors or withdraw his confidence, and the reports gradually died away. Meantime his home was not the bright and refreshing spot his youthful fancy had pictured. Le Barron was not naturally a bad hearted man. His love for his wife had been almost idolatrous. He fancied her perfection, but a few short months dispelled the illusion, and for many years he had been the slave of her whims and caprices.

Mrs. Le Barron was early educated to feel that wealth and high social position should be her life's ambition. Her parents were poor, but very proud, and when the rising young merchant, Le Barron, wooed and won their daughter their joy was unbounded.

Whose house so grand? Whose carriage, with its superb horses and liveried outriders, made such daily sensation? Whose parties, that vied with the tone of the old world, were so much the style as their daughter's, Mrs. Le Barron?"

Was not this sufficient to satisfy a parent's wildest ambition? Why should they be troubled or dissatisfied if their child's private life was one of strife and peevish complaining—if misrule and ungoverned passion made perpetual discord between the inmates of that elegant mansion?

Such were the parents of Mrs. Le Barron, and such the sentiments they had exhibited and taught her to act upon from her childhood. Truly they had "sown the wind," and the terrible harvest was ripening fast.

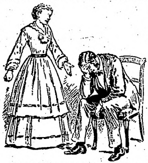
Before Mrs. Le Barron's insane extravagance her husband's wealth melted like frost before the sun. He saw the riches for which he had forsaken his father's God "taking to themselves wings," and the position among his brother merchants, whose foundations he had laid in sand, was already crumbling away and tottering to its fall. Sleepless nights and days of dread were silvering his hair and bowing the tall form that once towered so erect above his fellows. He was a premature old man.

When Mr. Newton went abroad, Le Barron's anxieties were almost too weighty for him to preserve the semblance of self control. It was said Le Barron was confining himself too closely to his business, and Mr. Newton with his usual unselfishness proposed that he should remain at home and that the invalid should have the advantage of the change. Ah, little could Mr. Newton imagine the shock this kind proposition gave him. The miserable man knew that to leave then would be swift destruction, revealing at once the fearful position of his own affairs.

But still able to preserve an outward calm he courteously declined the proffered relaxation on the plea of great distaste for traveling, and with an earnest assurance that his health was firmer than his appearance indicated he smilingly bade his friend farewell.

Le Barron struggled through the first year of his friend's absence, knowing surely that this absence and the unsuspicious nature of the junior partner alone saved him from speedy exposure. In this state the grand temptation found him. Goaded to madness he joined hands with the tempter and fell, gaining for himself one more short respite from clamorous creditors by a clever forgery of Mr. Newton's name. And now he goes to tell this fatal story to those whose sins have united to drag him down to irretrievable destruction. Bankrupt! Dishonored! A forger! Fugitive from justice or only shielded by him whom he has pecuniarily ruined, yet bearing in his own heart the punishment of his crimes, how can he endure the terrible meeting with those harsh spirits at home?

Who would willingly follow him as he enters his dwelling and listen to the cruel recriminations, the bitter taunts, with which that heartless woman, wild with rage, assails him, when, with trembling frame and quivering lips, he reveals the misery and shame before them?



Poor Le Barron sank into a chair.

We cannot describe the terror of that scene, and surely we would not if we could. It would be like standing by the mouth of the pit. It was the few words of this dreadful scene that Lillian and Rose heard which sent them bewildered and frightened home to their parents.

Poor Le Barron sank into a chair at the first outburst of his wife's passion, stunned and moaning like one in a fearful dream.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

He Remembered His Past Life.

The man who prides himself upon the fact that he is recovering from his bashfulness says: "Yes, I used to be miserably timid, for a fact. And I remember once, when I was trying to cut a good figure with the mother of a certain young lady with whom I was much taken and was doing the extremely attentive by putting aside a portiere for her to pass through a doorway, a button on my coat sleeve caught in her hair and lifted her false front nearly off her head.

"My feelings while I was unfastening that button can never be described by me, and my horrible nervousness seemed to prolong the operation into hours. You have heard of the things that rush into a drowning man's mind. Well, I think about the same number crowded into mine. I knew that from that moment I dared hope for nothing from that quarter, and my expectations were blasted forever. I never dared to call on that young woman again."—Chicago Journal.

A Postmaster With a Sure Job.

"Few die and none resign" holds true of a certain postoffice in York county. The office pays a salary of only $36 a year, and the man who holds it has been postmaster for a quarter of a century. He has tried a number of times to resign, but the village folk have every time prevailed on him to retain the office. Nobody else in town wants it, and the neighbors have become so used to calling at his house for their letters that they cannot bear the thought of having a change. This postmaster can hardly be called an offensive partisan.—Lewiston Journal.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The Pipestone tow mills have started up.

Tracey will have a new school building, to cost $25,000.

The State Historical society has endorsed the goldenrod as the state flower.

Charley Johnson whipped Billy Hawkins at Minneapolis in six rounds.

The Mapleton bank is to increase its stock and reorganize on the national plan.

St. Paul plasters will strike July 1 unless they get $3.50 per eight hours work.

Bishop Gilbert of the Episcopal church has gone to Europe for his health.

At Chaska John Wonyohu was shot and killed by the Rodmaker boys, who mistook him for a wolf or bear.

The soldiers sent to Leech Lake at the time of the shooting of an Indian by Dr. Walker, have returned to Fort Snelling.

The Twin City Athletic club, at Minneapolis, has given up the ghost. The Johnson-Hawkins fiasco was the last straw.

Charges of corrupt conduct and malfeasance have been brought against Chief Runge of the Minneapolis fire department.

The collection of customs duties at St. Paul for June amounted to $14,000. The internal revenue taxes collected were $215,021.82.

The plans for the Duluth elevator have been approved by the governor, and proposals for the erection will be advertised for at once.

The report of the state treasurer for June shows a credit balance of $2,017,-809.93 to the various funds. The refunding tax fund has been overdrawn $3,689.54.

The supreme court has pronounced the law passed last winter to allow Minneapolis to issue additional court house bonds unconstitutional. It was held to be special legislation.

The judges of the respective districts of the state are meeting at the state capitol. The object is to secure a uniformity of practice throughout the state, according to the law of 1878.

Jacob Martin, a farmer living near Morgan, shot five times at John Dittburner near Dittburner's residence. The cause of the shooting was a divorce granted to Martin from Dittburner's daughter.

The survey of the Mesaba range extension of the Duluth and Iron Range, leaving the main line three miles west of Two Harbors, is about completed. The construction will probably be deferred until finances are easier.

Register Nichols has prepared a summary of the unsold government lands in the Duluth district. There are in Aitkin county 26,880 acres; Carlton, 5,860; Cook, 469,080; Itasca, 1,587,290; Lake, 787,580; St. Louis, 1,207,690.

On account of the world's fair and the breaking down of the auditorium there will be no Waseca Chautauqua this year. A new auditorium will be built at a cost of $5,000 and next year the assembly will be in full swing.

In the diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church at Faribault it was voted to hold the next council in St. Paul. A committee of five was appointed to canvass concerning the endowment of a new diocese to report next year.

It is likely that suits will soon be brought in the courts of Kandiyohi county to compel the stockholders in the defunct Scandinavian Elevator company to pay the debts of the concern, as the assignee, George H. White, has been unable to find any assets.

The Pine County bank, Hinckley, closed its doors recently, and another branch of the Pine County bank at Sandstone has closed also. The banks were owned by W. H. Grant & Son. It is said that the deposits in the Pine County bank amounted to $58,000.

The Newport mad dog scare is still on. A fine pair of Jersey twin calves are both showing symptoms of the disease. The mother of these calves died a week ago of the disease which is affecting so many of the animals here, and which is supposed to be rabies. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

In the United States court at St. Paul Saturday, Ole O. Ostrum was found guilty of sending an obscene letter through the mails to Elsie Paulson, a girl in her teens, residing at Elbow Lake. Nah-gon-e-bi-nance was convicted of furnishing liquor to a fellow Indian. Charles Cadotte and John Cameron pleaded guilty of selling liquor to Indians.

A meeting of the state high school board, consisting of Governor Nelson, President Northrup and Superintendent Kiehle, was held at the state university building Thursday. The principal matter accomplished was the election of an officer to be known as high school inspector. His work will be to visit every school under direction of the high school board at least once every year, and to report to the board. Professor George B. Aiton is the first incumbent at a salary of $2,000.

Hung Herself to a Banister.

NORWOOD, Minn., July 3.—Mrs. Henry Klose committed suicide by hanging herself to the banister of the stairway. She was insane and had been in the asylum at St. Peter. She made three attempts before succeeding.

Bad Blaze at Keokuk.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 3.—The Empire Manufacturing company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, lost its extensive plant by fire, entailing a loss of $60,000, with $83,000 insurance.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.
DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until I began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.
Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.
May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
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SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.
TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

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GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE
Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.
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WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.
Before and After.
Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases. Is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.
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Sold at Crooksten by A. G. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere

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NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
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If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
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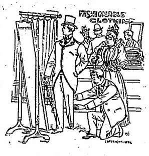

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As are Suits.
Suits that Fit to a T.
LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.
Who Wouldn't be Suited
With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?
That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year 'round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their
SUMMER SUITS.
Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.
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One Price Clothing House.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

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Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.
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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Lena O. Tommerdal, insane

On reading and filing the petition of Rasmus J. Solibakke, guardian of the above named insane person, it is ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said petitioner, that a time be fixed for examining and allowing the account; that said account be examined and petition heard by the Judge of this court on the 17th day of July, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that public notice be given to all persons interested of the time and place of examining said account by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston this 17th day of June, A. D. 1893.

By the Court: C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

(10-12)

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.
Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.
$5.00 $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 $2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00 FOR LADIES
$2.00 $1.75 FOR BOYS
$1.75 FOR MISSES
If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

1893			JULY.			1893
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ATTENDANCE FOR JUNE.

World's Fair Patronage Not Up to Expectations.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, July. 1—About 2,400,000 adults and children paid their way into the exposition grounds during the month just closed, the average daily attendance being 80,000. The largest crowd was present June 15, when 166,069 paid admissions were recorded. On the first day of June the attendance was but 39,024, that day being set down as having the smallest crowd of the month. The greatest Sunday attendence was 71,213, and the smallest 56,000, which was the poorest attendence recorded, with two exceptions, during the month. The receipts of the month's operation of the fair, while admittedly good,

Are Not Satisfactory.

The management hoped to pay all expenses and liquidate some of their outstanding debts by this time. The running expenses of the fair have been met, but not much has been left over to pay the debts incurred during May or to lift the floating debt still hanging over the gigantic enterprise. The directory is urging upon the executive officers and the chiefs of departments the necessity of cutting down expenses so that the daily expenses of running the fair shall not exceed $13,000, but it is a herculean and almost impossible task, as the efficiency of the working forces of the fair must be maintained. The total attendance for June is a great improvement over the total for May, which was 1,500,870 a difference of nearly 1,800,000 in favor of the month just closed.

Sunday Opening.

The open Sunday is a bare success financially, but the light attendance on these days during June was instrumental in keeping the average daily attendance below the 100,000 mark. There are too many exhibits closed on Sunday to give the fair a bright appearance and this, it would seem, conveys to some people the idea that they are not getting what they term "their money's worth." This fact added to the well known antipathy of the Sabbatharians to Sunday opening will probably work to the greater or less injury of a Sunday fair.

The United States government is keeping its building closed on Sundays and this is in itself a powerful drawback, for this building contains much to delight and entertain.

Senator Stanford's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The will of Senator Stanford has been filed. The remarkable feature of the document is that Senator Stanford, outside of the real estate and $2,500,000 which he gives to the Stanford university, has given all the remainder of his vast estate absolutely to his wife, or in his own words "to be disposed of as she pleased in her life time or by will at her death."

Blatchford Weaker.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Associate Justice Blatchford is reported by his physician, Dr. Rankin, as more feeble than for the past week, but lack of strength is the only change noticeable in his condition.

Guest of Mrs. Davis.

CRANSTONS, N. Y., July 4.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter will leave Cranstons for Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Grant will spend a few weeks at Narragansett as the guest of Mrs. Davis.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 3, 1893.

HOGS—15c lower.

CATTLE—Slow selling at 25@50c lower. Prime steers, $3.75@4.00; good steers, $3.50@3.75; prime cows, $3.00@3.50; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@3.75; heavy calves, $1.95@3.00; stockers, $1.75@2.00; feeders, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.75@2.00.

SHEEP—Good muttons in demand. Muttons, $3.50@4.25; lambs, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.00.

Receipts—Hogs, 900; cattle, 20; calves, 5, sheep, 25.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, July , 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Weak, 15@20c lower. Heavy, $5.65@5.90; mixed and medium, $5.55@5.85; light, $5.55@5.90.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 1,500; hogs, 17,000; sheep, 3,000.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 3, 1893.

WHEAT—June closing, 56¾c; July opening, 57⅝c; highest, 60c; lowest, 57⅝c; closing at 61c; August closing, 63c; September opening, 63¾c; highest, 64⅝c; lowest, 63½c; closing, 64⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 63c; No. 1 Northern, 61c; No. 2 Northern, 58½@59c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 3, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 62⅝c; September, 68⅜@68½c.

CORN—July, 39⅝c; September, 42⅛c.

OATS—July, 27⅝c; September, 26⅛c.

PORK—No trading.

LARD—September, $10.10.

SHORT RIBS—July, $8.25; September, $9.07½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 64⅝c; September, 67½c.

CORN—July, 39¾c; September, 42⅞c.

OATS—July, 28c; September, 26¼c.

PORK—July, $18.70.

LARD—July, $8.40½; September, $9.10.

RESCUE CREVASSE,

ABOVE NEW ORLEANS, BREAKS SUDDENLY

And Is Doing Great Damage—Large Tract of Country Inundated and a Number of People Perish—Other Unfortunates Imprisoned In Their Homes Suffering For Food.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Suddenly and almost without warning the relentless waters pouring through the Rescue crevasse, now 800 feet wide, swept down the New river basin, carrying destruction and terror in their path, not only imprisoning the unfortunate people in their houses but driving them into the garrets and in many instances to the roofs of the buildings. There many of them are yet huddled, enduring the pangs of hunger, for they have no means of cooking food. In addition to those overwhelmed and drowned in the flood,

Ten Lives Have Been Lost,

a white girl, three colored men, one colored woman and five colored children. The New river country has frequently suffered from overflow but no previous flood has compared in depth, extent or the suddenness of its coming, with the one that now covers it. Places that were wholly unaffected by the crevasses of 1882, 1891 and 1892 are several feet under water, and localities heretofore believed to be above overflow are submerged. Presuming that the water would rise gradually as has been the case in former seasons of inundation and that they would have a week or more within which to move their families, stock and household belongings, a large majority of the people of this unfortunate section had made no preparations whatever for the terrible visitation that came upon them in a single night.

GRAND REUNION.

Days Set Apart For Veterans by World's Fair Officials.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The world's fair managers have set apart Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14 as old soldiers' days, when the survivors of the various wars will meet in reunion, and recount the days and struggles that tried men's souls, and in the camp together they will live over the scenes that have forever made American valor illustrious on land and sea. It is the desire that the survivors of all the American wars, North, South, East and West, meet together in the grand encampment with the great object of cultivating a closer relation with each other and of promoting the very best interests of the entire country.

The world's fair managers will furnish the music and place to hold meetings and will illuminate the grounds with electricity and have fireworks in honor of the old soldiers who will meet together at the great Columbian exposition on the above dates. There will also be places for all to register and for reunions and camp fires, where the old soldiers and prominent leaders and speakers will have an opportunity to speak. Cheap rates will be given on all railroads for this great meeting and encampment.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

Nothing But a Miracle Can Prevent a Rate War.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Nothing but a miracle can prevent a serious passenger rate war in the West. The meeting of the transcontinental lines, which has been in session at the Wisconsin Central office, came to a conclusion without having come anywhere near an adjustment of the war among the Great Northern and other transcontinental roads. The Great Northern persisted in its demand that tourist sleeping cars must be abandoned or run as regular sleepers, if it is to consent to a restoration of rates. Besides, it preferred to take no action in the matter until it has had a conference with the Canadian Pacific and settled its trouble with that line. The Canadian Pacific is angry clear through and declines to attend any meetings with the Great Northern and combined lines until the Great Northern first restores tariff rates. Of course, the Great Northern has no intention whatever of doing so.

HOKE COMING.

The Secretary of the Interior Will Visit the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Smith will in all probability make his Northwest trip, but it will be limited to about 10 days. He will leave Chicago next Sunday evening and will spend a day in Minneapolis and St. Paul, the guest of James J. Hill. Going west over the Great Northern road about a week will be spent in the Yellowstone Park. The return trip will be over the Northern Pacific. He will probably stop a few hours at Grand Forks going out, and at Fargo returning. The Milwaukee chamber of commerce has wired asking whether Mr. Smith will accept a banquet, which he probably will. The party will include Mrs. Smith and their children, with personal friends.

CAPITOL SITES.

Four Tracts Offered to the Minnesota Commission.

ST. PAUL, June 29.—The capitol commission met in the governor's office an opened bids for the new capitol site. Four sites were offered and they are all within a reasonable distance of the center of the city. Two were in immediate vicinity of Central park, one on Jackson street and one immediately north and adjoining the present site. No decision has yet been reached.

Sunday Closing Argument.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Judge Jenkins heard arguments in the Wanamaker & Brown Sunday closing cases. No decision has yet been reached.

IT RUINS FARMERS.

FISHER, Minn., June, 28, 1893.—EDITOR DISPATCH: It may be interesting to you to have an unbiased opinion of the wheat crop probabilities in this and the counties, say in a circle with a radius of some 50 to 60 miles. First let me say that if the outlook of the winter wheat crop is as exaggerated as is that of the crop hereabouts, the United States is going to have the smallest crop in modern years. First, we had a very late spring, with excessive moisture, which so packed the ground that in many places it was so hard that a drill could not be used at all. Again, it was long before the land got into a proper state for seeding that the weeds got ahead of the wheat, and I have passed through many fields where the wheat can hardly be seen at all on account of the weeds. Then the hot winds have done enormous damage. It struck the plant at a time when it was tender from the excessive rapid growth caused by the very favorable weather immediately after seeding and paradoxical as it may seem, the worst misfortune was what appeared for brightest hope. We have had a succession of high, hot winds never before experienced in this country which have baked the wheat in low spots and dried it upon the ridges. On very favored farms wheat looks up to the average, but on 90 per cent of the land the crop is poor and too late. It is usual to have wheat headed out about July 4th, but this year there will not be one acre in a thousand that will be in this condition. The large majority of the wheat will not head out till the 20th or 25th. It takes from 40 to 45 days to mature after heading out under very favorable circumstances. This would carry us to about Aug. 29th to Sept. 3rd before harvesting commences. Only one year in the last twelve has it happened that no killing frosts have occurred long prior to this date, and that was last year, and, according to the law of averages, we can hardly expect a repetition of the good luck. I know the papers are reluctant, for financial reasons I presume, to let the naked truth be known, but I am not false prophet when I say that with but few exceptions there will be hardly any farmers in the circle I have mentioned who will not have "frosted" wheat for sale. Then as you go further west into the sandy districts the outlook is still worse, and I have correspondence to show how terribly the hot winds have affected that part of the country. It is sad pity for the farmer (and those depending on him) that his produce has to be so misrepresented as to ruin him. When in the fall he has been forced to part with his life's blood, the cormorants of speculators will at once discover there is a mistake in the estimate, and up will go the price, and the poor producer will, as usual, be out in the cold. Still the cry will be, Farmers must be making fortunes, because of the high price of wheat! Y. C.

We reproduce the above article from the St. Paul Dispatch for the purpose of calling attention to a fallicious idea that some farmers seem to have in the matter of crop reports in newspapers. As a rule the conscientious country newspaper man likes to get hold of and publish every item that speaks well for the vicinity in which he lives and does business, and as the crop interest, is generally the leading one he naturally seeks to set forth that interest in as glowing colors as possible. For his information he depends mostly upon the reports that his farmer friends give him, as opportunity occurs and is conscientious in his efforts to benefit them and his section of the, country, but these reports, however glowing or however blue they may be has no effect whatever upon the price of wheat because the speculators do not depend upon newspaper reports for their information as to the status or condition of the crops. They have their paid employes constantly in the field upon whose report they base their estimates and if there was not a paper in the wheat country the speculators would still be fully posted upon the actual condition of the crops, more so than any newspaper man is, or in fact more than the average farmer is. These speculators study their business and spend money for information about it but no newspaper ever gets a cent of it for crop reports. Their money goes to people in their own employ and who base their reports upon actual observation of the crops in their territory.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $30.25 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th. C. A. SHARKEY,

[3tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $30.25, Crookston to Chicago, and return, on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,

[4tf] Agent.

Those who have a

Good Digestion

have little sympathy for the dyspeptic. They can eat everything that comes along. While they can eat rich food without fear of the dyspeptic's bad experiences, they nevertheless greatly appreciate a delicate flavor in their pastry.

Cottolene

when used as a shortening, always produces the finest flavored pastry, which is entirely free from the many objections which the use of lard always produces. Test its value by one trial.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes.

Cottolene is sold in three and five pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
—BETWEEN—
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Crookston Daily — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 6:40 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.
have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, call on, wire or write any agent N. P. R. R.
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

ALDERMAN
&
SYLVESTER
—ARE OFFERING—
SPECIAL PRICES
—ON—
FARM MACHINERY.
SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER,
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
A. C. SCHMIDT.

SAAKE
Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
CHEAPER
THAN EVER.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
C. H. SAAKE.

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements.
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

The P. Lorillard Company
has been for many years the largest manufacturer of tobacco in the World—why?
Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug
CHEW CLIMAX PLUG and the reason why will be as clear to you as the noonday sun.
IT'S MUCH THE BEST.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:45 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	7:15 a m
2:57 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:55 p m
4:45 a m	"	Glyndon	"	10:10 p m
6:50 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	8:05 p m
7:50 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	7:05 p m
9:13 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:35 p m
11:40 a m	"	Devils Lake	"	3:40 p m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:15 a m Arrive 7:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West	at 6:40 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north,	at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	80c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	48.
1 Northern	46.
2 Northern	43.
3 Northern	35.

'Round Home.

How did you enjoy the Fourth?

Goods are sold cheaper than ever at the New York Store.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

A. J. & A. McKinnon are building an elegant supply cart for the Crookston fire department.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Do not miss the great at cost sale that still continues at the New York Store.

County Attorney Holston and wife have gone to Chicago to see the great fair.

F. E. Hunt was in from Red Lake Falls on Monday. Says the grain in that vicinity does not promise as well as it did a short time since, is very short and very weedy.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Buy your clothing at wholesale prices at the New York Store.

A. CHABOT, Proprietor:

For the best mower inquire of S. L. Collins & Co. They handle the Champion. Be sure to see it before you purchase.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A. Chabot needs money and will sell you goods at and below cost. Now is the time to buy.

NEW YORK STORE.

"One of my customers came in today and asked me for the best cough medicine I had" says Lew Young, a prominent druggist of Newman Grove Neb. Of course I showed him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and he did not ask to see any other. I have never yet sold a medicine that would loosen and relieve a severe cold so quickly as that remedy does. I have sold four dozen of it within the last sixty days and do not know of a single case where it failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

New potatoes appeared in this market last week.

Dept. U. S. Marshal Beaulieu was in the city last week.

Ed. Martin went over to Grand Forks last Thursday.

Wm. Anglim and his son Willie went up to Argyle last week.

Atty. Boughton, of Red Lake Falls was in the city last week.

Pat Russel went to McIntosh to fly the American Eagle on the 4th.

George Fontaine went out to Maple Lake last week for a bit of an outing.

M. W. Jenson, the genial miller of McIntosh came in on Thursday night's train.

Mr. Hoganson, of Rindahl, gave this office a pleasant call on Friday of last week.

Geo. O. Buhn and family went out to Maple Lake on Monday to spend the Fourth at Date's summer resort.

A few transfers of Crookston real estate now and then shows that there is still some business going on.

Jessie Childs, oldest son of E. D. Childs, returned from Oberlin college last week to spend the vacation with his parents.

Friday's rain put a quietus to the game between the Fertile and Crookston clubs—ruled out on a foul, as it were.

Work was commenced on Monday morning on the extension of the sewer from Fletcher street to Loring, along Broadway.

Those great mogul engines on the G. N. road are monsters but don't seem to have a faculty of getting there on time always.

Wild strawberries are said to be quite plentiful a few miles north of the city, in the town of Parnell. That town used to be famous for strawberries.

Wisconsin garden strawberries were sold in this market last week at 12½ cents per quart. They are a trifle larger than the field strawberry and very much sourer.

The case of McManus vs Darby resulted in a verdict for plaintiff in amount claimed. The claim was for shortage on wheat shipped out of the Red River elevator at Carman.

Don't forgot the farmers institute that begins at 10 a. m., on Friday. Be on deck at the morning session and secure a copy of the book to be given away at that time.

Peter Beauchemin came down from Argyle on Thursday night to visit friends in the city for a few days. Pete always finds a royal welcome waiting him here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Walsh drove over to Grand Forks Monday. Mr. Walsh had a good chance to observe the crops, which he says are looking good. He predicts an average of at least 15 bushels per acre for this county.

Blue reports of the condition of crops in Liberty and several other towns in the county reach us. One estimate fixes the average of wheat in Liberty at not over 10 bushels per acre at the very best. Lack of sufficient rain is given as the cause.

The gas company are getting brick upon the ground for their gas plant on Fletcher avenue, near the Great Northern roundhouse. They have their plans for the building nearly complettd and expect soon to begin active operations. They are in hopes to have everything in order to begin operation before snow flies.

Reports from Terrebonne and other towns on the east side indicate great improvements in the crops since the late much needed rains. Our informant states that the wheat acreage is far less this year than usual more attention having been paid to oats and barley than ever before. Farmers have also planted larger tracts to potatoes than usual.

Ole P. Renne, of Rindahl, dropped into our den on Friday to liquidate and chat over old times. Says Rindahl intends to let the eagle scream on the 4th in great shape. Crops have been injured from lack of rain somewhat and he is not sanguine of extraordinarily large yields. He does not seem to think that the scheme for a quadruple division of Polk County is in great favor down there.

As sly as you keep it Mike Leguee has as fine a driving horse as you can scare up in a day's travel, but Mike, with his usual modesty, is not doing much bragging about it.

There was a good deal of anxious watching of the skies on Thursday afternoon as the ominous looking black clouds rolled and tumbled about threatening cyclones or hail, but so far we have heard of neither calamity happening.

By the way that LaChapelle is exercising his trotter, P. Jay in these days it looks like he contemplates taking somebody's scalp on the turf some fine day in the near future. LaChapelle says a good winter's rest at the training stables of Peterson Bros. & Warninger has put more vim into the horse than ever he had before and he will surprise somebody yet.

For several weeks Geo. O. Buhn has had a stranger at work in his shop and everybody who came for work would say: "Where is Buhn?" They would talk with the stranger for several minutes before they would realize the fact that they were talking with Mr. Buhn himself—with a close shave. On the streets, with his smooth clothes on it has been impossible to recognize him until one gets used to the racket.

W. W. Fegan: "The fact that Great Northern road has reached the coast seems to have dawned upon the minds of all competitors for the coast business in a refreshing sort of way. Our line is now being advertised extensively all over the world through the rates recently made. How much do we pay out in Crookston monthly? Well, just now our pay roll amounts to $12,000 for every month in this city."

While the city will not make as great strides this year as last in the way of improvements there is much more building going on than one would suppose would be the case considering the financial strait prevailing everywhere. With all the drawbacks encountered almost every carpenter is busy either on new work or repairs and has been ever since the weather would permit. Taken as a whole our city will show substantial gain this year and should the crops pan out well, both in quantity and price there will be a large sized building boom next year.

T. G. Thompson has got his electric illuminator to work and is having great fun with the critter. When he first got it the masheen balked and utterly refused to illuminate, and although many of the best electricians of the city and state tried to doctor it she would not respond. All the while T. G. has been quietly studying up the case to see if he could find the cause of the strike and apply the remedy and at last he struck the combination—and there is light upon a hitherto dark subject and "she works like a charm," Thompson says.

Maple Lake, as a pleasure resort is better patronized this year than ever before. Those who have not as yet secured a cottage of their own are doing so and others are dependent upon those who make a business of entertaining summer guests. They say that Date's old place, run by Comrade Cleveland this year, is in elegant shape and doing a rushing business. The grounds are in fine condition the buildings thoroughly renovated and everything in apple pie order. Cleveland has worked hard to accomplish this result and deserves abundant success. It is a nice place to go for a bit of recreation.

Hugh Thompson: "The gas company will endeavor to get the plant in complete running order at the earliest possible moment. A Grand Forks man, experienced in such matters will superintend the work of putting the plant in operation. What do I think about the crop prospects? Well, from personal examination and all that I can learn I am forced to the opinion that the average yield of wheat will not exceed 8 bushels per acre. As to the price I can see no possible reason to hope for big prices this fall. Unless the financial conditions improve very materially there will be no money to buy wheat with I'm thinking."

Attorney General Standish, of Bismarck, N. D., spent Thursday night of last week in the city. In this suave, well-dressed individual few of our citizens would recognize farmer Standish who a few years ago was a prominent Polk County granger living near Edna. He went from here to Bartlett N. D., and when the farmer's movement became strong he was elected attorney general for North Dakota. General Standish says he notes many improvements in our city since he left and was well pleased with our appearance. In speaking of Steenerson's effort to break the prohibition law he said that while he did not think he would make it win he had seen enough of Mr. Steenerson in connection with the case to convince him that Mr. Steenerson is a great lawyer—one of the best in the northwest. He says that times are extremely dull at Bismarck and is of the opinion that the price of wheat next fall will not improve them much. He was over on some private business and returned on Friday.

Wm. Campian, of Angus, was doing business at the county seat on Friday.

A. M. Childs has moved his office into the Fournet block. Will occupy the room over the stairway facing Broadway.

Clerk of Court, Nils Muus, left last Thursday for his old home in Goodhue county, this state, and will see the World's Fair before returning.

Prof. McCrillis, of the Fosston Thirteen Towns, gave this office a call last week. Sorry we were out, Mac, next time we will try to be on deck when you call.

During the thunder storm on Thursday morning the residence of August Munn was struck by lightning causing some slight damage. Fortunately no one was hurt and the building did not take fire.

Fairfax will do considerable grading on the road leading from Daniels' place south, past McGuire's place. The county put in $150 toward the work. Pathmaster A. Daniels will superintend the grading.

D. A. Walker, representing the St. Paul News, was in the city last week in the interest of that paper. Since Dr. Shaw became interested in it the tone of that excellent newspaper is very much improved and its political utterances more reliable. The doctor will make a rattling good republican paper of it.

Sauk Centre Avalanche:—"Our office received a pleasant call from A. C. Rhinehart, of East Gand Forks, yesterday. Mr. Rhinehart is one of the commissioners of Polk County, and until recently has been employed by the government as an estimator of pine lands. He was on his way to St. Paul and dropped off to see his friend, A. A. Whitney."

Early on Wednesday afternoon of last week rain began to fall, continuing at intervals through the night, giving us about 5 o'clock Thursday morning a genuine thunder storm, followed by a steady rain during the forenoon. The rain seems to have been pretty general throughout the county and did worlds of good.

C. H. Saake returned from Sauk Centre on Thursday morning much elated with the success he made in enlisting the co-operation of Senator Henry Kellar in his patent coupler. He succeeded in disposing of a half interest in the concern to the senator who will push the device for all it is worth. If anybody can make it a big success Kellar can.

Pete Inglis was up from Barnesville visiting the boys on Saturday. Everybody knows engineer Inglis.

John Cromb was a Twin City visitor this week.

The salaries of many of the postmasters throughout the state have been raised. The Crookston office has been raised from $2,000 to $2,200.

P. S. Ware of the Thief River Falls Press, was in the city on Saturday chatting with old friends and looking up the 4th of July business a little. The Press is keeping up its usual vigorous tone in great shape these hard times and is doing a good work.

For a cut, burn, bruise or scald, there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, It heals the parts more quickly than any other application, and unless the injury in very serious, no scar is left. For sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston.

Hon. J. D. Knudson came in from McIntosh on Tuesday evening. Reports crop prospects not as favorable as they were earlier. There are some excellent pieces of wheat and some exceedingly poor and he thinks the average yield will not exceed 15 bushels.

Mr. I Winslow, father of Mrs. Cahoun, last returned Friday from Chicago, where has spent seven months with a son of his. The old gentleman is in his 86th year, but is hale and hearty and looks to be good for many more years. He says he cannot stand the cold damp winters of Chicago as well as those of Minnesota.

Prof. R. S. Knudson came over from Grand Forks Tuesday evening and took charge of the summer term of school which began at the Crookston Normal School and Business College this morning. Prof. Knudson is an excellent teacher and our young people should embrace this opportunity to improve in penmanship, which is the principal eature of this term. The regular fall term will open in October with a full corps of competent teachers.

"My little boy was very bad off for two months with diarrhœa. We used various medicines, also calling in two docters, but nothing did him any good until we used Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave immediate relief and soon cured him. I consider it the best medicine made and can conscientiously recommend it to all who need a diarrhœa or colic medicine. J. E. Hare, Trenton, Tex. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace Crookston, Minn.

Speaking of Saake's car-coupler, Frank Barnum in the Sauk Centre Avalanche says:

"C. H. Saake, a resident of Crookston, is in the city. Mr. Saake has just received a patent on a car-coupling device, which railroad men claim is one of the most simple and perfect car attachments ever seen. Senator Kellar has purchased a half interest in the patent, and as both gentlemen are full of push and determination they expect to make a fortune out of the new device. Success attend you, gentlemen."

E. P. Pierce is building an addition to his house.

Martin Knutson is building a house on his property northeast of the Northern Pacific depot.

Arthur Stewart: Most of the farmers—that is, the thrifty conservative ones—have got money, and are hanging onto it till another crop is assured. Many of them tell me that they intend building houses just as soon as they think the crop is safe.

The Times was in high glee on Friday—thought they had discovered a mistake in the JOURNAL because we said "the Fisk Jubillee singers had lost none of their usual vivacity." Well, they havn't, have they? They were too lively to sing to an empty house were they not? Rather a neat way to let them out was it not?

A queer looking old codger appeared at the Merchants National bank on Thursday of last week, looking, he said for the brother of a man whom he had employed in his mines in Arizona. The man died leaving a brother in these parts somewhere and he was anxious to find him and had an idea that President Cromb was the man. He exhibited a considerable paper money to show that he was not broke, also a bar of gold saying that he had lots more at home in Arizona. He was an odd looking genius but may have been all he represented himself to be. Said he had a partner whom he left sick at Fergus Falls.

Last fall I was taken with a kind of summer complaint, accompanied by a wonderful diarrhœa. Soon after my wife's sister, who lives with us was taken in the same way. We used almost everything without benefit. Then I said, let us try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which we did, and it cured us right away. I think much of it, as it did to me what it was reccomended to do. John Hertzler, Bethel, Berks Co., Pa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.,

The Detroit Free Press says: "Louis Fierce and Beatrice Thorne will give one of their unique entertainments in Holmes Opera House Saturday evening July 1. The papers throughout the northwest speak in the highest terms of this clever pair" "Clever pair" indeed! We wish they would make enough out of their barn-storming expeditions to enable them to pay their printing bills. When people get so that they have to dead-beat their way about the country they are getting altogether too clever for the country.

Under Authority of Congress.

U. S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the highest testimony as to which is the best baking powder.

The Official Facts and Figures.

The official report shows the Royal a pure cream of tartar powder superior to all others, and gives its leavening strength and that of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

(Bulletin 13, pp. 599, 600, 601, 602, 603.)

	LEAVENING GAS. Per cent.	LEAVENING GAS. Cubic in. per oz.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure,	13.06	160.6
The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively,	12.58	151.1
	11.13	133.6
	10.26	123.2
	9.53	114.
	9.29	111.6
	8.03	96.5
	7.28	87.4

Royal Baking Powder Leads All.

Highest in leavening strength, purest in quality, uniform in its work and perfect in keeping properties.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

Late United States Government Chemist.

Dr. H. A. Mott

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1893. NO. 13

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar Biver,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Ked Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	O J Knox	T R Falls

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana' Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

While Driving a Loaded Wagon, Chris Larson Falls Under the Wheels.

Two of Which Pass Over his Head, Killing him Instantly.

Notes of the Coming Polk County Fair Which Opens July 26th.

A Sad Accident.

On Monday about ten o'clock as Chris Larson was driving with a load of mill-wood along Broadway where the new sewer is being put in, his team shied at something and in attempting to strike them with the lines he leaned forward causing the wood to slip which precipatated him forward upon the evener behind the horses. The horses ran and he was dragged for several rods finally falling beneath the wheels. The large force of men at work on the sewer and many more who were standing around watching them at once rushed to his assistance but he was evidently dead when the first man reached him. He was taken up and carried to Wyatt's undertaking rooms where upon examination it was found that his neck was broken and he had a severe gash on the back part of his head. His brother, who was on the wagon at the time of the accident partly jumped and partly fell off and escaped with slight injury. The team ran along Broadway to Robert thence to Main street where they were stopped. Mr. Larson was about 26 years old and unmarried. The sad accident was witnessed by many but was done so quickly that no one had a chance to help the unfortunate man. The remains were prepared for burial at Wyatt's undertaking rooms.

Fair Notes.

Secretary Wyatt of the Fair association informs the JOURNAL that the gentleman's driving race promises to be one of the most interesting and exciting events during the fair. Already 11 entries have been made, they are all from Crookston.

Three base ball clubs have already been entered, and it is quite certain there will be three more.

As members of a bicycle organization cannot compete for a cash prize, the local wheelmen have asked the management of the fair to offer medals. The management will therefore have some medals made, and some of the fastest riders in the northwest will compete for them.

As some complaint was heard last year about the people having to pay 25 cents to ride out to the grounds, the association have engaged Stanley Collins to procure a sufficient number of conveyances to take all the people out, and to charge only 10 cents per head. The rigs thus engaged will be labeled, so that those who desire to take advantage of this cheap transportation can do so.

The agents who are canvassing the country—C. O. Felland and Eber Cameron—report good success, and that the farmers are taking a great deal of interest in the fair. Many of them say they didn't attend the circus, and didn't celebrate the 4th of July, in order to attend the Polk county fair.

Farmers, do not forget the pulling match to be held on the fair grounds on July 2th. None but farmers' teams eligible for entry.

A Philosophical Farmer.

A. Thompson was up from Neillsville last week to see about a wheat deal with the Valley Roller mill, having just finished delivering 2000 bushels of No. 1 hard at 48 cents. Says his experience illustrates the necessity for a railroad to Crookston, for, had he been able to have disposed of his wheat last fall he could have had 25 cents more per bushel for it than he gets now but could not neglect his fall plowing to haul it and was not encouraged by prevailing prices to face the long cold drive in the winter time. He gave us a good talk upon farming in this county and we wish that every farmer in Polk county could have heard it. Said he came to the county a poor man and had always made it an absolute rule to shun debt—avoid it as he would a pestilence. Had seen lots of times, when his crops promised well he was tempted to run into debt for something or other, but he said he had never yielded to the temptation and had made it a rule to live strictly within his income, or buy only as fast as he could pay spot cash and "to-day," he said, "I can see the wisdom of that course. I am not in debt and I would not take ten thousand dollars for my farm and property, and I know of plenty of farmers who have done even better than I financially. I think the farmer who will manage right here can make money here more easily than in any country I was ever in. I can see where many make their mistake. They must have finer teams or more expensive machinery than they really need and because they can run in debt for it they buy and the first thing they are swamped. I am aware that times are hard, but hard as they are I have seen harder when I had nothing, and if I had not exercised the intelligence that the Lord gave me to use I might now be as hard up as any body; I tell you that Polk county soil is all right if a man will mix a little common sense with it—and if he don't do that and wont do it he cannot succeed anywhere. I have been a reader of the JOURNAL ever since I have been in the county and one feature of it I like better than any other and that is your unbounded faith in Polk county and your unflagging loyalty to her best interests, which you have always urged in season and out. I believe you are right and my experience convinces me that you cannot say too much in praise of our county and her unrivalled soil, and I believe that if our farmers would follow your teachings instead of that of some political demagogue they would be far better off."

A Dog Gone Cur.

Peter Cornelius aspired to be the fortunate owner of a bird dog—the like of which no feller in Polk county could shoot over a better, so he purchased a dog of a friend which dog, (the friend said) was the best dog for birds that ever drew breath. So Peter gave his friend the best cow he had in the yard and became the owner of the aforesaid "best dog in Polk county for birds." Everything went swimingly until some time this spring Mrs. Peter began to miss her chickens—they would come up dead every now and then until the loss reached well up to a hundred and Peter avowed that there must be a skunk somewhere about in the near vicinity—nay verily a whole family of skunks to cause such a wholesale fowl destruction, until one day last week Peter was hoeing in the potato patch when he saw the measly cur aforesaid take after a chicken and straightway Peter took after the dog. When he came upon the cur the chicken had ceased to be and the dog was busily engaged trying to bury it in the plowed ground; and Peter was wroth, and seizing a convenient pitchfork he marched upon that cur with murder in his eye, but the dog did not propose to be ruled out on the fowl and lit out and Peter could not catch him on the fly; so he armed and equipped himself as the law directs and the shot-gun policy won—the dog ceased to exist. Upon a low estimate Peter reckons his loss on that dog at a round $100 and his loss of confidence in the friend who fooled him so badly at far more—for what is filthy lucre to friendship?

Lost.

From the pasture of Wm. Hooper on July 7th a brown mare colt two years old. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to the barn of E. D. Schreader, Main street Crookston. [13-15]

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 24th, 1893.

Anderson, Julia E.
Gulbronson, Syer
Johnson, Ernest
Thommason, Thomas
Grambois, Treffle
Imlaw, Walter
Juntle, John A.
Peterson, Bergethe

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Notice.

A two-year-old, gray colt came into my inclosure on the 15th day of May; the owner can have same by paying charges. H. WALLIS,
[13-15] Euclid, Minn.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.
[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Two-days Institute Conducted by O. C. Gregg and Several Assistants.

The Sessions Were Well Attended and Much Interest Manifested by Farmers.

The Citizens Secured the Grand Opera House to Hold the Meetings in.

Commenced its sessions at the opera house in this city at 10 o'clock on Friday July 7th with a large attendance. The fact that the opera house was well filled showed that very many of our farmers are fully alive to their interests and are not above availing themselver of these opportunities for improvement. The institute was conducted by Supt. O. C. Gregg, assisted by several farmers, specialists in their particular line and all thoroughly alive to the interests of the farming community. Mr. Gregg gave an address on the best methods of grain raising and general farming. Dr. M. H. Reynolds, an experienced veterinary surgeon dwelt upon the diseases of the horse and the cow and showed that the best methods to pursue is to avoid all these diseases as far as possible, showing how this can be done. He told how wire fences can be constructed so as to prevent wounding the animals, especially the horses, and gave some remedies to use in cases when horses had been badly cut on wire fences. Theodore Lewis gave instruction talks on hogs and how to raise and care for them, how to feed them so that when pork is low there is still a profit in raising it. This subject proved a very interesting one to farmers at this time when pork is so high and scarce. Prof. Haecker of the state experimental farm told how to select the cow for the dairy and illustrated his subject upon living subjects on the farm of E. D. Childs and also on some cows in this city. This was a very interesting feature of the institute.

Mr. Henderson who has made a fortune in sheep, told how he had accomplished it and his talk was listened to with deep interest and many were the questions that were asked of him.

Mr. Somerville gave entertaining talks upon the culture of small fruits and the garden and to hear him talk one is led to wonder why it is that we do not see more small fruits raised in this county. Mr. S. has lived for many years in Minnesota and has successfully raised all kinds of fruits that can be raised in any cold climate and has made money at it.

The sessions were enlivened by songs by Prof. Powell who goes along with the workers for that purpose and he is an excellent singer. As a whole the exercises were very enjoyable even to those who were not farmers but to the farmers invaluable. The institute workers left for Hallock on Monday for a session there.

NOTES.

J. S. Nichols was up from Liberty to attend the institute and when he heard Prof. Haecker discourse on the dairy cow he got so interested that he tackled Mr. Currie, whom he saw in the crowd, and straightway bought some thoroughbred Jerseys of him to be sent down to his farm at once. Nichols says he is getting tired of wheat anyhow, and will try some sheep and some cows and some hogs with poultry on the side.

S. Crookshunks was an attentive listener at the institute and the character of his questions showed that he is interested in his business. If such earnest men do not get to the front it will not be their fault.

And the farmers wives were there, too, in goodly numbers, at the institute, and moreover they appeared to take as much interest in the proceedings as did their husbands. When it came to the matter of strawberries, raspberries and such, they could and did ask more questions in a minute than the man of the house could think of in a month. And they also were very much interested in the other matters that came before the sessions. We noticed some of them taking notes and we will bet a big red apple that they will make good use of the ideas thus obtained.

Rev. and Mrs. S. Currie was in attendance at the institute. Mr. Currie has one of the best farms in the county and believes in scientific farming. At any rate he never neglects an opportunity to learn and such farmers are always progressive. Mr. C. is the owner of a fine Jersey herd and can give a great many so-called expert butter-makers pointers on butter-making. He has taken great pains with his cows, and it is needless to say, takes great pains with his butter.

Another Accident.

About 1:30 p. m., on Wednesday as the gravel train was being unloaded in the Great Northern yards, just across the railroad bridge a laborer, named Carl Johnson, fell from the next to the last car and had his left arm severely lacerated. At this writing it has not been fully decided whether amputation is necessary or not. The man is conscious and suffering great pain. The accident was caused by the movement of the train after the usual signals had been given. The man was removed to a house near by and Dr. Dampler summoned who is, at present writing, making an examination of the wounds.

Courtesy of Church and Theatre.

It is amusing, says the Bismark Tribune, to note that in the new temporary opera house, built at Fargo by Mr. Gottschalk, the pews saved from the burned Robert street church will be used for reserved seats, and in return for the use of the seats the church people get the opera house for their Sunday services until their church is completed.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is this great medicine at this season.

Eternal Vigilance.

Is the price of health. But with all our precaution there are enemies always lurking about our systems, only waiting a favorable opportunity to assert themselves. Impurities in the blood may be hidden for years or even for generations and suddenly break forth, undermining health and hastening death. For all deseases arising from impure blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is the unequalled and unapproached remedy. It is king of them all, for it conquerors disease.

Last fall I was taken with a kind of summer complaint, accompanied by a wonderful diarrhœa. Soon after my wife's sister, who lives with us was taken in the same way. We used almost everything without benefit Then I said, let us try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which we did, and it cured us right away. I think much of it, as it did to me what it was reccomended to do. John Hertzler, Bethel, Berks Co., Pa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.,

We Don't Fret.

And the St. Cloud Journal-Press gives us the following good bit of advice:

"Don't fret. It has been dry and the prospect for big crops is not as encouraging as it might be, but it wont help you or the crops a particle to exhaust all your nervous force in worrying about it. All the people in Minnesota, if they united in a howl-kick-and-swearing bee, couldn't produce an extra spear of grass or kernal of corn. Then why not act like sensible men, be good natured, cheerful and happy, remembering that with all your fussing and fretting and direful predictions in the past, the farmers have always had a decently good crop to harvest. Life is too short to waste the best part of it worrying about something that cannot be helped or hindered."

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

"One of my customers came in today and asked me for the best cough medicine I had" says Lew Young, a prominent druggist of Newman Grove Neb. Of course I showed him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and he did not ask to see any other. I have never yet sold a medicine that would loosen and relieve a severe cold so quickly as that remedy does. I have sold four dozen of it within the last sixty days and do not know of a single case where it failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [30-tf]

"My little boy was very bad off for two months with diarrhœa. We used various medicines, also calling in two docters, but nothing did him any good until we used Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave immediate relief and soon cured him. I consider it the best medicine made and can conscientiously recommend it to all who need a diarrhœa or colic medicine. J. E Hare, Trenton; Tex. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace Crookston, Minn.

Ayer's Pills promptly remove the causes of sick and nervous headaches. These Pills speedily correct irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and are the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use. No one should be without them.

The Gillott Sale.

The epoch making sale was that of the Gillott collection in 1872—Gillott with two "l's" and two "t's"; "all others are fraudulent counterfeits," as one used to read on the steel pen boxes of other days. A good, homely creature was the leviathan steel pen maker, who captivated the great Turner in the crankiest of his moods and tamed him by the music of crisp thousand pound notes.

"What will you take for the lot?" was traditionally the penman's question as he glanced in real awe around the great artist's studio, where paintings were stacked as if in a broker's shop.

"Thirty thousand pounds," growled the artist, who might have been the broker's man as far as appearance went. Gillott sat down to count out the notes without another word. But Turner stopped him. It was no deal, said the artist, yet the man with the notes might have a few. And the penmaker carried off some of the best pictures in triumph.

And now these priceless Turners were exhibited at Christie's, where all the world flocked to see them, with other fine pictures of the modern school. It was just then a high tide of commercial prosperity, and Pactolus seemed to have been turned into the British isles, and everybody, with the exception of an unimportant 30,000,000 or so, had plenty of money, and instructed by the high prices that ruled at the Gillott sale made haste to invest it in pictures.—All the Year Round.

A Radical Reform.

At the last dinner of the Dartmouth club Professor Hardy described the only serious collision he had ever had with any member of his many classes.

An undergraduate came into the lecture room one day clad in an outrageously wild and woolly costume—to wit, cowhide boots with trousers tucked into their tops, a flannel shirt, no necktie or coat and only one suspender. Professor Hardy, after the close of the recitation, spoke to him about his attire, rightly enough thinking that the principles of ethics were quite as important as those of mathematics.

The next time the class met the young man appeared armed cap-a-pie in what Mr. Hardy called "all the concomitants of modern civilization"—dress suit, patent leather shoes, white tie, bontonniere and, in short, all the "fixings."

"I had never seen," said Mr. Hardy, "a more remarkable instance of turning the other cheek when the one had been smitten."

However, the young man probably felt, as a few minutes afterward he stood at the blackboard endeavoring to explain a somewhat advanced problem which the professor craftily set for him, and which in the best of circumstances was likely to consume a considerable amount of time, that evening clothes were not very well adapted to the ordinary affairs of this workaday world.—Boston Herald.

An Alligator's Nest.

Alligators' nests resemble haycocks more than anything else to which they can be compared. They average about 4 feet in height and about 5 feet in diameter and are constructed of grasses and herbage. First the mother 'gator deposits one layer of eggs on a mortarlike floor, and having covered this with a stratum of mud and herbage about 8 inches thick lays another set of eggs upon that, and so on to the top, there being commonly from 100 to 200 eggs in a nest. With their tails the parents then beat down the tall grass and weeds to prevent the approach of unseen enemies. The female watches her eggs until they are hatched by the heat of the sun and then takes her brood under her own care, defending them and providing for their subsistence.

Dr. Lutzemburg of New Orleans once packed one of these nests for shipment to St. Petersburg, but the young hatched out before they were started on the long voyage and were kept about the doctor's premises, running all over the house, up and down stairs, whining like young puppies.—Harrison's Monthly.

The Minister Agreed.

During the war an Ohio minister was on his way south as an emissary of the Christian commission, and he boarded an Ohio river boat at Portsmouth. At the first landing below, the mate "turned loose" at the deckhands. He cursed their eyes, their hearts, their lubbery feet, their laziness, their whole line of ancestry from Adam to that hour. Finally, exhausted with profanity, he turned to the shocked minister with the query:

"Don't this beat hell?"

"Yes, sir, I'm afraid it does." And the good man retired to his cabin.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHEAT PRICES.

What C. A. Pillsbury Says About Crops and Prices.

The opinions of such experienced men as C. A. Pillsbury should have great weight, as they have facilities for gaining information that many have not. Therefore we give the following interview from the Minneapolis Journal, submitting it, however without recommendation:

"Yes, I sent the dispatch to a personal friend, in answer to an inquiry as to my estimate of the growing wheat crop, stating that I did not think that, under the most favorable circumstances, South Dakota could raise over one-half of an average wheat crop; Minnesota two-thirds, and North Dakota, three-fourths. Now, counting an average crop about 105,000,000 for the three states, this would figure out that there would not be raised over 68,000,000 or 70,000,000. I had no idea the dispatch would have been made public, or I probably would not have sent it. But now that it has been made public, I am prepared to stand up to it. From later information I have received, I do not think the crop of North Dakota can be three-quarters of an average crop. We have just had good rains everywhere; but rains, at this time of the year, are not going to make up for thin stand of wheat on the ground and the short heads. In a great many places the stools are either wholly or partially dead. The original stalk, and in some cases a part of the stools, have survived the drouth. Now, no kind of weather can bring these dead stools to life. Over a large section of the territory the wheat has headed out about a foot high on short heads. No kind of weather is going to make these heads long. So, under the most favorable circumstances, I do not estimate that the three states can raise over 68,000,000 or 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, with the danger of hot weather when the wheat is in the milk and the dough, rust and early frosts yet to hear from, which may still materially reduce my estimate.

"Now, if this is the situation, what is to be the effect on future prices of the 70,000,000 bushels, which I estimate will be the outside of the crop? It takes 20,000,000 for bread and seed for the three states. That leaves 50,000,000 bushels. As the Minneapolis mills use 50,000,000 bushels of wheat alone in a season; as the mills at Lake Superior (if they run anywhere near their capacity) will need 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels more, and as the other mills in the state, outside of Minneapolis and Lake Superior, generally grind 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 bushels, one can easily figure that there will be quite a scrabbling for the next year's crop, and if the farmers are not forced to sell the great bulk of the crop during the first two or three months of the season, wheat will be scarce.

"I, for one, have no sympathy with the policy of many people in this state who, imitating the custom of the ostrich to hide its head under its wing when it is in danger, are always booming the amount of wheat we are going to raise, just for the purpose of keeping their own courage up. Anything that I or any one else may say, is not going to increase or diminish the amount of wheat that is to be raised, by one bushel. The question is how much money are we going to get out of the next crop? The chances are that, with the 70,000,000-bushel crop, our farmers would get as much money out of it as they would out of 100,000,000 bushels—provided the whole world is not made to believe that we are going to raise about 100,000,000 bushels, and the fact that we have not raised more than 70,000,000 is not known, until the farmers have parted with the most of their wheat and wheat begins to be scarce. A miller who had a great amount of flour to sell who would even state the whole that he had got to sell within a given time—much less greatly exaggerate it—would be considered a fit subject for an insane asylum. Now, I cannot see the difference between newspaper men and real estate agents who seem to think a different policy is necessary. It seems to me that every man, woman and child in this state is interested in having the farmer get the most money possible for their crop, and I am glad to see that some newspapers are beginning to change their views of the matter. If stating that our crop prospects were excellent would make them so, I could forgive parties for making such statements; but when anything that one may say will not add a bushel to our yield, but only have the effect of diminishing the price of every bushel that we actually will raise. I think such statements are inexcusable. I have talked with railroad agents in the past, asked them how the crops looked in their section, and when they have given unfavorable reports to their superior officers; they have told me they would not dare to make such reports. I think that booming the stock market has a good deal to do with reports that often go out from railroad headquarters."

"Would you advise farmers to sell wheat promptly this season?"

"My honest opinion is that, if the farmers are not forced to sell the great bulk of their wheat during the first movement of the crop, they will get good prices for the next crop. It looks to me that, taking the best accounts we can get from the winter wheat crop and the probable yield of the spring wheat crop, the United States will not produce on the Atlantic seaboard a bushel of wheat more than will be needed for our own consumption; and that the only amount we will have to spare for export is the surplus left over from the last two crops. Our visible supply is about 40,000,000 above the minimum which it ever reached. I know that no country in Europe has raised a "bumper" crop; and many countries there have light ones. If wheat does not sell at good round money before another crop, it will be because the consumption is greatly diminishing from what it usually is; and that is not likely to happen while wheat is anywhere near round present prices. This is my opinion of the wheat crop, from the best information I am able to obtain at present. I may be badly deceived. We only get the final returns of the crop when the threshing machines go to work, and there is no going behind those returns. I have just received a telegram from the winter wheat section that the threshing is turning out disappointing. Now, the threshing in the Northwest may go higher than people now think, or it may go lower. I don't want any one to buy or sell a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour on my opinion of the prospect of growing crop. Speculators may have a good deal more to do with future prices than the legitimate situation or the laws of supply and demand."

Littleness in Politics.

On this head the Duluth News-Tribune justly remarks: "There are some things about politics and politicians that make the average man disgusted. They display a littleness of mind and narrowness of sprit that is a positive disgrace. One of these things is the habit of making the various schools and public institutions political asylums for party workers. It is something that is not easily remedied for the average voter will not consider such things in his eagerness to cast a party ballot. If they are brought to his attention he excuses them by saying that the other partys men do the same thing. A case in point is the displacement of Prof. Hall, the most successful teacher of the blind in the country, from the position of superintendent of the Illinois state institution for the blind by Governor Altgeld, that he might put a man of his own party in his place. Prof. Hall has been so greatly interested in the education of the blind that he has worked out new systems for teaching them, and has invented a typewriter for the blind by which they are able not only to write but to read their own work, also a stereotype machine for making books for the blind by which these books are so cheapened in cost that it is no longer only the wealthy or the public institutions that can afford to own such books. The removal of so brilliant and successful a teacher of the blind from a place merely because he was appointed to it by the opposite party is almost as much a shame and outrage in its way as was the pardon by Gavernor Altgeld of the anarchists in its way. It is one of the acts that disgust ordinary people with politics—though there are few politicians who would be guilty of such a thing."

The Log Supply.

Brainerd Tribune: The Mississippi Valley Lumberman publishes the log cut for the winter of 1892-93, on the upper Mississippi and its tributaries. The figures show that on the upper Mississippi and tributaries there were banked last winter 667,000,000 feet of logs, as against 550,000,000 feet the previous winter, and with the amount of old logs left over, fully 200,000,000 there will be a supply of 877,000,000 feet of logs, providing the logs all reach here. This is an enormous amount of logs, the amount banked last winter exceeding all past records by 127,000,000 feet, while the total log supply for the season of 1893 is unprecedented.

What Do You Take

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Purely vegetable—Hood's Pills—25c.

The Magic Number.

From the earliest ages, men have attached something of a mystery and magical character to the number seven. The classic world had its seven wonders: Greece had her seven chief cities and her seven sages. The law given from Mount Sinai made the seventh day a holy one. The rainbow presents seven colors. It was a favorite number in the obstruse calculations of the ancient astrologers, and has been much used as a basis for those who attempt to unravel Bibical prophecies. The Burlington Route has on its line seven cities which are foremost in the Great West and well worth a visit—Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Denver. Between all these the Burlington Route, with its magnificent vestibuled trains, is the popular means of communication. For map, time tables, etc., call on local agents or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $30.25 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[3-tf] Agent.

HIS "TETCHY" POINT.

Mr. Ezry Griggs Finds Out Just Where Uncle Isaac "Is a Little Weak."

"Most everybody's got some tetchy p'int. Now, ain't that so, mother?" inquired Mr. Griggs of his wife. "It does appear so," assented Mrs. Griggs. "An the wust on't is ye can't allus keep 'em in your mind," continued Mr. Griggs dolefully. "There's some folks that don't want t' hev ye speak o' their age, an there's others that puffers t' hev ye mention it. There's those that want t' be told they're lookin hearty, an others that's kind o' put out if so be ye mention that they seem t' be enj'yin good health.

"There's people that's got t' be let alone allus before they've fed up, an there's them that don't want ye to pass a word to 'em after their meals till things is digested an they've hed a nap.

"There's folks that can't bear loud talkin, an others that soft speakin puts in a fidget. Some don't want one thing spoke of, an some another, an the same with eatin. I rec'lect a man once that was all put out with anybody 't happened t' mention strawberries 'cause they p'isoned him, an so 'tis. Everybody's got some sech notion, an it's mor'n a mortal creetur's ekal to keep the run of 'em all."

"What's the partic'lar matter now?" asked long suffering little Mrs. Griggs.

"Why, it's Uncle Isaac," said Mr. Griggs in an aggrieved tone.

"You ain't interrupted of him tellin a story, hev you, Ezry?" inquired his wife.

"Well, yes, I persume t' say I hev," replied Mr. Griggs. "He was relatin t' me a story of his farmin days out in Idyho, an he was pooty well excited up over tellin about some kind of an an'mal that was prowlin around the place once, an he was sayin:

" 'An late that night I went out, hearin a noise, an jest in front of the big maple tree I see'— an I says, 'Was't a sugar maple, Uncle Isaac?' fer I wanted t' picter it ackerate in my mind.

"An, if you'll b'lieve me, he jest looked at me fit t' snap my head off an shut his mouth tight, an I don't cal'late I sh'll ever know what that an'mal was, nor nothin. An 'twas a simple 'nough question; now, wa'n't it, Luizy?" asked Mr. Griggs plaintively.

"I reckon that was what Uncle Isaac thought," remarked his better half with some vigor as she slapped an iron on the stove.

Mr. Griggs looked at her doubtfully for a moment and then shuffled out of the kitchen, muttering as he went, "It was a real simple question, but there! most folks hev got their tetchy p'ints, an 'tain't any use denyin it."—Youth's Companion.

The Growth of the Postal System.

Less than 50 years ago there was really no postal system in this country. Previous to 1847 the mails were carried by private firms, and rates varied according to distance. Carriers often traveled on foot or horseback, and the progress was slow. In 1846 some of the post offices issued stamps of their own, called "provisional issues." The adhesive stamp was first used in this country in 1847, and prepayment was made compulsory in 1856. In 1863 the stamp containing the head of Andrew Jackson was issued, and from then until 1885 the style adopted contained the profiles of presidents of the United States.—Public Opinion.

Wyoming's Sheep Pastures.

By far the greater part of Wyoming is upland that can never be reached by irrigation and must always remain a pastoral and stockraising country. There are nearly 40,000,000 acres of such lands in the state. These, with grassy forest areas of 15,000,000 acres, are supplied plentifully with water for stock.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS MILTON VANDYKE UNmarried, of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, as mortgagor, did, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, duly execute and deliver to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company" a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio and having its principal office in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as mortgagee, his mortgage bearing date the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagee the following described lands situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred and forty nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land; and which mortgage was, with the power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of December A. D. 1889 at four o'clock and 20 minutes in the afternoon in book "48" of mortgages on pages 182, 183, 184 and 185. And which mortgage was given to secure the payment of one thousand ($1000) dollars and interest thereon at eight per cent per annum payable on the 1st day of January of each year, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with interest coupons attached made said mortgagor and payable to the order of said mortgagee and which note became due on December 14th, 1899.

And whereas default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighty dollars due as interest upon said mortgage on day 1st day of January A. D. 1893 and the said interest is still unpaid and due.

And whereas it was stipulated by and between the parties to said mortgage that if the maker of said note shall fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, when the same becomes due, or to conform to, or comply with, any of the conditions, or agreements, therein contained, to be kept and performed by said mortgagor that the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall become due and payable at once.

And the said mortgagee having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable.

And whereas there is now due and payable on said mortgage the sum of one thousand one hundred twenty-eight ($1128) dollars at the date of this notice, and no action or proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land, situated in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 28th day of August A. D. 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated July 8th 1893.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
ELMER C. YATTER,
[13-19] Attorney for Mortgagee.
Hallock, Kittson County, Minn.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartfelt thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 25 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good, in fact I grew worse all the time until for three years

I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly in health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are sufferers. I would not be without it in my house." JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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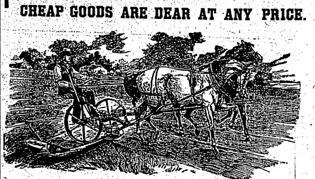

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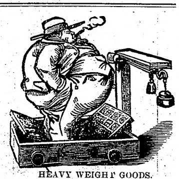
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FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER V.

Edward Newton at 20 was left an orphan with a fine education, but almost penniless. His parents were hoping to see him established in some profession congenial to his refined and intellectual tastes, but their sudden death changed all his prospects and compelled him to look for some employment that should provide at once for immediate wants.

A distant relative offered him a situation in his store far beneath that which, without vanity, he might have hoped for. But with an unusual degree of good, practical common sense for one so young he accepted the offer at once, knowing that he had energy and knowledge that would enable him to rise rapidly if he was faithful to his trust.

A very few weeks sufficed to show Mr. Stanly that the new clerk was greatly superior to his position, but the old gentleman was cautious and suspicious and had no intention of making any hasty change. He had given Edward his present occupation because of favors received many years ago from the young man's father, when Stanly greatly needed a friend, and for this he had felt compelled to offer the position to his son, if but to satisfy his own conscience. "Then," he thought, "if he proves capable and honest I will help him to make his own way into a good business. But should I find him unworthy I am bound by no promise and can easily drop him and let him pass from my thoughts."

But Edward was soon too valuable to be discarded, and added to natural endowments his life was a peculiarly sweet exemplification of Christian faith and practice. His father was simply a moral man, making no pretense to any religious motive for being, as he truly was, an example of sterling honesty and unflinching integrity. His own conscience bore witness that he never oppressed the poor; that the widow and fatherless could bring no charges against him, even in thought, for fraud or extortion.

When Mr. Stanly gave Edward a chance to work, he considered all indebtedness for kindness received from his parents as fully canceled. He liked the young man, and after some months' acquaintance came as near loving him as was prudent in a business man. He would be well pleased to see him successful, but if he proved so while in his employ it was, after giving him the situation, simply a business operation, and every upward step henceforth must be paid for in care and profitable labor.

Step by step he slowly increased his salary and his labors also. When after four years of faithful toil Edward Newton had made himself so necessary to the interests of his employer that it became but selfish policy to offer him a partnership in the establishment, Mr. Stanly was at heart really rejoiced that his cousin's son had proved so worthy and had so faithfully earned the promotion.

When received into this partnership, Mr. Newton's next step was to secure a home for himself. The idea of his marriage was distasteful to Mr. Stanly. "Still," said he, "my rule has always been to leave each man to act and judge for himself and then abide the consequences."

In his heart he whispered: "Foolish boy, when he was doing so well too! He will lose all he has gained now. Had I known of this marriage, I should have waited awhile before receiving him as a partner. But I shall watch more closely than ever, and if I detect one false move I must drop him. Shall be really sorry to do it, though. I must be growing childish. Edward has crept nearer my heart than I thought any one could," and the old merchant's face showed a tenderer feeling than it had worn since childhood.

But when Mr. Newton wedded Lucy Dale and presented her to Mr. Stanly her gentle, womanly manners quite won the hard old man's heart, and not many years passed before he urged them to take up their abode with him, that he might at last realize some of the true joys of home. A few years under Lucy's pure influence added to her husband's truly Christian but unobtrusive teaching, by God's blessing, softened the worldly heart, and when, "like a shock of corn fully ripe," Mr. Stanly was gathered to his fathers his large possessions, after some affectionate legacies, were divided among judicious charities and promised long to be blessings to many.

Mr. Stanly left no near kindred, and the elegant dwelling and grounds, where he had passed a lonely life till his young friends brought joy and sunshine into it, he bequeathed to Mrs. Newton, "a thank offering for the love she had shown him and the good she had done him." This was the magnificent place so poorly described at the commencement of this story remodeled and improved by its present owner's correct taste until the stern grandeur of the original building had grown into its now harmonious proportions.

Let the reader become better acquainted with Mr. Newton's household before we intrude upon them when assembled in the pleasant study.

Lillian, the eldest, her mother's summer child, was born when the birds and roses of June filled the air with melody and fragrance. Tall and graceful at 24, she has her mother's figure, but with more quiet and repose of manner. Her dark golden brown hair is twined in heavy braids around her head, requiring no other ornament than the single rosebud George has just placed there.

The twins—Rose and Ralph—next younger than George, are always the first to attract attention on entering a room when the family are together. A more lovely tableau could hardly be found. Imagine a bright, petite figure, with eyes that would be black were they not ever too full of hope and joy, the perfection of a woman's head, adorned with woman's crowning glory—a magnificent mantle of hair, the color of which, whether let down, as was Ralph's teasing custom, to ripple in beautiful waves to her tiny feet, or bound in careless grace about her head, was made by any changing light or position equally uncertain as her eyes.

So far this may carry an outline for fancy to fill, but farther we may not venture. The most consummate artist could but faintly convey the charm, the sweetness of Rose Newton's face. Her character was fresh and original. She inherited from her father a singular command of choice and appropriate language and from both parents a well balanced mind that cultivation had richly stored, but the sprightly humor, the brilliant and choice wit, the playful repartee, belonged to herself alone, or if shared by any her twin brother, Ralph, might claim a partnership. At 15, in form and features, the brother and sister were singularly alike, but now, when nearly 20, Ralph's figure had developed into more manly beauty and towered high above his sister.

In mental endowments Rose had tried to keep near him in her studies, and while he surpassed her in strength and vigor of expression she far outshone him in brilliancy.

Alfred, the youngest, a lad of 15, was quite sedate—not as much given to the boisterous amusements of boyhood as for his health's sake his parents could have wished, yet always ready to leave books or his pleasant dreamings to oblige or gratify another.

In person he had eyes of more striking beauty than those already introduced, but there were strange glances at times, recalling often some of the peculiar traits of all. Lillian's serene repose, George's outspoken, decided tones, Ralph's impetuousity when aroused, as well as Rose's glad, merry laugh, were all manifest commingled in his various moods. But there were a thoughtful seriousness, a deep fount of tenderest love and entire unselfishness, that were peculiar to himself and made him, the youngest, the especial darling of all. In each heart he was cherished as the one whose talents would some day be the glory of their name. When they first spoke of the change in prospect, they had cheerfully accepted the consequent labor and self denial before them, but in each heart was the settled purpose that Alfred's opportunities for developing all the powers with which he seemed endowed should not be in any respect curtailed.

Eustace Dunbar had for years been one of the household. He was the son of a dear friend of Mr. Newton's, and at his father's death had been committed to his kind care. Guardian of the son and executor of his father's estate, Mr. Newton had made his home a happy one for the young orphan when at an early age he was sent to him from India.

Eustace had been as tenderly nurtured and educated as his guardian's own sons and his small property so wisely invested that now at the age of 27 he was well established in a prosperous business. His love for Lillian had sprung up from the beginning and a few months before she went abroad, on the eve of his own departure for India. Their betrothal was fully recognized. The arrangements for their marriage in the course of a few months were in progress when this misfortune came upon her father.

Jasper Grenville was from a wealthy southern family. Sent north to be educated, he entered the same college with George the year that Dunbar graduated. His manners were very attractive and his character unblemished. Through George he became intimate with Mr. Newton's family and soon learned to love Rose with all the enthusiasm of his southern nature, and she fully reciprocated the affection. Their marriage was not to take place for two years, and then he hoped to bear her to his native home, whose beauties he never wearied of portraying to her in glowing colors.

CHAPTER VI.

Eustace was with the family at the evening meal, so important to the Newtons, and met the revelation which Lillian conveyed to him as a true hearted son should do. While at tea Grenville was announced. Rose excused herself, preferring to see her lover alone before joining the family in the library. Some time elapsed before they appeared, and then Jasper expressed his sympathy with a sincerity and earnestness that could leave no doubt of the real interest he felt in the joys or sorrows of the family.

Yet George, with his perception sharpened by previous knowledge, discerned a restless nervousness that betokened some deeper source of uneasiness than the subject now before them, and from Rose's mood he thought she herself had detected something unnatural in his manners.

When all were seated after supper, Mr. Newton entered at once upon the subject under considerations and briefly narrated the substance of that which has already been told.

"And now, my dear ones, we are in no danger of interruption this evening, and here no separate interests need prevent each from expressing his or her opinion with perfect freedom. Dunbar and Grenville, you have cast in your lot with us so far as to make it very proper and desirable for your views to be heard with the others. But, my dear friends, remember you are not bound to cling to fallen fortunes."

"Surely," interrupted Eustace, "my Lilly has lost no grace for which I have loved her these many years by your diminished wealth, has she? Ah, she is only the more precious, and if I could only make it apparent that it might be best to hasten our marriage I could rejoice in your trials if I had not learned to love the parents almost as much as the promised bride."

"Although I cannot boast a love of many years, as can Dunbar," said Grenville, with unusual hesitation, "I think it will defy any of fortune's vicissitudes. I had heard some intimation of these troubles, before I came and hastened hither to urge you to shorten these two long years, and as Dunbar seems meditating a similar petition I am hopeful of success."

All this appeared right and natural, but why should Jasper, usually so free and open in conversation, manifest an embarrassment so foreign to his nature? George evidently does not trust him, and even Rose is ill at ease.

These thoughts passed rapidly through Mr. Newton's mind while Jasper was speaking, and a dull pain was at his heart, but concealing it he quietly replied:

"Thanks for your steadfast interest in me and mine. But I can consent to no change to the time already fixed. A hasty marriage now would seem to me very much as if I had no longer a home to give my daughters. On the contrary, I can surely make them comfortable, though in a style vastly inferior to their present condition. But I prefer that there should be no separation as yet and hope they will agree with me. We cannot settle on any definite plan until we are sure of how much we may claim. But by a full conversation this evening we can judge somewhat how near our several tastes may be brought into unison. Next week will decide to a dollar how much we may honorably claim from the remnant of our possessions.

"I am very confident that we may at least count on $5,000 clear—that is to say, I am sure the furniture of the house may safely be considered as our own when everything is settled. That is about the extent, I think, of all that can be left us. But the furniture will easily bring the sum I have named, perhaps more, and yet reserve the common articles for the fitting up of some small cottage. This will seem to you children but a meager amount, but it is quite a fortune compared with your parents' beginnings. And now, George, my son, with so limited a capital let us hear what business would best suit your tastes and abilities."

"Why, father, I am very humble this evening," said the young man, laughing. "It is very easy to give one's tastes and judgments theoretically when there is no idea of putting them to the test. I feel I would just like to put myself in your hands, father, like a little boy once more, and ask of you to make of me what you please. I was not so humble this morning, mother, when I was talking so grandly. But father can make some use of me, I know, and after creeping awhile I'll learn to walk like a man. I understand the rudiments of mercantile business and am perfectly willing to enter upon it, though not congenial to my tastes, but I imagine it will be just as well to leave our tastes out of the question and think only of usefulness and duty.

"I have always felt that if I ever settled in a home of my own I would leave the city and buy some very beautiful country place and be an amateur farmer and horticulturist. But you see, good friends, the country seat is not at hand just now, and I doubt if I could pay my way in any farming operations until I have served my apprenticeship."

The inimitable humor and drollery of his manner were highly amusing, and a quick glance full of meaning passed between his father and mother. But suddenly all sportiveness vanished from George's face, and he continued with much earnestness:

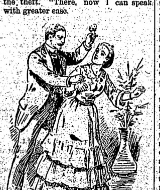
"Seriously, father, I would repeat what I said honestly a few hours ago. Let your children work while you counsel and direct. I for one will gladly give all my powers to accomplish any plan you may deem advisable, but I do not feel myself competent to make a choice for myself."

"I confess I am not so modest as George," said Eustace, with a pleasant smile. "I have two grand and good plans which I am so proud of that I cannot willingly let any one speak before I have unfolded them. Have I your permission to explain them now?" bowing to Mr. Newton.

"Oh, yes, father, let's hear this second Daniel," interrupted Ralph, with good natured mockery.

"With all my heart," rejoined his father. "I wish all to feel perfect freedom and desire the wishes and judgment of all before I express my own. Yours, Lillian, should have been called for first."

"Oh, Lilly will be obliged to think just as I do, you know," said Eustace playfully, stealing George's rosebud from her hair and imprisoning her hand in both of his as she raised it to prevent the theft. "There, now I can speak with greater ease.



"Oh, Lilly will be obliged to think just as I do, you know."

"Plan the First—In accordance with a suggestion you made some time since, I have been bringing all my foreign business to a close, at least so far as to obviate the necessity of my spending any time abroad when I am so fortunate as to have this lady under my especial guardianship. Last evening our ship brought the papers from India that consummated the desired arrangements on the most favorable terms, far better than I anticipated. To your early care, Mr. Newton, I owe the first steps to prosperity, and to your judicious counsels the continued increase of an income small indeed when first placed in your hands, but now amply sufficient to warrant the proposition I am about to make.

"As soon as your affairs are adjusted I would like to purchase your present store, retaining the present sign of Newton & Co., and continue the same business, asking you to retain your original position and take George as a partner with us. Then, on the old spot, we will, God willing, with you for the head, build up a business that shall equal the former. I wish I could keep my Lillian in this grand old home until her father could once more claim it honestly, but that can wait in the future. How does this proposition strike you?"

The idea was so entirely unexpected that each face exhibited varying shades of intense excitement, and all eyes were turned toward Mr. Newton. It was some time before he could command his voice and answer.

"My dear Eustace, you have been as a son to us from the hour you were first committed to our care, and this unexpected and generous proposition is but another evidence of how well you deserve our love."

"Oh, do not set this down as an act of generosity, I entreat. You know that merely in a selfish point of view it would be one of the most promising arrangements I could make. Your name at the head would be worth thousands to start with. I but put in the money—which I should never have had but for you—the influence, which every business man knows in your case would be worth double my money. So please do not put me to the blush by crediting me with any higher motive than my own interest and pleasure."

"Well, my son, no doubt it is your pleasure, and we will let it pass under that name of many meanings. In most respects your idea is a very excellent one, but you will bear with me when I say I would not wish to have it perfected. First, it would be very trying to my pride to assume my place without a penny to invest in the concern. But, if it were best for all, I could easily conquer pride. Secondly, as I now leave it, I am free from all reproach. No one can justly accuse me of wrong. I retire from the business a poor man. But if I in a few weeks begin again in the same place and business with one who is to be a son for one partner and a son for a third and the concern goes on as if nothing had changed, what can prevent the most honest hearted person from fearing and the slander loving from believing that my failure was simply an assignment of property into the hands of a relative, leaving me as rich, perhaps richer than before, while Le Barron is utterly destroyed? Ah, Eustace, even now in anticipation you feel that this would not be a wise course. Then, thirdly, I am 60 years old. The anxieties of the last three months have not made me younger, and I own I greatly desire to relinquish mercantile life and make the second beginning on another field if we can light on a plan that is desirable to all. How do these objections appear to you, Lucy?"

"I sympathize with you fully, Edward. I have no doubt that Eustace's plan could be most successfully carried out, but the turmoil and distress you have passed through of late are too fresh in my mind for me to feel anything but repugnance at the thought of seeing you again enter upon the same business, even under such pleasant auspices."

"So that plan is laid on the table, Eustace, and though it was a grand one I am glad that it did not meet with favor," said George. "Now, father, please call for plan the second."

"Yes, Eustace, we would gladly have it. You must not think me obstinate or inappreciative of the really sound, good judgment your first suggestion evinced. Only circumstances make it undesirable with the present state of feeling."

"You will all recollect," resumed Eustace, "that fine country residence about 20 miles from the city that old Squire Montgomery used to own, full of shrubbery, fruits and vineyards. I have bought it as an anticipated wedding gift for Lillian. George's remarks about his tastes for amateur farming brought my purchase at once to mind, and the idea that in your hands it might be made a most delightful and lucrative arrangement flashed upon me like inspiration."

"Hurrah! Here's a chance for our amateur farmer and horticulturist," cried Ralph. "A second Daniel! Oh, wise young man, how I do thank you! Any chance for me, eh?"

"Yes, mocker," said Eustace, laughing heartily. "I was going to offer you a place as plowboy. You could manage to ride a sober farm horse, couldn't you? And now, Mr. Newton, if this place can be made of use to you, will you not give me the opportunity of placing it in your hands, leaving you to arrange all the preliminaries to your own satisfaction, only stipulating that you will not make a business arrangement of it between us as with a stranger, but give me my place as a son in the matter."

Again the parents' eyes met, and this time there was no mistaking the meaning that long, earnest look revealed. Pride in the filial affection of one they had so long loved, and intense satisfaction that each day's development of his noble nature gave increasing assurance of their daughter's happiness. Lillian's approving smile was ample delight for her lover. Ralph was longing to banish the momentary silence by some waggish remark when his father said:

"I wish, Eustace, you could realize how truly we regard you as a son. But before I reveal your mother's thoughts and wishes and my own, or reply at all to your suggestions, I must bespeak your patience while we, as is most just, listen to a word from all. George, my son, what have you to offer now?"

So the various members of the Newton family agreed to the plan summed up by Ralph.

"Well, I vote for the country, the farming operations," said he, "and we will make our Rose a true, genuine Yankee housewife, Jasper, a burning and shining light among our southern dames. Whew! No offense, my lord, I trust! You surely can put up with a little sport without such portentous frowns."

"I am not conscious of frowning," said Jasper, moodily. "But I own I do not understand the spirit there can be in speaking of your sister as doing hard labor, nor will I tamely listen to your sneers against my countrywomen."

"Nor will I hear you, Jasper Grenville, speak in that tone to my brother," said Rose, laying an ice cold hand on her lover's arm. "You strangely forget yourself to imagine an implied insult from one who has ever been a true and loving friend."

"Pardon me, Rose, I have no wish to imagine an insult, but it sounded very like it."

"You are in a strangely suspicious and captious mood tonight, Jasper, and could I believe for one moment that our reverses"——

"Say it not, Rose, dear Rose! You know perfectly well you have no cause to believe me capable of any but the tenderest and truest sympathy."

"Pardon the interruption," said Mr. Newton firmly, "but this must cease. In my presence disputes or unkind remarks can never be tolerated. It is unlooked for, my friend, to see you so disturbed by a simple remark, which, although it may have seemed ill timed, a short time since you would have been the first to laugh at and enjoy."

CHAPTER VII.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton were unable during the evening to forget the intimations George had given them respecting Jasper's predictions. They struggled faithfully against suspicion and would have rejoiced to be convinced that they had been mistaken. But that Grenville had come to them that evening laden with some disquiet which he was anxious to conceal was too apparent, and that Rose was disturbed and made uncertain by it was also equally manifest.

After all were seemingly calm Mr. Newton again referred to Dunbar's proposition and acknowledged that they had always indulged the hope that some time they might retire from the city and devote their last days to just such pursuits as were now open to them.

But present indications portended a year of strife, and any day might see our country involved in all the horrors of civil war. Was it wise, therefore, to enter upon an occupation that would be difficult to manage, particularly should such a calamity come upon us? He then acknowledged that every scheme which had risen before his mind as desirable had been checked in the outset by the steadily increasing conviction that the arrogance of the south was fast taking such shape as would compel the north to meet it with the strong arm of law, if not with military force.

For a moment Grenville's face was indicative of such intense and passionate emotion that it very nearly mastered him, but his eye quailed before Mr. Newton's steady look, and George's attitude greatly disconcerted him.

Most fortunate for him, Ralph had drawn Rose's attention to himself, and neither remarked his strange excitement, but it was a sad confirmation of the parents' fear for their daughter's future. Nor could they fail to notice that while Dunbar's countenance evinced sorrow there was no mark of surprise. Lillian's fears were also awakening, and George's indignation could hardly be controlled. A sign from his father of warning—almost of entreaty—restored his composure sufficiently to escape Rose's notice as she suddenly exclaimed:

"Ralph says he will accept Eustace's offer of a plowboy's place, only, by the way, until he sees if our country shall need him in a less peaceful field."

"Oh, my children," said Mrs. Newton, "do not give utterance to such a thought. Wait, hoping that God will restrain the folly of our misguided brethren and keep us all in peace. Should our country need any of you there will be no withholding the most precious. But the time is not yet!"

"No, my dear wife, not yet, but any week, any hour, the storm may be upon us, and it is wise in whatever form it comes that we are not found unprepared. Still my impression is that we may manage to bring the farming scheme into some definite shape. Of course, Eustace, you and I will enter more fully into details after I have had a day or two to think upon it.

"One week will bring everything to a close here and leave us free to enter upon other labor: therefore you had better take Lillian and her mother out to the place on Monday and learn if all is in habitable order and bring back a full report. Should everything be favorable you and I will have an agreement drawn up that will be satisfactory to both, guarding my pride and your affection from collision.

"Of course this is but a rough draft and very crude. Reflection may greatly modify and perhaps compel us to relinquish it altogether, but as I have roughly sketched it how does the idea of this 'new life' please you all?"

"I would ask nothing better, my husband. If I remember aright, we cannot fail to make labor a pleasure in such a spot."

"I am sure it will not take long to make my hands acquainted with real labor," said George, "and I would seriously propose, father, as soon as you can decide that you allow me to begin the work preparatory to moving the family."

"Indeed you may, my boy, and I shall cheerfully find you active employment in a few days, for we can afford no loitering now."

"Well, father, you may as well find work for Alfred and me at the same time," said Ralph. "We have no intention of being the idle ones, I assure you."

"My son, I cannot yet bring my mind to allow either of you to leave your studies till your full course is finished."

"Excuse me, father; I cannot consent to that delay. I mean to begin with you at the very beginning, and I believe I love study sufficiently to promise that my evenings and leisure hours shall be employed in continuing the course I am now on."

"I am sure you could, but I am very reluctant."

"That is to say," said Rose, "seating herself on a footstool by her father's knee and, smiling roguishly up into his face, "our good papa has to battle with his pride a little on this point also."

"No, no, sister," interrupted Lillian. "I think it is affection, not pride, that disturbs our father."

"Well, Lilly, that is the most respectful way to state it, and I must own the most correct one too. But, father, you will not insist on Ralph's returning to college when he cannot help knowing that now, if ever, is the time when we should all co-operate. I know if it were me I should study to no purpose."

"Well, dear, we will think of it. Perhaps you and Ralph are right. But I don't like to think so."

"Yes, father, I am sure they are right," said quiet, thoughtful Alfred. "And let me beg you will not separate me from this work and insist upon my remaining in college."

The young man had spoken timidly, but his face was glowing with deep feeling. He was at once interrupted by a simultaneous voice from all. They were fully united on that subject. Alfred's education must be finished. He listened with attention and heard each objection to his wishes, and then all timidity vanished, and one of those changes so peculiar to his face transfigured him. The earnest, manly dignity with which he set aside the objections raised commanded a respectful attention.

He modestly reminded them he had heard with great interest, but in silence, all that had been said of future plans, because being so young he felt his part was to work whenever the mode of operations was defined, but he surely had not deserved to be severed from all he loved and trained for a different sphere. With a tinge of Ralph's humor he reminded them that they were always urging him to be less sedentary and live more in the open air, and now a way was open to make that a duty which they had only set before him for idle amusement.

How proudly all listened to the young lad's manly words, and his father could not but admit that he was really not in circumstances to carry out their earnest desires for their youngest without an outlay that was scarcely warrantable.

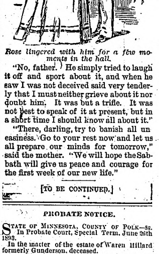
"And in acknowledging this, my children, which I own I do with very great unwillingness, I show to each of you that it will take time and very close watchfulness before we learn to adapt our expenditures to our present income."

The family now prepared to separate for the night, understanding that after the visit to Eustace's place the course to be adopted would be definitely settled. Toward the close of the evening Grenville aroused himself to take part in the general conversation, but it was with a visible effort.

Eustace bade them an affectionate good night, but Jasper's preoccupied manner could not be concealed. Rose lingered with him for a few moments in the hall, and on returning to the family said anxiously:

"I can't learn what ails Jasper. Something annoys or troubles him, and I cannot prevail upon him to trust me with it. I should feel really vexed with him did I not think it was some home sorrow he was trying to conceal, because he thinks we have our share just now."

"Would he give you no reason for his irritable, restless manner, which we all remarked?"



Rose lingered with him for a few moments in the hall.

"No, father. He simply tried to laugh it off and sport about it, and when he saw I was not deceived said very tenderly that I must neither grieve about it nor doubt him. It was but a trifle. It was not best to speak of it at present, but in a short time I should know all about it."

"There, darling, try to banish all uneasiness. Go to your rest now and let us all prepare our minds for tomorrow," said the mother. "We will hope the Sabbath will give us peace and courage for the first week of our new life."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLK—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, June 26th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Waren Hillard formerly Gunderson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Hillard administrator setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court, on Monday the 31st day of July 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses

And, it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 26th day of June A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. N. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[11-13]

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THREE states will elect governors this fall—Iowa, Ohio and Massachusetts, and the results will be awaited with great anxiety by the politicians of all parties.

THE Duluth people do not seem to be surprised at the downfall of Ex-Senator A. J. Whiteman, as it is said there that he has been known as a plunger for sometime.

THE southern brigaders are howling for the repeal of the protective tariff and the substitution therefor an income tax and a tax upon the breakfast table of the laboring man. We will see how they come out.

ANOTHER fearful cyclone visited Iowa last week by which nearly 100 people lost their lives. Minnesota has been free from these terrible visitations this year—in fact they are the exception and not the rule in this state.

WE have heard many expressions of pleasure from farmers who attended the institute upon the successful manner in which it was conducted and some who did not really understand the purpose of it before they attended, say they are amply repaid for the efforts they made to attend.

THE Land Commissioner has recommended the discontinuance of 20 land offices. The land office at Grand Forks was on the list to be consolidated with Fargo but Senator Roach would not have it that way and succeeded in changing the deal. It would seem that the new senator has some influence.

THE World's Fair management complain because the people do not seem to appreciate the fair, judging from the slim attendance so far. We reckon the people would attend in greater numbers if the railroads would only appreciate the fact that they do not intend to pay such high railroad rates and make about a half-fare rate. They will probably come to that after awhile.

COL. C. B. INGALLS, proprietor of the Hotel Northern, Grand Forks, died suddenly last Sunday morning. Col. Ingalls was one of the best known hotel men in the northwest, having been connected with hotels in Wisconsin and Minnesota all his life. Of a genial sociable disposition, he made friends of all with whom he came in contact, and will be sadly missed by the people of Grand Forks and the traveling public.

IT is said that H. P. Hall has taken editorial management of the St. Paul Globe again. Mr. Hall was the founder of the Globe and for a long time successfully conducted it and it must be gratifying to him to be recalled to build it up again after it has been run down by the Bakers. Mr. Hall was not quite tony enough to suit some of the Globe people so he was fired to make way for a tony management and now he has to be re-installed to save the life of the Globe. Hall is business from the ground up.

IN addition to an elaborate pamphlet describing the city of Buffalo and its surroundings, the Great Northern railway is sending out a lithograph of one of their large handsome passenger steamers which are being built at Cleveland and which will ply between Buffalo and Duluth in connection with the Great Northern railway. These boats will be the fastest on the lakes and have a speed of over 20 miles an hour, making the trip from Buffalo to Duluth in a little over two days.

THE Glenwood News, a republican weekly recently started at Glenwood, Pope county, is at hand. W. J. Gordon, an all-around printer and newspaper man, is at the head of the enterprise, and is getting out a good, clean, newsy sheet, and if the people down in that neck of the woods know a good thing when they see it they will give the News a liberal support.

THE report that Supt. Hunt was to be ousted from his position seems to have been premature. Mr. Hunt did great work in the matter of securing the money needed to make the Minnesota exhibit creditable and it would be a disgrace to the state to oust him from the position he has. There would be a howl from the newspaper boys of the state such as you seldom hear if they should try that game on. The rumor no doubt grew out of the women's squabble.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The practical farmers of the United States have long felt the need of a protective association which resulted in the establishment of various orders the most important of which was the grange and later the farmers alliance. It is a matter of history that each of these orders was broken up by scheming demagogues for political purposes notably so with the grange and later with the alliance. The objects which the originators had in view were all right and the results would have been beneficial to the farmers had they persevered on the original line. Any one can see to-day what the strength of the alliance, as a business organization could be if the so-called alliance was now considering ways and means to cope with the existing circumstances. At the late alliance meeting at the court house how much attention was paid to the important matter of harvest help and threshing expenses? How much to the question of the conditions of the wheat market and the thousand and one business matters that directly affect the welfare of the farmers? The JOURNAL is not finding fault but simply pointing a moral. When the alliance was first forming we took occasion to point out wherein it would be beneficial to the farmers, and also pointed out the rocks upon which the craft might strike and be wrecked, and in the present situation we feel fully endorsed. Demagogues have sprung to the front and are pretending to run the "people's party"—all that is now left of the alliance, in the interest of the farmers. If any practical intelligent farmers will inform us how the peculiar tenets of that organization has helped him in his business or ever can do so we will gracefully acknowledge the corn and keep still. If the alliance was alive to-day and dealing with the living questions of the hour we can see where very much good could be done but how some howling demagogues are going to help relieve the situation we confess we are too dense to see clearly.

THE meeting of the executive committee of the Poples party in St. Paul last week passed a resolution to the effect that Ignatius Donnelly was the best friend to farmers that they have had in twenty years—but failed to state wherein. The teachings of Donnelly, during that period have caused a feeling of disquiet and unrest among the farmers, has stirred up dissentions among them but when did he ever do one thing of practical benefit for them? He is full of flowery visions of wealth and prosperity for them but—that's all it amounts to. It is true that he periodically comes before them and fills their ears with honied promises of what he will do for them if they will elect him to some office or other—leaving the inference plain that unless they elect him he wont even suggest the way for them to reach the millenium. Now, if he was truly sincere in his profession it strikes us that he would try and do the best he could in the cause of humanity—simply because it is right—and leave the result with the people,—allow them to elect him or not as they deemed best. But to continually insist that he must be elected something or other gives the impression that he is a chronic office-seeker pure and simple—only that and nothing more. Doctor Fisk makes no bones in publicly charging such things home to him and for the past few years nobody has known the true inwardness of Donnelly better than Doc. has.

THE farmers institute in Crookston was well attended at every session and the interest well sustained. Prof. Gregg told the JOURNAL man that he always liked to come to Polk county as he always had a big audience, and an intelligent one. If there is any farmer who attended this meeting who can say that he did not receive any benefit from listening to the talk of these old, experienced farmers we have not seen him yet. These things are of practical benefit.

THE news of the downfall of ex-senator A. J. Whiteman was received with surprise last week. He was arrested in New Jersey for passing bogus checks and the discovery made that he has been flying very high for some time. He was the democratic candidate for congress in '90 and it is is said that he spent a mint of money in that campaign. Later on his father died and left him another fortune, which he soon dissipated and is now said to be poor and disgraced.

Cheaper Farm Labor.

The following from the Grand Forks Herald is so full of good suggestions for Minnesota farmers that we give it for their consideration:

"If the farmers of North Dakota expect to have anything left from their crop this season, they must co-operate for the purpose of securing cheaper harvest help than has been ruling for the past ten years. When wheat was worth from 75 cents to $1.00 per bushel the rate of harvest hands was fixed at from $2.00 to $2.50 per day. Now that staple is worth less than 50 cents per bushel a commensurate reduction in the price of labor should be insisted upon. A large proportion of the proceeds of last year's crop left the state immediately after harvest in the pockets of itinerant harvest hands, and if anywhere near a like sum is exported this year, but little will be left to pay the bills contracted during the season for family maintenance. Farmers should move early in this matter, and much can be accomplished by co-operation. If a few, in their anxiety to harvest their crops as soon as possible, start in at the old time high rate, the price will be fixed, and all will have to pay more than they are able, and more than ought to be paid this year. Hitherto farmers have paid harvest hands about the price of three bushels of wheat per day, and if this rule is conformed to this year not more than $1.25 or $1.50 per day should be paid. This is a matter of paramount importance to farmers, and if they pull together and insist that harvest labor shall bear its fair share of the burdens incident to the depressed condition of the country, they will garner their crops just as expeditiously and safely as in the past, and at the same time retain a large amount of money for home circulation."

How to Make It Plain.

Here is what the Sauk Centre Herald has to say on silver:

"If the government would accept the option given it by the law in the redemption of the coin certificates issued in payment of silver purchased under the Sherman act it might serve to emphasize the absurdity of the attempt to force silver upon the people as a circulating medium. The silver dollar is worth less than fifty-five cents in the markets of the world. In purchasing silver if payments were made in silver coin the seller would part with a hundred pounds of silver bullion and receive in exchange less than fifty-five pounds of siver coin. It might serve to arouse his curiosity as to where and how his other forty-five pounds of silver had disappeared."

It is always best to look on the brightside. Grumbling does no good whatever. Read what the Northfield News has to say on this question.

Growling and grumbling about "hard times" does not make conditions any better. There is nothing like talking hard time to make hard times. When all talk "blue" dull times follow, for confidence is lost and everybody becomes restless and uneasy and frightened. Of course talking won't put wheat up to a dollar a bushel, but it will help mightily to satisfy one with present prices to know that a bushel of wheat will buy just as much as it ever would, and knowing this, to talk it. There is really no occasion for getting downhearted. The country is in good condition. Crops have been abundant, almost too abundant. Just now every body is holding tightly to the dollars, for fear they cannot get any more when these are gone. If all do this of course these dollars can't circulate. And if the dollars don't circulate times will be hard. Don't scatter the money around recklessly, don't throw it away, but on the other hand, don't be afraid to use it carefully. But above all, let us be happy and cheerful.

The Northwest says:

Minnesota stands second in the list of eight great wheat producing states in 1892, Kansas coming first with 70,831,000 bushels and Minnesota following with 41,210,000. Indiana and California come next and then the Dakotas. Wisconsin only produced 8,814,000 bushels; but her farmers find other products more profitable. Minnesota is the greatest spring wheat state, but should gradually figure larger in some other specialty."

Says the Brainerd Tribune: "This administration will be put down in history as one that was in favor of putting down more things than any other since Lincoln's, which put down the rebellion. Mr. Cleveland thinks the tariff is too high. He knows the volume of silver bullion, and the presidential fat is a big job, though, and if a failure is scored nobody should be surprised."

The Blue Earth City Post says: "Dr. Albert Shaw, in American Review of Reviews, declares that the politicians are responsible for the present financial disturbance in this country. Farm crops are excellent, and there was no reason for money trouble, but congress left the silver question and the tariff question unsettled; hence the flurry. He thinks any sort of tariff would do if only it were adopted for a fixed term of years. The commercial world could then adapt itself, knowing exactly what to expect at least four or five years ahead."

Compare the following words uttered by John Sherman with the utterances of the average democrat of the day. John knows what he is talking about:

"Compared with the empty and fruitless promises of its adversaries, the republican party has engrafted its policy in its acts and executed them, and now points to the history of its deeds as the best evidence of what it will do in the future, while a democratic party and a democratic president cannot agree upon, or formulate a single affirmative measure of public policy, and cannot even agree upon how and where it will or can attack any measure of the republican party. It relies upon temporary discontent, the slumbering animosities of the rebellion and the corrupt agencies of the city of New York."

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, July 5.

The Nawob of Rampur arrived at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday and has started for Chicago.

Twenty-six lives were lost by the explosion of a steamship boiler on the River Volga.

The American National bank of Leadville, and the Chaffee County bank at Salida, Colo., have failed.

D. R. P. Hibbs of Albert Lea, Minn., will probably be sent to Vancouver as consul, and Louis Stern of St. Paul has been promised a place.

The First National bank of San Diego, Cal., which failed about a month ago, will resume business next week. It is probable, also, that the failed Washington National bank of Spokane, Wash., will resume business in about 10 days.

Liquidators have been appointed to wind up the business of the Commercial bank at Winnipeg, which has been declared insolvent. The liabilities are placed at $1,370,000 and assets at $1,981,116. A part of the latter are not realizable.

Thursday, July 6.

Five persons were cremated in a farm house near Gagetown, Mich.

The Erie canal is blocked for at least a week by the break at Rochester.

The Weyling river, in China, has overflowed its banks, and over 1,000 persons perished.

Chicago expects that $150,000,000 will be left in the city by strangers between this and the time the world's fair closes.

Bank failures are reported from Pueblo, Omaha, Florence, Colo., Garden City and Leroy, Kan., and Ottumwa, Ia.

According to the last census there are 3,000,000 bachelors—persons over 30 years of age who have never married—in the United States.

Governor Lewelling has decided not to call an extra session of the legislature to appropriate money for the relief of drouth stricken farmers in the Western part of the state.

Friday, July 7.

President Cleveland is again suffering from rheumatism He is confined to his house.

Guy de Maupassant, the French novelist, is dead.

The wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck took place at St. James chapel Thursday.

Julia Marlowe is said to have married Robert Tabor, her leading man.

Nicaraugua, as a measure of economy, has recalled nearly all her ministers, including the representative in the United States.

The engagement is announced of President Roswell Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to Miss Mary E. Roberts of New York city.

Saturday, July 8.

The postoffice at Kiester, Minn., has been abolished; mail to Seely.

The manufacture of the army rifles has begun at the Sprinfield armory.

The Bimetallic silver mine, one of the richest producers of silver in Montana, is closed.

Judge McClintock, one of the earliest pioneers of Northwestern Iowa, died at his home at West Union Thursday.

Governor Waite of Colorado has definitely decided that he will not call an extra session of the legislature for any purpose.

The arguments in the patent office investigation have been concluded and Commissioner Seymour took the case under advisement.

Railroad postal service has been established on the Messabi and Northern railway, from Iron Junction to Virginia six times a week, or oftener if trains run.

The postmaster general said that until the president's return from Buzzard's Bay early in August, no further appointments of presidential postmasters will be made.

Monday, July 10.

Drought in many sections of Europe bids fair to ruin the agriculturists. Fodder is a total failure.

London is still celebrating the royal wedding, and is pleased over the way the function was observed.

Cornell won the 8-oared race from the University of Pennsylvania crew at Lake Minnetonka Saturday.

Eighty-seven pensioners at Philadelphia have been suspended by order of Mr. Lochren, who is purging the rolls.

United States authorities will probably send the Philadelphia to Samoa, deeming the presence of a warship advisable.

El Telegrafo won the $25,000 world's fair stake at Washington Park, Chicago, Saturday. Dolly Varden was second. Rhett third.

Tuesday, July 11.

Corbett and Peter Jackson will fight in November.

President Cleveland has become well enough to go fishing.

Mme Demorest of New York was robbed of $3,000 worth of jewels in a Chicago boardinghouse.

Pensioners under the dependent pension act of 1890 will be required to prove their disability or be dropped from the rolls.

Enlisted men in the navy will now have the privilege of purchasing discharge. Secretary Herbert has issued an order establishing rules and regulations for the purchase of discharges, as authorized by the last naval appropriation bill.

Rev. Dr. John S. Penman, rector of the Presbyterian church at Irvington, N. Y., has resigned his pastorship. He says he has done so because of his inability to longer sustain and subscribe to the "system of doctrine" of his church.

The Midway News pithily sizes up the financial situation thus:

"If our people have no confidence in public officials, no confidence in newspaper reports, no confidence in our leading financiers, how much better off would business be if we had a thousand millions of dollars locked in a vault somewhere? We will have to weed out a lot of men from commercial and industrial circles who have been doing business on wind, gall and rascality. We must return to honest principles, both in public and private affairs. We must establish confidence. We shall have no great busidess activity until we do."

The Minneapolis Journal gets off this quiet hit on the proposition to divide Polk county:

The Polk county alliance is credited with the promotion of a scheme to make four counties out of Polk. The itch for office is very strong amongthese reformers. With three new counties to man they will be in clover."

In the July number of The Review the dominant questions of the hour are discussed, as usual, in the most authoritative manner. The all-important question "Should the Chinese be Excluded?" is considered from two different points of view, first by Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who replies in the negative, and, secondly, by Congressman Geary, the author of the Chinese Exclusion Law, who answers in the affirmative. A paper possessing a unique interest on "The Family of Columbus" is contributed by the Duke of Veragua. "Ireland at the World's Fair," by the Countess of Aberdeen, and "Norway's Political Crisis" by Prof. H. H. Boyeson, besides a number of others equally good and interesting, compose the number. Address The North American Review, New York, N. Y.

Arrested for Trying to Celebrate the Fourth.

A man has been arrested at Creston, Iowa, for attempting to celebrate the Fourth. He was engaged to be married and just as the ceremony was about to be performed it was discovered that he already had one wife living in Iowa. Later it was found that he also had one in Wisconsin and one in Indiana. He did not celebrate the Fourth.

Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock, every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m., and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read, via "The North-Western Line." For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address,

T. W. Teasdale,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
[13-tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

RECKITT BLOCK

MEAT MARKET,

VINE & RICHINGS, Props.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS;
—Constantly on hand.
GAME, POULTRY, FISH,
—In season.
Highest price paid for
FAT CATTE, HOGS, = = =
= = SHEEP and POULTRY.

MINNESOTA

State Normal Schools,

—AT—

WINONA, MANKATO, ST. CLOUD AND MOORHEAD.

THESE schools are organized for the training of teachers for the common of the state.

ORGANIZATION. Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:
(a) An Elementary Course for teachers of rural districts and elementary grades.
(b) An Advanced Course for teachers of advanced graades.
(c) A Professional Course, for teachers who have completed the required academic work elsewhere
(d) A Kindergarten Training Course (at Winona and St. Cloud.)

ADMISSION. Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination. All others are required to pass an entrance examination.

EXPENSES. Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of three dollars per year. Provision is made in each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud offers board, furnished room, heat and light at $3 per week. The new Dormitory at Moorhead will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term.

DIPLOMAS. By a recent act of the legislature, a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at Winona, Sept. 13th; at Mankato Sept. 4th; at St. Cloud Aug. 29th; and at Moorhead Oct. 3d.

For free catalogues and circulars, giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SAEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
JOSEPH CARHART, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTONE C. LORD, Moorhead.

Congress

WILL NOT BE IN SESSION

UNTIL SEPTEMBER,

—BUT—

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

WILL BE IN SESSION
RIGHT ALONG

To help regulate the financial condition of Polk County with the

BEST GOODS

—AT THE—

LOWEST PRICES.

CONFIDENCE

In the ability of the government is what is now most needed, and Confidence in Our Ability and Methods is Already Established.

You can make money by trading with Fontaine & Anglim.

A SCORE PERISHED.

TWENTY DEAD OR MISSING FROM WORLD'S FAIR FIRE.

At Least as Many Others Severely Injured in the Falling Building—The Unfortunate Men, Hemmed In by Fire, Jump to Certain Death—Thousands of Exposition Visitors Witness the Horrible Spectacle.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, July 10.—Twenty men dead or missing and 25 others injured is the result of the fire in the cold storage warehouse at the world's fair grounds. The building, which was situated near the Sixty-fourth street entrance to the exposition grounds, was a flimsily constructed affair and burned rapidly. The full extant of the death wrought may never be known as the building collapsed totally in so short a time after the fire started that many people who entered the building hoping to render aid before the peril under which they were placing themselves was realized, were caught like rats in a trap and went unannounced to their doom. It is said that but four Columbian guards are missing, but there are many vacancies in the different companies scattered about the grounds and the captains, while refusing to commit themselves, fear that their men have been cremated. The following is a list of those who met death and the missing:

Killed.

CAPTAIN JAMES FITZPATRICK, acting chief, Columbian fire department.
JOHN McBRIDE, driver.
WILLIAM DENNING, truckman.
LIEUTENANT MOLTER, truckman.
UNKNOWN MAN, initials on belt W. H.

Missing.

CAPTAIN GARVEY, Company No. 1.
CAPTAIN PAGE, Company No. 3.
LIEUTENANT PURVIS, Company No. 4.
PHIL BREEN, Company No. 8.
LIEUTENANT FREEMAN, Company No. 1.
JOHN SMITH, Company No. 2.
PAUL SCHROEDER, Company No. 8.
JOHN CAHIL, Company No. 8.
SERGEANT DONALDSON, Columbian guard.
H. STRAND, Columbian guard.
FOUR COLUMBIAN GUARDS.
HENRY GEDUTDIG, foreman of painters.

The fire was apparent only in the observation tower and its isolation from the great main roof made the work of the firemen hazardous and slow. The firemen at once went out on the roof and hastened up the hose with ropes to the far story of the tower on the east and south sides. Others rushed up the spiral stairway to the landing next the blazing top and lowered ropes on three sides for the men below to attach the hose to. Until this time the fire resembled the flaming mouth of

A Small Blast Furnace

and there seemed to be no danger menacing those brave men working in the air. Without a thought of the fate which was so soon to overtake them the 30 odd men outside the towers were at work on the east and south sides. All this time the flames were burning through the larger section of the tower beneath them. The first intimation of danger came to the victims when the smoke appeared under them and as the wind blew into their faces they retired in an orderly body to the north side of the tower. It seemed as if the victims changed position because they feared flames would soon follow the smoke which they saw. The flames had been devouring five feet of framework which surrounds the cast iron shaft that pierced the tower below the men. Quick as a flash, like a band of molten gold, flames burst through the square tower just underneath the imprisoned men on all sides. Soon the imprisoned men

Felt the Scorching Fire

coming and with one impulse of self-preservation moved quickly to where the ropes were attached at the northwest corner. They could not look down and see the flames because of the projecting cornice, but they knew where the ropes were. There they stood huddled together, some without their coats, others hatless, and all preparing to save themselves if they could. The man first to the rope grasped it and descended, but only a dozen feet. The flames had no mercy, the rope was burned in two and with feet dowhward the first victim shot through the air to the main roof. He turned partly over before he struck and bounded up before lying still as if dead. A great cry of anguish and fear came up from thousands on the ground.

Fighting for Life.

No sooner had the first man struck the roof than another leaped from the tower before the horrified gaze of the spectators. His body kept straight feet down until near the roof, when he turned a somersault and a second cry of horror came from thousands of throats. The two ropes on the north side of the tower where the doomed men were huddled were almost useless for the saving of life yet for the first possession of the corner at least ten fought savagely. They only prolonged their consciousness of life for all were doomed to die, yet they struggled to catch at anything which seemed to hold a chance for life. One by one they

Dropped From the Tower,

some clinging to the burning rope as far as it afforded them any hold and then shooting through a sheet of flame to the roof. The sight was too much for even the military men and the old firemen on the ground to bear without a turning away of heads. Men leaping through flames 100 feet or more down to sure death presented a sight such as the stoutest hearts could not witness unmoved. The last men died the hero's death among all those heroes who faced the furnace below them. He had waited without apparent fear until there was only himself left. He was a fireman and he grasped the remnant of burning rope just as the whole structure parted diagonally and fell towards the north, right over the prostrate bodies of the poor fellows who had leaped to

Escape the Pitiless Flames.

When the tower toppled over there was no hope of saving any who had not been taken off the roof. The bodies on striking had become imbedded nearly three feet in the gravel and tar between the wooden joists and only a few could be removed to a place of safety before the great central tower crashed over.

THE BETHEL FIRE.

Four Lives Lost In the St. Paul Holocaust.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—The loss of life in the fire at the Bethel at the foot of Sibley street, was slightly exaggerated by first reports. It is now believed only three were killed and one probably fatally injured. Seven others were quite seriously hurt but will recover.

Of the three persons who met death in the boat, only one had been identified at 10 o'clock; that was Mrs. Jennie Peak, matron of the boat. The other two were men whose names were unknown. Louise Morgan, daughter of Rev. David Morgan, superintendent of the Bethel, was so badly burned that it is feared she will die. She seems to have been completely enveloped about the body, for she is badly burned about the face, limbs and body. She is now at St. Lukes hospital, where everything possible is being done for her. At the city hospital are James Shaughessy, who is bruised in the side and slightly burned, Pat Ryan, whose hands are badly burned, but whose injuries are not serious, and Harvey Thompson, who is slightly burned about the thighs. Four others whose names have not been learned, were also injured but not fatally. The rumor that two other bodies were in the hold of the boat has not yet been verified.

The Dead.

MRS. JENNIE PEAK, matron of the Bethel, aged 35.
JOHN SINGLETON, engineer of the boat.
One man unknown.

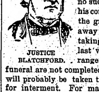
The Fourth Victim.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—Miss Lulu Morgan, a girl of 12 years, daughter of Rev. David Morgan, died at 11 p. m. from the burns she received in escaping from the burning Bethel. She is the fourth victim of the big fire.

BLATCHFORD DEAD.

The Supreme Court Justice Passes Away at Providence.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Associate Justice Samuel Blatchford passed quietly and peacefully away from earth at 7:20 p. m. He retained consciousness until one hour before his death. There was no sudden change in his condition, simply the gradual slipping away which had been taking place for the last week. The arrangements for the funeral are not completed, but the body will probably be taken to Washington for interment. For many seasons he has been a quiet visitor in the city during the summer season, residing in his own cottage on Greenough Place.



JUSTICE BLATCHFORD.

ADOPTED LOW RATES.

Western Railroads Agree to Sell One-Fare Excursion Tickets.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Western Passenger association has formally adopted its plan of 1-fare excursions to the world's fair, and excursions may now be run from points within the association territory on the following dates: July 17, good returning July 21 or 28; July 24, tickets good returning Aug. 4 or 11; Aug. 7, tickets good returning Aug. 11 or 18. The round trip rate is to be not less than one fare to Chicago from each point, except that the minimum rates in the Southwest and Wes shall be $15 and in the Northwest $13.75.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 11, 1893.

HOGS—Not enough received for a market, and receipts held over.

CATTLE—Steady, fair demand for butcher cattle. Market for stockers and feeders dull. Prime steers, $3.75@4.00; good steers, $3.50@3.75; prime cows, $3.00@3.50; good cows, $2.50@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@3.75; heavy calves, $1.95@3.00; stockers, $1.75@2.00; feeders, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.75@2.00.

SHEEP—Good muttons in demand. Muttons, $3.50@4.25; lambs, $3.00@4.00 stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50.

Receipts—Hogs, 50; cattle, 50; calves, 5; horses, 15.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11, 1893.

WHEAT—July opening, 60¼c; highest, 60⅝c; lowest, 60c; closing, 60½c. August closing, 62⅝c; September opening, 65⅞c; highest, 65⅞c; lowest, 65½c; closing, 65⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 63c; No. 1 Northern, 61c; No. 2 Northern, 58½@59½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, July 11, 1891.

CATTLE—Weak.

HOGS—Weak. Heavy, $5.85@6.25; mixed and medium, $5.85@6.20; light, $5.90@6.20.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 19,000; hogs, 44,000; sheep, 5,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 67¾c; September, [illegible]
CORN—July, 41¼c; August, 41¾c; September, [illegible]
OATS—July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]
PORK—September, $20.10.
LARD—September, [illegible]
SHORT RIBS—July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 65½c; August, 67¼c; September, [illegible]
CORN—July, [illegible]; August, 41¼c; September, [illegible]
OATS—July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]
PORK—July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]
LARD—July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]
SHORT RIBS—July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]

THE WORLD'S RAILWAYS

Magnificent Endeavor of One Individual.

MUSEUM AT THE BIG EXPOSITION.

How Colonel Pangborn, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Got Together One of the Most Admirable Collections To Be Seen at the World's Fair—Progress of Railroading.

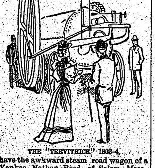
WORLD'S FAIR, July 12.—[Special.]—In the Transportation building is a single exhibit which contains a whole exposition in itself. If I were called upon to select out of the great Columbian aggregate the most important and interesting exhibit made by individual, firm or corporation, I should unhesitatingly choose that which is grouped under the title—"The World's Railways." It is one of the most admirable things in the exposition, a series of object-lessons in railroad history, and today the most thorough and comprehensive railway museum and retrospective in existence. Moreover, it was gathered together by one man, and a single railway paid all the expense of it. There is no finer example anywhere of what an American with brains, energy and means can accomplish in a short time, for this historical collection astonishes all beholders. There is nothing else like it in the world, and the best of it is the display is to be the nucleus around which will be formed a permanent American railway museum.

How did it come to be? Well, Colonel J. G. Pangborn, of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, suggested to Mr. Mayer, the president of the road, that it would be a great idea to prepare for the World's fair not simply a one railroad exhibit, but an exposition of railway development throughout the whole world. The idea was promptly adopted, and Mr. Pangborn set to work. He spent a year in Europe, visiting the heads of great railway corporations, and securing their co-operation. By exercise of those arts known only to a railroader and newspaper man—Mr. Pangborn is both—he obtained imperial orders for assistance in Germany, Austria, Russia and other monarchies, as well as similar orders from the great museums of Paris, London and other cities. Then he returned to America, employed a staff of artists and photographers, set up his own machine shop, wrote 13,000 letters to railway managers throughout the world, ransacked all libraries and found all the old prints, sketches and drawings on the face of the earth, spent weeks unraveling disputed historical points, secured old locomotives, cars, tracks and appliances from all countries, and here we have the magnificent result of this magnificent endeavor.

On three tracks, side by side, stand fifty-nine original locomotives or models thereof of which are perfect reproductions. Though built of wood, every one of the models is a working machine, having all the mechanism of the originals. The World's fair visitor who studies these fifty-nine object-lessons will conclude with a better idea of the history of railway development than he could gather from all the books in existence.

Now, let us start down one of these tracks and have a brief look at these models and originals. They cover the evolution of the locomotive from the idea of Newton, a tea-kettle on wheels impelled forward by the steam escaping from its spout, to the 100-ton compound-cylinder "Director-General," finest type of the modern passenger locomotive. The period covered is 213 years, or from 1680 to the present time. Between Newton's idea, represented by a bronzed model, and the first actual steam propulsion, there is a gulf of eighty-nine years. But even in this period the processes of evolution were at work, and are shown here by the aid of a large number of pictures of tramways on which cars were run by animal or human power and the picturesque period of wind propulsion, in which cars were fitted with sails and blown along the highways on rude tracks.

After Newton we come to the first example of steam locomotion on our globe. It was by a Frenchman, Cugnot, in 1769. His machine is still in existence in the Paris Conservatory of Arts, and here we have an exact model of it. Next is the machine of Murdoch, 1784. He was the companion of Watt, of steam engine fame, and was a believer in high pressure, while Watt was not. Murdoch was simply ahead of his times. He was also the inventor of illuminating gas. Here we have the awkward steam road wagon of a Yankee, Nathan Reed, of Salem, Mass., who invented the multitubular boiler, without which the locomotive of today would be an impossibility. His wagon was built in 1794. Next to this model is the earliest effort of the Father of the Locomotive, Richard Trevithick, a Cornish colliery foreman.

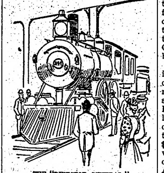


THE "TREVITHICK" 1803-4.

Here is the first locomotive that ever ran on a rail. It was built by Trevithick in 1803 to decide a wager that he could not make an engine to run five miles in an hour. He won his bet, and attached to the reproduction are the first cars ever drawn by a locomotive. These old relics were found in the colliery at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales. The next is another important link in locomotive evolution. In 1804 Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, accomplished the first practical propulsion on land by steam. His machine was not intended as a locomotive at all, but as a dredger. When it was built, its great weight raised the question of how it was to be transported to the foot of Market street, where its work was to begin. To solve this problem Evans rigged it as a locomotive and ran it through the streets to the Schuylkill, there shifted the power from drivers to paddle-wheels and propelled it as a steamboat to the place where it was to be used. Evans was the inventor of the high pressure engine, and only recently is getting the credit rightfully his.

We have now reached a period in which the locomotive grew pretty rapidly. Here is Blenkinsop's machine, the first ever put to practical use. It has toothed wheels, for in that day it was not believed smooth driving wheels would do anything but fly round and round on the rails, and they used to hammer the wheels and roughen the surface of the rails in order to secure adhesion. Curious example of this error is Brunton's horse-peg locomotive or mechanical traveler—two long legs walking behind the machine and pushing on the ground one after the other. This curious contrivance actually moved four miles an hour and pulled a load. Hedley came along in 1812 and demonstrated that smooth wheels would do the work. In 1813 he made his famous "Puffing Billy," oldest locomotive in the world, now in South Kensington museum, London, and here we have a model of it.

Now we come to Stephenson's first effort, the "Blucher," in 1814. It is easy to see that this great adapter and imitator, who has had more than his share of credit for the creation of the locomotive, combined Trevithick and Hedley. The Blucher was not a success, and for twelve or fifteen years the locomotive did not make much headway. Here is Seguin's locomotive with a multitubular boiler, which he patented in France in 1827, though we have indisputable truth that Nathan Reed had invented that form of boiler many years before. Next to Seguin's is the first locomotive on which a patent was taken out in America—the locomotive of William Howard, of Baltimore, with a radial axle and a sort of walking beam connecting two engines together.



THE "DIRECTOR GENERAL."

This brings us to the famous locomotive trial on the Liverpool and Manchester railroad in 1829, and we have not only models of the machines which took part in that memorable contest, but five of the original rails and chairs over which the trials took place. The model of the winner of that contest, Stephenson's "Rocket," shows the engine as it was when it won its victory and established its maker's fame, with inclined cylinders, while the original "Rocket" now in Kensington museum had had its cylinders changed to horizontal. This is one of many similar evidences of the care exercised in preparation of this exhibit. Next to the "Rocket" is Hackworth's locomotive, which was in the trial but suffered an accident, possibly because it had been built in Stephenson's machine shop. As a matter of fact Hackworth did more for the locomotive than Stephenson. One of his grandson's is now superintendent of the Transportation building. We have here, also, Ericsson's famous "Novelty," and the Stourbridge Lion, the first locomotive seen in America. It was used on the Carbondale (Pa.) road by Horatio Allen, who was the only man not afraid to ride upon it.

Now we come to the distinctively American epoch in the early history of the locomotive. In 1829 the "Tom Thumb," the first locomotive built on this continent was put together by Peter Cooper, and here it is. In 1831 the Baltimore and Ohio railroad offered $4,000 in prizes for the best locomotives, and five inventors entered the competition. These were the "George W. Johnson," Baltimore, first locomotive in the world with a double fire box and an extended front, the "York," which won first prize, the "Costell," the "Child" and the "James." Not one of these candidates was like any other, and in none of them was any imitation of the English types to be seen. Every man had started out on his own ideas.

None of these locomotives was a commercial success, but the following models show us the tremendous influence which that trial exerted upon locomotive work in America. Here we stop to look a long time at the old "Atlantic," built in 1832 and used until a few months ago as a switch engine. It is now retired after sixty years' service, and is today the oldest locomotive on the continent that preserves its original working parts.

Epoch-markers are some of these models. Here is "Old Ironsides," the first built by Baldwin; the "South Carolina," first of the eight-wheelers; Jervis, 1832, first with bogie or forward truck; James, 1832, first with the link motion and proof to the world that Stephenson did not invent that important mechanical movement, for James was thirteen years ahead of him; the "Traveler," Baltimore and Ohio's first freight engine, marking the differentiation of freight from passenger locomotives, sixty years in service; the "Thomas Jefferson," fifty-eight years in service and arriving here with water in its boiler; the first of the Camel type, which set the locomotive fashion in America, just as Stephenson's Mercury, 1830, set the fashion in England; the Hercules, 1837, which first used equalizing beams; the "Lafayette," built by a Baltimore druggist who astonished the English by making an engine that would climb an incline; the "Sandusky," first built by Rogers, and first locomotive used west of the Ohio river; the "Albion" and "Samson" from Nova Scotia; the "Buffalo," 1845, first eight-wheeled coupled engine; the "Dragon;" the Pepper Sauce," first mountain climber; an early effort of William Mason, who was the first to put symmetry and grace into the locomotive, and the [illegible] that other man is entitled to credit for making the American locomotive a thing of beauty.

Here is the locomotive exhibited by the Baltimore and Ohio at the Centennial, No. 600. It was a magnificent machine in that day, but compare it with the "Director General"!

As if these sixty object-lessons in the development of railways were not enough, we have here nearly two thousand pictures, railway scenes from all times and lands, the development of locomotives, of cars, of bridges, the great workshops, the royal trains of the world, railway engineering everywhere.

ROBERT GRAVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN MULTIPLE.

Tiny Portraits Turned Out by Thousands to Satisfy a Fad.

Hidden under the staircase of a frame building on Pennsylvania avenue is an oddity in the shape of a photographer's shop. Nobody ever goes there to have his picture taken, and yet the business is a profitable one. For one thing, the proprietor has a long lease of the premises at a rental of only $2 a month. His establishment amounts to nothing more than a large closet, which is utilized as a darkroom for work. There is nothing to be seen of screens, skylights, shabby furniture, which looks as good as new when taken by the camera, or the instruments for holding the head steady, which are so suggestive of torture to children. The words, "Look pleasant, please," are never uttered in this secluded studio.

In fact, the photographer himself is very rarely to be found on the premises. People send in pictures of themselves to be reproduced by an extraordinary process of multiplication. They must be cabinet sized photographs. He has an instrument which looks very much like a stereoscope of the sort that one looks through at photographs, only about three times as big. In place of the part for the eyes there is a small camera, and a few inches in front of the latter is a kind of frame in which the cabinet portrait to be reproduced is put. The camera, though such a little one, has 38 lenses. One might compare it to the eye of a bee, which is multiple in like fashion.

It is a snap camera and makes 38 miniature copies of the cabinet portrait at one shot on a single negative. From the negative the pictures are printed off in sheets of 38 distinct photographs each. It does not take long to produce them in large quantities at this rate, and so the operator finds a profit in selling them at the price of $1 for 50. He sells 100 for $2, 500 for $7, or 1,000 for $14. It is a very cheap way to procure a lot of counterfeit presentments of one's self. A good many people order 500 or 1,000. At the time of the inauguration such photographs of Mr. Cleveland were worn as badges by some of the visiting political clubs, with a ribbon fastening each one to the buttonhole of the wearer.

The back of these little photographs, which are a novelty, are spread with dextrine. It serves as a sort of mucilage, so that the pictures can be licked like postage stamps and stuck upon anything. Commercial travelers affix them to the corners of their "advance cards" sometimes, which they mail a week or two ahead to firms in towns which they expect to visit shortly. Thus the recipients get a notion of the appearance of the agent before he comes along if they were not previously acquainted with him or are agreeably reminded of his physiognomy. In the same manner theatrical people stick them on their letters, and various other professional persons adopt similar practices. In fact, it is quite a fad.—San Francisco Examiner.

One of Ralph Waldo Emerson's Stories.

Mr. Emerson himself had a story—I forget whether I heard it in a lecture or in conversation—about a New England come outer who went into a hatshop and selected for himself a costly hat. The hat was put up and the dealer supposed he was to be paid, but the man whom he had thought to be a purchaser said simply: "Oh, I pay nothing for anything. I am the man who does not believe in money." The poor dealer had a note to meet at the bank that day and hardly knew how to do it. He looked with dumb delight upon his customer and said: "I wish to God, sir, that nobody else believed in money! Take the hat, with my thanks to you for coming for it."

Mr. Emerson would say this was all spontaneous—it was natural on the part of the customer and on the part of the trader. But when, the next day, another man who had heard the story came into the shop and selected for himself his hat and said that he did not believe in money, the dealer refused the imitator where he had accepted so readily the inventor. And Emerson drew the moral from the story which I want to draw now. A prophet who speaks the word that comes to him from the living God speaks, I may say, with the living God's power. But he who imitates the prophet has no spell.—Edward E. Hale's Address.

Engagements and Marriages.

The following figures have been compiled from the combined recollections of 32 maiden ladies and 45 military officers, all resident in the county town of one of the home counties. Out of the 1,540 engagements to marry which their joint reminiscences present, 46, or about 3 per cent, ended in lunacy, incarceration or decease of one of the parties; 385, or 25 per cent, were broken off at the instance of the girl, and 262, or about 17 per cent, by the man; 169, as near as possible 11 per cent, were interfered with by friends; 154, exactly 10 per cent, came to an end for reasons not made public; 185, or about 12 per cent, faded away without incident in the lapse of years; 108, say 7 per cent (not included in any previous category), led to actions for breach of promise. The remainder, a pettifogging 15 per cent, resulted in marriage.—London Letter.

A Young Woman's Reasoning.

"I am told, dear, that Jack Rattlepate spent most of his vacation in your back parlor. Aren't you giving him rather a dangerous amount of encouragement?"

"Why, no, dearest, he is merely a boy. To be sure, he is a year older than I, but I shall be out next winter, while Jack has two years more in college, and it will be six years after that before he can earn much of anything. So practically he is six years younger than I, and that makes him 12. It is absurd to talk of encouraging a boy so young as that."—Harper's Bazar.

A Reformatory.

Maud Muller—Didn't you say she was a prominent leader in the dress reform movement?

Maid Marian—Well, she keeps a clean-[illegible] and [illegible] establishment.—Kate Field's Washington.

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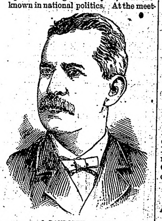
LEGAL LUMINARIES.

THEY WILL SOON ASSEMBLE IN CONVENTION AT MILWAUKEE.

Preparations For the Annual Session of the American Bar Association—History and Objects of the Organization—Subjects to Be Discussed—John Randolph Tucker.

Jurisprudence and law reform, judicial administration and remedial procedure, commercial law, the simplification of legal processes, and especially the assimilation so far as possible of the divorce laws of the several states—such are the principal subjects to be discussed at the sixteenth annual session of the American Bar association, which is to be held at Milwaukee beginning Aug. 30 and continuing three days. The last named subject is one of increasing interest, as the various divorce laws, from South Carolina to South Dakota, have of late years given rise to most embarrassing complications.

It was on July 1, 1878, that a circular letter was issued calling an informal meeting of lawyers at Saratoga on Aug. 21 of that year. To this call the signers were Benjamin H. Bristow, William M. Evarts, George Hoadly, Stanley Matthews, E. J. Phelps, Lyman Trumbull, J. Randolph Tucker and some others of equal standing as lawyers, but no known in national politics. At the meeting thus called 75 men subscribed their names and organized the American Bar association. A few years later the rule was adopted that meetings be held each alternate year at Saratoga and in other years at the principal cities in turn.


J. RANDOLPH TUCKER.

A hundred names were added to the roll on the second day of the first session, and now the association contains over 1,000 members, representing every section of the United States. Any member in good standing of the bar of any state is eligible. The constitution declares the objects to be the advancement of the science of jurisprudence, to promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation, to uphold the honor of the profession and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American bar. A great deal has been accomplished in all these lines.

At the Chicago session, 1889, an extremely interesting feature was the reading of letters from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Chief Justice Coleridge on "The International Court of Justice." The letter of Lord Coleridge was especially interesting, as he took the ground that wars would continue to be necessary, though the proposed international court might prevent many.

The first president was James O. Broadhead of St. Louis, and the president for this year is the venerable John Randolph Tucker of Virginia. This distinguished lawyer announced his retirement from political life some years ago and was soon after stricken with an illness believed to be fatal, but unexpectedly recovered and at the age of 70 is in singularly firm health and vigor. Very few Americans have had so varied a career. He was an eminent lawyer for a dozen years before the war and was attorney general of Virginia from 1857 till dispossessed by the reconstruction measures. Since the war he has served seven terms in congress with ever increasing honor, and as chairman of the judiciary committee he won a reputation that extended to foreign countries. He is a native of Winchester, Va.

It is an interesting fact that he left congress only to give place to his son, Henry St. George Tucker, and thus is continued that remarkable succession of the Tuckers as leaders in Virginia and the nation which has now lasted 118 years. St. George Tucker, a native of Bermuda, located in Virginia in 1752 and in the revolution led a successful expedition against his native island. For 50 years he was active as soldier, legislator, author and judge. His two sons were equally eminent in law and literature, and the elder, Henry St. George, won distinction in the war of 1812. John Randolph and Nathaniel Beverly were his sons, and the latter, famous from Pierce's administration till the close of the war, died recently at an advanced age. Several more relatives have also been leaders in Virginia.

Every one who attended sessions of congress from 1875 to 1889 remembers the tall and distinguished looking man who delivered such closely logical speeches on constitutional law and generally on the strict construction side of each issue. It is no small proof of the complete amnesty that has obtained among lawyers and is certainly a high compliment to Mr. Tucker that he should have been honored with the presidency of the bar association. The secretary for the year is Edward Otis Hinckley of Baltimore, and the treasurer Francis Rawle of Philadelphia.

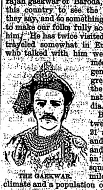
Some of the finest productions in American law literature have been addresses delivered before this association. Among them were that on "Marshall and the Constitutional Laws of His Time" by Minister Phelps in 1879, that on "Alexander Hamilton" by Clarkson N. Potter in 1882, and that upon "The Ideal and the Actual In Law" by James C. Carter in 1890.

D. E. CATECK.

THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR.

A Royal Hindoo Coming to the World's Fair.

His royal highness Gopal Rao, maharajah gaekwar of Baroda, is coming to this country to see the World's fair, they say, and so something must be done to make our folks fully acquainted with him. He has twice visited England and traveled somewhat in Europe, and all who talked with him were pleased to meet so intelligent and progressive a man as the ruler of a native state of India.


THE GAEKWAR.

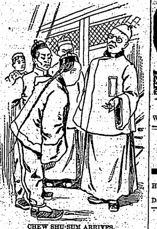
Baroda is between latitudes 21 and 23 north and longitudes 73 and 74 east, has an area of 4,400 square miles, a mild and bracing climate and a population of 2,000,000 or more. The income of the gaekwar (in the old records it is guicowar) is some $7,500,000 a year, out of which he runs the government, so far as the English think it good for the people and themselves, and supports himself and family. The title was originally rao, or king, and as the Aryan Hindoos are from the same original stock as the white Europeans those curious in such things may note its resemblance to the French roi, Spanish rey and Latin rex.

Baroda, like most of the little native states, is under the British protectorate, and in 1875 Mulhar Rao, then gaekwar, poisoned Colonel Phayre, British resident or agent at his court. The English thereupon broke the line of succession and installed Gopal Rao, a boy of 12, who is descended from Pilaju, founder of the monarchy, and therefore took the title of Syaji Rao III. He has astonished everybody by his progress and ability in ruling. He speaks English with graceful fluency and is introducing modern civilized methods as rapidly as possible. He has taken high ground against child marriage and many other Indian abuses. On the whole, we should give a royal welcome to the maharajah gaekwar.

A MANDARIN OF HIGH DEGREE.

A Benevolent Society President With Chinese Government Credentials.

The Chinese diplomatic service has peculiarities of its own and is not governed entirely by the usages that prevail among the foreign representatives of other nations. It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, as it has long puzzled some of those in San Francisco, to make out the exact relationship between the Chinese Six Companies in California and the imperial government. The principal officials of these companies are appointed in China and exercise some sort of quasi official jurisdiction that is as mysterious to Americans as it is potential with the Chinese. They form a sort of advisory council to the Chinese consul in San Francisco and are consulted on all important matters coming before that official.


CHEW SHU SUM ARRIVES.

The most recent appointment of an official of this kind is that of Chew Shu Sum, who succeeds Sear Mur Gook as president of the Yeong Wo company for the next three years. The Yeong Wo is called a benevolent society, but from what an outsider can learn it is much like what one of the big American trust or indemnity companies would be if their officers were governmental appointees. Its president is always a great man among his countrymen, and his arrival in California is celebrated by a round of festivities that lasts many days. His favor is courted, and his wealthy countrymen adopt this means of getting well acquainted with him.

Chew Shu Sum is a mandarin of high degree. He is a business man and a scholar of the first rank and is skilled in diplomatic affairs. He is over 6 feet tall and presents a striking figure in his flowing robes of heavy blue silk. His features are small, but regular, and he wears a pair of immense spectacles with heavy rims. He is a native of the Heong-Shan district, in the province of Quan-Tong, the same province in which Canton is situated. His age is about 53 years.

His credentials state that Chew Shu Sum is the new president of the Yeong Wo company and a duly authorized representative of the imperial Chinese government. They request that all official courtesy be shown him and say that the authorities at Washington have been apprised of his coming. It was announced before his coming that Mr. Chew would be accompanied by a suit of 27 persons, but he was attended only by a single servant, who will live in history as Mak Shing Tok.

Scriptural Dunning Letters.

Fifty dunning letters were recently detained at the Cleveland postoffice and forwarded to Washington. On the corner of each envelope were three texts of Scripture as follows: "Let us walk honestly" (Romans xiii, 13), "Owe no man anything" (Romans xii, 8), "Many days and years shall ye be troubled" (Isaiah xxxiii, 10).

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Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper in America.

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FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully
C. E. MISNER.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

WE SUIT
Everybody Every Time.

Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits.
Suits that Fit to a T.

LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited
With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year 'round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

BOSTON
One Price Clothing House.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Scandia-American Bank,
Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Lena O. Tommerdal, insane.

On reading and filing the petition of Rasmus J. Solibakke, guardian, of the above named insane person, it is ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said petitioner, that a time be fixed for examining and allowing the account; that said account be examined and petition heard by the Judge of this court on the 17th day of July, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that public notice be given to all persons interested of the time and place of examining said account by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston this 17th day of June, A. D. 1893.

By the Court: C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[10-12]

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.
Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.
$5.00 $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 $2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00 FOR LADIES
$2.00 $1.75 FOR BOYS
$1.75 FOR MISSES

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER
ARE OFFERING
SPECIAL PRICES
ON
FARM MACHINERY.
SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER.
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
A. C. SCHMIDT.

SAAKE
Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN. C. H. SAAKE.

McKINNON BROS.,
DEALERS IN
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements.
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
Commenced Business October, 1881.
PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS........15,500
Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice-President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
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Geo. Q. Erskine, J. R. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

Fits.
All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office's praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 31st, 1893, and terminating on July 31st, 1894, by the following person and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: W. J. Halla, on the whole of the first floor of the two-story frame building on Main street, situated on lot 8, block 3, Fletcher & Houston's addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city this 30th day of June, A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[12-13]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 1st, 1893, and terminating on July 1st, 1894, by the following persons and at the following place as stated in said application, to-wit: A. J. Stoeser and Wm. Cronin, on the first floor of the Commercial Hotel in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston at the city hall in said city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 27th day of June A. D. 1893.

(SEAL.) E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[12-13]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Governor Nelson delivered an oration at Fosston the Fourth.

The Pipestone Star advocates a public dogkiller for that town.

The Nobles county bank, at Worthington, has suspended temporarily.

The North Dakota Elevator Company's building at Villard burned last week.

Kandiyohi county has seven prisoners in the jail at Willmar, the greatest number for several years.

A farmers' institute was conducted by O. C. Gregg at Moorhead last week. There was a good attendance.

Fire at Fergus Falls on Thursday damaged S. C. Strand & Co.'s dry goods store to the amount of $10,000.

Montevideo is talking of banqueting railway officials upon the removal of division headquarters to that place.

The new St. Paul city directory contains 84,461 names. Using the multiple of 2 1-4 her population is 190,262.

The state grain and warehouse commission is making arrangements to enforce the new elevator law after Aug. 1.

The total receipts of the Duluth land office for the year ending June 30 were $147,021. The year before they were $91,048.

Twenty-seven of the 44 persons examined last week by the state medical board were given licenses to practice medicine.

Miss Lizzie Washburn, daughter of Senator Washburn, will christen the cruiser "Minneapolis," which will be launched Aug. 12.

A little daughter of Sheriff Chapel of Ramsey county was so badly burned July 4 that she died on the 5th. Her clothes caught fire.

Mayor Schoen of Ortonville was arrested last week charged with having failed to make a proper accounting of an estate in his hands.

Lyons, who was arrested for robbing the Northern Pacific sleeper between Wadena and Perham, has been held to the Otter Tail county grand jury.

The contract for additions to the Mankato normal school has been let for $85,802. The two wings to be built will more than double the capacity of the buildings.

The meanest man in Minnesota resides near Amboy. He stole two toy savings banks belonging to the children of a farmer living near that place containing $1.40 each.

Sheriff Sharvy of Duluth has offered a reward of $250 for information that will lead to the recovery of Abraham Bailey, the grain commission merchant who disappeared June 7.

Governor Nelson has received a warrant from the treasurer of the United States for the sum of $6,220.70, being the 5 per cent due the state for the government lands sold in Minnesota.

The federal grand jury at St. Paul failed to find any indictment against Dr. Walker for shooting an Indian at Leech Lake. His case will come before the grand jury at Minneapolis in September.

While Peter Jones and two others were handling fireworks at Sandstone a can of powder exploded, blowing Jones up in the air, twisting his arms and burning him in horrible shape. He cannot recover. The two thers were burnt, and fears are entertained for their recovery.

M. J. Sontag of Mankato, stepfather of George and John Sontag, has commenced suit against Peter Weltgen of that city for $5,000 damages for slander, he claiming that Weltgen accused him of having a hand in certain train robberies which the wounded bandits were supposed to figure in.

A destructive fire occurred on the farm of A. Wisdeman, seven miles south of Moorhead Thursday. The granary and machine sheds with contents were destroyed. Four thousand bushels of wheat, 15 binders, a threshing machine, potato digger and other farm implements were burned. Thought to be incendiary.

In the United States court at St. Paul Judge Nelson sentenced Nels J. Anderson to pay a fine of $100 for selling whisky to Indians, and to spend an 8-months' vacation in the Crookston jail. John Bassett got the same fine and 18 months in the penitentiary for a like offense. Mine-ke-shig-ot was fined $100 and sent to the penitentiary for 12 1-2 months.

The state treasurer has been busy for a week taking in the principal and interest due the state from counties on loans made to school districts, for which bonds have been issued to the state. The money is being paid in by county treasurers, and Colonel Bobleter estimates that the principal due aggregates some $75,000 or $80,000, while the interest that is due will amount to about $50,000.

Ten of the district judges of the state, at their meeting at St. Paul last week, organized for the purpose of taking steps which will result in having uniform rules of practice in the courts of the state. A committee, consisting of Judges Searle of St. Cloud, Buckham of Faribault, Williston of Red Wing and Hicks of Minneapolis was appointed to formulate rules to be submitted to an adjourned meeting on the 24th of August.

The firm of C. A. Smith & Co. of Minneapolis have been notified by Governor Nelson to cancel their contract with the state auditor for the purchase of the pine timber on the state lands in Mille Lacs county, which were involved in the celebrated case in the legislature conducted against the firm and against Auditor Biermann by Representative Dunn. The firm will refuse to obey and the matter will undoubtedly be settled by the courts.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

A Family of Six Murdered In Cold Blood at Cando, N. D.

CANDO, N. D., July 8.—This community was paralyzed during the morning by the arrival of Miss Anna Kreider, whose father resided on a farm one and a half miles from this place, but partially dressed and almost frantic, with the startling announcement that her father's family were being butchered by the hired man. Citizens who hurried to the homestead found an awful spectacle of

Wholesale Butchery.

The father lying in his bed, the mother in the kitchen where she had been preparing breakfast, three girls, aged respectively 13, 11 and 9, and one 7-year-old boy, were lying stiff and stark where they had fallen from wounds inflicted by a double-barrelled shotgun in the hands of Albert Bomberger, a farm hand and a distant relative of the family, who had been in the employ of Mr. Kreider about nine months. The father was the first victim, then the mother and the children in the order named. Miss Anna

By Piteous Supplications,

induced the fiend to spare her life and those of her three remaining little brothers. At the muzzle of his gun he compelled her to prepare his breakfast, which he leisurely ate, then ravished her person, and tying her in the barn to prevent her escape saddled her favorite pony and deliberately rode away northward. With the aid of one of her brothers Miss Kreider succeeded in freeing herself and making her way to town, necessarily leaving her little brothers alone with

Their Dead Parents.

As soon as the alarm was given a dozen or more of our citizens started northward in pursuit. The whole northern end of the county is alive with men looking for him and it is confidently expected that he will be captured soon.

ESCAPED A LYNCHING.

Murderer Baumberger of Cando, N. D., Lodged in Jail at Grand Forks.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 10.—Albert Baumberger, the murderer of six members of the Kreider family at Cando, was brought here by Sheriff Barton of Ramsey county and Sheriff McCune of Towner county and placed in the Grand Forks county jail for safe keeping, after a narrow escape from lynching at the hands of the enraged citizens of that place. Most of the citizens of Cando, where the murder occurred, were known to be in pursuit with the avowed determination of lynching him. It is even rumored they will undertake to secure a special train and follow him to this city, but the prisoner is now perfectly safe from attack. He was taken by the officers from the jail at Devils Lake, unknown to the populace, and placed in a closed carriage, which was then driven out in the country five miles, where the train was

Flagged and Boarded.

If the party had been five minutes later the mob would have hung him, as they were in close pursuit when the train arrived and took the officers and prisoner on board. Sheriff McCune, of Towner county, arrived at Deloraine, Man., 20 minutes after Baumberger was arrested by officers of that place, and left there with the prisoner Sunday morning, never stopping until they reached Devils Lake, a distance of nearly 200 miles, during which they changed teams four times. The mob followed a considerable portion of the distance. Baumberger is cool and apparently unconscious. He refused to give any reason for the crime, which he readily admits, and says he fully expected to be captured.

Hall Edits the Globe Again.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—The St. Paul Globe is again under the personal direction of H. P. Hall, who started the paper many years ago. Mr. Hall was appointed managing editor Friday and at once took charge of The Globe editorial rooms. During the past winter Mr. Hall has been in Chicago, but now his family will reside in St. Paul. No changes are announced in the editorial force of The Globe, but it is likely that John T. Baker and Lewis Baker Jr. may not be retained.

Four Killed at a Crossing.

NILES, Mich., July 10.—A carriage containing Mrs. Emma Stone of Hasting, Minn., her two children and her mother, was struck by a train on the Michigan Central road and all four of the occupants killed. The horse was running away. Mrs. Stone was a widow and was visiting her mother who resides here.

Laughed at the Report.

LONDON, July 7.—A report has reached this city from the United States to the effect that King George of Greece has abdicated, and that a republic had been proclaimed. The Greek consul general here was seen in regard to the report. He said: "This is the first news I have received of the abdication of King George. He laughed incredulously when the details were repeated to him.

Selected Their Lands.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 8.—All of the Cherokees who are entitled to allotments of land on the Cherokee strip met on the Cimmarron, in the east part of the strip, and made their selections. As soon as the government confirms these and issues the deeds, the balance of the 6,000,000 acres can be thrown open to settlement. There are only 71 allotments of 100 acres each.

Over a Hundred Recovered.

LONDON, July 8.—One hundred and thirty-eight bodies have been recovered from the Thornhill mine, in which there was an explosion on Tuesday.

TERRIBLE TORNADO

DEATH-DEALING STORM PASSES OVER NORTHERN IOWA.

Half a Hundred People Killed and Over 200 Houses Demolished at Pomeroy—Total Deaths Will Reach a Hundred—Great Numbers Injured.

DES MOINES, July 7.—The cyclone, or series of cyclones, of Thursday evening were the most destructive which have visited Iowa since its settlement. The storm was confined to the northwestern quarter of the state, and in its worst form followed very nearly the line of the Illinois Central from Le Mars to Manson, a distance of 100 miles. The loss of life in this section will reach over 100, but it will be impossible to give any exact estimate for the reason that, with the exception of Pomeroy, no town suffered to any considerable extent and the destruction is scattered over a wide area.

A COMPLETE WRECK.

Scarcely a House Left Standing at Pomeroy.

POMEROY, Ia., July 8.—Forty-four numbers the dead at Pomeroy. It is one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed, and even the strongest are compelled to turn away from some of the sights at the city hall hospital, where the worst of the 108 injured now are.

Every dwelling now standing can be well termed a hospital, as all have been thrown wide open, and from two to eight wounded are being kept in each. Pomeroy is one complete wreck. There is scarcely a house left standing. About 11 acres of debris constitutes now what was once a thriving village. Splinters are all that remain. Pomeroy is part and parcel of the prairie, the death-dealing wind having left it barren and desolate. Piles of broken timbers and an occasional piece of furniture are all that can be found of what were once the largest buildings in the place.

Two Hundred and Fifty Houses

were in all destroyed and the money loss on these and their contents is placed at $200,000. Everywhere about Pomeroy Friday were dead and dying people. A dozen men were digging graves in the burying ground on the hill just north of the village and the hearse was kept busy carrying the victims of the storm to their last resting place. Doctors from a dozen or more places hurried through the streets and in their wake followed squads of soldiers carrying coffins. Special trains from all the surrounding towns brought thousands who were ready to take part in the work of caring for

The Dead and Wounded.

Clothing, food and medicine were shipped in by the ton. Soon order was brought out of chaos, relief corps were organized and things were going along in business-like shape.

The tornado—for such it was—came from the northwest. All those who saw it agree that it was not of the funnel-shaped species, but came bounding along the prairie like a huge ball. It was of a dark green color and was accompanied

By a Terrific Noise.

There are many who saw it when it was far out of town. These gave the alarm and many were prepared for the monster when it reached the village. Most of the people, however, became panic stricken. They ran out of their houses and fled up the streets, crying and shrieking, until stricken by the flying timbers and whirling trees. The cooler ones, however, and those who were nearest to them made for the two caves in the southeastern part of the town, built especially for such occasions. Into one of these caves collected 25 people and into the other 15. All escaped without a scratch. The cyclone was of but a few minutes duration and was followed by a terrific rainstorm, which continued more or less throughout the night.

The Path of the Storm

seems to be about an eighth of a mile in width and 20 miles long. The death list out in the country is heavy and many of the neighboring towns report casualities. Fairfield, in Cherokee county has 15 dead. Eight more are reported killed at Storm Lake and many other places give notice of one or two deaths.

Governor Boies arrived at 4 o'clock and took charge of the relief affairs. He was first driven out over the ruins, then he visited the hospitals and morgue, consulted with those who had been directing things and then issued a proclamation setting forth the needs of the sufferers and calling upon the people of Iowa to contribute liberally.

Dead Estimated at Eighty.

POMEROY, Ia., July 10.—The total number of people killed by the tornado and elsewhere is placed at 80. The injured, so the doctors report, are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. It is now estimated that fully 20 will be unable to survive their injuries. The death list has been increased by the finding of the body of a woman under the ruins of her house, together with two of her children, a boy and a girl.

Tree Fell on Them.

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 11.—Santford Edmonds was killed and John Lewis, Schuyler Sheets, William Bentlow and S. A. Strond were badly injured by the falling of a dead tree at Hedrick.

Assets Exceed Liabilities.

ST. PAUL, July 11.—The first report of the receiver of The Daily Globe has been made public. The assets exceed the liabilities by about $26,000.

"A Word
To the Wives
Is Sufficient."

For Rendering
Pastry
Short or Friable

COTTOLENE

Is Better than Lard

BECAUSE

It has none of its disagreeable and indigestible features.

Endorsed by leading food and cooking experts.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
Sold in three and five pound pails.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON. - - - MINN

NORTHERN
PACIFIC R.R.

Is the only line running
THROUGH PULLMAN CARS
BETWEEN
Chicago, St. Paul,
Minneapolis
AND
NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.	6:40 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For rates, maps, time tables or special information, call on, or write any agent N. P. R. R.
CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

DO YOU WANT
A GOOD
HOME PAPER
Devoted to the interests of Crookston and Polk County.
THEN SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE
POLK COUNTY
JOURNAL.

IF you want to Buy or Sell anything,
Advertise in The Journal.

IF YOU WANT ANY PRINTING OF AMY KIND,
Done Quickly at Reasonable Rates,
GO TO THE JOURNAL,
COOKE & HAMMOND,
Pubs. and Props.

Chew Climax Plug

Every Plug of it has a round red tin tag like this. LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG

LORILLARD'S
make the best of all Chewing Tobaccos—The famous
put only the best and purest ingredients in their—
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make the plug that millions use daily. Do you use
have pleased the most fastidious tobacco lovers with-
have attained the acme of Plug Tobacco perfection in-

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Sold everywhere. Made only by the
P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the World.

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GREAT NORTHERN
Railway
TIME CARD.

MONTANA EXPRESS—Daily.

West				East
7:45 p m	De.	St Paul	Ar.	7:15 a m
2:57 a m	"	Fergus Falls	"	11:55 p m
4:45 a m	"	Glyndon	"	10:10 p m
6:30 a m	"	CROOKSTON	"	8:05 p m
7:50 a m	"	Grand Forks	"	7:05 p m
9:18 a m	"	Larimore	"	5:55 p m
11:40 a m	"	Devils Lake	"	3:40 p m

ST. VINCENT BRANCH—Daily except Sunday
Depart 7:15 a m Arrive 7:30 p m

FOSSTON BRANCH—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Depart 8:00 a m Arrive 5:30 p m

ST. HILAIRE, Thief River and Red Lake Falls Branch—
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
Depart 9:00 a m Arrive 6:50 p m

GRAND FORKS' ACCOMMODATION.
Arrive 9:50 a m Depart 7:55 p m
W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

The scenic route to Spokane, Helena, and Butte on the west, and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior on the east. Dining and sleeping cars on all through trains. Tickets on sale to all principal places. Baggage checked through to destination.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West.........at 6:40 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	80c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	48.
1 Northern	46.
2 Northern	43.
3 Northern	35.

'Round Home.

J. R. Clements has returned from Florida for the summer.

Goods are sold cheaper than ever at the New York Store.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

The Congregational Sunday school will picnic in Fisk's grove to-day.

S. Snedeker drove in from Mentor on Friday to attend the institute.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Potato bugs are reported to be extremely plenty and very healthful.

Chief Gonyea went out to the lake to rusticate over Sunday.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Dr. M. Leguee is having his house raised up 3 or 4 feet and will put a good foundation under it.

Do not miss the great at cost sale that still continues at the New York Store.

Rev. R. H. Battey went up to Stephen for services on Sunday.

Mrs. I. N. Simmons and daughter, Miss Nellie, went over to Chris. Houston's last Thursday for a visit.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Mrs. Michael Jeffers, of Red Lake Falls, was registered at the Minnesota building at the World's Fair last week.

Buy your clothing at wholesale prices at the New York Store.

A. CHABOT, Proprietor:

John E. Tice was in from Mentor on Friday in attendance at the institute.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A. Chabot needs money and will sell you goods at and below cost. Now is the time to buy.

NEW YORK STORE.

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Felix Cartier Jr. [13-24]

A. P. Frank was in from Brislet on Monday.

Will Hoch has engaged to clerk at the Cleveland house.

Joe Hoch reports by letter that he is doing splendidly at Astoria.

Cunningham Bros., say they have the best crops in Polk county.

C. A. Tellar was down from Angus to attend the institute last week.

The county commissioners were in session Monday and Tuesday last.

Senator H. Burkhardt arrived on Sunday to look after his interests in the city.

The county board appropriated $500 to the Polk County Fair—to be used in paying premises.

Rev. R. H. Battey will preach at the pavillion at Date's old place, Maple Lake on Sunday next.

Mrs. W. D. Hurlbut and two children arrived in the city this week on a visit to her brother, A. C. Cowing.

T. Wees says there was no rain on the Buffington farm on Monday night. Says the crops on that farm will be very light.

Knute Aker was up from the west side last week to attend the institute. Says he thinks this year's crop will not be as good as last.

A. R. Holston and wife returned from the World's Fair on Friday morning. A. R. says he thinks the show well worth the trip to see.

Geo. Fuller, of Moorhead, was in the city this week looking up the interests of the Plano. George makes Crookston one of his headquarter stands.

John Knuppe was up from St Paul this week looking up his business interests. He does not think the prospects indicate an extraordinary wheat yield.

We notice that S. B. Hitt, a former Polk county farmer, advertises his farm near Brainerd, for sale. S. B. seems to be tired of grubbing in sand and we will bet a big red apple that he wants to come back to Polk county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N Palmer came down from Angus on Thursday to attend the farmers institute. Mr. Palmer says wheat around Angus does not promise as well as it did a few weeks ago and he believes the late sown wheat is the best.

John E. Tice, one of the leading farmers of Grove Park town, informs the JOURNAL that the prospects for a heavy yield of wheat in that town are not as flattering as they appeared to be earlier in the season. Wheat is heading low down and there are lots of weeds.

The JOURNAL interviewed farmers from nearly every locality in the county at the institute and is convinced that the bright prospects we had for an enormous yield a few weeks since do not exist to-day. The opinion seems universal that the crops have been damaged from some cause or other; some think it was the hot winds in June some assign other reasons.

Out near the N. P. crossing of the Red Lake Falls road there is a patch of regular genuine Canada thistle growing, the first we ever saw in Polk county. We think this patch is on the railroad right of way but it is pretty near Steege's wheat—near enough to pay him to destroy the pests if the section men don't happen to discover them and cut them. There are but few of them now but there would be seed enough in the fall to sow many acres.

Will Himmelsbach:—"How's my crops? That is a question hard to answer, young man, and it will take at least six weeks before a good answer can be given. I have often seen grain look worse at this time time of the year and yet yield a good average and I have seen it look very much better and not produce very much. It is a question that depends so much upon what kind of weather we are to get that no one can give a reliable estimate now."

W. E. Slocum is doing some quiet bragging about a Jersey cow he owns. We tell Erse he better ride over to the JOURNAL farm with us some day where we can show him several as fine Jerseys as he ever saw in Polk county. A cow is a good animal to have, that is a good cow but one of those cows that will make only about a quarter of a pound of butter a day is a nuisance and an expensive one at that. A good cow costs no more to keep than a poor one and always pays her way.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The county board was in session this week at the auditor's office.

Joe Smith and Prof. Casey came down from Red Lake Falls on Sunday returning on Tuesday.

The Salvation Army has secured the old M. E. church building on the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

A terrific thunder-shower visited this locality on Monday night and early Tuesday morning accompanied with some hail.

John O'Brien and wife returned from a month's visit to the World's Fair on Saturday morning. John says it is a big show.

Frank Farnum was over from Grand Forks on Sunday and will be over to take his old place in Charlie Misner's shop this week.

D. E. Jones, of Minneapolis assisted in the singing exercises at the Congregational church on Sunday which was highly appreciated.

Baumberger, the murderer of the Kreider family at Cando, N. D. was caught in Manitoba and taken to Grand Forks to be kept until his trial.

In another column will be found an advertisement containing infor- about the organization admission and expense of attending the state normal schools.

Old man Supernault was adjudged insane and sent to Fergus Falls last week. This is the old Frenchman who has been at the hospital and who is said to be over 100 years old.

James Greenhalgh Sr: "You may safely advise farmers to hold their wheat this fall. As a rule, nine times out of ten it is best to sell before November 1st but this year conditions are different and wheat will be good property in less than a year."

Doctor M. Leguee is raising his dooryard about three feet. Says he is tired of moving out of his house every spring to keep from wetting his feet, and besides it is quite expensive. The doctor will have a nice residence when he gets his improvements completed.

T. G. Thompson has an electric wind-mill at his place that is a curiosity in its way. It takes only the power required to run two incandescent lights and is calculated to be used as a fan. A good stiff breeze is felt at a distance of about 20 feet from the machine.

Farmers, those who have it, are busy pulling mustard. Some farms appear to have this pest in great abundance while others have less. We notice in places, there is considerable growing on the railroad right of way, enough, if not pulled to reseed all the farms whose occupants are striving so hard to be rid of the pests. Not much use for a few to pull mustard unless all who have it do.

Messrs. Arries & Lancaster are training a number of young horses which promise to develope considerable speed. Among the number is a two-year-old colt belonging to Will Walker, a two-year-old owned by Al. Shaw and a two-year-old which they own themselves, and feel very proud of. These three colts are put on the track six days a week, and if there is any speed in them it will certainly be developed.

Messrs. Munson & McCrea, the agents of the Manitoba & Northwestern Homesteading Co., show quite an assortment of grains and grasses in their office on Second street. These samples, they claim, were grown in the Prince Albert district of the British Northwest, and show a productive soil, suitable for grazing and grain-growing. Their samples of wild pea vines are a wonderful growth.

A private coach attached to the N. P. train on Monday evening, contained no less a personage than the Nawab of Rampur, India, and suite, enroute for Chicago. It is said that though scarcely 20 years old he is a great diplomat, of a quiet and retiring disposition, dressed in civilized garb while his native servants wear the turbans and bagging trousers of India. He has an income of $1,500,000 a year. He is at present the ward of the British government and traveling at their expense. His real name is Hamed Ali Khan. In his suite are Capt. Howse and Capt. Collins of the British army.

Wm. Skinner, one of the prosperous, level-headed farmers of the Marais district, near Fisher, who attended the farmers' institute, in speaking of the crops, said the wheat was going to be short, as it was commencing to head out already. "I look for wheat to be a good price this fall," said he, "simply because England is now a heavy buyer because it is cheap, and before our wheat is put on the market our surplus will be all gone. English capitalists are buying our wheat for speculation and will hold it for an advance in price, which they are sure to get before fall. Now you watch and see if I ain't right."

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar

"State Chemist, Prof. F. G. Short, reports the ROYAL Baking Powder of high and uniform strength and quality. The ingredients are pure and wholesome in every case, so far as our investigations have gone. I trust that public sentiment can be so aroused that spurious and unhealthful powders will be replaced by genuine goods. "H. C. THOM,"
Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Royal Baking Powder

"I have made a large number of analyses of the ROYAL Baking Powder as at present sold in Minnesota, and have found it to be an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder, entirely free from ammonia and all adulterations and impurities. In leavening power it is of the very highest grade.
"CHARLES W. DREW, Ph. B., M. D.,
"Formerly Prof. of Chemistry, Minn. Hospital College, and
Chemist to the Minn. State Dairy and Food Department."

is Absolutely Pure

"I have analyzed all the principal brands of baking powders sold in this State. The results show that the ROYAL has the highest leavening power of any powder examined, and is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. Baking tests with it gave biscuit very light, white, sweet and wholesome. No other powder gave results so satisfactory.
"FLOYD DAVIS, E. M., M. Sc., Ph. D.,"
Chemist of Iowa State Board of Health, etc., etc.

State Chemists, three Great States

Miss Maud Leguee came down from her school on Saturday for a week's vacation.

Ole Anderson, of the town of Tilden, this county, 72 years of age, died last Friday.

S. L. Collins has been trying an experiment in wheat-raising this year and in the fall will no doubt be ready to write a big book on the subject. He had noticed that the wheat is liable to suffer somewhat from a super-abundance of weeds so he thought he would remedy that evil so he rigged his drill so that it should sow only from every other spout, making the rows 16 inches apart. The wheat came up lovely and Collins' heart rejoiced as he watched it growing but after awhile the weeds seemed to discover these lanes in the wheat-field and the way they proceeded to fill the vacancy was a caution; until at last hardly a stalk of wheat could be seen. Collins did not go before the farmers institute with a lecture on how to raise wheat, preferring to wait until after harvest so that he can give the total yield.

Sam Greenhalgh says he thinks it is singular how people seem to regard his strawberry patch—just as though it was public property free for all who may choose to pick in it, and people not only go and gobble up vines and all but they also trample down and destroy the grass on his hay meadow. Two years ago the hail totally destroyed his crops of grain and hay and good kind charitable people assured him that they all felt real sorry for Sam's great losses—and the next year they proved how sorry they felt for Sam by going out onto his meadow land and ruining his hay crop and stole what few berries providence had placed there to sort 'o help Sam out a bit, and they did the same thing again this year. Sam thinks this is a peculiar world we live in and some people have very peculiar notions in relation to other people's property rights.

Photographer S. J. Chalfin, who has been conducting the old Dauser gallery on the corner of Broadway and Robert street, has decided that this is a good town to tie to, and has leased the entire second floor over J. E. O'Brien's & Co's store on Broadway—in the Dufresne-O'Brien block—for a term of three years. A gang of carpenters and plasterers are at work tearing out partitions and remodeling the flat, and when completed it will be one of the most commodious galleries in the northwest. In the front part of the building will be two reception rooms, and a work room, and in the rear will be the operating room, about 25x35 feet, and a dressing room and dark room. Mr. Chalfin will also have living rooms in the flat, which will be conveniently arranged. He has established a good reputation since coming here, and will undoubtedly do an increased business when he gets into his new quarters.

Deputy Sheriff Losey has gone to Chicago to take in the big fair.

Geo. M. Swift came down from Mentor to reap the benefits of the institute.

Halvor Steenerson went over to Hillsboro, where an important case he is interested in was tried Monday.

That whirligig up on Main street seems to be coining wealth. Well, it is the only street car we have got.

Mayor Stephens received the sad news of the death of his father and left for Wilmar on Sunday evening to attend the funeral.

Pathmaster Daniels is making a good job of that road in Fairfax that is being graded under his supervision. They could use the grader to good advantage elsewhere in that town.

The summer school at the Business college is proving much more of a success than was anticipated by Mr. Strawbridge. Twenty students have been enrolled and more are coming in every day.

The usefulness of sheep as a weed destroyer was dwelt upon at the institute. A few sheep could be profitably employed in this county if there was no other profit connected with them. Rich lands will always produce an abundance of weeds.

Miss Elizabeth Huggard, a sister of Mr. D. Huggard, returned Tuesday from an extended visit in Canada. On her way home she visited in Chicago and St. Paul taking in the fair. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Hallie Huggard, of Marietta, Georgia.

E. D. Childs tells the JOURNAL that he thinks the hot winds in June are responsible for the damage to the crops. He says we must get into sheep more to get rid of the weeds if nothing more. He says that this idea of all wheat will not do. Said he: "If every Polk county farmer could have attended that institute and would adopt the ideas there promulgated they would make very much more money than they do."

My entire stock of wall paper, paints, oils and glass will be sold at actual cost as I am overstocked and must have money. A good quality of paper at 9 cents per double roll. A nice gilt paper 14 cents per double roll. White lead, St. Louis Red Seal brand, $7,45 per 100 pounds. Window shades and fixtures complete at 22 cents. Sell all over from 35 to 40 cents. All other goods in same proportion. Come in and see quality of goods and get prices.

A. C. SCHMIDT,
[13-15] Second St., Crookston.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $30.25, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

[1tf] C. A. SHARKEY, Agent.

Euclid.

(From our regular correspondent.)

EUCLID, July 10th.

John Strauser of Argyle, came down on business Wednesday.

Casper Tiedeman, while in a friendly tustle with Bert Teal, on the 4th, had the misfortune to sprain his right arm quite severely.

Harry Chapin found a child's plush cloak in the road south of Warren, on the Fourth.

W. D. Carlton and Mr. Hall of Angus, came down on business Thursday.

Mrs. E. B. Ballou went down to the county seat Thursday.

F. L. Adart of Grand Forks, transacted business here on Friday.

Herbert Currie while riding a vicious colt, was thrown to the ground and had his collar bone fractured.

P. J. McDonald of Minneapolis, was up looking over the prospect of a crop. He says he has driven over a great deal of territory and he thinks the outlook here is a little above the average.

Mrs. Carl Ridesel and family, of Crookston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Useldinger.

There is a petition in circulation for the division of the county.

Quite a number of our farmers attended the farmers' institute at Crookston.

Lawn tennis is the popular outdoor sport here.

While riding an obstinate broncho from Crookston to Euclid, Mr. Craig of Warren had an involuntary ducking, by the broncho taking a plunge in one of the Railroad Co's wells, south of the N. P. crossing.

Theodore Ghoosen's team became frightened on the 4th and precipitated Theodore and the rest to the ground. Herman Wallis happened along that way and took the occupants of the disabled buggy home. Now, Herman "smiles a smole."

Some miscreant stole a watermelon out of John McLennan's buggy Friday evening while standing in front of Taylor & Co's store.

Mrs. Wm. Davidson and son Willie took a run down to Lockhart Saturday to visit with the family of Mrs. J. D. McPhee.

Nathaniel Piatt drove to Thief River Falls last Saturday,

H. C. Misner and Dr. Chapin returned home after a very pleasant outing at Red Lake.

Euclid township is doing a great deal of road work this season. They keep three graders busy.

A party of young folks met at the home of Charles Benoit, Friday evening.

Anton Sinsky, a Bohemian living northwest of Euclid had the misfortune to have one of the bones of his arm fractured by his team running away with him.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1893. NO. 14

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor......Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor......David M. Clough.
Secretary of State......F. P. Brown.
Attorney General......H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist......E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District......Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court......Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor......C. U. Webster
Treasurer......J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds......John Amundson
Attorney......A. R. Holston
Sheriff......Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate......C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools......A. A. Lommen
Surveyor......O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r......W. H. Averill
Coroner......Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District......John E. Oppegaard
Second District......Anton Linden
Third District......M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District......C. P. Demers
Fifth District......A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

"One of my customers came in today and asked me for the best cough medicine I had" says Lew Young, a prominent druggist of Newman Grove Neb. Of course I showed him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and he did not ask to see any other. I have never yet sold a medicine that would loosen and relieve a severe cold so quickly as that remedy does. I have sold four dozen of it within the last sixty days and do not know of a single case where it failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

Hood's Pills cure constipation. They are the best after-d pill and family cathartic.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting of the Council held July 11th.

Quite a Grist of Bills Allowed, Reports Read, and Resolutions Offered.

The Journal is Selected as the Official Paper for the Ensuing Year.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, July 11th, 1893.

Metting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call:—All members present.

The minutes of previous meetings read and approved.

The finance committe reported favorably upon the following bills:

A. Bloom, drayage	$ 2 00
J. E. O'Brien & Co., mdse	32 05
J. E. O'Brien & Co., mdse	5 75
Cooke & Hammond, printing	21 80
C. E. Dampier, medical attendance	14 00
Fontaine & Anglim, mdse	30 65
W. A. Marin, labor	4 25
Rosenthal & Falk, police uniforms	105 00
Red River Lumber Co., lumber	6 14
A. C. Cowing, mdse	13 47
Anderson & Olson, labor	5 40
C. E. Dampier, medical attendance	22 00
Stone & Columbus, mdse	5 00
Geo. L. Wilson, services on sewer	15 00
Anton Netzer, labor	6 00
S. L. Collins, hack hire	1 50
M. Rauenbeuhler, mdse and repairs	2 00
Geo. Young, labor	22 00
Cooke & Hammond, printing	57 80
Cooke & Hammond, job work	26 90
J. F. Creamer, special police	4 00
I. N. Simmons, drayage	29 75
M. J. Stoeser, rent of room	5 00
Crookston Water Works Power & Light Co., lights	1528 26
E. D. Childs Co., lumber	140 00
Edward Allard, boarding paupers	15 00
John Heldstab, moving engine	2 00
John Heldstab, drayage	4 25
Stewaat Lumber Company, lumber	70 82
Judson Cockrell, labor	12 00
Ole Hanson, judge of election	6 00
M. D. Stoner, labor	8 00
Oliver Mercil, mdse	3 25
May Dobenberg, witness fees	1 12
Lela Arnold, witness fees	1 12
G. H. Holt, constable fees	2 90
G. H. Holt, special police	4 00
Jas. E. Greenhalgh, labor	48 00
Jas. E. Montague, labor	5 25
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	1 90
C. E. Dampier, abating nuisances	4 00
D. F. McDonald, general labor	36 38
D. F. McDonald, general labor	103 26
D. F. McDonald, general labor	51 75
D. F. McDonald, labor First ward	86 36
D. F. McDonald, labor Second ward	33 50
D. F. McDonald, labor Third ward	9 00
D. F. McDonald, labor Fourth ward	99 61
Jas. E. Morrisey, mdse	4 60
Ed. Ruckhauber, drayage	6 50
W. E. Walker, mdse	10 50
John Carter, labor	1 50
Alderman & Sylvester, mdse	9 15
Aldermen & Sylvester, mdse	28 01
Aldermen & Sylvester, mdse	9 75

On motion the report was accepted and the bills reported upon ordered paid.

The city attorney reported that the damage sustained by A. D. Lytle to his horse by injuring himself on a threshing machine cylinder which lay in the street was correct but that he thought the city council not be held liable.

Moved by Alderman Watts seconded by Alderman Simmons that the bill be allowed paid.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Childs, Jennings, Marlette, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cromb. Nays: none. Aldermen not voting, Anderson, Morrisey, Norrie. Declared carried.

The city attorney was instructed to ascertain if possible who it was that had left the cylinder in the street and if he thought necessary to bring suit to recover, to do so.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid.

M. D. Stoner, labor	$ 11 00
Chris. Anderson, work on well at Carman	78 37
Sylvester & Finseth, mdse	2 00
S. A. Wallace, sponges	1 80
A. Lytle, damages to horse	69 00
Crookston Fire Department, attendance at fires	166 00
A. M. Stewart Lumber Co., lumber	39 62
Stark Anderson, labor	18 00
Larson, Carpenter & Co., mdse	[illegible]
Crookston Water Works Power & Light Company, Water sewer	2058 99
E. D. Childs Co., lumber	130 38

Bill 1343 and 1344 of Joe Netzer and Mr. Williams for damage to the Germania house by sewer flood were referred to the city attorney, he to report at the next meeting. Bill from the fire department relating to W. Bloom was referred to the fire committee, also bill of George Young for watching for fires was referred to the same committee.

The bill of M. D. Stoner for assisting as inspector in sewer construction was presented. Moved by Alderman Jerome seconded by Alderman Walker, that the bill was ordered paid, amended by Alderman Childs seconded by Alderman Norrie that the bill be paid but that the amount be charged to the property owners as a part of the sewer construction. Motion lost.

The original motion was then passed with the following vote: Ayes; Anderson, Jennings, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker. Nays; Childs, Cromb. Aldermen Marlette and Watts not voting.

On motion the County Hospital bills were referred to the committee on poor for investigation.

To The Honorable City Council of the City of Crookston.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to report the completion of the extension of the Broadway street sewer to Loring street all in accordance with the contract, plans and specifications. Respectfully Submitted,

W. F. ARNOLD, City Engineer.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Watts, that the report of the city engineer relating to sewer constructed on Broadway street from Fletcher to Loring streets be referred to the president of the council to report on at the next meeting and that 80 per cent of the contract price for the construction of said sewer be paid to the contractor for the same and that Alderman Anderson be appointed to collect the money owing by the owners of property abutting on said sewer for the construction of the same as soon as possible and pay the same to the city treasurer. Carried.

A communication was read from A. C. Schmidt relating to a portion of his salary as assessor.

On motion the clerk was instructed to make out an order for $100 as part payment for the assessor.

Moved by Alderman Anderson, seconded by Alderman Walker, that the city engineer be allowed an inspector in the construction of the Second and Ash street sewers. Alderman Childs moved to amend, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the expense of the inspector be charged to the abutting property as a part of the construction of the sewer. Ayes; Childs, Marlette. Nays; Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts and Cromb. Declared lost. Original motion was then brought up and declared carried.

Alderman Jennings as one of the committee to look into the matter of furnishing the city engineer with suitable furniture, reported that they had looked into the matter and recommended that the purchasing agent be instructed to purchase a second-hand safe not to exceed $100. in price, in which the engineer might keep his papers, the purchase to be made when the finances of the city will permit.

The report was accepted and the committee given further time on other matters relating to his office.

The comptrollers report for the first quarter of the fiscal year was read and handed to Alderman Childs.

A petition was presented by residents on Maple street asking that a sidewalk be put in along the west side of that street from Robert street to the river.

The petition was referred to the aldermen of the First ward to report at the next meeting.

Bids for city printing opened. One bid received. That from the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

To the City Council of the City of Crookston:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit for your consideration, the following proposition:

In consideration of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL being made the official paper of the city of Crookston for the ensuing year, we agree to publish in said paper the official matter required to be published by the city council at the following rates, said matter to be measured on a basis of solid nonpareil:

Proceedings of city council 30 cents per folio.

Financial statement, liquor license applications, resolutions, ordinances and all other matter required to be published by said city council 50 cents per folio for first insertion, 25 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. Yours Respectfully,

COOKE & HAMMOND.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the city printing be given to the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL on its bid and that the proper officers be instructed to draw up a contract. Ayes; Childs, Jennings, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons and Walker.

Nays; Jerome, Watts. Not voting; Anderson. Declared carried.

An ordinance relating to the hanging of signs was read.

An ordinance relating to sewers was read.

The Crookston Gas Light and Heating Co's ordinance was read and the following resolution was passed:

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held the 11th day of July 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Walker.

The city council of the city of Crookston do ordain as follows:

That section 1 of ordinance passed September 27th, A. D. 1892, by the city council of the city of Crookston, relating to the Crookston Gas Light and heating Company be amended by striking out the figures 1893 where they occur in the same and inserting in lieu thereof the figures 1894.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Childs, Jerome, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cromb, Anderson. Aldermen voting in the negative: Morrisey. Not voting, Jennings.

Passed July 11th, A. D. 1893.

Approved this 12th day of July, A. D., 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council,
and Acting Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The ordinance relating to the use of bicycles on the sidewalks was brought up. Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Morrisey that the ordinance be laid on the table. Carried.

On motion the request of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., which was laid on the table at a former meeting and which related to their being allowed to widen their sidewalk three feet was brought up.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that the request be rejected. Carried.

On motion the street commissioner was instructed to see that the house situated opposite Carpenter's barn on Steenerson's addition in the Fourth ward be removed. Carried

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Saturday evening July 15th 1893.

Meeting called to order by Vice-President Morrisey.

Roll call.

Aldermen present:—Jennings, Simmons, Anderson, Watts, Morrisey, Marlette, Jerome.

Aldermen absent:—Childs, Cromb, Norrie, Walker.

Call of mayor read.

CROOKSTON, Minn., July 15th, 1893.

A special meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, is hereby called to meet at the city hall on Saturday, July 15th, at 8:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of approving the action of the City Board of Review in the matter of the assessment for the year 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Mayor.

At a special Meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held the 15th day of July 1893, Alderman Jennings offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Jerome.

Resolved: That the city assessment for the year 1893 made by city assessor and examined and corrected by the finance committee as a board of review be approved.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Marlette, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 15th day of July 1893.

JAS. E. MORRISEY,
Vice-President of the Council.

Approved this 15th day of July, 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Letter from Rev. Saugstad read and referred to committee on poor with instruction to act as they see fit in the matter.

On Motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

Advertised' Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending July 16th, 1893.

Anderson, Oscar,	Cherry, L. E. 2
Dixon, E. A.	Kainty, Frank
McGovery, Earl	Nugent John
Ynstad, Peter Olren 2	Wilson, Ed.

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

WM. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Sheep Raising.

The farmer's institute laid great stress upon the importance of sheep raising and the instructor in that department dwelt somewhat extensively upon best methods for obtaining flocks, but the Times of Tuesday suggests a method that beats Mr. Henderson all hollow, for by the Times method it would seem that all you need is a tree, for the Times' agricultural editor gravely assures us that "The yews almost invariably bear twins and occasionally triplets so that with a small number to start with a farmer can soon have a good sized flock!" How easy and how nice! We hope some enterprising farmer will at once set a few yew trees and report progress.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An Interesting School Election—Wm. Anglim and N. S. Gervais Chosen Directors.

Mrs. Overland of Fertile, While Visiting in the city, becomes Demented.

Johnnie Swenson Drowned—An Article on Rye—Short Locals.

School Election.

The school meeting on Saturday evening was well attended and the interest appeared to be great, centering in the election of two directors, resulting in the election of Wm. Anglim and N. S. Gervais, after several ballots had been taken. The ballots were as follows:

1st ballot, Wm. Anglim 55; W. A. Robertson 54; N. S. Gervais 18; J. H. Thomas 9; 126 votes cast.

2nd ballot, Wm. Anglim 73; W. A. Robertson 70; J. H. Thomas 7 and N. S. Gervais 5. Whole number of votes cast 155.

3rd ballot, W. A. Robertson 70; Wm. Anglim 66; scattering 4; 141 votes reported cast, and the question is where did that other ballot go to? If it was cast for Robertson it makes a material difference in the result as announced.

4th ballot, Wm. Anglim 74; W. A. Robertson 67, scattering 2, total 145. Wm. Anglim having received a majority was declared duly elected, and a ballot on the remaining director was ordered which resulted in a vote 155, of which Dr. Robertson received 72 and N. S. Gervais 93 who was declared duly elected.

A Sad Case.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. E. K. Overland arrived in the city from her home in Garfield and went to the residence of Halvor Steenerson. She had previously telegraphed Mrs. Steenerson to ascertain if that lady had returned from St. Paul where she had been under medical treatment. Very soon after Mrs. Overland's arrival Mrs. Steenerson noticed signs of mental aberration on the part of her friend who garrulously related how the recent 4th of July celebration at Garfield had been gotten up simply to make fun of herself and husband and she asked Mrs. Steenerson if it would not be best for her to get a divorce from Mr. Overland, and a lot of other equally wild talk led Mrs. S. to the conclusion that Mrs. Overland's mind was becoming mentally unbalanced. Mrs. Overland continued to manifest these symptoms but the family managed to keep her from becoming violent by humoring her whims and in the afternoon Mr. S. got a carriage and took his family to ride persuading Mrs. O. to accompany them. When they were passing the county hospital someone happened to remark: "that is the county hospital" and at that Mrs. O. without a moment's warning jumped headlong from the carriage and as soon as she could get up said excitedly: "now I know you consider me guilty." Mrs. S. got out and after much persuasion induced Mrs. O. to get into the carriage and they went home with her and Mr. Steenerson went to Judge Benson and reported the case. The judge could not do anything in the case except to care for her, which he did by instructing Chief Gonyea to take her to her home on the evening train. Mr. Overland was wired to meet her at Fertile and the chief took her to that place on the evening train. Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Overland formerly lived in this city where they yet have many friends who will regret to learn of this sad case and join with the JOURNAL in the hope that the cloud will be but temporary.

Drowned.

About four or five o'clock on Wednesday of last week Johnnie Swenson, the little seven year old son of Nels Swenson went swimming in the river with two other little boys near the railroad bridge and was drowned. The other two boys reported the occurrence and the body was soon found but to late to be of avail. It seems the lads went into the water without the knowledge of their parents.

Winter Rye.

A subject of vast importance to farmers, that was discussed at the farmers institute was that of raising winter rye as a means of ridding the soil of weeds. Rye can be sown at any time now until October 1st, but better now than later. The rye will ripen and be ready to cut before the weeds go to seed. This would be an excellent way to get rid of wild oats which are beginning to get a firm footing with us. We learn that the Great Northern road will transport rye for seed at half rates and that rye for seed can be had in St. Paul at 35 cents per bushel. It strikes the JOURNAL that it would be a good plan for farmers to club together and get a carload and try a patch of winter rye. It is said that rye is better than summer fallowing to cleanse the soil of weeds and then, you get a feed crop which pays for all of the expense of raising. It is usually sowed one bushel per acre and yields equally well with wheat. Besides being a good feed it makes excellent bread also many preferring it to wheat bread. We believe it will be a good substitute crop for wheat, we do not mean by this that a man should drop wheat entirely and raise rye instead, but it would do to raise half as much of it as wheat. It would be a good idea to try a few acres this fall first as an experiment.

A Bicycle Ordinance.

For several moons the council has been wrestling with the mighty problem of passing an ordinance to keep bicycles off the principal streets, and at its last regular session laid the question on the table again—meanwhile the festive bicycle continues to whiz unconcernedly and independently along the streets to the infinite danger of life and limb. Small towns, like New York City, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis pick up a bicycle ordinance and pass it at a session, but the city of Crookston requires ample time—for somebody to get killed. Now we realize what a deprivation it would be for bicyclists to be forced to take to the street—in the winter time but it is quite necessary for something to be done for the safety of pedestrians so we suggest that the council call an extra session, when they can have plenty of time and pass an ordinance obliging pedestrians to keep off the sidewalks in the business portion of the city during the summer time—oblige them to walk in the street where there is nothing but runaway teams and race horses to collide with and hurt them—by all means protect the festive bicycle.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

Hail North of McIntosh.

McIntosh Times: A severe hail storm caused considerable damage to the growing grain in portions of the towns of Hill River and Eden on Tuesday last. Hail stones as large as an egg are reported to have fallen in some sections and it is said that the ground was covered with hail to the depth of two inches in some places.

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land; 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

I have one or two choice young Jersey cows for sale. Who wants them? Also will sell one or two Jersey heifers should anybody desire to purchase. They are all fine animals extra care having been taken in their breeding and are worth very much more money than they will bring at this time. Will sell only for cash or delivery. For particulars inquire of H. E. Cooke at the JOURNAL office.

"My little boy was very bad off for two months with diarrhœa. We used various medicines, also calling in two docters, but nothing did him any good until we used Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave immediate relief and soon cured him. I consider it the best medicine made and can conscientiously recommend it to all who need a diarrhœa or colic medicine. J. E Hare, Trenton; Tex. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace Crookston, Minn.

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Let the People Speak.

Commenting on the Donnelly-Fish policy the St. Paul Daily News says:

"Dr. Fish's paper, the Great West, gloats over the existing business depression and plumes itself on having predicted it. Ignatius Donnelly hates Fish like poison, but in this he has a common sympathy, and in the recent meeting in this city he and General Weaver also gloated over the paralysis of credit and the general shrinkage of values brought about by the attempt to maintain a parity between gold and silver on a ratio of sixteen to one in the face of natural conditions which render it impossible. These men see their fondest dreams realized in the foisting of a fifty-five cent dollar upon our currency, through the influence of the silver mine owners, and they shout in fiendish glee and swear that they will continue the work of destruction. There are some birds of evil omen who flourish only in storm and amid wreck and diaster. If these agitators can use the cheap dollar to swindle creditors, unsettle confidence and produce a financial cataclysm, they imagine that they may leap into power over the ruins. Hence their noisy threats and demonstrations and determination to defeat legislation at the extra session of congress to repeal the Sherman law. That law is doing their work for them better than anything they themselves could ever have devised. They see in its repeal a restoration of confidence and prosperity and an end to the stormy conditions in which they alone can flourish. This is the secret of their desperation. It is their last chance. Satan rages because he knows his time is short. It is known that a huge corruption fund is being contributed by the silver barons for use at the coming session, and the agitators of the Weaver and Bland stripe will contribute the wind and lung power to supplement it.

The question before the honest and common-sense people of the country is whether they will allow this gigantic conspiracy of the silver inflationists to succeed. Has not the country suffered enough already for the sake of favoring the silver producers? The silver interest amounts to only about $60,000,000 a year, while the wheat interest alone is many times that. So is the cotton interest, so is corn, hogs, iron, and even hay. Every other industry has been sacrificed to bolster up silver, and the silver agitators vow that the sacrifice must continue. Look at the frightful shinkage of $700,000,000 on the New York stock exchange, representing, the savings of investors scattered throughout the country. Look at the loss to the government of $45,000,000 already incurred through purchases of silver under the Sherman act. Look at the numerous failures and the impossibility of obtaining money to carry on ordinary business transactions—although there is as much money as ever in the country—because the owners of money are frightened and are locking it up.

The intelligent people of the country know that the present hard times have been directly brought about by the operation of the Sherman law, and they demand its repeal. The threats made by the silver agitators will only strengthen their determination. To the corruption fund of the silver men they will oppose the mighty power of public opinion. And to this end steps should be immediately taken to make this opinion manifest. In the four weeks that intervene between to-day and the meeting of congress the voice of the people should be heard, in public meetings and through the public press, and in such overwhelming volume that their chosen representatives in congress will not dare to ignore or override the popular will. Let the noisy bluff of the cheap dollar men be answered by the loud reverberation of a universal demand for honest money and honest methods."

Approaching the Fair.

First impressions are the most powerful and lasting that we receive. Our first meeting with a person, our first view of a city, a mountain or the ocean have much to do with our final judgment of the person, place or thing. If our first impression of a person is unfavorable, it takes long to eradicate its influence. The point of first view is important for our enjoyment of any spectacle. In approaching the World's Fair by conveyance through the city, we are not prepared for anything pleasing behind the great fence that bars out those so unhappy as not to possess a half dollar. Take the advice of Major Handy, an officer of the exposition: "If the weather was fine, I should want to have my first view from the lake. The scene from the deck of one of the big steamers running to the Fair grounds will be wonderful and imposing, as we catch sight for the first time of the glittering domes, towers and terraces of the great buildings. As the boat draws nearer to the shore, we begin to make out the outlines of the separate buildings and the great Manufactures building, looming up like a mountain, makes even our big vessel seem small as a fishing boat. As we land at the pier, and pass beneath the shapely columns of the beautiful Peristyle, the scene which greets us makes us feel smaller than ever." If you "approach the fair" from any point in the northwest, your first impressions will be still more pleasing if your railroad ticket reads via the Burlington route. Be sure your home agent gives you a ticket via Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad, or write for one to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $30.25 from Crookston to Chicago and return Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Lost.

From the pasture of Wm. Hooper on July 7th a brown mare colt two years old. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to the barn of E. D. Schreader, Main street Crookston. [13-15]

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $30.25, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Bird Life In London.

The rooks, after an absence of some years—how many we cannot really commit ourselves to say—have returned to Kensington gardens and established a flourishing little colony of some 11 nests in the trees on the west side of the broad walk, between the old banqueting hall and the Bayswater road. It is curious that the bird population of London seems still to be undergoing a process of change, some species being largely on the increase, while others are decreasing in numbers, or have quite recently disappeared. The wood pigeons afford the most noticeable example of increase in numbers, as they are now fully established, not only in the parks, but also in many of the squares which have trees suitable for them to build in, and they have extended their range well within the city boundary.

They may always be seen in Palace yard, Westminster, and for the fourth year in succession a pair are nesting in the elm tree over the fountain at the end of Great George street. Blackbirds and thrushes, though by no means so noticeable as the pigeons, are certainly on the increase in the parks, owing, no doubt, in great measure to the fact that many inclosures planted with shrubs have been made of late years. They are far from uncommon. Indeed one morning not long since we saw no less than five cock blackbirds engaged in a tussle under the trees near the flower walk in Kensington gardens. Tits of two species—the great tit and the blue tit—have lately been largely on the increase in Kensington gardens.—London Saturday Review.

A Lightning Calculator.

The accounts that have appeared in the daily press of the extraordinary performances of the French calculator, Jaques Inaudi, are in no way exaggerated. In fact, it would be difficult to exaggerate this man's extraordinary powers. He seems to possess an unlimited faculty of carrying and manipulating figures in his head, and the faculty is the more extraordinary in that Inaudi is an uneducated man, who is said not to have learned to write until he was 18 or 20 years of age. I witnessed the exhibition of his powers at the Hotel Victoria. His concluding tour de force comprised the working of a series of sums in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and square root. The addition comprised six lines of five figures, the subtraction two lines of about 18 figures, and so on, and of the two square roots given him to find, one was the root of a number beginning with 81,000,000.

The whole mass of figures having been read out to him, Inaudi repeated them from memory, and then proceeded to work them out, which he did correctly in about six minutes. While so engaged he answered questions put to him by persons in the room. He mutters figures rapidly in an undertone while calculating, which seems to bear out the theory that his mental process is based upon a memory of the sound of the figures rather than a mental picture of their shapes. —London Truth.

The Two Big Oceans.

When the Panama canal was first proposed there was a great cry about the dangers courted in opening up such a "ditch," some extremists declaring that the "lives of millions of human beings were at stake." This general alarm was caused by the argument that the waters on the Pacific side of the isthmus were hundreds of feet higher than were those on the Atlantic side and that the great rush of waters to even up the difference in the level of the two oceans would drown all southern North America and most of Mexico and Yucatan.

Would be engineers and sensational editors passed their opinions or wrote editorials on the subject. It now transpires, as a result of actual survey, that the Atlantic and not the Pacific is the higher of the two oceans and that in place of the difference being hundreds of feet, as had been affirmed, the surface of the water on the east side of the isthmus is exactly 6½ feet higher than it is on the western side.—Philadelphia Press.

How Some Journalists Work.

Those people who are always complaining of the inaccuracy of newspaper writers ought to be impressed with this story of M. de Blowitz, the famous correspondent of the London Times, which I heard the other day from an American writer who knows the journalist intimately: "One night while I was visiting Blowitz," says my informant, "a bit of news came to him by wire. It consisted of only a few lines, and I supposed of course that he would simply wire it on to his paper and do nothing more about it, but instead of that he took a cab and drove all over Paris, from the house of this statesman to that, in order to verify the report. It was midnight before he was satisfied that the report was authentic and allowed it to be dispatched.—New York Cor. Literary World.

A Homemade Postal Card.

The postal card is often very handy. An English member of parliament has made a suggestion to the effect that the postal laws should permit the transmission through the mails of any card whatever of the regulation size bearing an adhesive 1-cent stamp. We are disposed to back up this suggestion. Its adoption would save money to the postoffice department and would be very convenient at times to people who do not happen to have postal cards at hand when needed. It would often be especially convenient to people in the rural districts. We do not know that it would be against any law to mail an ordinary white card bearing a 1-cent stamp. We recently heard of a case in which a card of this kind, thus stamped, was mailed and delivered in this city. If the sender acted unlawfully, he has never heard of it.—New York Sun.

A Word For the Cat.

At this season, when the family departs from town, a word must be spoken in behalf of the house cat, too often left behind to lead a vagrant and precarious existence. Already on the Back Bay, where "early closing" is the rule, the cats have become conspicuous by the absence of their owners. A few less felines in the world are not objected to, but that suffering and slow starvation should attend their taking off is a shame to humanity. Unless the devoted house cat can be provided with a summer home, it should be mercifully put out of existence in a way the animal society understands how to do perfectly.—Boston Herald.

A Clever Sparrow.

A tree sparrow on one occasion built its nest in a tall elm just beneath the more bulky erection of a crow. Not only did the large nest screen the smaller, but it afforded a means of protection from the vagaries of the weather. Some time after the crow's nest was plundered of its contents, while that of the tree sparrow escaped untouched.—London Tit-Bits.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS MILTON VAN DYKE UNmarried, of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota as mortgagor, did, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, duly execute and deliver to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company" a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio and having its principal office in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as mortgagee, his mortgage bearing date the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagee the following described lands situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 20 acres of land; and which mortgage was, with the power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of December A. D. 1889 at four o'clock and 20 minutes in the afternoon in book "48" of mortgages on pages 182, 183, 184 and 185. And which mortgage was given to secure the payment of one thousand ($1000) dollars and interest thereon at eight per cent per annum payable on the 1st day of January of each year, according to the conditions of one, certain promissory note with interest coupons attached made by said mortgagor and payable to the order of said mortgagee and which note became due on December 14th, 1899.

And whereas default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighty dollars due as interest upon said mortgage on the 1st day of January A. D. 1893 and the said interest is still unpaid and due.

And whereas it was stipulated by and between the parties to said mortgage that if the maker of said note shall fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest when the same become due, or to conform to or comply with, any of the conditions, or agreements, herein contained, to be kept and performed by said mortgagor that the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall become due and payable at once.

And the said mortgagee having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable and it does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable.

And whereas there is now due and payable on said mortgage the sum of one thousand one hundred twenty-eight ($1128) dollars at the date of this notice, and no action or proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range forty three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land, situated in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the taxes if any on said premises, and fifty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said county and state on the 28th day of August A. D. 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated July 8th 1893.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

ELMER C. YETTER,
[18-19] Attorney for Mortgagee,
Hallock, Kittson County, Minn.

D. M. Rose

"I was troubled with terrible pain in my back and had also kidney difficulty.

For 27 Years I Suffered.

I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and began to get better. I have not had an attack since I began to use it. I was also cured of catarrh in the head and am now in good health." D. M. ROSE, Denison, Iowa. 100 doses one dollar.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation.

E. D. SCHRAEDER,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.

All calls receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office: 319 North Main street, in connection with Livery house,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands, New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetes Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

Scientific American Agency for
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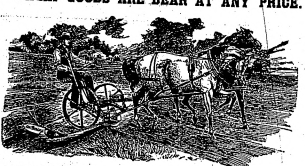

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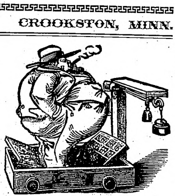

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LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

BY Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER VIII.

The Sabbath in Mr. Newton's household was always a pleasant and peaceful day of rest. All secular thoughts and avocations were, as much as possible, set aside, and after the usual attendance at the house of God the remainder of the day was divested of useless solemnity or formality by profitable reading or cheerful conversation.

As usual, Grenville was with them at dinner, and so far recovered his natural and pleasant deportment that Rose's heart rested again in happy confidence and serenity.

Dinner waited some time and was at last served and over before Dunbar made his appearance—a circumstance so unusual that it had given rise to some anxiety on his account, and Lillian's was not diminished when she met him in the hall.

"What is the matter, dear Eustace?"

"Do not be alarmed, my darling. I will not keep you in suspense. I am pained for poor Le Barron's wretched family, but I will explain when we are all together. It is a story I do not care to repeat but once."

After a hasty greeting from the family he said:

"Early this morning our friend Austin called to inform me of the troubles at Le Barron's. You all know that the braggart adventurer De Courtney has for some months had his eye on Le Barron's apparent riches under the guise of admiration for their eldest daughter. I knew that Estella and her mother were greatly smitten with him, and Maud was pining with envy. The more cautious and suspicious father had written to some merchant abroad requesting reliable testimonials respecting this prince in disguise before he would yield to the hasty consummation of the marriage, for which the ardent lover was so urgent. It seems that when the poor father had confessed the ruin and degradation that were closing upon them, and Estella had borne her part in the first outburst of wild passion that assailed him, her shrewd mind conceived a plan for her own safety, which, with consummate heartlessness, she at once proceeded to execute.

"Silently retiring from the wordy warfare, she wrote a hasty note to De Courtney asking him to meet her at a restaurant near by, sent it by her French maid, deep in all her secrets, and silently made her exit from a side room to the rendezvous. She safely calculated that in the tumult her absence would not be observed. In that unhappy family you are aware that self is the dominant power, and Estella well knew that when the fierceness of the storm then raging had passed it would be succeeded by tears and hysterical lamentations that would claim the attendance of all the servants, thus leaving her to consummate her selfish arrangements unmolested.

"What passed between her and De Courtney can only be conjectured by the results and a letter left behind for the mother. It would seem that she returned to the house as secretly as she had left it, directed her maid to collect all her valuables and pack her wardrobe, while she proceeded to secure what money or jewelry she could find in her mother's or sister's rooms and departed with her spoils, attended by her French waiting maid. Quite early this morning, as Austin was passing Roseville, Maud, apparently in great excitement, called to him from the library window. He entered, and giving him but a brief statement of the last night's revelations and proceedings she begged him to find me and urge me to come to her immediately.

"Austin gave me all the particulars he could learn from Maud's hasty and frenzied recital, but when I wished to stop here for advice and if possible to get Mr. Newton to accompany me on this delicate mission he objected, saying she had especially desired that nothing should be said to the Newtons. I therefore proceeded at once to Roseville. Strange sounds startled me when I entered the dreary house, but Maud, who was waiting in the hall, evidently on the alert to prevent the servants from seeing me, hurried me into an office distant from the parlors. It disgusts me to think of her inhuman, selfish ways. But it may be that she did not realize the terrible tragedy enacting around her."

"Don't linger," cried Rose. "This suspense is dreadful."

"I will be as brief as possible. It seems no thought had been given to Estella's absence during the night, but Maud in the morning had ordered her attendant to bring some ornament or article from her wardrobe, which could not be found. On examining further her jewelry and most of her choice possessions were missing. Then her maid hinted that Miss Le Barron had been 'going on strangely' the day before, and all the servants remarked it, but the madam had been so bad they had had no time to give it attention. But now would Miss Maud please go into her sister's room and see for herself and not be saying disparaging things to a poor waiting maid? I judge from the accent of both mistress and maid that Maud, becoming furious at the spoiling of her goods, had visited her wrath on the one nearest to her. On entering her sister's chamber it was vacant, the wardrobe and bureaus empty, and on the table lay an open note to her mother of the most insolent and heartless character.

"She said that, seeing inevitable ruin coming upon the family, and having no disposition to share it with them, she had at once sought her dear Victor, and not wishing to reveal their misfortunes had simply informed him that her father had peremptorily forbidden her to hold any further communication with him, as he pretended he had received advices from abroad to his discredit, which she did not believe, but this cruel father's commands compelled her to say farewell.

"'Of course,' the unfeeling girl continued, 'I knew dear Victor would not listen to that idea for a moment, but, as I expected, begged for an immediate marriage that very hour, before I returned to my parents. When I was once his own, I could quietly collect all my jewelry and wardrobe, and we would leave at once, making our bridal tour a pleasant voyage to his native land. He was sure father would soon recall us when he found resistance was of no avail.' Of course she could not refuse so elegant a lover. They were married within the hour, and as this haste gave her no time for a bridal trousseau befitting a millionaire's daughter she was sure her dear mother and sister would pardon her for making free with their jewelry and such ready money as she found in their purses and her father's escretoire. Robbin, the footboy, had taken her trunks away, she said, and fearing to incur his master's displeasure would not return. Her maid also would of course go with her."

The family had listened to Eustace's narrative thus far without interruption, overwhelmed with sorrow and amazement, but Mr. Newton now exclaimed:

"Why, this is far beyond the most unscrupulous selfishness I ever imagined could be found in one so young."

"Ah, but Maud will far outmatch her, I fear. I once thought her more gentle and amiable than her sister. But the bitter hate and vindictiveness she manifests are fearful. The loss to herself and the impossibility of reclaiming was all she seemed to think of. Her father's danger and her mother's uncertain condition hardly excited an emotion. As soon as Austin and I could interrupt Maud's excited recital of her own misfortunes I alluded to the strange sounds I heard on entering.

"'Pshaw! that's nothing,' said Maud, 'mother has kept the house in an uproar all night. I kept myself out of the way, I assure you, and left father to take care of her as best he might. He deserves it all and more for bringing this great shame upon us.'

"'Have you seen your mother this morning?' I asked, greatly surprised.

"'No, indeed. I staid as long as I could endure her temper last night. If I had followed Stella's example and left earlier, I might have saved my own possessions from her hands. Mother may learn of Estella's dutiful conduct by some one else. She has been exalted above me and cited as an example for me to imitate long enough. Now I hope mother will enjoy this new evidence of her favorite's smartness, but I'll not take the first blast of her rage, I assure you. She'll find that I, too, can keep my own counsel as well as Stella.'

"'Oh, Maud! This is shameful! I will at least seek your parents and try to help them.'

"'Well, go, Don Quixote, and succor the distressed. Success attend you. I hope you will enjoy it.'

"I threw open the door, and again those dismal sounds! I paused a moment, when a wild, unearthly shriek rang through the house. I caught Maud's hand.

"'Go with me.'

"'I will not.'

"'Unnatural child! You shall! There is some strange mystery here, and you shall accompany us while we unravel it. Come, Austin.' Our determined manner and probably a fear of being left behind compelled her to go, but reluctantly, and we passed through the splendid parlors into the gloomy family sitting room."

He paused a moment and covered his face with his hands, while his audience sat with pale faces, dreading the sequel.

"A fearful sight met our eyes," he continued, "Would I could forget it! Mrs. Le Barron sat in a large easy chair in the most fearful paroxysms. The old butler and gardener and two women, one of whom, I think, was her dressing maid and the other perhaps the cook, were standing over her. All looked chilled and exhausted. The window shutters remained unopened, and the gas was still burning. When we came near, we saw that she was tied to the chair.

"'Indeed, sir, we could not help it. She was furious and has been most of the night. And that was the only way we could manage her and be safe ourselves.'

"'Have you called a physician?'

"'No; we can't leave her, and we can't make any of the other servants hear if we called ever so loud.'

"'Stupid! Why not have rung the bell till some one would hear?'

"'We think, sir,' said the gardener, with some hesitation, 'that there's no one to hear in the house. "Rats leave a sinking ship," and this one's going down mighty fast, I judge, and then, begging your honor's pardon, we feel fearsome 'bout going to the bell. There's something strangelike 'bout master, and he's close to the bell.' Austin and I sprang to the recessed corner so dimly lighted. Oh, Mr. Newton, I have, cowardlike, left the worst to the last! In his chair, his head resting on the marble pillar, was Le Barron"——

"Not dead!" exclaimed Mr. Newton, his face blanching with horror—"and, oh, do not say by his own hand!"

"No—I hope—I think not—Austin was the first to rise above the terrible shock and left at once for the nearest medical aid. I could learn nothing from the poor frightened and exhausted servants, but as near as I could gather from the time the miserable man entered his house yesterday it had been the scene of the most disgraceful and sickening tumult. Till late in the evening most of the servants had been in Stella's employ, and I imagine, from hints dropped from the gardener, what was passing in the family room was a matter of surmise.

"After Estella's departure as the servants were closing the house the sounds that had alarmed me aroused their attention. When they entered, the mistress was raving through the room like one possessed, the women said. They were frightened and ran to call in the two men. When they returned, her husband, without rising from the chair, was feebly trying to calm her as she stood raging over him. They secured her with great difficulty and some danger, I apprehend, for many articles once objects of pride to her lay broken and scattered all around as if she had furiously thrown them. It took them some time to control her, and for safety they were compelled to bind her.

"When they next thought of poor Le Barron, he was just as I found him. In the meantime I had opened the shutters and extinguished the gas, but the sunlight made the horrors more apparent. Leaving the frantic woman to the servants, I examined her husband, but could find no trace of violence save a bruise on his brow by some article thrown—made, I fear, by his wife when the servants seized her. But Dr. Shelby, whom Austin soon brought, says it was probably not severe enough to have caused his death. Dr. Shelby has been his medical adviser for some months past, and he thinks his anxiety, exaggerated by the fearful storm that burst upon him when he told his pecuniary troubles, hastened his death from disease of the heart.

"Austin remained to make all needful arrangements for the inquest, and as soon as I could be spared I hastened to you, for I think you and Mrs. Newton are greatly needed there now."

"We will go with you immediately."

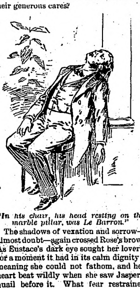
"Can I be of service in any way?" asked George.

"I will thank you to order me one of the carriages. I did not intend to use either of them again, but this is a work of necessity."

"One word before we leave. I found the two youngest children, Jennie and Robert, hid in the parlors, half dead with fright. Their nurse is not to be found. Hearing the noise, I presume, they had crept down from the nursery and probably fearing to return have been concealed there all night. Jennie, you know, is a sweet, thoughtful child—very unlike her sisters. Robbie, Dr. Shelby says, has never been very bright or robust."

"I suppose," said Grenville, with much confusion, "you will hardly be willing to give me a share in providing for your proteges?"

How unlike this hesitation to Jasper's natural impulsive generosity! What could it mean unless the knowledge on his part that his interest and labor might soon be so separated from his northern friends that he would be unable to share their generous cares?



"In his chair, his head resting on the marble pillar, was Le Barron."

The shadows of vexation and sorrow—almost doubt—again crossed Rose's brow. As Eustace's dark eye sought her lover's for a moment it had in its calm dignity a meaning she could not fathom, and her heart beat wildly when she saw Jasper's quail before it. What fear restrained her natural impetuosity from demanding a solution at once?

In reply to Jasper's question Eustace simply shook his head, but her father partly reassured her by the calm and apparently unsuspicious manner in which he answered:

"We will settle all details when we return. Now we must attend to the more pressing wants."

In the course of the ride Mrs. Newton asked Eustace how Maud appeared when taken to her parents and compelled to witness all the horrors of that scene.

"Oh, my dear madam! Your question reminds me that I have not given the miserable girl a thought since I entered that room! The sight that met my eyes at first bewildered me, and when I could rouse above it my whole attention was so engrossed by immediate necessities that—well, excuses are useless. It was cruel negligence."

"No, Eustace, you blame yourself needlessly. It was a most natural oversight. She was requiring no attention, and unless in sight and taking some part I do not wonder you did not think of her."

"She was not in the room, I am sure, for I have no recollection of seeing or hearing her again after one glimpse of that terrible scene. I now remember the remark she made about keeping her own counsels as closely as her sister had done, to which I then attached little importance, but which now I fear may have been painfully significant."

When they reached the house, they were met by Dr. Shelby and Mr. Austin and informed that they were ready for an inquest, waiting only for Dunbar's evidence, and then would be ready to remove the body to another apartment to be prepared for the grave.

After a long and earnest consultation with reference to Mrs. Le Barron the doctor suggested that the wisest plan would be to remove her to some quiet retreat or asylum as soon as possible.

Inquiries were then made for Maud. Neither the doctor nor Austin had seen her, and such had been the excitement and confusion her absence was unnoticed.

On asking for the young lady one of the servants said she thought she had not returned.

"Returned?" said Mr. Newton.

"Yes, sir. I guess she was sort of frightened as soon as she saw her father, and she noticed him before Mr. Dunbar did. Miss Maud never thought much of her mother, nor of her father, either, for that matter, only she could always have her way with him, poor man! And without speaking she slipped right out of the room and out of the house too."

"Do you know where she went?"

"No, mum, not sure; but Thomas here thinks he drove her out to old Varney's."

"Thinks he did? Why, Thomas, don't you know whom you took there?"

"Why, sir, my young lady came to me from master's room all whitelike and called me out of doors, then told me to put one of the horses into the gig that the servants use and drive her maid out to Elmwood, old Varney's place, to do an errand. Before I could come round with the gig a woman met me at the back gate all muffled up and acting as though she was afraid of being seen. She spoke low and strange and said her mistress wanted me to take her on an errand. But, your honor, Miss Maud's maid don't wear diamonds and is uncommon willing to talk with an honest lad and to show her face too."

"Well, Thomas, your young mistress has sorrow and trouble enough and may well feel the need of advice."

"Yes, your honor, but young ladies ain't generally willing to seek advice from an old lover to whom they have often said 'nay,'" replied the cook.

Wishing to stop further revelations of the family secrets, Mr. Newton inquired:

"Where is Miss Le Barron's maid?"

"Miss Maud's, do you mean, sir? Oh, she put off some time ago, and for certain much more went out with her than she ever brought here."

"Well, we will seek Miss Maud in her own apartment." And as they turned from the gossip loving servants they heard the cook remark:

"Well, well, they'll have a breezy time of it. Glad it isn't me."

It was very evident that the servants who had remained with Mrs. Le Barron through the night had not learned of Estella's marriage, pillage and flight.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton ascended to Maud's apartments. All was silent, but after a few moments' pause they knocked at the door. She was there and bade them enter, but when her father's best friends stood before her she started in alarm and made a movement for a hasty retreat. But suddenly checking herself, before Mrs. Newton could speak, she turned on them with the wildest fury depicted on her face and almost shrieked:

"Why are you here? I will not hear a word. Leave my room instantly. You come to exult over our fall. I can still, for a few hours at least, claim a right to my own chamber. I bid you begone!"

"But my dear child," said Mrs. Newton, "listen to me a moment. We come in all love. Do trust us. We lose all as well as you. Then why should you imagine we mean anything but friendship and tenderest sympathy?"

"I do not believe you—do not trust you and will not. Who told you we needed any sympathy? I for one have no desire for it."

"Mr. Dunbar came at Dr. Shelby's request to bring us here, and, my dear Maud, let us in some way comfort you."

"I tell you I want no comfort from you or any one. Dunbar has, I presume, told you how finely Stell has managed. I think I am as well able to act for myself as she."

"Oh, Maud! Maud! Do no such rash thing as she has done, I entreat you. It will bring you only disgrace and misery."

"Oh, never fear. I have no fancy for elopements. What I do I care not who knows. It is too late for any to prevent it, now anyway. The last trunk went from that room," pointing to a closed door, "since you have honored me with your espionage.

"Allow me," with a scornful, defiant air, even while a shudder of disgust passed over her, "allow me to introduce you to Mrs. Jacob Varney, a millionaire's wife, madam! Not quite so winsome a husband as Stella's, perhaps, but I shall have all that money can give. So what matter's it?"

"Ah, Maud, my dear child! What have you done? How could Varney countenance such an act under the circumstances?"

"What have I done? Why, found myself a princely home when my father's folly or crime—call it what you please—has cast me out from this. What has Varney done? Why, proved himself a fool! Has he not for more than a year tormented me? And I during that time treated him with open, undisguised contempt. And yet when I went to him yesterday and told him boldly we were bankrupted and disgraced; that Stella, the vile creature, had robbed me of all I had—oh, it makes me laugh to think how the toothless old dotard blubbered over my hand!"—and with a gesture of bitter loathing she tossed her hand away from her—"promising me a trousseau next week that should outvie any in the city, together with a princely settlement, if I would consent to marry him that very hour. Why, an immediate marriage was just what I was determined on! And it is done," said the miserable girl, throwing herself on the sofa, exhausted by the shameful recital.

Mrs. Newton went to her caressingly, while her tears fell fast.

"Oh, Maud! You do not love this man! How, then, can you endure the home you have sold yourself for?"

"Love him! Oh, no! I have ever loathed him. I had once some romantic notions about marrying for love and escaping from such a home as this has always been.

"But that is all past! When once I get my promised trousseau and settlement, I shall allow myself to be very little troubled with old Varney's society, I assure you. That would be intolerable. I have lived thus far without love and can continue to do so, while I now have a position in the most fashionable society as high as wealth can command. Why do you weep and look at me so sadly? What would you have me do?" she cried wildly. "Go out to service? Starve in the streets—or worse? My mother's folly and my father's shame have barred all other chances for a home but the one I have chosen or rather accepted as a last resort."

"Oh, no! no! my poor girl! A loving heart was at your command, and you scorned it, threw it aside for the golden chain that now binds you and which will eat like a canker into your soul."

"No. I never scorned Ernest Sherwood, never! My whole heart was his. But how was he received? Turned from the door by harsh words from my mother and bitter insults from my father, while I was jeered at daily for my low tastes and Estella's foreigner held up before me as a god."

"But, my dear Maud, when you saw the state of your father's affairs, if you must so hastily seek a home, why not let Ernest know your troubles?"

She started quickly to her feet. "Let him know the deep disgrace that had fallen? The loss of property he would not value, but the shame! Tell Ernest Sherwood that my father was a dishonored man—a forger—liable any moment to public arrest? Do you think I could do that, or do you know me so little as to suppose I would shame my womanhood by offering myself to one I respected—that I loved? If you but knew me, you would not wonder that I hate the parents that have robbed me of all that I ever valued! I leave within the hour, and once outside the gate I will never see them again—never!"

From these passionate words her friends suspected she had no knowledge of the terrible state of things below. A few words revealed the fact that she simply supposed her mother was in one of those stormy fits she had often witnessed and her father, as usual, allowing the excitement to wear itself out by silence, though she acknowledged that she was frightened by his appearance. When she fully understood the truth, she was at first greatly shocked, but her own selfishness soon rose above all other considerations.

"If I had but known this sooner! Oh, Ernest! Ernest! But it is all too late!"

It is useless to prolong the scene. The unhappy girl resisted all efforts to persuade her to show at least common respect and tarry till her father's body should be laid to rest and her mother placed in some asylum, and when from the window she saw a superb equipage dash up to the door she abruptly said "farewell," and with a face in which all of her ill governed passions were warring with a better and tenderer mood she rushed down stairs, and without accepting the aid of her unfortunate and superannuated husband she sprang into the carriage, and with the partner of her folly was soon borne from their sight.

That same afternoon Mrs. Le Barron was quietly taken to the retreat selected and the next day her husband's remains, in the simplest and most unostentatious manner, consigned to the grave.

Duncan remained till the servants were dismissed on the following week, the house safely closed and the key placed in the hands of those who were appointed to unravel the tangled web of the late owner's dealings.

So closed the tragedy that would be a lifelong misery to some, but to the outside world it was but a "nine days' wonder," and other events soon swept it from the public mind, and it was forgotten.

CHAPTER IX.

The evening after Le Barron's funeral all the Newtons met in the home so soon to pass from their hands. Mr. Newton there informed his friends that he had, as much as lay in his power, endeavored to hasten the final settlement of all matters connected with his late business. He had met all who had claims upon the firm and brought the whole matter much nearer a thorough adjustment than at first he had any reason to anticipate. He spoke with great feeling of the respect and kindness manifested toward him personally by all concerned and their voluntary request that he should appropriate all the personal property about the house and grounds to his own use, and they expressed their conviction that even more than that would be found honorably his due.

Of course Le Barron's funeral had prevented the ride to the Montgomery place, but now, finding there was every promise of turning his attention to some new work, Mr. Newton desired that Eustace's proposition should have immediate attention. It was therefore agreed that early the next morning Eustace should escort Mrs. Newton to the farm and on their return the feasibility of the project should be finally settled.

Rose proposed that she should accompany them and have one more ride on Fairy before she passed from their hands, and turning sweetly to her lover asked if she might trespass on his gallantry for an escort. He excused himself on the plea of prior engagements and expressed great regret that he could not enjoy such a treat. All this was natural enough, and Rose was satisfied, for her eyes were not yet opened. But the quick flash that overspread his face and died away as rapidly rekindled Mr. Newton's sorrowful suspicions, and the earnest recognition that passed between Dunbar and George told him that Jasper's manner had but confirmed their opinions.

It was painful to wait longer for a positive denial or unmistakable admission of his treasonable proclivities. But who could look on that sweet girl by his side and have the courage to hasten a denouement that might blast the bright beauty before them? These thoughts passed with painful rapidity through Mr. Newton's mind, and he had just mastered the indignant impulse as Ralph gayly offered to act as his sister's cavalier in place of her recreant knight and suggested that it might be well to smuggle Alfred into the carriage with the other party, and then, should first impressions prove encouraging, George and himself could remain to await orders and Alfred escort Rose home again.

But his parents were advocates of consistency under all circumstances, and whatever they advocated they exemplified by their daily practice. Mr. Newton agreed that such a cavalcade as Ralph had planned was hardly in good taste under existing circumstances. He should much prefer that Dunbar should accompany the ladies in the most unpretending manner, leaving the others industriously employed in making an inventory of all in the house and grounds.

A ready assent was given to this suggestion, Ralph remarking that father would be obliged to exercise the gift of patience before he could get them into a good working condition, for they would, he feared, be every little while "bolting from the track" after some fancy frolic instead of working like little busy bees, and a strong arm, tight rein and curb bit would be absolutely necessary to keep them on the right side of the traces.

"Well, Ralph, my son, that is an odd mixture of quotation and metaphor, but I must say it smacks a little too much of the jockey."

"Our good parents are growing a little obtuse, I think. I've been trying all the evening to make you comprehend. Having taken possession of the groom's apartments, I am happy to find myself not so far above my position but that my vocation is recognized," said Ralph, laughing merrily.

"What does the silly boy mean?" said his mother.

"Simply," replied George, "that while you and father were occupied at Roseville yesterday we at home were anxious to make ourselves serviceable. I hope you will not think we are undertaking too great liberties. You know we must no longer keep a retinue of servants, and the sooner all changes are made, I judge from what you have already said, the better. Hearing of good places for the coachman and one of the grooms, we secured them and sent the men at once. Ralph and I meanwhile prefer, if it meets your approbation, to retain the head hostler, John, for a few pays to teach us our duties, and we will do the work at the carriage house and stable till the contents are disposed of."

"Look at father," said Ralph, laughing. "If he isn't grieving that his proud sons should stoop to care for the horses."

"There you are wrong, dear boy. I was overcome for a moment with gratitude to God, who has blessed me with children so ready to accept not only uncomplainingly but with great cheerfulness and alacrity a change sudden as ours must be, and with no false shame step in a moment from a life of ease to one of the lowest forms of menial labor."

"Now, father, your explanation is really quite cruel. I had a little speech all ready—thinking you were shocked at our labors of today—to show you how inconsistent were your precepts. I am greatly disappointed, for as I am to be a farmer I shall not have many opportunities for speechmaking. But we can't catch father napping, can we, mother?" playfully patting her cheek.

"Well, saucy one, tell us what other mischief you and George have been about today?"

"Well, we thought you would not like any of the servants to leave unpaid. Fortunately we have always been liberally supplied with pocket money, and we three boys had more than enough to make all right with the men and help Lillian settle with those two utterly useless appendages, the young ladies' waiting maids."

"Why, my dear girls, have you dismissed your attendants? You shame your mother! Our children are teaching us. I never once thought of this, as I ought to have done at the very first."

"No, mother mine. Because you and father have been occupied all day in trying to minister to the unfortunate and wayward, and knowing father wished to curtail expenses as expeditiously as possible we could do no less than to begin at these points belonging to our individual expenses."

In the course of the conversation Ralph took occasion to hold up Rose's hand and call attention to a blister, saying she had been sweeping and dusting the library herself.

"Never mind the hand," his sister said, laughing. "That will soon become accustomed to such work, but I am sure mamma will say I have done my work well."

Jasper here impatiently interrupted her by looking at her hand and protesting with much temper against anything of the kind again.

"Come, come, Jasper, don't you be unreasonable. That little blister is of no consequence. I really enjoyed my play, for as yet it has been nothing more. But what would you have me do, Sir Impatience? Sit on the sofa and let my mother and sister do what must now be done—work? You dare not counsel that!"

"No, dear Rose. But, Mr. Newton, my kind friend, let me beg that you will yield to my wishes. Let me make Rose my wife before you leave this her first home."

"Jasper!" exclaimed Rose. "How dare you name such a thing after those two shameful examples of hasty marriages to avoid the inconveniences of a limited income which we have just witnessed? Would you see me as heartless as the Le Barrons?"

"That does not follow, Rose. The aid you could render would be but little comparatively, and I cannot see you stoop to labor when a home of ease and affluence is waiting for you."

"Stoop! Whatever my mother and sister can do without degradation will not lower me in the estimation of any right minded person. Eustace has no fears of Lillian being degraded, and he can also offer her a home of ease, but he knows that for the present her first duties keep her with her parents. If your pride revolts at my using a broom or engaging in any of the domestic avocations that fall to my mother's lot, then should I in time share your fortune your foolish pride will be just as much wounded to know all of us continued to labor, as we most probably will."

"Oh, no, never, Rose! You do me injustice. It is but natural, loving you as I do, that I should long to protect you from all hardships. Your friends, though not disgraced by labor, would never have sought it as an advisable change. Consent to an immediate marriage, darling. If you will but yield to this request, I know that your father will not refuse. Let me take you to my mother, show you our beautiful home, and when your parents are settled we will visit them before I install you mistress of the little cottage now building for you."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE DRAINAGE IS ALL RIGHT.

In its weekly issue of last Saturday the Times takes occasion to roundly score the president of the Great Northern road, assuming that Mr. Hill has defeated the drainage project claiming that he has not been sincere in his professions of interest in the matter. If the Times man was posted a little bit in the matter he would be too shrewd to make such a ridiculous outbreak. He would have known that at the very time his weekly edition went into the office the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted and the drainage matter made a success. The Times should know by this time that whatever else may be said of Mr. Hill he is something of a business man and looks out for the interests of his company. The Times should also know that in the tract described in the bill for drainage is a considerable land belonging to another company and it is quite reasonable, for Mr. Hill to desire that the money they expend be placed where his company gets the benefit of it. This idea occurs to us in looking over the ground and seems a perfectly reasonable solution of Mr. Hill's action in the matter. The commissioners to be appointed by the governor will be N. D. Miller, chief engineer of the Great Northern road and E. G. Valentine, of Breckenridge, and they will be appointed just as soon as the $6250 the company has to furnish for the work is covered into the state treasury which is expected to be this week. Mr. Hill is desirous to see the appropriation judiciously expended so as to accomplish as much as possible—and the people in the territory affected also desire the same thing and it is very probable that he also desires to see the money his company contributes applied where it will be of benefit to his company—a very natural desire when that company contributes one-fifth of the amount. We do not blame the Times for its interest in the drainage matter—we feel that way ourself, but while the Times has been kicking restlessly over the apparent delay we have been quietly hunting for the cause and this week we are glad to be able to announce that the cause of delay has been removed and the work will be commenced as soon now as it is possible to get to it.

WEEDS.

The weed problem is getting to be a serious one for the farmers to handle, how to subdue them being the great question. The fact of their existence in such abundance shows an exceedingly fertile soil for as a rule the richer the soil the more abundant and rank will the weeds be. The experience of most of our farmers is that summer-fallowing will not quite effect a cure—rather seems to make a more healthful growth the next year. It is claimed that sheep, are death to weeds and where sheep are the weeds will not be very numerous. If any of our farmers have had experience in this particular we would like to hear from them. It is claimed that a crop of green clover turned under when in blossom is an excellent thing but this takes a year to grow and is liable to winter-kill. The next best treatment is said to be millet, turned under when well in the grass. We have noticed that seeding down to timothy leaves the ground quite free for two or three years and the rest is beneficial to the soil. There are some fields in Polk county this year where but very few weeds can be seen, and on these fields you will see some excellent crops, and we venture the assertion that every crop in the county would be better without the weeds that are in most of them. The question is "what to do with them?" It is an important question, one that sooner or later must be solved or our fertile soils must be abandoned for few men can stand it to raise only about half crops year after year.

It is in times of financial stringency such as have been recently experienced, which come periodically, producing distress everywhere, that every true lover of his country, every true patriot should speak only good words of and for the section of the country in which he lives, for then if ever the country needs it. This is sometimes a hard thing to do, but in a country like the Red River Valley, whose abundant and wonderful resources are continually speaking for it, this is a very easy thing to do. Because money is hard to get in the great money centers of the east, does not detract from the wonderful fertility of our soil and the wonderful health-giving qualities of our climate. We have the most recuperative soil on the earth which fact has been time and again fully demonstrated. We remember, not many years ago, about July 4th, that the valley had sustained a drouth of many weeks duration—hardly any rain had fallen since the grain was sown; the wheat began to head out very low down and very short heads; the ground was cracked and seamed with the excessive drouth and everybody declared we would not get to exceed three or four bushels of wheat per acre. What was the result? Do you remember, reader, that a few days later a good soaking rain fell and that when the grain was threshed that fall we never had a better sample in the Valley? And that the yield surprised everybody, being much larger than it was thought possible for it to be? The straw was short and the heads were short, but the wheat was there all the same. And have you noticed the wonderful improvement that the last eight or ten days has made in the present crop? We never knew a country wherein such wonderful changes could occur and therefore we are convinced that too much cannot be said in praise of the Red River Valley country.

A new publication comes from McIntosh—the Tribune. It is owned by P. Paul Bodine, and E. E. Bodine, and is leased and operated by R. J. Pettie and C. P. Hole. The News, which was printed on Paul's outfit, has been returned to its owner—W. G. Hunt—who may perhaps continue to publish. The long-suffering people of McIntosh will have to hustle if they support three papers.

The welcome news reaches the Journal on this Wednesday morning that the Great Northern road has deposited its proportion of the drainage money with the state treasurer and that the work will now soon be done. The commissioners to be named by the governor have been appointed and that appoinment only awaited the deposit as the governor did not consider it necessary to made the appointments unless there was something to be done by the commission. The Journal has insisted all along that the matter would be satisfactorily adjusted and the drainage would be done.

The Sunday opening at the World's Fair proves a financial failure and the management has decided to abandon the idea whereat most of the people in the United States do greatly rejoice.

Our thanks are due to Governor Nelson for a copy of the Blue Book for 1893.

The midsummer Cosmopolitan, the first at the new price of 12½ cents per copy, though unchanged in size, excels any other issue of that magazine in the number of its distinguished contributors, in the interest of its contents and in its overflowing illustrations by famous artists. The midsummer number is intended to set the pace for the magazine at its new price of 12½ cents a copy, or $1.50 a year.

Cheap Rates to the World's Fair.

On July 11, 24, 31 and Aug. 7 the Northern Pacific will sell round trip tickets to Chicago for one fare for round trip limited 12 days from date of sale. For full particulars inquire of C. A. Sharkey, Agent.

Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock, every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m., and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read, via "The North-Western Line." For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address,

T. W. Teasdale,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
[13-tf] St. Paul, Minn.

FARMERS AT THE FAIR.

A Royal Reception Awaits the Agriculturist.

THEY WILL BE GUESTS OF HONOR.

A World in Itself To Be Seen in the Agricultural Building—Most of the Nations of the Earth and Our Own States and Territories Represented at the Columbian Exposition.

World's Fair, July 21.—[Special.]—Now the harvest is about finished throughout the country. Soon the threshing will be done and marketing of the golden grain begin. Then the farmers will come to the fair. Not only will they be welcome, but a royal reception awaits them. The man who feeds us, the man whose prosperity is the prosperity of all of us, whose ill-fortune hurts us all, has not been neglected in this exposition. On the contrary, he and his contributions to the world's industries—the foundation of all industries and source of all wealth—have a front seat. They will be guests of honor here.

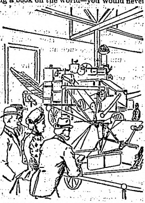
It is the fashion among some of the people one meets here to sneer at the agricultural display, to say it is not worthy their time or attention, that it is dull and commonplace. I pity these people. They are thoughtless. Their horizon is narrow. To my mind the Agricultural building is one of the most interesting of all the great departments of the fair. It is more than interesting—it is fascinating. It takes us nearer to the heart of the people, not only of our own country but of all countries, to the mass of humanity everywhere, than any other feature of the exposition, excepting not even the Fine Arts gallery, which surely is next to it.

The creator of this fair builded wiser than they knew when they gave the Palace of Agriculture the proudest position in their marvelous landscape—running from the lake by the side of the splendid central basin to the canal—and made that palace the most beautiful of all the exposition buildings. There are just five really noble structures in this exposition assemblage. One is the Administration building, a merely ornamental, crown-like structure, a vestibule, its only practical use being for offices; the Manufactures building, noble in proportions, magnificent in dimensions; Machinery hall, cathedral-like, ornate, impressive; the Palace of Fine Arts, which would be a noteworthy structure if taken up bodily and set down in Versailles, Rome or Athens and the Palace of Agriculture, classical in its form and decorations, perfect in proportions, the most beautiful of all in the opinion of many who are competent to judge.

It will do the hearts of the farmers of this country good when they come here and see that they have not been assigned to the back yard of the fair; that a rude and hastily-constructed shell was not deemed good enough for them; but that they are received in a veritable palace, a structure worthy its uses and too glorious a creation to be suffered to disappear from the face of the earth when the exposition shall have closed its gates.

This Agricultural building is a world in itself. In point of size it is the fourth structure of the exposition. Let the farmer imagine fifteen acres of ground floor under one roof, with several acres more in the galleries. That gives space equal to the average farm in France and England, and larger than the average farm of Belgium and Holland. The space is well used. Not a square foot of it has been wasted. If there were no building in Jackson park but the Palace of Agriculture, no display but that of the products of the soil and the machinery and processes used in their propagation, harvesting and manipulation, the World's fair would still be worth taking a long journey to see.

Shall I tell you what is in this building? I wish I could. I should like to write a book about it. But it would be like writing a book on the world—you would never know where to start or where to end. It would take a pretty big book to do the subject justice. Therefore in the space of a single letter I can hope only to point out to you some of the most interesting things to give you a few samples from the mighty whole. When you come to the fair set apart at least one whole day for the Agricultural building. Make it two days if you have the time to spare. It will not be time wasted. This applies with even greater force to the city man, to the professional man who comes from his desk or office, than to the farmer himself. The man from the city can learn more here that is worth his knowing than in any other department of the exposition.

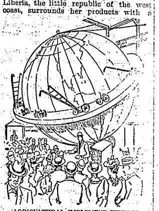


A MAZE OF FARMING MACHINERY.

Let us now take a rapid run through this world of the farm and briefly mention the most interesting things that fall under our eye. Passing through the great rotunda we arrive at the center of the vast building. It is a wonderful scene that we are in the midst of. Here are most of the nations of the world and states and territories of our Union with little palaces of their own, showing therein their farm products. As far as the vision extends the facades of these little palaces—and some of them not so very small, either—greet the eye. In the broad galleries which run through and around the great structure are thousands more, the property of firms and individuals engaged in the manufacture of foods and preparations. Away to the south is seen a wide vista of mowing machinery, and thence comes a rumbling, a clicking, whirring sound. There tens of thousands of farm machines are in motion.

At the very center of the building two American states, an eastern and a wes Pennsylvania and Iowa, and two foreign nations, Great Britain and Germany, have posts of honor. A single glance suffices to show us they are worthy the distinction. England proper is largely confined to fine food products, such as pickles and tinned goods; but her colonies, each an empire of itself, make wonderful displays. Canada shows in graphic form the results achieved by scientific agriculture, which has been pursued with great energy under government protection. Australia, especially New South Wales, handsomely illustrates the wonderful development of her farm industries which is making of that Pacific empire a dangerous rival to the United States. In the year '91 the wool product alone of New South Wales was valued at $55,000,000. Cape Colony shows her farming methods, which are highly picturesque.

The richest and most costly structure in the building is that of Spain, in which Cuba joins and where the display of Havana cigars delights the eye of every smoker. South America is well represented. Brazil, Uraguay, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic show their wools, coffees and grains. Mexico has a splendid exhibit, and other Central American states are not far behind. Some of the most interesting features come from Africa. Besides Cape Colony, already mentioned, Liberia, the little republic of the west coast, surrounds her products with a pleasing array of birds, of stuffed animals, of native fancy work. She shows us photographs of her farms and houses, her people and officials.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT EXHIBIT.

These are features of nearly all the exhibits. In addition to the agricultural products the natural history of the country is represented. Liberia shows us hippopotami, leopards, and the vampire bat. British Guiana mixes tapirs and jaguars, great birds and giant ant-eaters with her sugars and carved calabashes. The skin of a boaconstrictor, thirty feet long, drapes the pavilion of Johore. No better use of photography was ever attempted than that which we find here, for the pictures throughout these foreign exhibits show us more of the world in a day than we could see by travel in a year. The art of photography has conquered the globe, and here the pictures alone form a vast exposition admirably supplementing the articles and products.

My advice to every fair visitor is to carefully study these foreign displays in the farm palace. See how little Curacoa produces the liquer for which she is famous. See the macaroni and vermicelli products of Italy. See Siam's quaint pickles and funny bread and crackers. See Japan's infinite variety of farm products, all put up like bon-bons; her teas and tea plantations, and her Shinowarata or long-tailed fowl, with feathers touching the ground from a hight of thirteen feet. See France's scientific agriculture, especially its great veterinary college and hospital, with a clinic or operating room as fine as that of any medical college in America. See Germany's exposition of the art of brewing beer, of bottling, of clarifying, and the model brewery. See the model of a horse farm in Great Britain's section, with the green grass growing in the paddock. See France's model of a farm in the suburbs of Paris and learn how the thrifty French tickle the soil quicker and easier than you could learn by a trip across the water. See Russia's magnificent display of grains and read, if you can, some of the Russian agricultural reports.

Of course the American states are here in all their glory. Iowa, proud of her position, gives a notable example of the decorative possibilities of grains and grasses. In this feature Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kansas and other states are not far behind while New York and Ohio are severely simple, though effective. In Nebraska "corn and sugar wear the crown," and the beet sugar industry, newest thing in the west, is fully illustrated. New Mexico shows growing alfalfa, and Mississippi growing cotton which is picked and made into boutonnieres. Kentucky "leads in hemp, tobacco and horses," while South Dakota flings out her banner, "We lead all in hogs, pigs, cattle, corn, 1892." Wyoming shows grain grown by irrigation, while California displays a shock of corn thirteen feet high.

Corn seems to be king. Kansas glorifies maize in a huge column, and claims the proud record of 138,000,000 bushels in '92. New Hampshire erects an old-fashioned granary with corn and sheep skins tacked on its outer walls. Connecticut erects a wigwam of corn stalks and labels it, "The Indian's Gift to the World." Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, West Virginia, Florida, Minnesota, Indiana and other states make fine displays. Louisiana's sugar exhibit is very interesting. Even Oklahoma is resplendent. North Dakota claims to be "the bread basket of the world," and astonishes foreigners, who do not understand our system of endowment of public schools from the public domain, with the proud boast that she possesses "three million acres of fertile school lands." Great, indeed, are the states and territories of the American union.

As yet we have not been in the galleries at all, where much that is interesting awaits us, nor in the section devoted to agricultural machinery, which is a world in itself—a world in which there would not be much if what the ingenuity and enterprise of the Americans have done was left out of it.

It is clear that if we are to ever touch upon many of the most instructive and valuable features of the agricultural department, within and without this splendid building, we must recur to the subject in a future letter.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Cadets at the Fair.

The Toledo cadets, Ohio National guard, unattached, are in camp on the Midway plaisance. The company is mounted on sixty military bicycles, arranged to carry guns, knapsacks and blankets. The war department has taken a deep interest in this experimental military bicycling. Captain Helstand, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Pattello, U. S. A., and Adjutant General James H. Howe, of Ohio, are with the cadets.

While Eyraud was being prepared for the guillotine he said: "Don't bother me about religion. Tell my wife and daughter to do the best they can. That is all I wish to say."

Remember that proper cultivation and use of the voice not only add to its beauty, but prevent it from becoming prematurely old, worn and cracked.

THE SUPERIOR BLOOD MEDICINE
CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU
PERFECT DIGESTION
PURE BLOOD
SOUND SLEEP
CLEAR SKIN
LONG LIFE
HEALTH
VITALITY
MENTAL ENERGY
STRONG NERVES
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

S. P. Smith, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such **excellent results** that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as **regular as clock-work.** At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a **traveling advertisement.** I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

PILLSBURY ACADEMY,

OWATONNA, MINN.

An Excellent School for Both Sexes.

PREPARES FOR COLLEFE OR BUSINESS, EXCELLENT COURSES IN ENGLISH OR SCIENCES, VOCAL OR INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

An experienced faculty, a comfortable Home. Beautiful new buildings, heated with steam and water.

New Music Hall and Large Drill Hall just completed.

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FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
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GAME, POULTRY, FISH,
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PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, July 18th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Lena Tommedahl deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Rasmus J. Solibakke of the County of Kittson representing, among other things, that Lena J. Solibakke late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June A. D. 1893, at the County of Nicollet died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and the said petitioner is the guardian of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Rasmus J. Solibakke granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Friday the 11th day of August A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 18th day of July A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[14-16] Judge of Probate.

Congress

WILL NOT BE IN SESSION

UNTIL AUGUST 7TH.

—BUT—

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

WILL BE IN SESSION
RIGHT ALONG

To help regulate the financial condition of Polk County with the

BEST GOODS

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LOWEST PRICES.

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In the ability of the government is what is now most needed, and Confidence in Our Ability and Methods is Already Established.

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BUSINESS INSTITUTE.

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Courses Short and practical.

Gives a good practical education in less time, and less expense than any other school in the Northwest.

Special classes for those deficient in the English language. Students can enter at any time.

Board $1.50, and $1.75 per week. Room 35 and 60 cents per week. Tuition $10 per term.

School Opens October 3d, 1893.

For Catalogue address,

M. L. TUVE, Principal.
P. J. CHRISTENSEN,
Associate Principal.

HO, FOR THE FAIR.

Everything now Indicates a big Attendance at the Fair Next Week.

The Exposition Building and Stock Sheds are Rapidly Nearing Completetion.

Don't Forget the Dates, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 26, 27, 28.

Notwithstanding the "hard times," the prospects for a good attendance of farmers at the coming Fair is very good indeed.

The Association has live agents throughout the county advertising the Fair, receiving entries of exhibits and selling "season tickets" and Association stock.

Many of our farmers refused themselves the pleasure of attending the circus, and of celebrating the Fourth of July, preferring rather to attend the Fair, July 26, 27 and 28th.

The Association is doing all in their power to further the interests of the farming community.

Some of the editorial staff of different papers published in Norman, Kittson and Marshall counties, and also stock owners and breeders have censured myself and the Association in not making this a Fair for the four counties. The farmers of Polk county should appreciate this action on the part of the Association; knowing that Polk county as yet is not as far advanced in the raising and breeding of good stock as in some of the three counties adjoining.

This is Polk county's first attempt, and had the association opened competition to the four counties, the greater portion of premiums and diplomas for stock exhibits would have gone to outside farmers and stock breeders.

Had this occurred, Polk county farmers would naturally shun this Association and the city of Crookston also.

Now, the Association hopes by their action, to enlist the assistance of the farmers in Polk county in making a success of this, and future Fairs. The Association offers premiums for stock exhibits equal to that offered at the "State Fair" of 1892 and collect no charges for entry of exhibits. They also offer premiums for standard and well bred stock, so that the farmers will see it is of interest to themselves to come to the Fair, exchange ideas, and learn something to their advantage in the breeding of good stock. In the course of a year or two, when the Association sees it will be advantageous to the farmers of Polk county, to open competition to outside counties they will do so.

The directors are all men of means who have the interest of the farmer at heart, and they have advanced the required money with which to carry the Fair along to a successful issue. They have not entered into this with an idea of making money for themselves; and if we receive enough money from attendance to pay expenses of the Fair, we will be satisfied. We have no "paid officers," but each officer and director is a business man and looks upon the success of the Fair as a county enterprise and a school of education for the farmer.

The superintendent of the different Divisions are as follows:

Division A—Horses; Thos. Johnson, Fisher, Minn.
Division B—Cattle; C. A. Tullar, Warren, Minn.
Division C—Sheep and swine; W. N. Godfrey, Maple Bay.
Division D—Poultry and pet stock; Jas. Laframboise, Gentilly.
Division E—Farm and dairy products; E. M. Bivens, Crookston.
Division F—Horticulture; Mrs. Hugh Thompson, Crookston.
Division G—Matrimony; Hugh Thompson, Crookston.
Division H—Pantry stores; Mrs. W. D. Carleton, Angus.
Division I—Women's and children's work; Mrs. M. E. Bartlett, Crookston.
Division J—Fine arts; C. H. Mix, Crookston.
Division K—Machinery; W. F. Arnold, Crookston.
Division L—Educational; B. A. Strawbridge, Crookston.
Division M—Bicycle and foot racing; Wm. Cleary, Crookston.
Division N—Base ball; Jas. Montague, Crookston.

For information in any of these Divisions write to the superintendent or the secretary. Entries should be made early so that exhibitors will have choice of space. The secretary will gladly furnish you with Premium list and Entry Blanks.

Class 10 in Division A is a special class for farmers horses. S. L. Collins offers a premium of $10.00 for the "best pulling team under harness." No city dray teams will be admitted in this class.

Division A also includes trials of speed.

How many farmers have thought that this Fair is nothing more than a horse race? It is nothing of the kind. We have paid little or no attention to horse racing for these dates. We offer three times as much in premiums for exhibits as for horse races. The speed department is nearly self supporting, and we are giving our time and attention to the Fair. I will say this that some of these races will be very exciting, especially the gentlemen's driving race to 4 wheel-vehicle, owners to drive."

In this class there are 12 entries, some of which are made by farmers.

In Division G. the Association offers a bed-room set valued at $45.00 to the couple who will consent to be married July 27th 1893, at 5:30 p. m. in front of the grand stand.

The one-mile trotting and pacing race for farmers' horses of Polk County, will also be very exciting. Entries in all classes for trials of speed close July 20th.

Hugh Thompson offers 5 barrels of "Best" flour to the couple who will be married July 28th 1893, at 5:30 p. m. in front of the grand stand. Those intending to be married at or near those dates, should send in their application for above dates to Hugh Thompson, Crookston, Minn.

Exhibits in Division K. (machinery and farming implements) will be a drawing card for the farmer. Farm machinery will be displayed by all the leading dealers therein, and will be run by steam during the three days of the Fair.

The matter of transfer of passengers to and from the Fair grounds during the Fair has been fully discussed, to this end that ten teams with suitable rigs and attentive drivers have been contracted with to carry passengers at 10 cents per fare each way. These rigs will have placards upon them to that effect, and those who wish to ride in other conveyances, do so at the prices fixed upon by the owners thereof over whom we have no jurisdiction.

Arrangements have been made with suitable parties to conduct an eating house, which will be running from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily; Meals will be served at 25 cents.

Exhibitors and others who will attend the Fair for the three days, should purchase "Season Tickets," these cost only one dollar.

Hay, bedding and water will be furnished free of charge to Exhibitors for their stock.

Those who wish to become members of the Association, may do so by buying one share of stock at ten dollars, and with it you will receive a "Season Ticket" for the three days free. This stock is non-assessible, and entitles the owner thereof to a share of the profits of the Association and a vote at the Annual Meeting of the Association. For further information, Premium List or Entry Blanks address. Yours Truly,

J. V. E. WYATT, Secretary,
Crookston, Minn.

Burglars at Red Lake Falls.

Ed. Hammery's general store on the north side at Red Lake Falls, was broken into on the 12th inst. Forty dollars cash and some goods were taken. Two doors were broken through to get in. The night before three horses were stolen two from E. G. Durocher and one from L. Daoust. The horses made much noise and awoke the owners, who set after them. The thieves deserted the horses and escaped.

A Good Thing to Boast of.

East Grand Forks Courier:—East Grand Foks has more saloons than any city in the world in proportion to its population. The city has one to every 50 of her population.

Death of Mrs. Oppegaard.

Fertile Journal: Mrs. John E. Oppegaard, wife of our county commissioner, died last Friday of quick consumption, at her home near Eskine. The deceased was 26 years old and leaves behind to mourn her untimely death an affectionate husband and three small children. The funeral services took place Sunday at Erskine and was largely attended by sorrowing relatives and friends. Mr. Oppegaard has our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement.

Several Villages Left Out.

In speaking of the scheme to divide Polk county into four counties, the Fertile Journal remarks:

Thus it will be seen that we are figured in with McIntosh, that wonderful (?) metropolis of the thirteen towns, situated on Jim Hill's grape-vine-once-a-month-train-railway. Better set us off by ourselves with Valley as county seat. We can stand most anything but this. Guess we better go in with Fisher, Thief River Falls and Fosston and get up another scheme to divide the county. Why not?

"I was prostrated with a severe billious complaint," writes Erastus Southworth, of Bath, Me. After vainly trying a number of remedies, I was finaly induced to take Ayer's Pills. I had scarcely taken two boxes when I was completely cured."

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Blue Earth county will build a $30,000 jail.

Erick Jensen, a section hand, died at Canby of sunstroke.

Arrangements are being made for a public reception to Mgr. Satolli at St. Paul.

Company A, First regiment M. N. G., is in camp near the world's fair grounds.

Burglars cracked the safe in Hanson, Swendsen & Co's store at Alden and secured $200.

A half mill tax has been levied in Winona county for the county sinking fund.

Bishop Whipple is spending the summer at Marblehead, Mass., and other sea coast points.

A telephone line has been completed between Renville and Beaver [illegible]. The distance is 20 miles.

It is estimated that the cost of lowering the Milwaukee railroad tracks in Minneapolis will be $1,720,936.

St. Paul and Minneapolis brokers will ignore the anti-scalper law which went into effect this week.

T. D. Craig of Duluth and W. [illegible] Sheehan, both well known explorers, are reported drowned on Rainy river.

The new Catholic seminary at St. Paul, endowed by J. J. Hill, is nearing completion. It will be opened in the fall.

Duluth merchants have been taken in by bogus checks during the past week. A well dressed woman passed them.

At Buffalo lightning killed a little son of Mr. Kilstrom. Another child sleeping in the same bed was uninjured.

The damage by hail in Otter Tail, Grant and other Central Minnesota counties last week is estimated at $100,000.

John Wenquist was found dead and mangled near the railroad tracks at Grove City. His watch and money were gone.

The Railway Postal Clerks Association of the United States will hold its second annual convention at St. Paul Aug. 2 and 3.

The state board of railway commissioners formally heard a complaint from the Mankato board made regarding rates on Saturday.

The Merritt-Wetmore synidicate has purchased a controlling interest in the Adams mining property on the Mesaba. The price paid was $900,000.

St. Paul is having a large number of distinguished guests this summer. Hoke Smith, the Nawob of Rampur and a party of English noblemen were abong her visitors last week.

John Singleten, a colored elevator boy, has confessed to having set the Bradstreet-Thurber fire at Minneapolis some weeks since. He did it out of revenge for a rebuke for neglect of duty.

The growth of the Royal Arcanum in the State of Minnesota for June ranks third among the 20 state jurisdictions. It only lacked 14 of taking first place. The growth of the order during the last three months has been over 400.

The skeleton of a man was found by workmen digging a well in Elmer township near Pipeston Saturday, three feet under the ground. There was a bullet hole in the skull. The skeleton had clothes and boots on. An investigation is in progress.

Tramps, whisky and Sioux Indians caused a big row at the lower agency, at Redwood Falls, in which the tramps got the worst of it. Four hundred Indians got drunk and started a war dance around the tramps, who finally escaped, but not till they had been badly injured.

An Ortonville correspondent says; The dispatches from this place to the effect that A. Schoen, mayor of Ortonville, was guilty of embezzlement in handling the funds of John Lindquist, his ward, are untrue. The wife of Lindquist makes affidavit that she has received all the money properly coming to her husband.

Governor Nelson has appointed the auditing committee of four under the management of which the work of draining the Red river valley will be performed. The committee as it now stands consists of Governor Nelson, Secretary of State Brown, Ezra G. Valentine of Breckenridge, who represents the people of the interested counties, and Nelson D. Miller, chief engineer of the Great Northern railway, who will represent that company. It was reported at one time that the Great Northern would not contribute its share of $25,000 to the work, on account of a technality. The company has finally deposited its money and the work will proceed at once.

PERSONAL CHECKS.

St. Paul Banks Will Hereafter Receive Them for Collection Only.

ST. PAUL, July 17.—The St. Paul Clearing House association, embracing every bank in St. Paul except one or two savings banks, has agreed to refuse personal checks for deposit drawn on county banks or banks located outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis. This rule became operative July 15. All private checks drawn on banks located outside the Twin Cities, or the large Eastern cities, will be received for collection only, being wholly at the risk of those who present them. This notice has been given to all business firms. It means that all people throughout the Northwest and the country at large, who have business dealings in St. Paul, must pay their bills with drafts payable in St. Paul or Minneapolis. Exchange on New York, Chicago, Philadelphia or St. Louis may be accepted at the discretion of each St. Paul bank.

SWORE TO FALSEHOODS.

Dempsey and Beatty Convicted on Manufactured Evidence.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Patrick J. Gallagher and J. M. Davidson, who are serving terms in the Western penitentiary for self-confessed complicity in the poisoning of the workmen in the Homestead mill, have made a confession in which they say they were paid to swear away the liberty of Hugh F. Dempsey and Robert J. Beatty, both of whom they now assert were innocent of the crime of which they were convicted. They further state that as far as they know there was no poison administered to the men in the Homestead mill. Gallagher's confession is written by himself and sworn to before Esquire Egan. Davidson's was given verbally in the presence of witnesses.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the board of pardons and if the stories can be proven true, Dempsey and Beatty will be given their liberty.

SUSPENDED PENSIONERS.

Hoke Smith's List Now Contains 2,560 Names.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is learned at the pension office that 2,560 pensioners have been suspended up to date under Secretary Hoke Smith's ruling requiring beneficiaries of the act of June 27, 1890, to prove total disability where they are drawing pensions of $12 per month. The suspensions are not confined to any particular locality, but are well distributed throughout the country. No pensioner has yet been dropped under the decision for the reason that 60 days allowed the pensioners in which to make proof of disability have not elapsed. Many of the cases suspended will not result in the dropping of the pensioner, but may be confined to a reduction of pension according to the degree of disability and its cause as shown by the proofs submitted.

General Edward Jardine Dead.

NEW YORK, July 17.—General Edward Jardine, who has been critically ill for some time, died at 1 p. m. His death was not unexpected, but shortly before the end came his physicians left the chamber. A few moments afterwards the veteran suffered a recurrence of the sinking spell which had pulled him down at intervals during his illness and he succumbed from sheer exhaustion. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning under the auspices of the A. F. and A. M. at Greenwood cemetary.

Will Ride Against Time.

CHADRON, Neb., July 18.—Miss Emma Hutchison, who was to have participated in the Chadron-Chicago cowboy race, arrived here last night with two fine horses and two dogs. She expects to ride to Chicago against the time made by the winner of the cowboy race. Miss Hutchison is very good looking, weighs less than 90 pounds, wears a cowboy hat and endeavors to look as much like a cowboy as possible.

Big Strike at Sheboygan.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—A special to the Wisconsin from Sheboygan, Wis., says: The biggest strike in the history of this city has been inaugurated here. Eight hundred of the 1,000 employes of the Mattoon Manufacturing company are out. The strike is the result of a general reduction in wages on the part of the company.

Militiamen Killed.

CAMP DOUGLASS, Wis., July 15.—A bolt of lightning struck at the camp ground during the afternoon, playing great havoc. George Clary was killed outright and William McMahon was fatally injured. Eight others were burned and bruised, but none of them fatally.

Army Bill Passed.

BERLIN, July 15.—The army bill has been passed by the reichstag by a majority of 16, the vote standing 201 in favor of the measure to 185 against it.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 18, 1893.

HOGS—Not enough received to make a market.

CATTLE—Very slow; modest demand for butcher stuff. Veals are in demand. Prime steers, $3.50@4.00; good steers, $3.00@3.25; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $4.00@5.00; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.25@2.50; bulls, $1.50@2.25.

SHEEP—Good steady; others slow. Muttons, $3.50@4.25; lambs, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50.

Receipts—Hogs, 20; cattle, 900; calves, 5; sheep, 100; horses, 185.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18, 1893.

WHEAT—July opening, 58⅞c; highest, 59⅝c; lowest, 58⅝c; closing, 59c⅝. August closing, 60⅝c; September opening, 63¾c; highest, 64c; lowest, 63⅝c; closing, 63⅝c. December opened 70⅝c; highest, 70½c; lowest, 70c; closing at 70c. On track—No. 1 hard, 62½c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 58@59c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, July 18, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Steady. Heavy, $5.75@6.00; mixed and medium, $5.65@5.95; light, $5.60@6.00.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 19,000; hogs, 32,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 67¾c; September, 69⅛c.
CORN—July, 40½c; August, 40½c; September, 41½c.
OATS—July, 29c; August, 25⅞cc; September, 25½c.
PORK—No trading.
LARD—September, $10.10.
SHORT RIBS—September, $8.65.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 65¼c; August, 65¾c; September, 69c.
CORN—July, 40c; August, 40½c; September, 41c.
OATS—July, 29¾c; August, 25⅝c; September, 25½c.
PORK—July, $18.85; September, $19.00.
LARD—July, $9.95; August, $9.65; September, $10.05.
SHORT RIBS—July, $8.31; September, $8.42½.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, July 12.

Corbett and Jackson have agreed to meet in June, 1894.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Car Works company is in financial trouble.

Banks at Sundance and New Castle, Wy., have been compelled to suspend.

The Lake Superior Mineral Paint works at West Superior burned Tuesday. Damage, $100,000.

Kansas miners have determined to continue their strike. It is said Governor Lewelling will furnish them with tents to live in.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Iron Hall was held at Indianapolis. It was determined to resume business as soon as possible.

One million bushels of grain came to Kingston, Ont., from the West last week. The receipts were the largest ever received there in one week, and as a result many of the large grain carriers are lying there waiting to be unloaded.

Thursday, July 13.

The Viking ship arrived at Chicago and was given a hearty greeting.

Professor Smith has resigned as professor of theology at Lane seminary.

Charges are made that the Pennsylvania road is cutting rates to Chicago.

The six victims of Baumberger, the Cando murderer, were buried at Lancaster, Pa., Wednesday.

New York bankers unanimously agree that the fiduncial situation is improved and the outlook is bright.

The Charles Parker company of Meriden, Conn., has shut down for an indefinite period. The firm employs about 1,000 hands in the manufacture of lamps, screws, etc.

Postmaster General Bissell has decided to abandon the three sizes of postal cards now in use, and to substitute one size for both single and reply cards.

Friday, July 14.

It is expected that a decree dissolving the French chamber of deputies will be issued on Thursday next.

W. G. Cressy, a prominent Milwaukee pharmacist, committed suicide. His wife had applied for divorce.

The board of promotions in the interior department, which was created by an order issued Dec. 11, 1892, has been abolished.

The total value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of June was $15,912,751.

Captain Oscar G. Lenge, the first Swedish-American settler in Chicago, died of pneumonia, aged 82. He came there in 1838.

The eighth annual conference of religious workers among the deaf mutes is in session at All Angels' church, Chicago.

Saturday, July 15.

Sept. 30 has been fixed upon as Ireland's day at the world's fair.

William Steinway of New York has been knighted by Emperor William.

Madison, O., is excited over the advent of a savage lion supposed to have escaped from Main's circus.

J. K. Armstrong, deputy county treasurer at Tipton, Ky., is short $25,000 to $40,000. He played the horses.

Frank C. Ives, the American billiard champion, and John Roberts, Jr., the English champion, have signed articles for another billiard match. They will play in Chicago next September.

The Canada marine department has agreed to release the American schooner Lewis Giles, recently seized for catching fish inside the three-mile limit, upon payment of a fine of $2,500 and costs.

Monday, July 17.

The gold reserve has increased to $98,373,679.

Charlie Mitchell has decided not to sign articles for his fight with Corbett before he comes to America.

Half a million people are receiving government aid on account of the famine in some districts of China.

Governor Waite of Colorado has reiterated in an interview the sentiments expressed a few days ago in his incendiary silver speech.

The new United States cruiser William Windom, has left the Columbia Iron works for Norfolk, where she will receive her armament.

Alfrad Wilson, sent to jail at Fitchburg, Mass., Tuesday, for inability to pay a $5 fine, received notice Thursday that he was heir to $50,000.

M. Charles Buloz, editor of The Revue des Deux Monde, has been blackmailed out of an enormous sum, said by some to be 16,250,000 francs. Buloz is now in hiding.

Tuesday, July 18.

By the will of Martin Richelberger of York, Pa., Yale university gets $50,000.

By a train wreck in the Province of Biscaya, Spain, six persons were killed and thirty hurt.

Seven prisoners broke jail at Salem, Ills. They were chased to the woods and six were recaptured.

By premature explosion of a fireworks bomb at an Italian picnic in Chicago two were killed and many injured.

Rear Admiral Earl English, retired, died at his residence at Washington aged 69. He had served in the navy 43 years.

F. T. Day, wanted in Milwaukee for illegal banking, is in Indiana under medical treatment. Friends say he will return.

The Sunday attendance at the world's fair was very light, notwithstanding the proceeds were to go to the families of dead firemen.

Sheriff W. F. Wanner, of Chittenden county, Ark., was knocked off the platform of a Pullman car and robbed of $11,000 which he had drawn to settle with the county.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of July, 1893.

RESOURCES	
Bills receivable	$221,057.11
Overdrafts	938.70
Due from other banks	6,485.80
Furniture and fixtures	1000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,676.25
Cash on hand	12,599.51
Total	$246,757.35
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided profits	27,812.50
Individual deposits subject to check	44,988.39
Demand certificates of deposit	74,956.37
Bills Payable	44,000.00
Total	$246,757.35

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } SS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this seventeenth day of July 1893.

{ SEAL. } G. H. PALMER, Notary Public. Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:
L. ELLINGTON,
C. O. CHRISTIANSON, } Directors.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, QUEBEC.
Office in McKinnon Block.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Reckitt Bloc., - - Crookston, Minn.

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BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.
BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

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for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, [illegible], Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE [illegible] CHEATING FRAUDS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

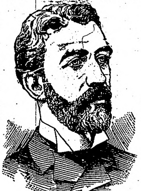
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE APPROACHING INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

The World's Workers to Meet In Exposition Hall—America Contains More Than Half the Sunday School Scholars of the World, and Great Britain Stands Next.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

Twenty-one million Sunday school teachers and scholars will be represented in St. Louis in late August and early September in three great assemblages. First is the seventh international Sunday school convention, which meets on Aug. 31 and adjourns on Sept. 2. Immediately after it the second world's Sunday school convention will meet and sit till Sept. 6. and about the same time an informal convention will be held of the international field workers in the Sunday school line. Of these three the first is the historic and important one, and among its promoters are many of the most noted religious educators in the world.



B. F. JACOBS.

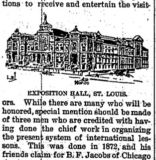
The numbers given above are but a round estimate from the known growth of the Sunday schools, but in exact figures the last report showed 2,051,679 teachers and 18,026,916 scholars, a grand total of 20,078,595, of whom but a few less than one-half, or 9,800,471, are in the United States. Add the 530,220 in Canada, and it will be seen that considerably more than half of all the Sunday school attendants of the world are in English speaking North America. In Great Britain and Ireland are 7,390,685 more, and every other country is so far behind that it is not in it for comparison.

In truth, the Sunday school was from the start and still is an English-American institution, and whether it be decided that the great liberality of thought and progressive energy of this great race, this two nationed race, so to speak, be the cause or the result of Sunday schools, or that each promotes the other, the fact is equally suggestive and instructive. Germany comes next with 431,221, then Sweden with 238,082, Holland with 157,676 and Switzerland with 89,459, after which the numbers fall off with surprising suddenness. In all Austria there are but 4,831, in all Russia but 6,465 and in all Spain but 8,400. Yet it is a pleasant surprise to read that Mexico and Central America contain 163,000 Sunday school attendants and South America 153,000.

Wherever English is the language the Sunday school is established as soon as a colony has children enough to form a class, and next in this line are the speakers of German, Dutch and the Scandinavian tongues. Even faroff Australia, so recently a great country that old people still think of it as Botany Bay, the land of exile for criminals, has 457,729 teachers and scholars, while little New Zealand, but yesterday the home of the wild Maori, has 109,872. Hawaii-Nei (official name of the Sandwich Islands) has 17,253 and the English islands generally 10,800.

It should be noted that many sections are omitted. Very few Catholic churches sent in any returns, and a large part of the Episcopal schools are not included, as they are given a different name. So it is believed that the total of teachers and pupils in the world exceeds 22,000,000. Still more remarkable is the fact that of the 190,575 places of meeting reported the United States alone has 103,930, or nearly three-fifths of all in the world, as in this country generally the churches are used and room is abundant, while elsewhere the schools are often held in immense halls. In St. Louis are 64,337 teachers and pupils by the last report, and these will consider the delegates as their guests and the guests of the city.

St. Louis has devised and maintains in great activity an original system of house to house visitation in connection with her Sunday school work. Her Sunday School union and the Missouri State association are making thorough preparations to receive and entertain the visitors. While there are many who will be honored, special mention should be made of three men who are credited with having done the chief work in organizing the present system of international lessons. This was done in 1872, and his friends claim for B. F. Jacobs of Chicago the honor of inventing it. His colaborers in perfecting it, however, were Dr. Edward Eggleston and Dr. (now Bishop) John Heyl Vincent, and it is probable that, like most devices of that nature, it was suggested by many persons.



EXPOSITION HALL, ST. LOUIS.

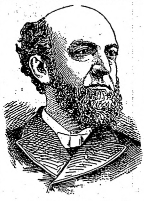
Mr. Jacobs is the son of a Baptist Sunday school superintendent and was born at Paterson, N. J., in 1835. At the age of 19 he went to Chicago and soon after engaged in the wholesale fruit business. Later he became a dealer in real estate and has been very successful. From boyhood he was active in Sunday school work and is now noted among the workers of the world. During the war he was secretary for the northwest of the Christian commission and has held various positions since, being at present chairman of the executive committee of the international Sunday school convention and president of the Illinois State Central association.

Professor Hinds of Cumberland university says, "Dr. Vincent invented the lesson system, Dr. Eggleston showed its practicability and adaptability, but it was B. F. Jacobs who conceived the idea of a uniform lesson for the whole country." When the completed scheme was presented in the convention of 1872 at Indianapolis, it was received with a unanimous aye and enthusiastic cheering, and before the vote could be announced the whole assemblage rose and by one mighty impulse joined in singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

John Heyl Vincent was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 23, 1832. His career has been distinctively American. He is spoken of as apostle of the democracy of thought and has done as much to popularize learning as any other man. He received his education in Pennsylvania and began to preach in the Methodist church at the age of 18. At 20 he became a member of the New Jersey conference and soon after was transferred to the Rock River conference. His life has since been a steady advance, and in 1888 he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is usually considered the originator of the Chautauquan system of teaching and has a national reputation as chancellor of the Chautauquan circle.

The sessions of the convention will be held in Exposition hall morning, afternoon and evening, so the delegates will have but little time for amusement, but excursions will be arranged. The delegates from the United States will be equal to four times the representation in congress, as nearly as can be allotted, but there is no limit fixed to those from foreign lands, it being considered that distance will make a sufficient limit. All Sunday school unions or other associations in all foreign countries will name delegates as they may desire. And truly it will be an inspiring sight when all are gathered in the great hall and the thoughtful spectator runs over in his mind the wonderful growth since 1780.

It was in that year and on July 10 that Robert Raikes organized his first Sunday school in the house of Mrs. King in St. Catherine street, Gloucester, from which date and point it is usual to count the history of modern Sunday schools. It is, however, a fact that schools of some kind for Sunday reading and instruction have existed from the earliest times. A Jewish tradition runs to the effect that Methuselah instructed his descendants in the mishua (or record continuous from Adam) on set days for several hundred years; that Abraham also taught, and that Jacob was a good Sunday school attendant while Esau played truant. This may be tradition only, but Josephus records that from the time of Moses until this day the Jews assembled on the Sabbath for instruction in the law, and the prophets and Bible allusions confirm it.



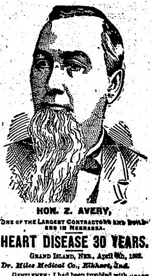
BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT.

It is certain that Bible schools for children existed among the early Christians, and Mosheim says that they established a school wherever they formed a church. Why these schools were discontinued it is not easy to explain, but it is certain that they were and that in time it came to be thought a violation of church law to teach children the creed in the vulgar tongue, so called—that is, the language of everyday speech. Latin had become a dead language, but all the formularies of the church were still written in it. When the inquisitors first went among the Waldenses, they were amazed to learn that the children could report all the lessons of the church and recite long passages of Scripture in their everyday dialect, and it was reported as something very serious.

It is also certain that other dissenting sects taught their children in classes and in the common tongue, and Count Zinzendorf records that about 1727 there was a great revival of child teaching among the Moravian brethren. In 1603 a plan of teaching children was authorized in England, and in 1560 the Scottish kirk established regular Sunday schools. It also appears that Rev. Joseph Alleine had a school at Bath in 1665 and that such schools existed at Roxbury, Mass., in 1674, in Norwich, Conn., in 1696, in Plymouth in 1670 and in various other places.

Nevertheless the credit is justly due Mr. Raikes and his colaborers, and it is an interesting fact that he gives the whole credit to Hannah Ball, a young Wesleyan who established a school at High Wycombe in 1769. Robert Raikes was born at Gloucester in 1735 and died there in 1811. He was editor and publisher of the Gloucester Journal, and his first plan for Sunday schools was to employ poor women as teachers, to whom he paid a shilling per day. So many volunteers offered that the pay system was soon discontinued, and the rest of the history is too well known to need recital here.

J. H. BEADLE.



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Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

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WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE
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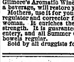

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Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
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N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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MINNESOTA
State Normal Schools,
—AT—
WINONA, MANKATO, ST. CLOUD AND MOORHEAD.

THESE schools are organized for the training of teachers for the common of the state.

ORGANIZATION. Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or Model School.

The Normal Department embraces:
(a) An Elementary Course for teachers of rural districts and elementary grades.
(b) An Advanced Course for teachers of advanced grades.
(c) A Professional Course, for teachers who have completed the required academic work elsewhere.
(d) A Kindergarten Training Course (at Winona and St. Cloud.)

ADMISSION. Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates are admitted without examination. All others are required to pass an entrance examination.

EXPENSES. Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of three dollars per year. Provision is made in each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $3 per week. The Ladies' Home at St. Cloud offers board, furnished room, heat and light at $3 per week. The new Dormitory at Moorhead will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term.

DIPLOMAS. By a recent act of the legislature, a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at Winona, Sept. 18th; at Mankato Sept. 4th; at St. Cloud Aug. 29th; and at Moorhead Oct. 3d.

For free catalogues and circulars, giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
JOSEPH CARHART, St. Cloud.
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Suits that Fit to a T.

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SUMMER SUITS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Lena O. Tommerdal, insane.

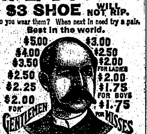
On reading and filing the petition of Rasmus J. Solibakke, guardian of the above named insane person, it is ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said petitioner, that a time be fixed for examining and allowing the account; that said account be examined and petition heard by the Judge of this court on the 17th day of July, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that public notice be given to all persons interested of the time and place of examining said account by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston this 17th day of June, A. D. 1893.

By the Court: C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[10-12]

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.
Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
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—ARE OFFERING—
SPECIAL PRICES
—ON—
FARM MACHINERY.
SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

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IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

SAAKE
Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN. C. H. SAAKE.

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ALL OF THE LEADING
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OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

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SURPLUS.......................15,500

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ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
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All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

DUCATS DECIDED.

MONEY MAKES INCONTROVERTIBLE ARGUMENT

In Favor of Sunday Closing—The Directory Saw They Were Playing a Losing Game and Decided to Quit. Persistent Opposition of Religious People Has Had a Poweful Influence.

CHICAGO, July 15.—What could not be accomplished directly in the matter of closing the world's fair gates on Sunday has been none indirectly, and hereafter the gates will be closed on the first day of the week. This was decided upon at a regular meeting of the local directory, and the rule will become operative Sunday, July 23. The directors were reluctant to admit that Sunday opening had proved a failure, but the dwindling attendance and the opposition of many exhibitors who were unwilling to meet the extra expense entailed by a 7-day fair has forced the conclusion upon the local managers of the exposition that nothing was to be gained by a Sunday fair. The working people, who are unable to attend on week days, have not taken kindly to a Sunday fair with motionless machinery and covered exhibits. While Midway Plaisance has been well patronized on Sundays the other features of the exposition have offered but slight attraction to visitors. The

Persistent Opposition

of the religious element throughout the country has without doubt had a powerful influence in bringing about the action of the directors. Hundreds of petitions have been received from religious bodies and prominent preachers praying that the fair be closed Sundays and promising all the aid in their power to make the fair a financial success if such action were taken. The directors saw that the conclusion was forced upon them that much was to be gained and little to be lost by Sunday closing. The action of the directors will deal a severe blow to the interests of concessionaires, many of whom count upon Sunday as their most profitable day, but the majority of exhibitors are satisfied with the change.

NOT CERTAIN OF CLOSING.

There Is an Injunction in the Way Which Must Be Disposed Of.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The action of the directors in deciding to close the fair on Sundays it appears, says The Tribune, does not finally settle the question. A temporary injunction obtained several weeks ago by Charles W. Clingman, one of the stockholders in the exposition company and a taxpayer of Chicago, compelling the gates to be kept open, still stands in the way. Judge Stein of the superior court of Cook county who granted the decree say:

"The injunction is still in force; there is no doubt about that. If the court's attention is officially called to any violation of the order it will, after due consideration, take such action as may appear proper."

Further than this the judge declined to discuss the matter. He sasd that it would not be becoming in him to anticipate what might be done.

ADVICE TO CARLISLE.

How Ex-Senator Farwell Would Fix Up Our Finances.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Ex-Senator Farwell of Chicago has addressed a letter to Secretary Carlisle, suggesting some remedies for the present financial difficulties. Mr. Farwell says:

"In the first place, I would provide for the funding and refunding of all the national debt, including bonds, greenbacks, silver certificates and treasury notes into bonds running 100 years, and

Bearing 2 Per Cent Interest,

which would authorize the national banks to use these new bonds at par as a basis for their issues. They would all take these bonds at par. I would recommend the repeal of the sub-treasury act. This act was considered in haste, and has never been of any benefit to anybody. The government, by continuing to use the sub-treasuries, discredits and shows no confidence in the national banks which it has created and which it supervises, and its example is followed by timid people in withdrawing their money from national and other banks and in placing it in safety deposit vaults, thereby adding to the intensity of the present panic.

Deposit In National Banks.

The secretary of the treasury should be authorized upon the repeal of this act to direct his collectors to deposit the revenue of the country in the national banks selected by him at the points where these revenues are collected. This would do away with any expense of keeping up the different sub-treasuries of the country, which is probably not less than $500,000 a year.

On the subject of silver, I suggest that the ratio be changed so as to bring the value of the metals to a parity with each other, rather than silver free coinage, and provide that silver shall be a legal tender as long as the parity continues, and when it ceases then it should be a legal tender for only a limited amount."

No More Edicts Against Catholics.

ROME, July 18.—It is stated here by good authority that the German government has intimated to the Vatican that no official opposition would be made in the reichstag to the centrist proposals looking to the adopting of a law allowing the return to Germany of the members of the Catholic religious orders.

Six Deaths From Heat.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Six deaths from sunstroke have been reported to the health office as having been due to the heat of Friday. Another death will result, and many others are not out of danger.

RATES TO COME DOWN.

Meeting of the Western Passenger Association Called For Friday.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Western roads are at last ready to come down on world's fair rates, and they are to get almost to the bottom. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Northwestern, Atchison and Rock Island roads have requested Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association to call a meeting for 10:30 o'clock Friday morning of this week for the purpose of considering the world's fair rates. The request for the call says that it is desirable that tickets be sold every day good for passage on regular trains and good for the return passage from Chicago up to and including a final return limit of about thirty days. The one-way rates between important terminals are to be based proportionally upon whatever reductions may be made or agreed upon for the round-trip rates.

The association may not decide to yield all the points asked by the lines, but it is practically a foregone conclusion that it will grant the most important one—that of one fare for the round trip, and the chances are very strong that they will adopt most of the others. The truth of the matter is that the passenger business for July is showing a marked decrease from that of June, and the roads are biginning to feel uneasy. People are not flocking to the fair quite as much as the roads anticipated, and they now realize that something must be done, and done at once. Chairman Caldwell issued the call for the meeting Friday, as requested, and next week will probably see the new rates in effect.

BUSTED BANKS.

Three Bad Failures Take Place at Denver.

DENVER, July 18.—Commercial circles are greatly excited over the failure of three banks in this city during the day. The banks constituting the triple failure are the Colorado Savings bank, the People's Savings bank and the Rocky Mountain Dime and Dollar Savings bank. An estimate of the total assets are $1,500,000 and liabilities are placed at nearly that amount. Charles H. Blakeney was made assignee of the Rocky Mountain Dime and Dollar Savings bank.

Two at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—The Missouri National and the Bank of Grand Avenue have suspended. Total assets about $1,500,000; liabilities about the same.

Six Kansas Banks Fail.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Six Kansas banks closed their doors during the day. All the banks closed are correspondents of the National bank of Kansas City.

A CALL ISSUED.

The Third Reciprocity Convention Meets at Duluth Oct. 10.

DULUTH, July 18.—The chamber of commerce, co-operating with the other commercial bodies of the city, has issued a call for an international reciprocity and deep waterways convention to be held in Duluth beginning Oct. 10. Delegates will be asked from all the states in the northern part of the United States and from Candian provinces. The Duluth convention will be the third held by the international association. The first was at Grand Forks and the last at St. Paul.

Surveying on the Strip.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 15.—Special Surveyor Swinburn has gone upon the Cherokee strip with a corps of surveyors to lay off the line of nine new counties, locate the county seats and prepare for the establishment of four new land offices. There will be one land office on the Santa Fe railroad, one on the Rock Island and two on the Southern Kansas railway, in the western part of the state. He says the opening will take place not later than Sept. 1.

Educational Congresses.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Educators will hold forth at the Art institute for the next two weeks. Every possible phase of education, from the kindergarten to the highest points of what may be denominated as high culture will be discussed. No less than 15 separate and distinct congresses will be on the programme.

Great Northern Ocean Steamers.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 17.—A letter has been received by the chamber of commerce which states that Messrs. Samuel Samuels & Co., of London, will immediately start a line of steamers off the Great Northern between China and Japan and Seattle. F. C. Davidge, who is the American agent for the London firm, has just completed the arrangement in St. Paul.

Crickets Invade Wyoming.

CASPAR, Wy., July 15.—An army of crickets has invaded Wyoming. They cover a strip of country 15 to 20 miles in extent and are devouring all vegetation in their track, and are traveling in a southeastern direction at the rate of three miles a day.

Long Lockout Broken.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., July 15.—The long lockout of union lumber shovers is at last broken. A meeting of the union was held at which it was unanimously decided to not try to hold out any longer, and go to work at once as individuals.

Miss Windom to Marry.

BOSTON, July 18.—The engagement is announced of Miss Ellen Windom, daughter of the late secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Bentley, a successful Boston lawyer.

Dead in His Bed.

IRONTON, O., July 14.—General W. H. Enrichs, congressman from this district, was found dead in his bed at 9:30 a. m.

DRIVEN TO DEATH.

UGLY CHARGES REGARDING THE WORLD'S FAIR FIRE.

Claimed That the Terrible Loss of Life Was Due to the Bullheadedness of Chief Murphy—Repeatedly Warned of the Danger Before the Men Went Up.

CHICAGO, July 17.—John B. Skinner, president of the Hercules iron works, the company owning the cold storage building burned, lays the blame for the terrible loss of life upon Assistant Fire Marshal Murphy. He insists that a blunder was made in the face of repeated warnings from employes in the building. Captain Fitzpatrick was with Marshal Murphy. The men, Mr. Skinner declares, would not listen to the admonitions of the men who knew the structure and the danger of ascent to the tower.

"There is one side of this fire case that has not yet been told," said Mr. Skinner. "I suppose it will all come out before the coroner if the case is gone fully into and the coroner keeps his promise that he will go to the bottom of the affair."

Was All a Blunder.

"There was absolutely no excuse for the loss of a single life. The firemen were informed by our employes that there was fire below before they went up into the tower. They were begged not to go up and the danger was pointed out in advance, when there was plenty of time to order down such as were already up.

"Among those who warned the men, and who is ready to testify to the fact is Walter M. Donaldson, the office manager of the business in the storage and ice department. He went into the tower and informed himself of the state of the fire before the firemen arrived. Donaldson has been present during nearly the whole time of the exposition, was familiar with the building, and he offered to act as a guide to the fire fighters.

Didn't Need Advice.

"He could not have been mistaken for an outsider. As soon as the firemen arrived he hunted up Captain Fitspatrick and found him on the rink floor with his men, some of whom were armed with axes. He asked the captain to chop a hole below and turn the hose on the fire in the lower part of the tower. He emphasized and repeated his statement that the bottom was the place to fight the fire. As to these directions and entreaties Captain Fitzpatrick answered: 'You go to ——; I am running this thing.'

"He was trying at the time to carry three loads of hose up at once, and was not making headway. Notwitstanding his rebuff, Donaldson, appreciating the situation, begged him to get one up. Captain Fitzpatrick answered he would get the three up or none.

Knocked This One Down.

"A. J. Brauch, who is one of our men," continued Mr. Skinner, in response to a request for the names of the other witnesses, "asked Captain Fitzpatrick to work on the base of the tower and fight the fire which was already there. The captain, for an answer, fetched a backhanded blow with the flat of his hand which knocked him 8 or 10 feet.

Mr. Alsip, the architect, was one who also advised the men of the danger, and told them the fire was below before they went up, and begged them not to ascend.

Drove His Men to Death.

"Marshal Murphy stood there in spite of this information and actually drove his men to their deaths. Upon the information we had given them, some o the firemen hesitated and demurred. The marshal was heard to shout to them by at least two of our people:

"Get up, you d——d cowards."

"He drove them to their deaths. There is no question about it. We are prepared to prove it, and it must all come out at the inquest. As soon as I heard the statement of our men, right after the fire, I went immediately over to Mr. Higinbotham's office and told him what I state here."

TWO MORE VICTIMS.

List of Dead at the World's Fair Fire Numbers Fourteen.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, July 14.—The day's work in the ruins wrought by Monday's horrible affair resulted in the finding of one more body, that of R. Drummond, superintendent of the electric light company.

Lewis J. Frank of Engine Company No. 2, who jumped from the burning tower, died in the emergency hospital, where he has lain in a semi-unconscious condition for two days, at 4 o'clock a. m. In making his terrible leap for life Frank broke two or three ribs, was burned and bruised in many places and suffered internal injuries which were too much for medical aid. The list of known dead now numbers 14.

STILLWATER CYCLONE.

Not a Great Amount of Damage to Property.

STILLWATER, Minn., July 15.—Beyond the killing of the two men, William Anez and Sam Simonson, and the injury of five others, the cyclone which passed over this city did little damage, most of it being at the brickyards and the Atwater sawmill. A fair estimate of the total loss is $18,000. Crops were damaged east of here, but the damage is not great, inasmuch as the storm did not strike any of the farming communities. The debris at the Atwood mill has been cleared away and work resumed.

Charged With Embezzlement.

MANITOWOC, Wis., July 15.—George Burnett, cashier of the State bank, which failed a few weeks ago, has been arrested on a charge of illegal banking and embezzlement.

The Question

is a simple one—easily decided by reason and common sense.

COTTOLENE

—the new scientifically prepared shortening — is made from beef suet and purest refined cottonseed oil. Lard is made, in the majority of cases, in the packing-house, and not as of old, from the clean leaf of the hog. Which is likely to be the most healthful? Decide for yourself. It must be

COTTOLENE

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes.

Cottolene is sold in three and five pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON. - - - MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the only line running

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS

BETWEEN

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis

AND

NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE

Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE

The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS

Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.	6:40 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, call on, wire or write any agent N. P. R. R.

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD HOME PAPER

Devoted to the interests of Crookston and Polk County.

THEN SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

IF you want to Buy or Sell anything,

Advertise in The Journal.

IF YOU WANT ANY PRINTING OF AMY KIND,

Done Quickly at Reasonable Rates,

GO TO THE JOURNAL,

COOKE & HAMMOND,
Pubs. and Props.

Chew Climax Plug

It's Much the Best.

Its name indicates it,
Its make guarantees it,
Its use will prove it.

Try it and see.

Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE P. LORILLARD COMPANY,
The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the World.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
8:05a.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superion.	7:55p.m. Daily.
7:00a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisner, Grand Forks. Winniped, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points..........	6:50a.m. Daily,
7:15a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going noth to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint. Vincent..........	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylia, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston..........	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Take the Great Northern in going East, West North or South. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

W. W. FEGAN,, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul. Minneapolis, Superior. Ashland, Duluth. Chicago. and for all points South, East and West	at 6:40 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina. Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north,	at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	80c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	48.
1 Northern	46.
2 Northern	43.
3 Northern	35.

'Round Home.

District Attorney Hay was in the city last week.

Goods are sold cheaper than ever at the New York Store.

Charlie Westler was seen upon our streets last Saturday.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Schmidt the painter has finished some fine lettering on the windows of the C. O. D. store.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Lewis Ellington went up to Marshall County last Saturday returning in the evening.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Quite a number of our citizens went out to Maple Lake last Saturday to spend the Sabbath. Services were conducted at the pavilion by Rev. R. H. Battey.

Do not miss the great at cost sale that still continues at the New York Store.

D. McMillan was up from Edna last Sunday to consult with Dr. M. Leguee about a sick horse. The doctor can write as good a prescription on Sunday as any other day.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Dr. M. Leguee says that Henry Steege has a finer crop than any farmer in Polk county.

Buy your clothing at wholesale prices at the New York Store.

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A. Chabot needs money and will sell you goods at and below cost. Now is the time to buy.

NEW YORK STORE.

Somebody cut that patch of Canada thistles near the Red Lake Falls road after the JOURNAL called attention to them. It was a good deed.

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Feli Cartier Jr. [13-24]

Geo. M. Swift was in from Mentor on Tuesday.

The county board sat as a board of equalization this week.

S. A. Wallace has purchased the property on the corner of Second and Broadway. Consideration $5,000.

Mrs. Chris. Houston has been quite ill again—confined to her bed for sometime last week. She was sitting up some on Sunday.

Joseph Laframboise has returned from Montana with a car-load of horses that he traded his stock for. He will feed them up and have horses to sell later on.

Earnest Rolsch received this week a sickle-bill curlew from the taxidermist. This curlew is one that Schmidt, the painter, shot last fall and gave to Earnest who sent it below. The curlew has a bill over seven inches long.

The Crookston senior club crossed bats with the Grand Forks club on the diamond of the latter last Wednesday and were defeated by a score of 12 to 8. They will try it again in this city sometime during the Fair.

A good bit of rain has fallen for the past week which will serve to thicken up the grass for fall feed. Probably it will not benefit anything in the line of grain except the late sown barley. The rest is too far advanced for much improvement.

L. C. Couverette ran in from the farm on Monday to inform the JOURNAL that he is well pleased with the outlook for his crop this year and expects fully as much as last year and very much better quality of wheat. His estimate yield for Polk county is about one-half an ordinary yield.

Speaking of the result of Arne Higdem's pilgrimage to Utah the East Grand Forks Courier says:

"The Courier learns from good authority that Arne A. Higdem invested personally some $2700 in his concentrated mill. Two gentlemen, named Johnson and Steen, the former a Norwegian and the latter a Swede, were joint partners in the mill with Mr. Higdem. Owing to the mines shutting down the mill is practically useless—a white elephant; but as Salt Lake City in particular, and Utah in general has a grand future before them. Mr. Higdem will yet reap an hundred fold. While waiting for the future—in prospective—Mr. Higdem will again till his Minnesota farm in reality. A word to the wise should be sufficient."

Wm. Weaver writes the Fargo Argus protesting against the reports that North Dakota will produce 50,000,000 of wheat this year, and that half that figure is a big estimate. Among the causes that contribute to produce a light crop he mentions weeds prominently. He says: "The land was dry last fall and most of it plowed late thus the weeds did not get a chance to sprout and grow so that they might be killed by the frost. So this spring they were ready to come up quickly and what rains we did get were more beneficial to the weeds than to the grain." This suggests the benefits of early plowing—as soon as possible after the grain is taken off the ground which gives the weed seeds time to germinate and grow before the fall frosts come.

Chris. Houston: "Does it pay to raise sheep? Well I should say yes, from the limited experience I have had in the few years I have raised them. I commenced with eight or ten a few years since and no experience in the business and from what I know of the profits in sheep I wish I had 500 thorough-bred Cotswold sheep, instead of the flock of less than 100 half-breeds that I have. A short time since I bought a Cotswold ram for $75—the price of five good cows at the time—and my neighbors all laughed at me, called me something akin to a fool, but I have not yet decided that I am quite that. I would not take twice $75 for my crop of spring lambs and I have the ram yet. He sheared 20 pounds of wool this spring as against 6 or 8 pounds apiece from my original flock and his lambs will show a great increase in wool over their dams or I will miss my guess. No, sir, I don't think I am fooled on this question a little bit, and if I only had just one-half of my farm in grain this year and just sheep enough for the balance of it I should feel better satisfied with the outlook to-day."

Have you decided what you would bring to the fair?

A little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Roberts last Thursday.

Jacob Dobmeier, the East Grand Forks brewer, was in the city on Saturday.

Chris. Hoch went down to St. Cloud last week to file on a pine claim in the Reservation.

Fred Mix has returned from Barnesville and resumed his old position in the freight depot.

Dave Robinson arrived on Monday morning to see his little son who is critically ill with dropsy.

D. D. Overholt and C. C. Lawton were in from the lake this week, stopping at the Cleveland house.

Fred Durand, Frank Hertz, Sam Rosenthal and A. E. Permain spent Sunday at Maple Lake.

The whirligig shut up shop, packed up the kit, and left for Moorhead on Sunday. We congratulate Moorhead.

J. V. E. Wyatt, Frank Creamer, M. C. Malone and others went up to Red Lake Falls on Saturday evening to organize a lodge of Odd Fellows.

If you have some oats or barley that you would like to pay that subscription with we will give you the highest market price at the JOURNAL office.

J. Des Jardines and family have gone to Chicago to the great fair. He just locks up his store and goes all the same like he would be back again in the morning.

Sam Wallace is fixing up a bit at the Second street entrance to the drug store and is painting the store outside. Sam is bound to have things right whatever.

Farmers complain of a spontaneous growth of barley—which suggests to the JOURNAL that barley must be a good winter crop. Did anybody ever try it?

E. Masters, a saloon-keeper, of Fosston, was brought before United States Commissioner Christianson Saturday, charged with selling liquor to an Indian. He was bound over to the United States court.

Charlotte Eleonora, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Nelson, of Fertile, died of dropsy on Tuesday evening of last week. She had been attending the Concordia college at Moorhead.

The weather for the past week has been excellent for crops and the wheat shows great improvement. Some who were predicting three and four bushel crops now begin to have hopes for very much better yields.

Frank Benoit, accompanied by his young son, came up from St. Paul on Saturday morning for a two days' visit with his brother, L. I. and family. Frank will be remembered by many of our citizens as a former resident of Crookston.

The new Vine block is all completed and ready for occupany, and the corner room all ready occupied by Eli Asselin as a saloon. Geo. contemplates putting a meat market in the next room which leaves one neat room for somebody else.

Deputy District Grand Marshal, Mrs. C. A. Wyatt last week installed the officers of North Star Rebecca lodge of Crookston. She was ably assisted by Frank Gravel as grand marshal, Sister Gates as grand secretary, and Brother Geo. Holt as grand warden.

A. S. Partridge, of Flushing, Mich., who has been for a few weeks looking the country over with a view to investment informs the JOURNAL that he is very much pleased with all he has seen of Polk County and is well pleased with the country and its prospects. He says that our A. N. Hixson is from the same part of Michigan—used to know him when a boy—used to be two of him then—big Al. and little Al. Your A. N. Hixson used to be known as big Al. He was a likely boy, and when he came back to our country a year ago full of big, glowing accounts of this land of promise we all naturally took stock in his words and the result of it is I am here to see for myself, and I find the half had not been told me. I intend to stay till fall and see your crops harvested and threshed and I may decide to locate—shouldn't wonder if I did.

In its issue of July 6th the JOURNAL mentioned the appearance of a mysterious stranger who insisted that John Cromb, of the Merchants National bank must be a brother of a former partner of the individual. While Mr. Cromb at that time suspected that the individual had some kind of a skin game to play none developed at that time and Mr. C. was a good bit puzzled to account for the stranger's actions but a few days later the man showed up again with his partner, whom, he had told Mr. C. at the former interview, he had been obliged to leave in Fergus Falls as he was too sick to travel. This partner was an Indian and he showed a gold brick from their mines in Arizona and the couple wanted to let Mr. Cromb into the deal—Cromb to furnish the money necessary to successfully operate the gold mine. It is needless to say that Mr. Cromb did not bite and the couple departed in quest of somebody green enough to be caught by their scheme.

E. M. Walsh went up to Red Lake Falls on Wednesday.

T. K. Torgerson was up from Lake Park on Tuesday.

T. H. Bjoin sells Buffalo Pitts threshers, engines and repairs.

Erickson & Morberg are treating their store to a fresh coat of paint.

Farm property in Polk county to-day is a better investment at present prices than any other property.

The Salvation Army had some new people arrive this week and the work is now being vigorously pushed all along the line.

Mrs. Thomas Brown of Euclid, has been in the city visiting her mother and friends in the city for the past week, returning home on Tuesday morning.

Attorney Steenerson returned Monday from Hillsboro, where he cleared his client—a man charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Two boys, sons of Mr. Theurer, fell from a ladder in the Hixson elevator on Tuesday sustaining quite serious injuries. Dr. Just patched them up and thinks they will do nicely.

Carl Johnson the man who was injured on the gravel train last Wednesday is reported doing nicely. As yet the arm has not been amputated but as it was badly crushed the chances are that it will have to be.

Mrs. W. E. Slocum essayed to drive a lady friend out to J. P. Marcum's on Monday, got lost and wandered about disconsolately awhile and finally returned to the city—but they insist that they had a lovely ride all the same.

Talk about going to California for health! The JOURNAL learns of a case where a Californian has come to Polk county for his health—not only come here for it but has got what he came for. That's the kind of a county what Polk county is! Where you will find one better country you will find one hundred worse.

W. E. McKenzie has brought suit against the county to recover the sum of $53.00 which he claims is the profit on certain printing done by other papers, and which should have been given to the Times, as that paper was awarded the county printing by the county board. The case will be argued before Judge Gossman next Saturday—Wm. Watts appearing for plaintiff, and A. R. Holston for the county.

One case has been reported to the JOURNAL of a man who is actually sick of living in Polk county—we will bet a big red apple that he does not read the JOURNAL. This man, we are told, complains that "times are hard in Polk county and he wants to go somewhere where a fortune is to be had for the asking." Well, we don't know where he will go to find his millenium on the earth in these times, for we have assurances from our private correspondents everywhere else that times are very much harder there than here. If with our rich, fertile soil and with proper industry and ecomomy a man cannot do tolerably well, we do not know where on this broad earth he will go to better his condition. To-day there are farms that can be had at from one-quarter to one-half what they are actually worth for farming purposes—farms that are convenient to market and composed of the best soil on earth, and a man can get them for one-half the crop each year until they are paid for if he needs that kind of a layout. It is true that difficulties and drawbacks exist in a certain degree, but it is equally true that there is not one of these that cannot be successfully overcome if properly met. We have hundreds of cases to prove this assertion. It is true that some make failures, but that is true everywhere and proves nothing against the capacity of the country, but the fact remains true to-day that there is no better place for a man to succeed than right here in the Red River Valley.

T. H. Bjoin sells Buffalo Pitts threshers, engines and repairs.

My entire stock of wall paper, paints, oils and glass will be sold at actual cost as I am overstocked and must have money. A good quality of paper at 9 cents per double roll. A nice gilt paper 14 cents per double roll. White lead, St. Louis Red Seal brand, $7.45 per 100 pounds. Window shades and fixtures complete at 22 cents. Sell all over from 35 to 40 cents. All other goods in same proportion. Come in and see quality of goods and get prices.

A. C. SCHMIDT,
[13-15] Second St., Crookston.

Last fall I was taken with a kind of summer complaint, accompanied by a wonderful diarrhœa. Soon after my wife's sister, who lives with us was taken in the same way. We used almost everything without benefit. Then I said, let us try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which we did, and it cured us right away. I think much of it, as it did to me what it was reccomended to do. John Hertzler, Bethel, Berks Co., Pa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.,

H. C. Misner, accompanied by his mother, his wife and little son drove down from Euclid on Monday and H. C. had to drive home alone in the afternoon as the folks stayed over night visiting Charlie and family, returning on Tuesday morning's train.

Same Here.

Bob Dunn, in the Princeton Union, pithily remarks: "Again we say that the advertising colums of the Union are no index of the amount of business transacted in Princeton."

Money on Chattels.

$1000 to loan, in small amounts, on good chattel security, for from 60 to 90 days. P. J. RUSSEL,
[13-tf] Crookston.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Lost Half a Million.

Lord Granville, who died in 1846, with a great reputation for courtliness of manner, held for many years the post of embassador at Paris, and the only objection which could with any show of plausibility be brought against him while holding that conspicuous post was that he was sometimes inclined to be indolent. He was addicted to play and often ran over to London for a little of his favorite amusement at Crockford's, White's or Graham's, but almost as frequently returned to the French capital with the loss of a considerable sum of money. He was one of the four noblemen who lost $500,000 at Crockford's in one night, his companions in misfortune from the ranks of peerage being Lord Chesterfield, Lord Foley and Lord Sefton. Still, in spite of all his losses, Lord Granville left behind him no less a sum in cash than $800,000.—Exchange.

Resigning From the Militia.

There are ways of getting out of the national guard before one's time is up, and it is not always necessary to acquire a chronic illness or remove from the state or become a convict to find those ways. A young man who recently joined the guard applied for dismissal at the end of his sixth week of service. He did not give his reasons, but the officers learned that he wanted to get out because his best girl had told him that uniform was not becoming to him. He was dropped from the rolls with dizzying suddenness. —New York Sun.

Like Siamese Twins.

The Nankin correspondent of a Shanghai paper says: "A Tianwasi man came to this city, bringing with him a remarkable freak of nature in the shape of his two sons, aged 8 years. The boys were alike in face and form, but they are connected with each other by a piece of flesh as thick as a man's arm and joined together just below the waist, making the twins stand face to face. The twins never fall asleep at the same time."

The Political Chameleon.

When the chameleon had to explain his changes of color, it is recorded that "Then first the creature found a tongue." The political chameleon differs from the natural one. He is all tongue, and he uses it, while exhibiting in succession all the hues of the rainbow, to prove that he has never changed his color at all.—London Saturday Review.

Why the Duke Sold His Estate.

The Duke of Westminster, who has scandalized the English aristocracy by selling Cliveden, his ancestral estate in Berks, to Mr. Astor, excuses himself by saying that he has a family of 10 children to provide for. The sale adds $50,000 a year to the duke's income.

Times Have Changed.

Mrs. Smythe—Before we were married you didn't use to groan the moment I sat on your knee.

Smythe—I know it, my dear, but you didn't use to stick a millinery bill under my nose then, either.—Life.

FUGACES ANNI.

Oh, my love, my queen of May,
The light of youth is gone.
Thy balmy tresses gather gray.
Thy rosy lips are wan.
Will thy true eyes alter yet
And their nuptial smile forget?

Oh, my love, will Time deceive,
Will he wither true love so?
There is more in love, believe,
Than the silly nations know;
More in love, when bloom is dead,
Than the rose wreath round his head.

Oh, my love, and if thou need
Harbor when the north winds blow;
If thy tender footprints bleed
On the flints among the snow,
Love will raise a sheltered cot,
Where the ice blast enters not.

Oh, my true love, we are wise;
When snow whitens on our land
Underneath the cloudy skies
We will travel hand in hand,
Since we have not far to go
To our rest beyond the snow,
—Lord de Tabley.

Individual Freedom.

There is greater individual freedom in Great Britain and her colonies than in America. For instance, every Sunday small knots of men may be seen in the principal London parks, giving expression to the most varied sentiments on matters political, social and religious, and language painful to the great majority of the people is constantly being used. No restriction is ever placed on such expressions of opinion, so long as they are uttered on sites designated by the police, where there can be no obstruction to traffic or danger of intimidation being exercised. In America, however, no meetings of any kind are permitted in these open spaces.

In Central park, New York, no one may even pick up a leaf without danger of fine or imprisonment. No one may walk on the grass unless he is playing a game. I barely escaped arrest for walking on the carriage drive. The police march about with their batons out—often swinging them—and appear to regard themselves more as the masters than the servants of the people.—Earl of Meath in Nineteenth Century.

Wendell Phillips' Power.

The writer heard Wendell Phillips once on the nobility of the North American Indians, and while the spell of the speech lasted he was almost ashamed of himself for being white instead of copper colored. One secret of the power of Phillips with an audience was that he was always definite, certain in his statements and position. If he had privately doubts about a course or a policy, he never exhibited them when on the platform. He very well knew that there is nothing an audience likes so little in a speaker as indecision and beating about the bush. There was no haziness in what he said. His subject stood out before his hearers as clearly cut as a cameo. —Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's.

The Great Napoleon In a Passion.

I never saw Bonaparte in such a wrath as when he learned his brother Lucien had married at Senlis the widow of Jouberthon, a Paris broker. He ordered me to send for the notary and tell him to bring his register. When the notary arrived, I took him to St. Cloud at 9 in the morning. Here is word for word the dialogue between the first consul and the notary: "Was it you, sir, who registered my brother's marriage?" "Yes, citizen first consul." "Were you unaware, then, that he was my brother?" "No, citizen first consul." "Did you not know that my consent was necessary to the validity of the act?" "I do not think so. Your brother has long been of age. He has filled high posts. He has been a minister and embassador. He has no father. He is free to marry." "But he has a mother whose consent was necessary?" "No, he is of age and a widower." "But I am a sovereign, and as such my consent was necessary." "You are a sovereign only for 10 years, and your family is not bound to you." "Show me the marriage register?" "Here it is." The first consul read it and in shutting the book was very near tearing the page. "I shall annul it." "That will be difficult, for it is carefully drawn up." "Be off with you." The notary retired without having for a moment lost his composure.—Chaptals' "Memories of Napoleon."

Perpiration of the feet is a sign of good circulation, but perception of it is a sign of vulgarity. Neatness is a sure cure.

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Noticed in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity and the accurate combination of the ingredients of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The best things in cookery are always made and can be made only with the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Hence its use is universal—in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated. Its sale equals that of all others combined.

Made with the pure acid of the grape.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893. NO. 15.

Historical Soci

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..............F. P. Brown.
Attorney General..............H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..............E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District ....Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court....................Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.............................C. U. Webster
Treasurer...........................J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..................John Amundson
Attorney.............................A. R. Holston
Sheriff..............................Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate....................C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools....................A. A. Lommen
Surveyor............................O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.........................W. H. Averill
Coroner..............................Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.................John E. Oppegaard
Second District..................Anton Linden
Third District.....................M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District....................C. P. Demers
Fifth District....................A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Augus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor,
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Nellsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christiansou,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar Biver,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Tonpin	R L Falls
Ked Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Engleslad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

"One of my customers came in today and asked me for the best cough medicine I had" says Lew Young, a prominent druggist of Newman Grove Neb. "Of course I showed him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and he did not ask to see any other. I have never yet sold a medicine that would loosen and relieve a severe cold so quickly as that remedy does. I have sold four dozen of it within the last sixty days and do not know of a single case where it failed to give the most perfect satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, druggist, Crookston, Minn.

I have one or two choice young Jersey cows for sale. Who wants them? Also will sell one or two Jersey heifers should anybody desire to purchase. They are all fine animals extra care having been taken in their breeding and are worth very much more money than they will bring at this time. Will sell only for cash or delivery. For particulars inquire of H. E. Cooke at the JOURNAL office.

A GREAT FAILURE

On Account of Lack of Co-operation,—Christianity Being Supplanted by Ecclesiasticism.

Crookston has not the Kind of Churches Which She Needs but may Have one.

The Plan as Set Forth by Rev. J. G. Smith in a Recent Sunday Evening Discourse.

It is always easier to find fault than it is to apply a remedy. It is easier to see that the churches of Crookston are failing to influence the life of the community as they ought, than it is to put into effective operation some more practical methods than those that obtain at present. It is the purpose of the writer to remark in passing some of the glaring defects and then to describe briefly the kind of church which, as he conceives it, Crookston needs.

To the ordinary observer the attitude of the churches toward the community is somewhat as follows; "Believe as we do, learn to pronounce our Shibboleth correctly and you shall go to heaven when you die. Believe as we do and don't get caught in any act that will take you to the penitentiary and you are all right. We have a through ticket for the heavenly land with sleeping-car accommodations, without extra charge. To be sure the train is very limited in its capacity. But that don't matter, the elect are all aboard the great mass of sinning and suffering humanity are left, but who cares for them! Leave them to their folly and wretchedness. "Such is the apparent attitude of the churches. The train scheduled from Crookston is made up of some fifteen or twenty private coaches in most of which there are very few passengers. Each coach has a conductor of its own. But somehow he can not persuade many to get aboard. There is an occasional grumbler (dis-satisfied with his sleeping accommodations) from one of the other coaches and now and then a straggler from without is picked up.

In other words the mistake which the "church of Crookston" is making is two fold. The first part is a narrow conception of the mission of the church and the second part is sectarian division into imbecility.

The New Testament doctrine is that the gospel was intended for all men and for the entire man.

Paul desired for those to whom he wrote a sanctification. Body, soul and spirit preserved entire was his idea of the complete man. Our Lord Jesus himself taught the same thing by example and practice. He cared for men in all their needs. The Great Physician does not confine himself to a specialty. Every disease of mind or body comes equally within the scope of his loving care. He did not say I came only to look after men's souls. Christ knew men in their entirety—of body, soul and spirit. He recognized that man was a union of these elements. He did not treat men as disembodied spirits. In reference to men's needs he entered into hearty sympathy with them. Whether a man was hungry or sick or leprous or demonized—whether the trouble were of mind or body our Lord Jesus Christ was equally willing to relieve him. He meant that men should be saved in the world as well as out of it. Christ prayed not that the Father should take men out of the world but that he should keep them from the evil. The proposition which I wish to maintain, then, is this; that the church ought to take this same broad view of humanity which our Lord took. We ought to be in touch with every human need. It is to be feared that the churches often fail to accomplish their mission because they have not correctly understood the needs of men in their present condition. Christ came to men where they were. He adapted himself to their needs. The church which is Christ's body, Christ's representative in the world should do the same thing or else the Great Head of the church is misrepresented.

Christ came to earth to demonstrate that God loved men. He showed by entering fully into every human condition that he had a fellow feeling with men. It follows that a true church is a brotherhood. It is a fraternity in which the members are in close touch with one another, sharing every good. Nothing that affects one member for weal or woe is a matter of indifference to any other member. The church then should be an organized brotherhood, organized in order to help one another and all men to better living.

Having premised these principles in reference to the aim of the church it remains to make a few practical suggestions in reference to the kind of work such a church should undertake in Crookston. I can only suggest a few things that occur to me. Many other lines of activity would suggest themselves, no doubt if these were put into practice.

1 We should continue preaching and teaching as we do now. We ought to do these things which we are doing and more. We need no less of the old truths of salvation through Jesus Christ but more of the truth applied to living.

2. The advance which the church should make is to more fully meet the common or social needs of the community. There are certain needs which the individual is not usually able to meet by himself. The church as a co-operative brotherhood can provide advantages beyond the ability of the individual. The church should be the center of the common life. In connection with the kind of church that Crookston needs there would be found many of those advantages that are connected with social clubs, secret fraternities, and Y. M. C. A. buildings.

To be more specific I will enumerate a few of the things which I would have in the church building beside what is ordinarily found there.

1. A library and reading room well stocked with reference books, general literature, history and science. Also magazines and periodicals. I would provide especially abundant means of studying the practical questions of the day, like the industrial, social and political problems.

2. I would provide for the developement of the physical as well as the mental powers. Let there be a fully equipped gymnasium and an instructor in attendance. "Know ye not that your bodies are the temple of the Holy Ghost?"

3. I would provide for legitimate amusements. Our homes are not generally both able and willing, to meet all needs for social sports. There is no good reason why all these opportunities should be handed over to the saloon.

4. I would have parlors for social purposes where people gather for the exchange of opinion and thought upon all matters of interest and the cultivation of the almost lost art of conversation.

5. I would have opportunity for all lovers of music by furnishing competent instructors of choral classes and orchestra.

I have thus briefly hinted at a few of the things which might, with great advantage to the Kingdom of Christ, be done in the church. The great objection that will at once occur to everyone is that none of the churches here are strong enough in numbers to do these things. The objection is well taken. The five English-speaking churches of Crookston in one would not be too large to do what ought to be done. When there is a spirit of federation or co-operation among the different denominations which will lead them to be willing to sink sectarian prejudice in the love of the Kingdom of Christ then we shall see men pressing into the Kingdom. When we have a church that has for its purpose to meet the real needs of men—physical, mental spiritual—then we shall find that there are more people who believe in the church than we find at present. Can Crookston have such a church? By what means and methods such a church could be organized, without any denomination surrendering an essential principle shall be the subject of another article.

"My little boy was very bad off for two months with diarrhœa. We used various medicines, also calling in two docters, but nothing did him any good until we used Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave immediate relief and soon cured him. I consider it the best medicine made and can conscientiously recommend it to all who need a diarrhœa or colic medicine. J. E Hare, Trenton, Tex. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace Crookston, Minn.

Cheap Rates to the World's Fair.

On July 11, 24, 31 and Aug. 7 the Northern Pacific will sell round trip tickets to Chicago for one fare for round trip limited 12 days from date of sale. For full particulars inquire of C. A. Sharkey, Agent.

IT'S A SUCCESS.

The Polk County Fair Opened Yesterday Under the Most Favorable Circumstances,

A Large Line of Exhibits, Especially in Live Stock which is Excellent.

A Good Turn-out for the First Day—An Immense Crowd Expected To-day.

The New Exposition Building Well Filled, and All the Floor Space Occupied.

The Races To-Day and To-Morrow will be Interesting and Well Contested.

The fair commenced yesterday morning under very favorable auspices considering the time of year and the financial conditions. The display is very good and the racing events are extra. Many farmers were in attendance on the first day, and the fair seems to be a grand success in every way.

Up to the time of going to press everything indicates a big time for the Polk county fair. Very many entries have been made of produce, store goods and farm stock and a great many tickets sold. It looks like a big success. The number and character of the horse exhibit is a surprise to everyone and no farmer can look it over without being encouraged to make greater efforts to improve his stock. There are some choice Jersey's and Holstien's, some Shropshire sheep and a few Chester White and Poland China hogs. Every farmer in Polk county should see this fair.

NOTES.

Tom Wallace feels proud over some of the handsomest grade Norman colts in the county—on exhibition at the Fair.

If anybody can show a finer colt than T. C. Bergland has on the fair grounds we should like to see it. T. C. feels a great deal prouder of that colt than he does of the people's party and justly so for there is value to him—in the colt.

E. D. Childs shows some excellent cows—Jersey and Holstein. Rev. Currie ought to have some of his choice Jerseys on the ground.

F. Bivins & Son have some fine Shropshire sheep on exhibition. They are fine.

Himmelsbach Bros. have some choice Norman mares and colts on exhibition which do credit to the enterprise of the boys.

The stores were all closed yesterday afternoon and everybody went out to the fair.

There are some of the finest Clyde colts on exhibition at the fair we ever saw anywhere. We don't see how any farmer could look at them and not be encouraged to raise some himself.

The Fair is well worth the time and expense necessary to see it.

Secretary Wyatt has put in herculean efforts in behalf of the Fair, to make it a great success.

Mentor Mites.

From our regular correspondent.

MENTOR, July 25.

The crops in our part of the county are looking considerably better than a short time ago. It appeared at one time as though we would not get a half a crop, and yet it now promises an average one.

The Congregational church building has been moved into town and placed on its foundation, Mr. Rickey had the contract of moving, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the members.

John F. Smith is having his new hotel built which, when finished, will add greatly to the looks of our town. J. O. Larson our hardware merchant furnished the lumber.

Hank Rickey has begun work on his new structure. He is building a general blacksmith and wagon shop.

Our base ball team went to McIntosh on the 22nd, and defeated the McIntosh nine by a score of 26 to 30. After looking over the town and making a purchase or two of the go-as-you-please water, the boys started for home at 10 p. m. Some of the boys came home towards morning better acquainted with the roads in Lessor and Badger townships than they ever were before. They are going to cross bats with the Red Lake Falls nine next week and if they "do" them the Mentor team will undoubtedly challenge the world.

J. H. Fulton from Ada arrived here on Saturday night July 22nd, on his route for McIntosh where he has rented the hotel Duluth, having sold out his farm and all implements and will try city life for a while. We wish the gentleman success in his new undertaking as he is well qualified for the business and we hope the people of McIntosh will give them their hearty support.

Sheriff Losey passed through town yesterday en route to a land that is fairer than this.

Euclid.

(From our regular correspondent.)

EUCLID, July 26th.

E. L. Smith, a former citizen of Euclid but now of Grand Forks, was with us last week.

Prof. Hecster of St. Anthony Park, spent a couple of days looking over Mr. Currie's fine herd of Jerseys.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Kinnan are happy over the arrival of a bouncing baby boy. Will came in like a little man and "set 'em up" to the boys.

M. M. Davis says he came very near being knocked out last week. But he wishes to announce that he is still in the ring.

Miss Julia Fossberg who has been visiting friends here, returned to her home at Blanchard, N. D., Wednesday.

Tom Brown unearthed an old gun barrel with the year 1616 on it. The stock and some of the small steel parts had all decayed away.

E. Taylor & Co. have completed building their warehouse.

The town dads had a meeting on Tuesday.

Mrs. L. S. Hancock assisted by her daughter Della, held a 5 o'clock tea last Wednesday.

Miss Daisy Fargo returned to take up her studies at the Crookston Business College, Wednesday.

Miss Myers, sister of Mrs. T. T. Brown, returned to her home at Crookston, Tuesday.

Geo. Easby was over from the Forks Saturday.

Mrs. B. Duntley came up to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Davis, Saturday.

The dance Monday evening was well attended. There were several parties up from Crookston.

Billy Winter of Argyle was a guest of the manager of the Kilalamy farm last week.

Geo. Rich of Grand Forks was visiting friends here last week.

Miss Amber Nelson is visiting with Mine Host Kennan, at Warren.

Miss Olive and Master Ray Tiedt who have been visiting in the family of T. E. Biever, returned home Monday.

Hon. W. D. Carlton of Angus, was here on business Monday.

Mrs. Tim Biever is visiting at Argyle.

Rev. W. T. McAlteoner preached his farewell sermon last Sunday. We understand that the Reverand genrleman and his daughter, Thedora, intend taking a trip to Maine and California.

Mrs. H. C. Misner and mother Taylor start for Lyons, Iowa, Monday. H. C. goes as far as St. Paul on business.

The section bosses have reduced their crews.

The patrons of the dance Monday evening took supper with Mr. and Mrs. John Hanson.

Opera House Tonight.

F. J. Arnold, blackface comedian in an original creation of his own.

Prof. Spain will render a violin solo.

Taylor Bros. in blackface aerobatic feats.

Messers. Robertson and Spain, guitar and mandolin duet.

Taylor and Arnold in their side splitting sketch entitled "Chicken" and the howling afterpiece "Escaped from Sing Sing."

Prices 50, 35 and 25 cents. Seats on sale at Tom Morris'.

The opera House will be the coolest place in town tonight.

Don't forget the "Troupe" at the opera house tonight.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, July 19.

The relief fund for the families of world's fair firemen now amounts to $130,000.

Five hundred thousand ounces of silver and 100,000 Mexican dollars go to Europe on the Spree.

Roy Keefer, 73d victim of the Iowa cyclone, died in the hospital at Sioux City. He had a wagon spoke thrust through his body.

Foreign exhibitors at the world's fair have filed claims against the United States for $400,000 for damages to their exhibits.

It is stated that Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, formerly of the Minneapolis Tribune is soon to marry Miss Elizabeth Bacon of Reading, Pa.

It is said a peculiar fly has made its appearance in Pennsylvania, whose sole object in life appears to be the slaughter of the potato bug. They come in swarms, and clear a field in a few hours.

Thursday, July 20.

Uruguay's exhibit at the world's fair has been opened.

Ex-Congressman Frederick A. Johnson died at Glens Falls, N. Y., aged 65.

The Bank of Anacortes, Wash., has failed. Depositors will be paid id full.

Congressman Breckenridge and Mrs. Louise Scott Wing were married at Louisville.

Directors of the Chemical National bank at Chicago have reported against a reorganization.

President Higginbotham has ordered the closing of Pugilist Corbett's exhibit on Midway Plaisance.

Comptroller Eckels was dined at the Union League club, New York, and made a speech to bankers.

Hundreds of buildings were wrecked and several persons killed by a tornado at Voghera and Casteggio in Italy.

Friday, July 21.

Paid admissions at the world's fair Thursday were 126,387.

Rear Admiral Melancton Smith, U. S. N., died at Green Bay, Wis., aged 83, after a two days illness.

Maid Marion broke the record for one mile and 20 yards at Washington Park Wednesday, going the distance in 1:40.

Mitchell has signed articles of agreement to fight Corbett before the Columbian Athletic club. He refuses to fight elsewhere.

The Green Bay, Wis., high school building, recently built at a cost of $35,000, has been declared by experts to be in an unsafe condition.

Lieutenant Charles C. Ogden was drowned near Hamburg, Mich. He was on a wedding trip, having been married at Fort Supply, I. T., on the 5th inst.

Saturday, July 22.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton favors the repeal of the state bank tax.

The South Milwaukee Malleable Iron works were completely destroyed by fire.

Miners in Great Britain threaten to go on a strike against a proposed reduction in wages by the owners.

Agent Donaldson of the Great Northern at Winnipeg was seriously injured by falling from a crowded street car.

The Illinois Central has declared a dividend of 2 1-2 per cent for the half year ending June 30. The dividend is payable Sept. 1.

Mascot paced a mile in a heat race at Cleveland Friday in 2:04 1-2. The race was the fastest ever trotted or paced, the slowest time in the five heats being 2:07 1-2.

Monday, July 24.

Home rule will be before the house of lords next month. It will probably pass the house of commons in its present shape.

At Victoria, Mexico, Francisco Valloreal and Juan Rangel quarreled over a senorita. In the duel which followed both were killed.

Morello won the Wheeler handicap at the Washington Park track at Chicago Saturday, equalling the record of the great horse Salvator.

Disastrous fires are ranging on the Wyoming cattle ranges. The thermometer stood from 120 to 150 in the shade at Buffalo Sunday.

The answer of Siam to the French vltimatum was unsatisfactory and France has ordered her Siamese minister to leave Bangkok within 24 hours.

Liquor and running horses caused a sad accident at Mapleton, Minn. Edward Lynch was thrown from a cart and instantly killed, his neck being broken.

Tuesday, July 25.

Detroit celebrated the 200th anniversary of the city's birth Monday.

Thoades opera house at Monticello, Ills., was damaged $5,000 by fire.

The summer race meeting at Hawthorne track Chicago began Monday.

Butte business men resolved to boycott all anti-silver men. Their action was endorsed by the city council.

The United States subtreasury in Chicago refuses to receive any more silver until the enormous amount already on hand can be counted.

Two men amused themselves shooting through the window of a powder magazine at Huntington, Ind. They were blown to pieces, two other persons injured and two more missing.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Minutes of the Meeting Held July 10th.

The committee on Euclid and Crookston county road reported that the amount appropiated to repair said road had been duly expended.

The committee on the Fairfax road appropriation made a report showing that they had duly expended the $150 entrusted their care.

The County road and bridge fund was drawn upon for $75 for Grove Park, $100 for Brandsvold, $50 for Northland and $50 for the town of Knute.

A petition from Rosebud was laid over.

In the matter of dividing school district No. 187 in Queen and No. 152 in Sullivan a hearing was ordered for next session.

Commissioner DeMers reported having paid $75 for material for a bridge in Hill River and the auditor was authorized to draw a warrant for $105 for building said bridge and $25 for a Black River bridge.

Drainage petition of Hendrickson and others laid over.

Petition of Merrill and others, for establishing a ditch through Lowell was granted and M. R. Brown, Chris Houston and Ole O. Estenson appointed viewers.

The probate judge was allowed $50 for extra clerk hire.

The sum of $500 was appropriated to the use of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association in payment and awarding of premiums.

Action on the bids for the purchase of the jail building was postponed till next meeting.

The sum of $75 was appropriated for a bridge over Badger Creek on the Terrebonne and Red Lake Falls road.

The road and bridge petition from Bray and other towns laid upon the table.

The following bills were allowed:

Brown, Treacy & Co., stationery	$ 64 42
Pioneer Press Co., stationery	50 00
Tabor, diphtheria cases	14 35
A. Bochaud, witness fees	2 80
A. Ryan, constable fees	8 00
Fred Cyr, marshal fees	2 06
J. J. Fant, team hire	12 00
T. A. Campbell, marshal fees	41 45
C. L. Bang, assisting Co., surveyor	7 50
J. B. Harris, assisting Co., surveyor	19 50
O. Ducharme, constables fees	5 25
L. E. Gossman, justice fees	27 25
John Barette, witness fees	2 08
Adolph Barrette, witness fees	2 80
H. Pare, witness fees	3 28
S. R. Sylvester, tin tags	21 75
J. E. O'Brien & Co., hardware	7 40
Geo. Pratt, constable fees	6 05
A. Robinson, constable fees	7 35
G. H. Holt, constable fees	1 40
John N. Kirsch, assessing	20 00
Peter Wold, assessing	6 00
E. W. Johnson, assessing	20 00
M. Brewster, witness fees	2 80
A. A. Lommen, freight and postage	5 92
H. C. Gilbertson, work on Co., road	6 50
E. T. Bjellard, work on Co., road	1 25
John Amundson, postage	10 00
E. E. Abbott, postage	2 85
P. N. Svelgard, town clerk	2 50
A. G. Harris, work on Jerome addition bridge	10 00
Crookston Water Power & Light Co., water and light	225 00
L. Lee, care of prisoner	8 00
W. E. McKenzie, printing	50 56
A. O. Daniels, road work	10 00
O. L. Hammery, surveyors fees	31 20
P. Hince, assessor	4 00
H. Shepherd, coroner's fees	5 20
Fontaine & Anglim, mdse jail	42 95
A. Sture, mdse jail	10 10
A. J. & A. McKinnon, work on bridge	37 15
A. J. Stoeser, board jury	3 25
W. Walsh, assisting surveyor	21 00
Gervais & Gervais, mdse	10 44
H. Quigley, constable fees	5 05
J. E. Oppegaard, commissioners fees	17 60
W. Welsh, blanks Co. Superintendent	44 50
J. S. Dwyer, justice fees	62 95
C. S. Spendley, justice fees	15 70
County Auditor, express and postage	2 80
A. Grundysen, sheriff's fees	51 50
H. C. Burdick funeral expenses, Wagner case	35 00
J. E. O'Brien & Co., hose	16 80
Mrs. A. J. Freeman, nurse	32 00
E. E. Childs, milk hospital	11 00
W. Cunningham, potatoes	4 00
Miss E. Work, work at hospital	15 00
Mrs. E. Slater, nurse	22 60
F. E. Hertz, laundry hospital	24 66
Cleary Bros., groceries hospital	36 44
C. H. Denniston, medical attendance at hospital	22 75
A. Grundysen, sub-jurors	134 04
C. P. Demers, butter hospital	2 84
C. P. Demers, commissioners fees and mileage	28 00
A. Linden commissioners fees and mileage	53 10
A. C. Rhinehart, commissioners fees and mileage	63 00
M. E. Kirsch, commissioners fees and mileage	73 00
S. Torkey, Marais bridge	32 40

The following bills are allowed providing the city of East Grand Forks pays ⅓

Ole Johnson, work on bridge	1 00
J. J. How, lumber for bridge	63 60
P. Sullivan, watching bridge nights	32 00
H. R. Nolan, work on bridge	98 00
John Enright, work on bridge	46 00
Jas. Jarvais, work on bridge	11 00
J. Wood, work on bridge	34 50
L. H. Richmond, work on bridge	12 37
Geo. Dainerd, nails for bridge	7 40
Herrick & Peterson, nails for bridge	42 32
Jas. McIlraith, pile driving	159 25
W. W. Wilson, work on bridge	49 00
E. Williams, work on bridge	8 00
A. Grey, work on bridge	27 00
A. Hunter, work on bridge	43 00
W. Haley, work on bridge	10 00
G. W. Lewis, watch bridge nights	38 50
R. R. Lumber company, lumber	214 30
W. S. Russell	85 00
Sam Torkey	72 80

The following bills were rejected: E. Columbus, E. Allard, O Ducharme, Eli Asselin, J. E. Swanson, R. S. Hurd, John Olson, August Munn, B. F. Zarracher, O. Mercil, F. Benoit, Chester Facto, P. Sullivan, G. K. Chambers, J. V. E. Wyatt, J. P. Jones, James Johnson, Erick Kling.

Several bills of Sheriff Grundysen were rejected.

Board adjourned to 31st inst.

Do You Realize.

That you can purchase round trip tickets to Chicago at one fare rate on July 24th, 31st and August 7th via the Northern Pacific railroad and be landed at the Grand Central Station Hotel in Chicago where first class accommodations can be secured at very reasonable cost? This will save the necessary of transfer of yourself and baggage in Chicago. Direct trains between Grand Central Station and World's Fair grounds. [15-16]

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $30.25 from Crookston to Chicago and return Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana' Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving np. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Lost.

From the pasture of Wm. Hooper on July 7th a brown mare colt two years old. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to the barn of E. D. Schreader, Main street Crookston. [13-15]

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $30.25, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Mid-Summer Novelties in Ladies Hats.

One of the characteristic features of the McDowell Fashion Journals is that they generally represent a hat of the lastest fashion with each costume, for the double purpose of giving millinery novelties and of illustrating the intimate relation between a toilet and the head-gear. The most popular of these Fashion Magazines are: "La Mode de Paris," "Paris Album of Fashion," "The French Dressmaker" and "La Mode." The former two cost $3.50 each, a year, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 per annum, or 30 cents a copy. "La Mode" costs only $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy, and is intended to become the home fashion journal par excellence. If you are unable to procure any of these magazines at your newsdealer, do not accept any substitute, but apply directly to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

An Anecdote of Lord Lytton.

Many years ago when the elder Bulwer was in his prime a laborer on the estate was engaged to do a certain job of hard work. At the end of a week he carried his account to the bailiff, who said a week's work was worth 3 shillings and 6 pence. The man insisted that this was not enough and refused to settle, and every time he met the bailiff he would stop him and ask him for his money. Finally the bailiff became angry, discharged the man and refused to allow any farmer on the estate to hire him.

The man was forced to leave the neighborhood, but he was too poor to move any great distance, so that he was still within the circuit of the bailiff's ill will. Wherever he went this pursued him, and his life in consequence was a hard one. But all the time he kept telling his family and his friends that some day he would get the money which the Bulwer Lytton estate owed him.

He was well on in years, when one day he met a man in the road. It was the some time poet Owen Meredith, now come to the title, and English embassador to France, at home on a visit.

"You are Lord Lytton, I believe," he said respectfully.

"Yes."

"Then, if you please, I should like you to pay an account which has been due me for a long time."

Lord Lytton looked at the account, and at his request the man told the whole story. The poet was very much affected and disturbed. Then he said:

"Well, I will do what I can to make it up to you."

He was as good as his word. He built a house at the gates of the park, put the man and his family into it, and gave it to them rent free, with other perquisites, so that he was entirely comfortable for the remainder of his days.—Hartford Courant.

The largest cut stones in the world are in the Temple of the Sun at Baalbec. Many are more than 60 feet long, 20 feet broad and of unknown depth.

THE FEAR OF SNAKES.

Why Many Children and Some Grown Persons Dislike Them.

There are many authenticated instances of children becoming attached to snakes and making pets of them. The solution of a question of this kind is sometimes to be found in the child mind. My experience is that when young children see this creature its strange appearance and manner of progression, so unlike those of other animals known to them, affect them with amazement and a sense of mystery and that they fear it just as they would fear any other strange thing. Monkeys are doubtless affected in much the same way, although in a state of nature, where they inhabit forests abounding with the larger constrictors and venomous tree snakes, it is highly probable that they also possess a traditional fear of the serpent form. It would be strange if they did not.

The experiment of presenting a caged monkey with a serpent carefully wrapped up in a newspaper and watching his behavior when he gravely opens the parcel, expecting to fine nothing more wonderful than the familiar sponge-cake or succulent banana—well, such an experiment has been recorded in half a hundred important scientific works, and out of respect to one's masters one ought to endeavor not to smile when reading it. A third view might be taken which would account for our feeling toward the serpent without either instinct or tradition. Extreme fear of all ophidians might simply result from a vague knowledge of the fact that some kinds are venomous: that, in some rare cases, death follows swiftly on their bite, and that, not being sufficiently intelligent to distinguish the noxious from the innocuous—at all events while under the domination of a sudden, violent emotion—we destroy them all alike, thus adopting Herod's rough and ready method of ridding his city of one inconvenient babe by a general slaughter of innocents.

It might be objected that in Europe, where animosity to the serpent is greatest, death from snake bite is hardly to be feared; that Fontana's 6,000 experiments with the viper, showing how small is the amount of venom possessed by this species, how rarely it has the power to destroy human life, have been before the world for a century. And although it must be admitted that Fontana's work is not in the hand of every peasant, the fact remains that death from snake bite is a rare thing in Europe, probably not more than one losing his life from this cause for every 250 who perish by hydrophobia, of all forms of death the most terrible. Yet while the sight of a snake excites in a majority of persons the most violent emotions, dogs are universal favorites, and we have them always with us and make pets of them in spite of the knowledge that they may at any time become rabid and inflict that unspeakably dreadful suffering and destruction on us.

This leads to the following question: Is it not at least probable that our excessive fear of the serpent, so unworthy of us as rational beings, and the cause of so much unnecessary cruelty, is partlp at all events, a result of our superstitious fear of sudden death? For there exists, we know, an exceedingly widespread delusion that the bite of a venomous serpent must kill and kill quickly. Compared with such ophidian monarchs as the bushmaster, fer de lance, hamadryad and tic polonga, the viper of Europe—the poor viper of many experiments and much (not too readable) literature—may be regarded as almost harmless—at all events not more harmful than the hornet. Nevertheless, in this cold, northern world, even as in the other worlds where nature elaborates more potent juices, the delusion prevails and may be taken into account here, although its origin cannot now be discussed. For my own part I am inclined to believe that we regard serpents with a destructive hatred purely and simply because we are so taught from childhood.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Hawthorne as a Visitor.

On one occasion after my return from an African and European cruise I was ordered to the Portsmouth station, where we were hardly settled at housekeeping when Hawthorne came to see us.

The hall was encumbered with boxes, the sight of which made him feel his visit to be inopportune, and he said quickly:

"I have just come for an hour or two to see you and must return this evening."

Mrs. Bridge, seeing that he was only afraid of incommoding us, at once answered:

"Must you desert us when I need your aid in unpacking these boxes?"

"Will you really let me help you?" he asked.

Her joking answer, assuring him of her pleasure in gaining a helper so strong, both in muscle and intelligence, put him entirely at ease, and for a week he made himself useful on all possible occasions.—Commodore Bridge's "Recollections."

Mental Emotion and Jaundice.

The connection of simple jaundice with sudden mental emotion is generally admitted. Such facts as the following are not uncommon: A young woman becomes yellow at the discovery of her misdeeds; another on hearing that her fiance was killed; a young man on being discharged from office because he had not grown tall enough.

Simple jaundice is often followed by acute yellow atrophy, which is also known to be directly caused by shock. In this form of jaundice there is always disorganization of the liver cells. Even cancer may have a like origin.—Exchange.

In the Street Car.

Fogg—No, I never give my seat to a lady unless she is advanced in years. (To young lady who has been trying to eye him out of his seat) Would you like my seat, madam?

Young Lady—Thanks! Prefer to stand!

But she looks mad enough to bite Fogg's head off.—Boston Transcript.

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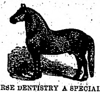

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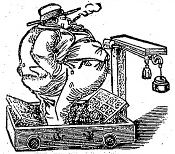

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

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[CONTINUED.]

Her parents, George and Dunbar, all listened without interruption and with beating hearts, for they felt that the crisis was not far distant, and Rose's unnatural pallor indicated a strife in her own mind beyond and distinct from that natural to her lover's petition. The silence was but for a moment, and then, though her cheek was deadly pale, her voice was firm and clear, but its birdlike tones were wanting.

"Jasper, let this subject rest for the present. You know well, if you will do me justice, that I do not thwart your wishes from any foolish coyness. We are both young, and our youth was the reason why my parents and your own wish our union deferred two years, and we recognized the wisdom of their united judgment. Six months only of that time have passed, and instead of my father's losses changing the plan first adopted my respect and filial affection make it now an imperative duty. I should despise myself, and so would you in a short time, if I yielded to your present impulses to avoid what you call hardship, but which I name pleasure.

"Do not interrupt me, my friend. There is something else which I must say, and you must hear me patiently. A few months, perhaps weeks, will determine if peace is to continue in all our borders. Until this question is settled I remain 'among my own people.' Hear me yet a moment longer," and she caught his hand while she trembled like an aspen leaf, "dear Jasper, hear me. I have not understood you of late. I had thought your whole heart so full of patriotism that no local attachments could make you swerve. But within a few days—oh, Jasper—I ask no question, wish for no explanation now. I will, I do trust your patriotism, and to prove my trust before all here I promise, and I know my parents will not gainsay the pledge. Should this bitterness end in war, no matter how soon, my brothers will, I know, be ready to enlist in the first call—and you?" Ah! who could resist the pleading look of agony she bent upon that face, disfigured by so many conflicting emotions?

"And you, beloved, will spring to arms with them to fight together under our dear old flag for justice and freedom. With all my heart I will bid you godspeed, and, father, the day my brothers and Jasper march to the rescue I solemnly promise to become his wife!"

"Amen! with all our hearts," said her parents in one breath, but Grenville clasped her a moment to his breast, exclaiming:

"Rose! Rose! You tempt and try me fearfully, but this is idle enthusiasm. There is no war, probably will be none, unless the north"——

"Oh, let us drop this subject," said Rose. "You understand me. And as I have said, God is my witness, so will I do. When the time of trial comes, and come it will, you are too good, too noble, to be found wanting."

"But hear me, Rose! You must and will! Should we be involved in war, why must I join in the contest? Consent to be mine now and let us revisit together in the old world the scenes you have so often described."

"And this to me! To me! Oh, Jasper!" And clasping her hands tightly over her eyes—in tones so childlike and piteous—"but I did not understand you. I dream. I did not hear you. You did but jest to try me. Let it pass. You need not explain," she continued to moan.

A moment's pause, and then a great change passed over her. With head erect and eyes as keen and resolute as a martial hero she said:

"There needs no more words. You must know I would never join hands with one who could leave his country or remain idle in time of peril. A scorn equaled only by what I should feel for a traitor would annihilate every emotion of love from my heart. But I must say good night to all. Remember," laying her hand tenderly on Jasper's arm, "I know this is but sport, rather cruel, but I trust you all the same, and you will not fail me when the trial comes. For my sake let me ask that no more be said on this subject tonight."

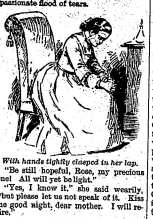
Grenville rose as she left the room, evidently with the design of replying, but waving a good night kiss to all she passed from her friends to her own chamber.

An awkward pause succeeded, but among the gentlemen each face wore a look of mistrust and scorn, while Mrs. Newton and Lillian's heads were bowed in sorrow.

In vain Jasper tried to assume a careless and indifferent air, and soon muttering something of a forgotten engagement he departed.

A few minutes of gloomy silence followed his departure, but Rose's request was constantly in their minds, and no allusion was made to the painful scene, but that in their hearts he now stood revealed there could be no doubt. Mr. Newton made a few remarks about some business, and then Dunbar took his leave, and the family separated for the night. As Ralph passed from the room his father noticed his greatly excited manner and said a few soothing words to him and earnestly enjoined upon all the necessity of strict self government for Rose's sake, assuring them that it was in his opinion the better policy to wait patiently for the final result, which could not be far distant.

Poor Rose! As soon as the closing door hid her from view all excitement died away; and like one stunned and bewildered by some fearful blow she crept up to her room and mechanically seated herself there. With hands tightly clasped in her lap and stony eyes, she sat as pale and motionless almost as the dead till her tender mother's kiss roused her from this sad stupor, and she found relief in a passionate flood of tears.



With hands tightly clasped in her lap.

"Be still hopeful, Rose, my precious one! All will yet be light."

"Yes, I know it," she said wearily, "but please let us not speak of it. Kiss me good night, dear mother. I will retire."

CHAPTER X.

The next morning Rose met the family at breakfast, paler and more quiet than usual, but perfectly self possessed. The loving hearts around her needed no words to teach them that all allusion to the painful conversations of the previous evening should be avoided.

Lillian proposed that Rose should accompany her mother on the exploring expedition, alleging that Rose's taste and judgment would be more adapted to the taste of the whole family than her own.

The proud girl divined at once her sister's real meaning, and with heightened color and contracted brow shrank as from a blow. Her mother came to her rescue, remarking quietly she preferred Lillian should go, as Rose could more advantageously aid in superintending various changes at home that should be arranged at once and in which her brothers could be effective assistants, judging, with her usual sagacity, even laborious employment for the comfort and welfare of the family would be the most certain cordial for her wounded spirits.

Those sent to spy out the land returned in the afternoon and brought back a most enthusiastic report of the beauties of the place, its great capacity for profitable employment, the convenience of the house and outbuildings, so arranged as to save much labor, and therefore peculiarly desirable in their estimation, as it was well understood they must dispense with servants. Indeed, Mrs. Newton told her husband it was the facsimile of such a place as they had often dreamed over.

The prospects this glowing report opened were so in unison with the natural taste and good judgment of the whole family, giving a field for the working of each individual and peculiar talent, that nothing remained but to hasten the business arrangement between Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Newton and enter at once upon their labors. The good wife and mother thought that no repairs were necessary but such as could be better attended to when on the ground. Mr. Newton then offered to take a lease of the property for a certain number of years, paying a rent equal to that paid in the vicinity for farming property, the papers to be at once drawn up and possession taken immediately.

Dunbar, on the contrary, urged that he should so soon deprive them of Lillian's aid it was only fair that rent should be considered but a proper equivalent from himself and his Lilly for the loss of their valuable services.

He was interrupted by an outburst of merriment, started of course by Ralph at Eustace's expense, for his high estimate of their capabilities, in which even Rose joined with something of her usual sparkling repartee. But Dunbar was not to be silenced, even though his gentle Lilly was leagued against him. Mr. Newton finally replied that no arguments would avail. He must enter upon his work according to his own ideas of independent action or not at all.

A few days saw all the changes completed. The splendid mansion where the Newtons had passed so many happy hours was transferred to other hands, not without natural regrets, but without a murmur. Selecting such articles as would suit their altered circumstances, the family removed immediately to their new home, leaving such property as they could claim to be sold at auction. When all was sold and fully settled, Mr. Newton was thankful to find that between $4,000 and $5,000 clear remained in his hands, besides the unpretentious furnishings of the farm home and the expenses of removal. Part of this money he at once safely invested, reserving only what would supply their wants till they might hope to receive something available from the farm, having also purchased from Eustace the stock and farming implements he had secured with the place.

A very honest and efficient farmer, who had for some years lived in a little cottage near by and superintended the work, was also retained, Mr. Newton being aware that he should economize by securing trusty and experienced farm laborers till such time as he might hope to acquire the requisite knowledge himself. During the coming winter, while engrossed in such preparatory labor as every farmer understands is essential for summer operations, he would at the same time become familiar with both theoretical and practical agriculture.

The storm that threatened Rose's peace had quietly subsided, and her spirits rose often to their natural tone, but at times a discordant note told too plainly that her heart was not fully reassured. The young man meanwhile was assiduously trying to banish every cloud from the sweet girl's brow, and all his really excellent qualities were called into action and his hasty temper and natural hauteur were wisely controlled when at the farm, which by no means was infrequent.

And so, happy in their new occupations, without ennui or discontent, each actively employed during the day, looking forward with even more than the old exhilaration to the peaceful evenings, which always gathered them together to mingle in pleasant conversation or instructive reading, the winter glided cheerfully on.

Fearful of another explosion from Grenville the family had all been very careful not to hazard any remark in his presence with reference to the intense public feeling which by this time was fast culminating toward a crisis. The wisdom may be doubted of the strict reticence, but the time was drawing near which must compel a full separation of the "sheep from the goats" and call in trumpet tones to all: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. If the Lord be God, then follow him. If Baal, then follow him." That strong affection which shrinks so naturally from giving pain to the beloved one is not always the wisest counselor, but the good parents, although not satisfied with the uncertainty that hung over their child's future, avoided any word that might force Grenville into an avowal of his sentiments until it should be settled past controversy whether it was to be peace or war with the south.

Fears lest Rose's peace was endangered and apprehensions for their country were the only shadows that fell across their pleasant life. Both these perils caused at times great anxiety, but like the dreams of the night they soon vanished, for to American minds the idea of a war, or any attempt at real disunion, had so little tangibility it was not strange, engrossed as they were with so much that was novel in their own situation, that it should be difficult to realize the danger. Their minds were not aroused by the intense excitement that city residents experienced when morning and evening papers and frequent bulletins kept the brain in perpetual tumult.

Mr. Newton could not afford either time or money for such luxuries or annoyances. But their one weekly paper or some intelligence brought by Duncan in his frequent visits to Lillian and the friends at the farm often roused their indignation almost beyond control, showing that under all the peacefulness of their present life a fire smoldered that needed but a spark at any time or moment to leap into an inextinguishable flame.

When Dunbar was present, the country's prospects were the constant theme, but of late Grenville, who once was accustomed to meet Dunbar that they might walk together every evening to Mr. Newton's house, now apparently avoided him, for they seldom met and never called together. While Jasper was with them those topics that were of the greatest interest were never mentioned. The family ventured on no questions, and he volunteered no remark. He was unwearying in little acts of kindness, apt to devise topics of general interest or amusement, and to Rose never was lover so devoted.

If Rose was only waiting patiently for unmistakable revelations of his feelings and intentions or had really been lulled to rest by his unceasing kindness and tenderness, neither her parents nor brothers could understand, but they had become painfully certain that he harbored in his heart a purpose that might at any moment "sweep all her hopes, like sand, away."

It came at last, that fearful day, just as the cold, stern winter had departed and spring was full of promise—Sumter surrendered. For some days groups of men were seen standing on the corners of the streets in earnest conversation, and "expectation stood aghast with horror."

The excitement spread all over the country. At Montgomery farm the peace and quiet of the winter were dispelled by stern and resolute watchfulness, waiting impatiently for the signal to spring to arms. Dunbar was with them every evening of the previous week to keep them posted and arrange for instant action whenever needed. Grenville came not at all. Rose moved about her work mechanically, repelling any indication by word or look that seemed like sympathy with an impatience, an irritability, so foreign to her nature that it was too evident some concealed fear or sorrow was hidden in her heart.

On this eventful Sabbath Grenville made his appearance in season for dinner. He apologized for his absence the past week on the plea of slight illness, telling Rose he would have sent her a line, but each morning he felt sure of being better before night, but found himself mistaken. He had, however, embraced the first moment of convalescence to come to her. So wretchedly pale and haggard did he look that her heart reproached her for the doubts which she had tried in vain to conceal, and even her friends were so struck by his miserably changed appearance as to be almost ready to hope they had misjudged him and carefully avoided remarks that might disturb the Sabbath by bitter feeling or unguarded anger.

Eustace had failed to be with them in the morning or to attend Lillian to church, and knowing such unwonted absence was significant George, with his father's consent, after dinner was just starting for the city when he espied the truant riding rapidly up the lane and hastened to meet him. As the friends met Eustace exclaimed:

"It is war now, war of complete extermination or submission."

"Stay a moment. Is Grenville with you?"

"Yes. He has been here but a short time and is either ill or in great mental anxiety. Have you heard anything more of his movements?"

"Yes, indeed! Enough to destroy him! Our poor Rose!

"The southern sympathizers in the city are wildly jubilant over this first aggressive step of their brethren and now feel safe to speak out. Horton told me exultingly that Grenville was heart and hand with them; that he had just received a letter from his father urging him to break away from all ties here at once and hasten to join them, saying that his father's influence with his party had secured for his son a high position in the large army they are raising. Horton says he saw the commission, and that Grenville had accepted this very morning, and was confident that when Rose saw that his mind was fixed she would yield."

"Ah, how little he understands our darling! Or rather, he understands too well. What he said to Horton was spoken in a moment of excitement, and his dispirited manner since he came proves plainly he dare not even broach the subject to her. He must have known of this news you bring, and yet not a word has he spoken."

"But, oh, George, how will the dear girl bear it?"

"It certainly will not be half so heavy upon her as the torturing suspense under which she has for some weeks been pining. I think we have been unwise to conceal our knowledge of his intentions so long. But I will at once unmask the villain! My sweet darling sister!"

When the young men entered the house, all gathered anxiously around Eustace, for, his face once seen, there could be no doubt he brought tidings of great importance. The tale was soon told. The fearful step had been too long anticipated for any great surprise to blend with the excitement and indignation it caused. The color fled from every face, but the lofty courage and stern resolution stamped on each feature needed not words to tell how willingly they would offer their lives for a country so dearly loved and bitterly insulted.

"And now may God bless us and speed us to our work," said Eustace, while with his arm thrown closely around Lillian he read with pride and admiring love the unselfish spirit with which she laid her heart's life on her country's altar.

Mr. Newton raised his hand to heaven and solemnly blessed them, while Mrs. Newton, with more than a Roman mother's fortitude—a Christian heroism—yielded her brave boys to her country's service. But when Alfred sprang to her arms with an imploring look and the one word—"Mother"—she pressed her quivering lips to his noble brow, unable to reply to that unspoken entreaty. But his father laid his hand lovingly on his head, saying: "My boy, I am too old and you too young to enter into active service for our land, at least for the present. Should there be pressing need, neither age nor youth shall keep us back at such a call. This good mother will yield us without a word of remonstrance."

While this was passing Rose, forgetting lover, self, all but her country's peril, had listened with compressed lips and eyes whose heroic light might have led men to the cannon's mouth. George saw that a spirit was raised within her at this moment that would sustain her under the coming revelation. So, turning suddenly to Grenville, he said:

"We must endeavor to be all enlisted in the same regiment, and by going into town tonight we can enter our names early tomorrow and be on hand to march at any moment. This precious, darling sister will have little time to redeem her pledge of last fall."

Without a moment's hesitation she passed to her lover's side and laid her hand timidly on his, then raised those eloquent eyes to his face with a look of earnest, pleading love, at the same time carrying into his inmost soul the conviction that every word of that pledge was well remembered and would be truly acted upon in every particular. He threw his arms convulsively around her and said:

"Oh, Rose! My own Rose! Be mine now! Consult your own heart and not your prejudices. In two days a steamer leaves for the old world! See! I will give up all for your dear sake. Leave the strife and bitterness here and wander with me through gay, beautiful France and sunny Italy till peace is once more restored."

For one instant Rose gazed into his face, with scorn and contempt quivering in every lineament. Then dashing his arm from around her and springing to her father's side, her head erect and eyes whose burning light should have blasted the traitor where he stood, she cried:

"Do you hear that man, father? Do you understand what he asks of your daughter?"

"I fear I do but too well, my sweet child. Grenville, it is high time that all duplicity on your part should cease. Nay, check your passionate reply. I have not been as fully blinded as you had hoped, but for some time have feared that, while apparently one with us, yet in your heart you were joined to the south in all her wicked designs. If I have misjudged you, with all my heart I beg your pardon, but under the present circumstances I feel entitled to demand an explicit avowal of your true sentiments."

"Who has warped your judgment and your affection to me? What proof have you that, though less enthusiastic, I am not really as loyal to my country as yourself?" demanded the young man, with much temper and embarrassment.

"Mere subterfuge," cried George. "I did not think you would stoop to such miserable quibbling. In your heart you have a meaning that your words do not reveal. You call the south your country, but do not recognize the north as such, and then talk of your loyalty!"

"Again I ask, what proofs have you of this assertion?"

"Oh, Jasper! Dear Jasper!" cried Rose, once more starting to his side and clasping his hands. "We ask no proofs but your own words. Only assure me you are true to our united country and ready to fight with my brothers under the stars and stripes, and we ask no further. Your love for your birthplace may have warped your judgment, while all was uncertain and the strife had been but a war of words, but now that the crisis has come you can no longer halt between two opinions with honor. Why do you hesitate? I cannot endure this suspense! Speak, I entreat you, and end this misery!"

"He cannot do it, my dear sister," said George, leading her to a seat beside her mother. "He is joined to the south heart and soul and has been from the first, yet at the same time concealing it from you, my Rosie. Dunbar brings the proofs such as he cannot gainsay. Be strong, my darling. He is not worthy so noble a heart."

Dunbar stepped forward, and placing a letter in Grenville's hands said:

"This is from your parents, I presume. Horton requested me to bring it to you and at the same time boasted that you were pledged to the cause he advocates. The letter contains an officer's commission for you and a summons to return south without delay."

"Curse him!" exclaimed the young man. "But I have no wish to conceal my sentiments, only so far as I wished to save my darling Rose from the pain I know she must feel. Yet now that the south has taken the step she should have done long ago I must act with her. I love you all and many more at the north, but I do most heartily detest the principles she would enforce. But, Rose, my dearest one, hear me."

"Not a word! I have no fellowship with a traitor!"

"And no love for me, Rose?"

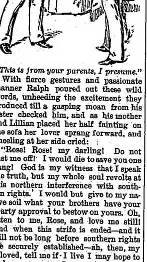
"No more for you as I know you. Oh, I thought you all that was pure, true hearted and noble and fondly enthroned you in my heart and worshiped you. How fearfully am I punished for my idolatry now that I am awakened to the deformity of that which my blinded vision saw once so perfect! Oh, Jasper Grenville, what desolation have you brought on one whose only fault lay in loving you too well!"

It were vain to describe the agony of these young hearts. By turns he raved and entreated, appealing one moment to the parents and the next to Lillian, who each repelled his attempts to enlist them in his behalf. Ralph's passionate defiance, George's manly remonstrance and Mr. Newton's earnest and touching appeals to urge him back to duty were unavailing. He argued that he was acting from solemn convictions of duty and that nothing could be more convincing proof of his convictions than the fact that by this step he destroyed every hope of happiness he had in life, and if Rose cast him off he should be a martyr to a cause he had espoused believing it to be right.

On the contrary, Mr. Newton assured him, from facts which he could not gainsay that his mind had been poisoned from earliest childhood, and now, being called into vigorous activity, was leading him to destroy his own peace and happiness and bring misery to those who had so loved and trusted him.

It was distressing to witness the young man's wretchedness when he tried to say farewell. As he approached Rose, in whose whole attitude scorn, disappointment, insulted affection and earnest entreaty were all unmistakably mingled, Ralph started to his sister's side, throwing one arm around her, and with the other waving him off:

"Back! Do not touch her, or I shall find it in my heart to strike you dead at her feet! Miscreant! Traitor! Look at your work! Reflect upon the misery you are causing one you have so pretended to love! A southerner's hot passion, soon cooled, ready now to forsake her true affection, forswear your country, reject her laws and take up arms with a misguided mob and fight against all that you but too well know Rose most values. In your very first battle you may be brought face to face in deadly conflict with the members of her own house, and yet you have dared to ask that she should leave us all and follow you in your mad career."



"This is from your parents, I presume."

With fierce gestures and passionate manner Ralph poured out these wild words, unheeding the excitement they produced till a gasping moan from his sister checked him, and as his mother and Lillian placed her half fainting on the sofa her lover sprang forward, and kneeling at her side cried:

"Rose! Rose! my darling! Do not cast me off! I would die to save you one pang! God is my witness that I speak the truth, but my whole soul revolts at this northern interference with southern rights. I would but give to my native soil what your brothers have your hearty approval to bestow on yours. Oh, listen to me, Rose, and love me still! And when this strife is ended—and it will not be long before southern rights are securely established—ah, then, my beloved, tell me if I live I may hope to make you my own."

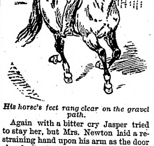
It was an unfortunate speech for the pleader, but it roused the spirited girl from the heartsick lethargy which was stealing over her, and she answered with dignity and firmness:

"Never! But if you will lend your aid to uphold and enforce the government of these United States and assist to reclaim those disobedient children who have rebelled against their mother country, then all the sad misjudgments of the past shall be buried forever, never to be recalled, and I will be to you this hour a true and loving a wife as man ever claimed. But, Jasper Grenville, hear me! If you leave us to fight against my friends and country, then farewell and forever! From this hour we shall be utter strangers. I wait one moment for your final answer—the final decision."

What a change had this hour's agony wrought in Rose, whose pretty, winning ways, all, softness, gentleness and love, made her, as George used to say, "the sunbeam" of the house. All looked on in silent grief and amazement. Her slender form seemed to expand into queenly dignity. Her eyes, wont to sparkle in gleeful humor, now looked down in clear and regal light on the recreant lover, who could not meet their determined gaze. Thus he stood

Like those who wait
Till judgment speaks the doom of fate,
So still, as if no breeze might dare
To lift one lock of raven hair.

Then turning from him with a look of unutterable scorn she gave her hand to Ralph to lead her from the room.



His horse's feet rang clear on the gravel path.

Again with a bitter cry Jasper tried to stay her, but Mrs. Newton laid a restraining hand upon his arm as the door closed after her, saying:

"This has lasted too long already. My daughter has been sufficiently tried. Your own act has severed all connection between us, and you must now depart. Harsh as it may sound, my roof cannot shelter a traitor. Our paths from this time lead in an opposite direction. I grieve that you should be so blinded and that our pleasant intercourse must cease. But you would have it so. May God forgive you, but now farewell."

Without a word he passed out, and in a few moments his horse's feet rang clear on the gravel path, and long after he passed the gate could be heard, urged by the wretched rider into a mad gallop along the road. Little cared he if he sped to instant destruction.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Wily Chinee.

A German Jew who keeps a pawnbroker's shop in Sydney is blessed with one daughter, who now and then keeps shop while her father attends sales on the lookout for bargains. During the temporary absence of old Moses recently a meek looking Chinaman walked into the shop and asked Rachel to show him some "welly good watches."

Rachel handed down four from the shelf at the end of the counter marked respectively, "$50 watch," "$40 watch," "$30 watch" and "$10 watch," and arranged them in a line on the counter in the order of their value.

John inspected them, and taking advantage of Rachel's momentary inattention slipped the $10 watch into the place occupied by the $40 watch and handed over a $10 note saying:

"I takee cheapee watchee."

Shortly afterward Rachel detected the swindle and sought refuge in tears. On the return of old Moses she related the misadventure with many protestations of concern.

"Never mind, mine tear," said the father, with a dry chuckle, "dose vatches were all de same brice—$6—but vat a scoundrel dot Shinaman must pe, don'd he?"—London Tit-Bits.

The Cause of Geysers.

Bunsen has explained the periodical eruption of geysers in such a satisfactory manner that doubt is no longer possible. A cavern filled with water lies deep in the earth under the geyser, and the water in this cavern is heated by the earth's internal heat far above 212 degrees, since there is a heavy hydrostatic pressure upon it arising from the weight of water in the passage or natural standpipe that leads from the subterranean chamber of the surface of the earth.

After a time the temperature of the water below rises, so that steam is given off in spite of the pressure, and the column in the exit tube is gradually forced upward. The release of pressure and the disturbance of the water then cause the contents of the subterranean chamber to flash into steam and expel the contents of the exit pipe violently. These eruptions may also be provoked by throwing stones or clods of turf into the basin of the geyser. The water in the cavern below is disturbed by this means.—Great Divide.

Newspapers and the Love of Books.

It is not any more true in England than it is in this country that the reading of newspapers is spoiling the taste for books. Never in any other generation were there as large editions of books of knowledge and thought printed and sold as there are in this one. The figures given in the reports of the British and American book trade are amazing, especially as regards books of the highest erudition, the deepest cogitation and the wisest counsel. As many as 50,000 copies of Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" have already been sold in this country and England. The works of the great authors of the past, too, are more in demand than they ever were before. It is ignorance to say that good newspapers spoil the taste for books. They promote the love of the best books.—New York Sun.

Showing That Plants Can See.

Can plants see? Darwin gave it as his opinion that some of them can, and an Indian botanist relates some curious incidents which tend to verify the belief. Observing one morning that the tendrils of a convolvulus on his veranda had decidedly leaned toward his legs as he lay in an attitude of repose, he tried a series of experiments with a long pole, placing it in such a position that the leaves would have to turn away from the light in order to reach it. In every case he found that the tendrils set themselves visibly toward the pole and in a very few hours had twined themselves closely around it.—London Public Opinion.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE appearances in the old world indicate war. France covets a portion of Siam and it looks like she will be obliged to fight for it if she gets it.

MINISTER Lewis Baker has been having a red hot time of it in Nicaragua this summer, meantime the Globe, under the able management of H. P. Hall has been very much improved.

Two faithful Polk County democrats have been rewarded. H. B. Laughlin, a prominent merchant at Fisher, has been appointed postmaster at that place vice Gunder Krostue removed; and S. M. Hoff gets the St. Hilaire post-office, vice C. G. Rapp removed.

THE democrats have a majority in the lower house of congress but they have not one man in the lot as brainy as big Tom Reed, and they are anxiously hunting for a substitute. They can't find him in their entire party.

Ex-president Harrison, in an interview upon the financial situation of the country is disposed to take a very pessimistic view of the situation hardly warranted by the facts in the case. While it is bad enough we do not concur with him in the idea that there is not just a little bit of daylight ahead.

THE St. Paul banks have served notice that they will handle no more checks on outside banks except to take them for collection. This is a hardship on the country dealer that can be averted by trading at some other wholesale centre until banks take a sensible view of the question again.

As strange as it may seem there were a few of the G. A. R. boys who voted for Grover at the last election. We wonder how they feel now in view of the action of the administration on the pension matters? Grover Cleveland is not and never has been a friend to the Northern soldier. What little sympathy he has for soldiers is given to the veteran of the rebel army.

It is perhaps not much consolation to Red River Valley farmers to know that hay is very scarce in England and sells at $50 per ton in the London market. But the fact that hay is being shipped from New York to the English market in large quantities, and that the crop in the eastern and middle states is reported to be very short may be significant. We have thousands of tons that could be cut in the Valley and if it could be sold to net the farmers $8 or $10 it would be a bonanza to him.

THE St. Hilaire Spectator says that section is opposed to the proposed county division scheme. It seems strange to us that any farmers in the county could be found who would favor the scheme—and yet there are some, we are told. Well, P. T. Barnum made several large fortunes acting upon the theory that people like to be humbugged, and that phase of human nature does not seem to be changed much.

CHINCH BUGS.

Prof. Lugger is in the south part of the state experimenting with chinch bugs. The Prof. claims to have found a method for killing those pests. At some institute in Kansas the bugs can be innoculated with the spores of a disease that is fatal to chinch bugs, a disease that is contagious. The Prof. has secured a quantity of bugs which he will take to the Kansas institute for the cure and will then turn them loose upon the chinch bug community in Southern Minnesota. Efforts were once made to have an appropriation from our legislature to enable the experimental station to provide the means for innoculating vermin in our own state which would have saved the crop of Southern Minnesota this year, but our solons were too busy with other matters to attend to it and now if we need bug-juice we must borrow it of bleeding Kansas and by the time it can be made operative the crop for this summer will be destroyed. Had this been procurable in our own state it is thought that the crop might have been saved.

Of the Northwest the Little Falls Transcript says:

"We here in the northwest sometimes think our cities have been over boomed, but still when compared with the mushroom cities of the much talked of golden shores of the Pacific, the growth has been very legitimate here in the northwest. There is no section of the country that has been more neglected by the professional boomer than Northern Minnesota, nor does any part of the vast area of the United States offer greater inducements than this same section. The whole north half of the state is very thinly populated, although it is rich in undeveloped resources. It possesses mineral and lumbering wealth in abundance and much of the land is excellent. The pine barrens cover comparatively but a small portion of it. Northern Minnesota is the termini of two continental lines of railway and also the western terminus of the greatest lines of lake and river commerce on the globe. From a great city on the western terminus of Lake Superior many lines of railway must soon radiate. And these lines will branch off into Northern Minnesota. A few years ago there was great activity in railroad building, principally on the great prairies. But there is a defective rainfall on them. Yet Northern Minnesota with its dense vegetable growth, numerous small lakes and proximity to the great lakes will always have an abundant rainfall. And a sufficient precipitation of moisture is the first great requisite of every country. There has now for several years, with the exception of the Great Northern coast line, been little railroad building, but with the dawn of better times there will unquestionably be great railroad activity in Northern Minnesota. Vast industries for manufacturing railway rails have been established in this country, and since the cessation of railroad building here they have been obliged to a great extent to seek a market for their rails in remote parts of the globe, Australia and India. The hitherto latent resources of the earth, the mines, have been developed, and with the greatly reduced price of iron and steel, and of labor, Northern Minnesota cannot long remain without railroads. Look upon the map of the United States and you will find no section so far east so devoid of them. Besides Minnesota has the iron ore, the lumber and the men with which to built her own lines. Look out for the next boom in Northern Minnesota."

We give the following item, that is going the rounds, for what it is worth. Our own experience in the matter has been that it is best to sell wheat when you get ready, and in nine cases out of ten the early fall price has been the best:

The Journal of Agriculture of St. Louis treating editorially of the condition of the present wheat crop and the probable advance in prices, says the best American and European authorities agree that the world's deficiency will be at least 100,000,000 bushels. The most reliable figures now place the total American crop of 1893 at about 383,000,000 bushels which, added to the surplus carried over, will make less than 450,000,000 bushels, England will want probably 250,000,000 and the home trade needs 370,000,000 bushels. The Journal believes that in view of the fact that the American crop is 130,000,000 bushels short as compared with last year and as Europe with a short crop is now grabbing up American wheat as fast as she can without attracting too much attention, the time has come when American farmers should not sell a bushel of wheat at present prices. For granting, it says, that prices do not advance, it will pay much better to feed to stock than so sell at present figures.

Is Your Pension Withheld?

The pension bureau has notified a great many pensioners throughout the country who are drawing pension under the act of June 27th, 1890, known as the dependent pension act, that payment of their pension will be suspended for 60 days, during which time they are required to show cause why they should continue to draw pensions. The testimony necessary to prevent their being dropped from the rolls is the certificate of a reputable physician, attested to by two witnesses, to the effect that the pensioner is precluded from active labor owing to injuries or disability not a result of his own vicious habits. In case no attention is paid to the department notification within 60 days, the pensioners will be dropped from the rolls. On the other hand, should the necessary certificate, properly drawn up and signed, be forwarded to the pension bureau, the pensioner will be requested to appear before the local board of medical examiners for examination as to his condition.

It is estimated at the pension office, although the work has but recently been begun, that something over 1,000 suspensions have already been made.

Mr. Gladstone is one of those cautious people who do not destroy letters. The venerable statesman is said to have a collection of 60,000 letters deposited in a strongroom at Hawarden castle.

A farmer near Spartanburg, S. C., had missed many eggs of late, so he decided to set a trap and catch the offender. The thief, he claims, proved to be a large frog.

Educational accomplishment has always been desirable, but its need is now more plainly felt than ever before, and its attainment is better provided for.

In a perfect state of being, wit and humor could not exist because both depend upon imperfection or incongruity for their matter.

A copy of the first dictionary, made by Chinese scholars in the year 1109 B. C., is still preserved among the archives of the Celestials.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

St. Paul plasterers won their strike for an eight hour day at $3.50

The Satolli reception will occur at the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, Friday.

The jury in the Ortonville libel suit of Mayor Schoen against Editor Whitman, disagreed.

Winona Poles reiterate that they will have no priest but Father Misicki. They will appeal to Satolli.

William Taggart of McKinley was committed to the Duluth jail on a charge of having beaten a horse's brains out.

Fourteen farmers' institutes were held in the Northern portion of the state during June and July. All were well attended.

Detectives are looking for a Miss Ease, who is said to have passed forged checks on several St. Paul retail dry goods stores last week.

M. J. Dowling, editor of the Renville Star, a man with neither hands nor legs, has been arrested by order of the village council for not working poll tax.

Secretary Hart reports the population of the state charitable and correctional institutions for the first six months of 1893 to be 3,854, against 3,596 in 1892.

According to Bradstreet's St. Paul has had but 6 failures since May 1, involving a total of $34,500, as against 11 for the same period last year, involving $287,278.

The state auditor has received 25 cents a ton royalty on 6,739 tons of ore taken from section 16, town 58, range 17. This is the first royalty received by the state from its mineral lands.

The conductor and engineer of a St. Paul and Duluth train were arrested at Hickley Saturday night for violating the law which requires passenger trains to stop at all county seats. Pine City was the county seat passed.

It was estimated last week that there were from 3,000 to 4,000 unemployed men in St. Paul and Minneapolis, the majority being from outside the cities. Large numbers are sent to the harvest fields daily, but the supply holds out.

Gus Olson, who had charge of a dynamite storage shed at East Minneapolis, went into the shed for some purpose Friday. He came out in little bits, the largest piece of him found being a part of a thigh. Just how it happened is not known.

Governor Nelson has received notice from Secretary Gresham that the Italian government had complained of negligence on the part of many of the states in reporting the death of Italians in this country without apparent heirs as required by treaty, and asking that close attention be paid to this.

The mystery of the famous window in the Catholic church at Canton has been solved. It is said Father Jones, the priest in charge, is a hypnotizer, and that whomsoever he wills sees the picture. It is further said that beside his salary he has taken in $15,000 as gifts from those who thought themselves benefitted.

Southwestern Minnesota editors met last week at Luverne. The officers elected for the ensuing year are E. H. Huntington, Windom Reporter, president; E. J. Lynch, St. James Journal, vice president; John E. King, Adrian Democrat, secretary; V. B. Crane, Jackson Pilot, treasurer. The association selected Windom for its next meeting.

The case of the Bohn Manufacturing company against W. C. Hollis, representing the Northwestern Lumbermen's association, was decided by the supreme court in favor of the association. The lower court enjoined the association from sending out notice to the effect that the Bohn company had violated the association's agreement. This was overruled.

During the past year thousands of dollars worth of property have been stolen from box cars at Wabasha. Sunday night $750 worth of clothing was taken. The property was traced to the residence of Otto Burkhardt, son of Senator Burkhardt, and a close watch kept. Monday night the watchers caught Burkhardt, Fred Trichter, August Sanger and Henry Smith, all residents of Reed's Landing. They were arrested and with them a stranger, who is thought to be the man who disposed of the stolen goods.

COST OF EDUCATION.

Some Interesting Statistics Furnished by Professor Hyde.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—Professor Hyde, assistant superintendent of public instruction, has prepared a statement of the cost of education in the state. He shows that the cost of maintaining the public schools of Minnesota each year is $3,100,000, and the annual cost of all the public educational institutions of the state, exclusive of those at Faribault, is $3,339,000. The cost of the high schools is $33,000, and the university $140,000. Of the university support $75,000 is received from the national government and $65,000 from the state. The annual cost of the normal schools is $84,000, and that of teacher institutes and summer training schools $27,000. Of the total cost of the schools $410,000 is received from the government, $600,000 from the state 1-mill tax, and a like amount from the local 1-mill tax, making in all $1,200,000; from licenses and fines collected by county auditors, $90,000, and from the special tax levy by districts, $1,400,000.

At this rate the annual cost per pupil in the common schools is $10, but including university education and the entire system it is $11. The cost in the common schools is divided between the funds as follows: Given by the general government, $1.25; state tax, $2.25; district compulsory tax, $2; voluntary tax, $4.50. The cost of the teachers' institute is $2.66 2-3 per pupil.

WAS A FAKE CONFESSION.

Gallagher Retracts His Story of the Homestead Poisoning.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—At 3:10 p. m. Patrick Gallagher, the confessor, requested the presence of Warden Wright in his cell in the penitentiary. Warden Wright responded at once. Gallagher said:

"Warden, I have been in h—l all night and wish to say to you now that the confession made by me was all a hatched up scheme and that I was dragged into it. I wish now to retract everything that was said in that confessional and wish that you would send for the attorneys interested, as I will decline to sign the confession."

Warden Wright immediately notified District Attorney Bartlett and Attorney Burleigh by telephone and they hurried to the penitentiary with all haste. After a 3-hours' talk with Gallagher, District Attorney Burleigh came out and said that Gallagher had declared under oath that every statement he made was absolutely false, and that he, Dempsey, Beatty and Davidson are guilty as indicted. He broke down and cried like a child. Warden Wright said that Gallagher had a bundle of manuscript which he took as the foundation of his little speech, which was prepared for him on the outside of the penitentiary.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Journal of Agriculture Predicts Higher Prices For Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Journal of Agriculture of this city, treating editorially of the condition of the present wheat crop and the probable advance in prices, says the best American and European authorities agree that the world's deficiency will be at least 100,000,000 bushels. The most reliable figures now place the total American crop of 1893 at about 383,000,000 bushels, which, added to the surplus carried over, will make less than 450,000,000 bushels. England will want probably 250,000,000 bushels, and the home trade needs 370,000,000 bushels. The Journal believes that in view of the fact that the American crop is 130,000,000 bushels short as compared with last year and as Europe with a short crop is grabbing up American wheat as fast as she can without attracting too much attention, the time has come when American farmers should not sell a bushel of wheat at present prices. For granting, it says, that prices do not advance, it will pay much better to feed to stock than to sell at present figures.

Phenomenal Crop in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, July 21.—The propects of an enormous yield of all kinds of grain in Manitoba this year are of the most flattering nature. Reports from all sections of the province are favorable. But once in the history of the province has the outlook been so favorable at this date, and the prediction is freely and confidently made that the fast-ripening crop will rival, if not exceed, the phenomenal crop of 1887.

NEED MORE AID.

Mistaken Impression That the Pomeroy People Are Well Fixed.

POMEROY, Ia., July 21.—The relief committee have issued a lengthy appeal, stating they are already confronted with a scarcity of money and means to do what should be done—principally to build up homes for the unfortunate sufferers from the cyclone. The committee says the impression seems to have gone abroad that ample money has been contributed to meet all needs, but there is not half enough, and it is their wish that the good citizens of Iowa and elsewhere respond more liberally with money to accomplish the desired end.

Ex-Governor Stone Dead.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—Ex-Governor Stone of Iowa died at Oklahoma O. T., and will be buried at Knoxville, Ia., Friday.

Candidate For Governor.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Post announces that Mayor Matthews of Boston, is in the field as a candidate for governor.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 25, 1893.

HOGS—Not enough hogs received for a market and receipts held over. Eastern markets higher.

CATTLE—Steady but quiet; light demand. Prime steers, $2.75@3.50; good steers, $2.25@2.75; prime cows, $2.50@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $3.50@4.50; heavy calves, $1.25@2.00; stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders, $2.00@2.50; bulls, $1.50@2.00.

SHEEP—Dull. Muttons, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $2.75@3.90; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.00.

Receipts—Hogs, 25; cattle, 100; calves, 20.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 25, 1893.

WHEAT—July closing, 60⅝c; August closing, 60⅞c; September opening, 62⅝c; highest, 63⅝c; lowest, 62c; closing, 63⅝c. December opened 68c; highest, 69⅝c; lowest, 67⅝c; closing at 69⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 63c; No. 2 Northern, 60@61c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, July 25, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Strong; 15@20c higher. Heavy, $5.50@6.00; mixed and medium, $5.55@6.05; light, $5.70@6.50.

SHEEP—Steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 13,500; sheep, 11,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—August, 64⅛c; September, 67⅛c.

CORN—July, 40⅛c; August, 41c; September, 41c.

OATS—July, 28c; August, 25⅛c; September, 25⅝c.

PORK—September, $19.90.

LARD—September, $10.12½.

SHORT RIBS—September, $8.12½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—July, 65c; August, 65⅜c; September, 68⅝c.

CORN—July, 40⅛c; August, 39⅞c; September, 41⅛@41⅝c.

OATS—July, 28⅛c; August, 25⅞c; September, 25⅝c.

PORK—July, $20.00; September, $20.50.

LARD—July, $9.90; September, $10.20.

SHORT RIBS—July, $8.27½; September, $8.37½.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it."

"Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock, every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m., and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read, via "The North-Western Line." For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address,

T. W. Teasdale,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
[13-4] St. Paul, Minn.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION

Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, July 18th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Lena Tommedahl deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Rasmus J. Solibakke of the County of Kittson representing, among other things, that Lena J. Solibakke late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June A. D. 1893, at the County of Nicollet died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and the said petitioner is the guardian of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Rasmus J. Solibakke granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Friday the 11th day of August A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 18th day of July A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON.
[14-16] Judge of Probate.

Congress

WILL NOT BE IN SESSION

UNTIL AUGUST 7TH.

—BUT—

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

WILL BE IN SESSION RIGHT ALONG

To help regulate the financial condition of Polk County with the

BEST GOODS

—AT THE—

LOWEST PRICES.

CONFIDENCE

In the ability of the government is what is now most needed, and Confidence in Our Ability and Methods is Already Established.

You can make money by trading with Fontaine & Anglim.

Crookston Normal College

—AND—

BUSINESS INSTITUTE.

Preparatory, Teachers', Collegiate, Elocutionary, Commercial and Musical Courses.

Courses Short and practical.

Gives a good practical education in less time, and less expense than any other school in the Northwest.

Special classes for those deficient in the English language. Students can enter at any time.

Board $1.50, and $1.75 per week. Room 35 and 60 cents per week. Tuition $10 per term.

School Opens October 3d, 1893.

For Catalogue address,

M. L. TUVE, Principal.

P. J. CHRISTENSEN,
Associate Principal.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

HE SEES NO MOSES

TO LEAD THE BUSINESS WORLD OF DARKNESS.

Ex-President Harrison Interviewed on the Financial Situation—He Takes a Pessimistic View—Personally He Pities President Cleveland.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The World prints the following as ex-President Harrison's expression on the existing business depression:

"The Sherman act is not alone responsible for the prevailing want of confidence that this country now experiences. The distrust is not against silver alone. The Sherman act has served its purpose, it is true, but it is not responsible

For the Depression

which overhangs commerce, trade and agriculture. The present party in power came in on a statement of its principles formulated and promulgated at Chicago, where a gathering, which represented a diversity of political beliefs and policies, gave this statement to the country as the platform of the Democratic party. It was announced to the country that the existing system of tariff should be modified to the extent of a

Tariff for Revenue Only.

On this basis the candidates of the party now in power were elected. The enormous manufacturing interests were, of course, duly impressed and became compelled to suit themselves to the condition to which the Chicago platform must logically lead.

"It is impossible to bridge over suddenly the wide chasm intervening between comparative free trade and the protective system under which the nation grew rich without prolonged convulsions in trade. Great economic changes

Do Not Adjust Themselves

with celerity, hence, fearing changes, factories stop, workshops close and prices shrink. If the Chicago annunciation of principles is to be maintained business must prepare for a change. According to its principles the government is pledged to reduce the tariff to the standard of the Chicago convention. The business of the country cannot prosper under the circumstances. Distrust is widespread, everything languishes. The heterogeneous political elements that will meet at Washington in August will represent free trade and many theories

Contrary to Business Stability.

The conservative people of the country stand aghast at the possibilities of legislation and are trimming sails to suit the weather. The outlook is dark, because it is difficult to see how relief is to come. The distrust might be dispelled, perhaps, but how? In one sense the situation is theatrical; excitement may be calmed by a stroke of inspiration. A panic is sometimes avoided by a band striking up a popular air, just as the frightened crowd is about to rush and

Trample Over One Another.

"How can the present somewhat analogous situation be changed by suddenly inspiring confidence? The leaders of the party in power will scarcely acknowledge that its principles are mistaken ones. That the Chicago platform was false and should be repudiated. I can see no Moses at present who will lead the business world out of its Egyptian darkness."

General Harrison sympathizes personally with President Cleveland, who is carrying, he thinks, about as heavy a burden as mortal man can bear up under.

CONFIDENCE IS RETURNING.

Nearly All Suspended Banks Will Resume—Situation Brighter.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—As viewed at the treasury department, the week begins with brighter financial prospects. A number of the recently failed banks are taking the necessary steps to resume, and Comptroller Eckels is lending them all the aid possible. He was notified that the failed First National bank of Kendallville, Ills., and the failed Northern National bank of Big Rapids, Mich., would probably resume this week. The First National Bank of Santa Anna, Cal., which resumed business on Saturday after a short suspension, received in deposits $12,000 while the withdrawals amounted to only $6,000. This is regarded here as an evidence that confidence is being practically restored on the Pacific coast.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Party Leaders Will Be In Washington by Aug. 1.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Aug. 1 has practically been decided upon as the date for the assembling in Washington of the leaders of the next house, and also for the return of a majority of the cabinet. The president will reach here, it is thought, not later than Aug. 3, in order to consult with the men who are to make the battle for the repeal of the Sherman law. Speaker Crisp expects to arrive in Washington Aug. 1. The members of the cabinet are all planning to be here by that time.

Stanford's Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Governor Markham settled the vexed question of the senatorial succession by appointing George C. Perkins as the successor of Stanford in the United States senate. This action was a surprise, as it was expected the honor would be given to M. H. De Young, M. M. Estee or Irwin Stump. Perkins is an ex-governor of California, and has filled many state offices. He was born in Maine in 1829.

Fifteen Indicted.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The treasury department is informed that 15 persons, eight of them federal officials, have been indicted at Portland, Or., for smuggling Chinese and opium into the United States.

RAILROAD DEALS.

Hill Gets the Sioux City and Northern—The Pacific Short Line.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 19.—It is announced that the changes that had been expected a long time in the ownership of roads built by local capitalists, will take effect soon. President Hill of the Great Northern is here. It is said his line is to take the management of the Sioux City and Northern, while the Illinois Central will take the Pacific Short Line, running into Nebraska. The Central will also take the unfinished bridge of the Missouri River Bridge company and complete it. It is announced that it will

Extend the Short Line

to the West in one or two years, probably to Denver. This is the first road owned by the Central west of the Missouri river. President Fish of the company was here a few days ago and confirmed these statements substantially. His line will make other important improvements here this year, and will run its trains into the union depot now being finished. It has been expected for a long time the Great Northern would take the Sioux City and Northern, but it did not want the Pacific Short Line, and there was delay on account of negotiations to dispose of that road to the Central.

A. J. DREXEL'S WILL.

Large Charitable Bequests Made to Philadelphia Institutions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The will of the late Anthony J. Drexel was probated during the morning.

By the will Mr. Drexel devises $1,000,000 to the German hospital at Philadelphia, and $1,000,000 as a fund for the establishment of a public art gallery at Philadelphia. His books, pictures and works of arts are given to the Drexel Institute.

Other Bequests.

He creates six separate funds of $1,000,000 each for the benefit of the six children left by his deceased daughters, Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Paul, each having left three children. He provides for the acquirement by his estate of the full control of The Public Ledger after the demise of George W. Childs, in accordance with an agreement now in existence, and leaves it within the discretion of his executors whether corporations shall be secured for the control and maintenance of the Drexel building and of The Public Ledger. He provides for the continuance of the Drexel interest in the firms of Drexel & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Drexel, Harjes & Co. Mr. Drexel further devises the sum of $500,000 to James W. Paul Jr., his son-in-law, as a token of his affection.

The estate is generally believed to be worth $30,000,000, and it will be seen by the document that fully $8,000,000 is directly disposed.

SHELLED MANAGUA.

Nicaragua Insurgents Carry War to the Capital.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 25.—The city of Managua, was under bombardment by the revolutionists for four hours during the morning.

Two of the steamers seized by the Leons when they started the revolt appeared off Managa at 4 a. m. They opened fire at once and continued to shell the city until 8 o'clock. Thirty shells in all were thrown into the city. Considerable damage was done to public buildings and private houses, and two persons were killed.

No notice of the proposed bombardment was given, but the shelling was begun before the women and children had a chance to leave the city. One shell burst near the house occupied by Minister Baker and his daughters. Minister Baker has sent a protest to the leaders of the revolution against the violation of the rules of civilization and acts of barbarism in shelling the city without first giving notice.

THE POWERS NOTIFIED.

France Announces Its Intention to Blockade Siamese Ports.

PARIS, July 25.—The government has notified the powers that it intends to establish a blockade of the Siamese coast without prejudice to other measures that may be taken with the object of securing to France the guarantee to which she is entitled.

Preparing to Resume.

DENVER, July 25.—Bank Examiners Laxar and Aschurch had a conference with representatives of the six suspended national banks of Denver during the afternoon to arrange for the bringing about of a speedy resumption of business. So far as the affairs of the different banks had been looked into the examiners were convinced that their business has been honestly administered

Said Powderly Will Resign.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Sun says: It is reported on good authority that T. V. Powderly is going to resign as general master workman when the general convention of the Knights is held in October. The order is in a bad way and the per capita tax would not be enough to pay the salaries of the officers if there was no money in the treasury.

Located Normal Schools.

MADISON, Wis., July 22.—The board of normal school regents has decided upon the location of the two normal schools, for the establishment of which the legislature appropriated $70,000. One will go to West Superior and the other to Stevens Point.

State Funds Gone.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A Herald special from Topeka, Kan., says: There seems to be a shortage on the records of the auditor of state, credited with the sale of public lands which amounts to about $86,000, and embraces about 80 counties.

HELD RESPONSIBLE

CORONER'S VERDICT IN THE WORLD'S FAIR FIRE.

Director of Works Burnham, Chief Murphy, J. B. Skinner, and Charles A. Macdonald Guilty of Criminal Negligence.

CHICAGO, July 19.—After its prolonged investigation the coroner's jury investigating the world's fair cold storage calamity, reached a verdict at 5:30 p. m. The jury held to the grand jury the following persons: D. H. Burnham, director of works at the world's fair; Fire Marshal Edward Murphy of the world's fair fire department; J. B. Skinner, president of the Hercules Iron company; Charles A. Macdonald, secretary and treasurer of the Hercules Iron company.

The evidence was concluded at 3:20 p. m. and Coroner McHale at once gave the case to the jury. The jury reached its conclusion much more quickly than the time they were out would indicate, as there were 16 deaths, the causes of which they were called upon to consider and each represented a separate case. The verdict was the same in all the cases and read as follows:

We, the jury, find that the deceased came to their deaths from injuries and burns received at a fire of the Cold Storage building at the world's fair grounds on July 10, 1893. We, the jury, find from the evidence presented, that Charles A. McDonald, John B. Skinner, D. H. Burnham and Edward W. Murphy be held to the grand jury for criminal negligence and there held until discharged by the course of law.

TRUE BILLS.

Indictments Found Against Ainsworth and Others.

COLONEL F. C. AINSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The grand jury has found a true bill against Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division of the war department, George W Dant, the contractor employed to make the excavation for the electric light plant, William E. Covert, superintendent, and Francis Sasse, engineer of the building, holding them responsible for the Fords old theatre disaster of June 9 last in which 23 persons lost their lives and a large number of others were injured.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Jury In the Mead Murder Case Out Only Twenty-four Minutes.

WAUPACA, Wis., July 21.—Just 24 minutes after Judge Bardeen finished his charge to the jury in the Mead case a verdict was rendered of not guilty and three happy men walked up with tears in their eyes and shook hands with the jurymen. The feelings of the people of Waupaca and vicinity is intense. Criminations and recriminations have been a feature of this trial to an extent never before heard in this court. Nearly all witnesses of any importance have been contradicted by other witnesses and a state of tumult and anger has resulted that years cannot eradicate.

The defendants in this case were Sam Stout, Tad Prior and Edward Bronson. The trial has lasted six weeks and the result will no doubt end in quashing the indictments against A. R. Lea, A. J. Poll, David Holmes and Rodney Chesley. Mead was a banker, and while working over his books on the night of Oct. 9, 1883, was shot and robbed of $3,000 in cash and $5,000 in bonds. Several persons have been arrested during the 10 years that have elapsed, and one, a man named Vandecar, barely escaped conviction. The claim was made in the case that just ended that Mead was murdered by a gang of young men who were out for a lark, and only intended to frighten the old man, but being recognized killed him and took the money. Lea has become a leading merchant of the town, and was a member of the legislature when he was indicted. Bronson is now a leading merchant of Tacoma, Wash.

Was a Costly Trial.

WAUPACA, Wis., July 22.—Attorney Goldberg entered a nolle prosequi in the cases of A. R. Lea, Rodney Chesley, A. G. Poll, Clarence Sherman and David Holmes, who were indicted as accessories to the murder of Banker Mead. William Hanscomb alone remains in durance vile and Mr. Goldberg says he shall prosecute him for perjury. The estimated cost of the case is $30,000 to $40,000.

Moliter Murderers Sentenced.

ALPENA, Mich., July 24.—Jacobs, Fuhrmann, Vogle and Repke, who were convicted of the murder of Albert Moliter, received their sentences. When asked by Judge Kelly if they had anything to say, all of the prisoners expressed themselves as being not guilty. Repke was the only one of the four who broke down. The judge then sentenced them to imprisonment for life at hard labor at Jackson prison. They will arrive at Jackson on Monday.

Jenkins Will Not Resign.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Judge Jenkins will not resign from the bench of the United States circuit court in consequence of his indictment by the grand jury as a director of the Plankinton bank. He has reached this decision since a conference with Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court and his circuit court confreres. The chief justice will personally lay Judge Jenkins' case before President Cleveland.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

Jurors of Awards at the Columbian Exposition.

NEW SYSTEM OF MR. THACHER.

A Revolution in the Method of Granting Medals or Awards After a Bitter Battle Fought Single-Handed and Alone—Comparison Between the Old and New Way of Judging.

WORLD'S FAIR, July 28.—[Special.]—For a week or more visitors at the exposition have noticed small squads of men going about among the various exhibits with catalogues and notebooks in hand and attended, usually, by the owners of the wares, or in the case of foreign exhibits often by the royal or imperial commissioners from the country whence they came, with a guard of honor in resplendent military uniform, a secretary and messenger as well. These are the examiners and jurors who are to sift out of the mass of exhibits those which are worthy the medals to be awarded for excellence or advancement. This is important work, and upon these men who go about so quietly, attended with such diligence and eagerness by interested parties, the eyes of the commercial world are now fixed. The result of their labors means a great deal to all the arts and industries represented here, to the sixty thousand or more exhibitors and the vast interests which lie behind them.

It is a tremendous task which these men have undertaken. Their business it is to examine carefully and critically every article here exhibited. They must slight nothing, must deem nothing too trivial for their attention. These are the men upon whom devolves the responsibility of summing up the achievements of the artisans, artists, mechanics, farmers and manufacturers of the whole world as mirrored in this most thorough and comprehensive of universal expositions. They will be weeks at their task, and after they shall have completed their rounds of examination they will have weeks more of labor in reducing their findings to form and in writing out their reports. When these reports are published, as they will be some time during the coming winter, we shall have the best critical judgment on the achievements of man in the world of art and fabrication that was ever formed or set down in words.

It is with a genuine feeling of satisfaction that I record a noteworthy fact in the history of this exposition. It is not only the greatest of all known expositions, but it has marked a distinct step forward in the all-important matter of granting medals or awards to exhibits and exhibitors. It was not enough for the Columbian exposition to follow the beaten track in this matter. Through the genius and the energy of a single individual, John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, N. Y., a revolution has been effected which promises to enable this exposition to accomplish more that is really valuable to civilization and to the arts than all the expositions that have preceded it. Mr. Thacher is entitled to more credit because in order to effect this revolution he has been compelled to fight a bitter battle single handed and alone.

The representatives of foreign nations did not like his new system, for reasons which I will explain. They rebelled, and made so much ado over their dissatisfaction that they alarmed the managers of the fair and Mr. Thacher soon found not only all the representatives of foreign nations and exhibitors but the very men who should have been with him up in arms against him. To add to the difficulty, the press of Chicago maligned and misrepresented him. They lied about his plan, and ridiculed him personally. Without ever understanding what it was that Mr. Thacher was trying to accomplish, without ever taking the trouble to look into his work and ascertain if there was not some good in it, the newspaper men of Chicago hounded him in a manner which was discreditable to their profession and to the city of the exposition. Mr. Thacher was not working for glory or profit. A cultured, broad-minded, progressive man, he had seen an opportunity to mark a distinct advancement in the method of awarding prizes to exhibitors, and like the man of courage and persistency that he is he fought it out on that line with all these allies against him. He won his fight, too, and that is why I am writing this letter. He gave his time and his energies to the cause without a dollar of pay, to the neglect of his private affairs, and amid personal discomforts and annoyances which would have driven almost any man from the field. When the history of the Columbian exposition is written as it deserves to be written I predict that no name will stand higher on its roll of honor than that of John Boyd Thacher.

First let me tell you what the old system was, the system of awards that had been followed at every international exposition up to this time. It was a system in which there were juries of awards. A jury was selected for each line of exhibits, and consisted of three, five or seven men, sometimes more. They went about among the exhibits, attended by a secretary, and each man marked on a card his estimate of the artistic or commercial value of each article. For example, let us suppose we are with the committee on pianos. Mr. A. thinks a certain piano is worth 95, Mr. B. thinks it is worth only 90, while Mr. C. puts the value at 98. An average of these three estimates is made by the clerk with the aid of a lead pencil and a few figures, and the official finding of the valuation of this piano comes out as 94 1-3. Mr. B. is sure that his judgment of 90 was all the instrument was fairly entitled to, while Mr. C. is just as sure that the piano should be marked 98. The only man whose judgment has been supported by the lead pencil method is Mr. A., who has been endorsed because he happened to be about midway between the figures of his colleagues.

This method of ascertaining values or merits goes on through the entire exposition. When all the pianos have been marked the one which has the highest value is adjudged winner of the gold medal. The next highest gets the silver medal, and the third the bronze medal. Now what is the effect of this award? The manufacturer who gets the gold medal (the only one that amounts to much commercially) may be richer by half a million dollars than he was before he got it. This award is worth to him, for the purpose of advertising his instrument and extending his trade, fully that sum. If he could have gotten the award in no other way, and could have done so without being discovered, he might have been willing to pay several hundred thousand dollars in cash for it. The jury of awards has helped him mightily in his endeavor to amass a great fortune. It is a good scheme for him, but how about the other piano makers? How do they fare? Excepting the two who have received consolation awards of silver and bronze medals all are unhappy. They have been handicapped in the race for trade. They have entered a competition only to see their enemy gain an immense advantage over them, which you may be sure he will make the most of.

In other words, the exposition has resolved itself into a huge advertising auxiliary. It presumes to set one man up in fortune-making, and to hold another man down. It presents one man with a piece of metal worth half a million dollars to him, and hurts all his competitors. If this could be done on absolute lines of accuracy and infallible judgment there would not be so much objection to it. It would be still objectionable, but not so grievously so. But it cannot be done and has never been done on any infallible plan. In fact, the selection of a piano justly entitled to grand prize in this exposition would be altogether a work of fancy, of taste, of favoritism or of prejudice. It would take infinite intelligence to do that. One piano excels in tone, perhaps, another in touch, a third in durability, a fourth in some other quality. The differences between them on each of these lines is so slight that not even an expert can estimate them with certainty. His judgment must be more or less arbitrary, dependent upon his education, his tastes, his surroundings. In fact, the making of these awards of first, second and third prizes is largely a lottery, and has always been, as is shown by the granting of first prize at Paris to the pottery of one country in 1878, and first prize to another in 1879, though the same exhibitors with the same class of wares contended on both occasions. This is only one of many examples that could be mentioned of the purely arbitrary or fanciful method of granting first, second and third prizes.

JUDGES AT WORK.

The plain, blunt truth is that these big gold medals, worth fortunes to their possessors, have in the past been struggled for just as men struggle to win lawsuits. Interested exhibitors have employed skilled diplomats to handle their cases for them. They have hired lawyers, counsellors and even detectives. They have schemed and intrigued to pack the juries. The prize was worth struggling for with every art known to human ingenuity, and thus these gold lottery awards have been struggled for at every exposition in the past.

At the Vienna exposition, for instance, an American firm of beer brewers won a gold medal. No one has contended that they had the best beer in the exhibit, but they had the best managers or the best luck. Well, the gold medal the firm has estimated was worth more than a million dollars to them in working up sales in this country. With its aid they have built up the greatest brewery in America.

The most serious objection to the graded prize, competitive method of awards, aside from the scandals which often accompany the juries, the injustice to defeated exhibitors and the extravagant value given the winner on merely fanciful grounds, is that it does not help the consumer. It throws no light upon the questions in which he is interested. On the contrary, it may very easily and often does help to deceive him. To illustrate, suppose you want to buy a piano. Your circumstances are such that you want the best piano made for durability. If it has good tone and touch and other qualities, even if not the best, you will be satisfied. But durability it must have to suit your purposes. For light you turn to the award of the latest exposition. That will surely give you the evidence you want, you think. But it doesn't do anything of the sort. It only deceives you. Noting that a certain piano obtained the grand prize you naturally conclude that must be the best, and though it costs from 30 to 40 per cent. more than other makes on account of the honor awarded it by the exposition, you gladly pay the difference in order to get the best. In a short time you discover that while the piano which you have purchased has as fine a tone as any in the market it does not wear well, and that as a matter of fact for a much smaller sum you could have bought one with as good a tone and greater durability. You have a right to complain that the exposition award, which should have been a help to you, has actually been a harm.

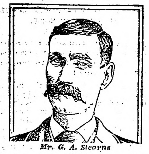
This exposition has abandoned all the old methods. There is no competition between exhibitors. There are to be no scandals, no intrigues for the glittering prizes. There are no gold medals, no silver medals, no graded medals of any sort. No man through a fancy or a shade of difference in lead pencil judgment is to be enriched while another is handicapped. The only medals to be awarded are of bronze, and all have the same value, the same inscription, the same significance. They are awarded not for the best, or second best, or third best, according to some one's fancy, but as reward of excellence or of advancement or for general usefulness of a high grade.

Best of all, each of these medals is to be accompanied by a diploma which will set forth in simple, lucid language the grounds on which the award is made. If a piano is given a medal for its touch, that fact will be stated in the diploma. If for durability, that will be set forth. If for tone, the diploma will so state. If for a combination of these qualities, the parchment will explain in what proportion. So with everything in the exposition. Everything that reaches a high stage of excellence, that shows meritorious advancement in that art, will be awarded a medal. And the public, the cause of education, the value of honest methods of advertising, will receive the benefit of this illumination by experts of all the handiworks of the arts and sciences.

When an article gets a medal at this exhibit you will know that it is a fine article of its class, that it has strong points of merit, and you will be able to ascertain just what those points are.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Hood's Cures



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"I was attacked with a painful itching and swelling. Red blotches came out on my body. I could hardly see. Words cannot express my suffering. When I had taken six bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

all traces of the disease had disappeared, and I am now perfectly well." G. A. STEARNS, Gravity, Iowa. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

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FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

NOISE IN A BIG CITY.

PROGRESS FROM BARBARISM MAY BE MEASURED BY NOISE.

The Higher the Civilization the Greater the Desire For Less Noise—The Efforts of City Authorities of Today Are Directed Toward Reducing It.

There always comes a period in the history of a progressive community when a desire to keep down noise begins to show itself. In the primitive stages of culture—the savage, the barbarian and the semibarbarian—the passion for noise is always strong. All savages and barbarians love to make all the row they can. Their joy and sorrow both express themselves in yells, wails and shouts and the beating and blowing of loud resounding instruments, more especially the drum and the horn. The noise of primitive savage warfare almost equals that of the gunpowder engagements of modern arms, although it was, as we might say, almost wholly manual or vocal.

The din of a barbarian funeral, too, was and is something appalling. The practice of hiring mourners to make a loud lament on such occasions has come down almost to our own time among the Celtic Irish. All African travelers describe the noise of little merrymaking in an African village as something which no civilized man easily forgets. Those who have passed an evening at a Chinese theater have probably never in their wildest dreams thought it possible to produce plays with musical accompaniments of such awful shrillness and intensity.

In fact, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the progress of a race in civilization may be marked by a steady reduction in the volume of sound which it produces in connection with its deaths, births, marriages, feasts, merrymakings, its wars and peaces, trade, commerce and manufactures. The more culture of all kinds it acquires the less noise it produces. There is no surer sign, in fact, of an upward movement of the tribal soul than the appearance of a desire to get along with less uproar. When its leading men begin to ask themselves whether this or that could not safely be done with fewer yells or smaller drums, it shows that it is becoming self conscious and is feeling the throbs of a new life. After this comes a change in the character of the musical instruments, a general lowering of the tones of the voice, the substitution at funerals of the silent tear for the half maniacal "keen," and the exaction of silence in military drill.

In cities this mental and moral growth is of course displayed in the repression of street cries, of street music, of all noises made for mere amusement, such as beating of drums, and blowing of horns, and purposeless and persistent shouting and yelling. These are but rudimentary steps, and we have already taken them in New York. The next and most important one, the reduction of the noise made by the ordinary and legitimate street traffic, we are only beginning. Its importance has been recognized in the modern world pari passu with the increasing interest in and care for public hygiene.

There is no modern city health board, and indeed no modern city doctor, who is not well aware of the evil effects of incessant noise in the vast and increasing multitudes who in all the great cities now live, one might say, by their wits, but, more accurately, by their nerves. The amount of mental operations which require silence, or at all events an approach to silence, for their healthfulness in cities like New York, London or Paris, carried on by merchants, brokers, bankers, bookkeepers, preachers, professors, architects, designers, engravers, painters, students, judges, lawyers, editors, ministers, is something enormous and grows with all our material growth. The performance of this work in the midst of tremendous uproar of any kind of course greatly increases the expenditure of vital force which accompanies all mental exertion. Consequently the reduction of city noise is now one of the most important elements in all city reforms.

In New York we have as yet only made a beginning on it by the introduction of the asphalt pavement, but this is being rapidly extended and must produce a marked effect in sound reduction before long. What this pavement does to lessen noise in the streets in which it exists everybody who has passed along them or lived on them knows. It makes conversation in cabs or carriages and in rooms facing on the street comfortable and makes sleep in summer nights with open windows an easy possibility—facts which are really a complete answer to all the complaints of slipperiness.

Better far that an occasional horse should come down than that the nerves of thousands of hardworking men and women should be continuously set on edge by clatter which is all the more wearing for being intermittent. In London the hard grinding, soul penetrating noise of the New York stone pavement has been suppressed, or rather has been largely converted into a subdued, continuous roar or boom by means of wood, asphalt and macadam, and though horses fall much on them all humanity gains.—New York Post.

A Tribute to Horses.

In view of the fact that more than half the women who drive, and the men, too, for that matter, know really nothing of the art and have no sympathy or feeling for the horse other than as a pleasant means of locomotion, it is really to be wondered at that more accidents do not happen. That they do not, I am of the opinion, should be put down to a kind Providence, and that the noble animals in very many instances know more than their drivers.—Buffalo News.

Giving an Impetus.

"Don't you think her presence will give 'go' to our party?"

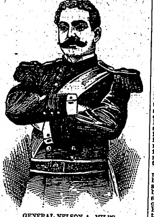
"Yes. Every one will leave as soon as she comes in."—Kate Field's Washington.

A UNIQUE CAREER.

How General Miles' Military Reputation Has Grown Since the War.

Major General Nelson Appleton Miles, recently elected president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, has no doubt seen his biography in print many hundred times, but as he is still in active service there is always something new to say about him. Furthermore, major generals of the late war are no longer numerous, and from the standpoint of a life insurance agent General Miles has excellent chances of being among the very last survivors.

His career has been unique in many respects. He is one of the very few civilians who outran the average West Pointer in rapid promotion, for he started as lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts on Sept. 9, 1861, was colonel just a year later, brigadier early in 1864 and full major general late in 1865. He was in every battle of the Army of the Potomac except one, was wounded three times, was three times promoted for conspicuous gallantry and yet was not very well known to the nation at large at the close of the war, for brave men, even great generals, were then numerous. The extraordinary fact in his career is that he gained in military reputation, so far as the country at large is concerned, much more rapidly from 1860 to 1880 than during the war.



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

Sept. 1, 1866, he ceased to be a major general of volunteers and started anew as a colonel in the regular army, yet he has once more regained the higher ranks. In 1875 he subjugated the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches of the Staked Plain, in 1876 the Sioux of Montana, in 1878 the Bannocks, and in later years the Apaches.

He was born in Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839, received an academic education and had just started in mercantile life in Boston when the war started. He at once began to fit himself for the service and was soon well informed in the duties of a soldier. He has been blamed by defenders of the Indian and has had a few rather bitter personal controversies, but the western people swear by him.

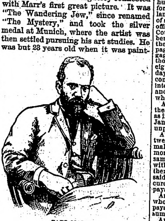
A FAMOUS AMERICAN ARTIST.

A Milwaukee Boy Who Is a Great Man In Europe.

Very impressive and worthy of close study is Carl Marr's picture of "The Flagellants," now on exhibition in the loan collection at the Art palace of the Columbian exposition. It represents a procession in Florence of the famous religious order that spread throughout southern Europe with such amazing generalness in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and is masterful in its characterization of religious fanaticism. It was first exhibited in Munich in 1886, where it got the gold medal.

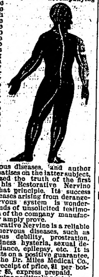
In striking contrast to "The Flagellants" is another of Marr's pictures in the loan exhibition, "Summer Afternoon," the property of Mrs. Hearst of California, which took the "ideal medal" in Berlin. It is a garden scene, with a group of women at one table and children at another. It has a marvelous blending of light and shade, the effect of the sunlight shining through the green foliage.

There is an interesting story connected with Marr's first great picture. It was "The Wandering Jew," since renamed "The Mystery," and took the silver medal at Munich, where the artist was then settled pursuing his art studies. He was but 23 years old when it was painted and undergoing all the hardships that attend beginners in the artistic world. His picture was admitted to be good, but he could not sell it. He returned to America and opened a studio and art school in Milwaukee, his native place, but here he also failed to find a purchaser for his picture. He then took it back to Europe again, where it was purchased by an English art dealer, who sold it to George F. Seney of New York. It was presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mr. Seney and is now considered one of the gems of that famous institution's collection.



CARL MARR.

Mr. Marr is of German parentage and was born in Milwaukee in 1858. He displayed artistic talent while a mere youth, and at the age of 17 his father sent him to Germany to study. He first attended the art school at Weimar and thence went to Berlin and Munich. He is highly appreciated in Germany.



SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion of the mind, etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nerve force; that indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, wind in stomach, etc., arise from the derangement of the nerve centers supplying these organs with nerve fluid or force. This is likewise true of many diseases of the heart and lungs. The nerve system is like a telegraph system, as will be seen by the accompanying cut. The little white lines are the nerves which convey the nerve force from the nerve centers to every part of the body, just as the electric current is conveyed along the telegraph wires to every station, large or small. Ordinary physicians fail to regard this fact; instead of treating the nerve centers for the cause of the disorders arising therefrom they treat the part affected.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the highly celebrated specialist and student of nervous diseases, and author of many noted treatises on the latter subject, long since realized the truth of the first statement, and his Restorative Nervine is prepared on that principle. Its success in curing all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system is wonderful, as the thousands of unsolicited testimonials in possession of the company manufacturing the remedy amply prove.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a reliable remedy for all nervous diseases, such as headache, nervous debility, prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. Restorative Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS MILTON VAN DYKE UNmarried, of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, as mortgagor, did, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, duly execute and deliver to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company" a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio and having its principal office in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as mortgagee, his mortgage bearing date the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagee the following described lands situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred and forty nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land; and which mortgage was, with the power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of December A. D. 1889 at four o'clock and 20 minutes in the afternoon in book "48" of mortgages on pages 182, 183, 184 and 185. And which mortgage was given to secure the payment of one thousand ($1000) dollars and interest thereon at eight per cent per annum payable on the 1st day of January of each year, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with interest coupons attached made by said mortgagor and payable to the order of said mortgagee and which note became due on December 14th, 1899.

And whereas default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighty dollars due as interest upon said mortgage on the 1st day of January A. D. 1893 and the said interest is still unpaid and due.

And whereas it was stipulated by and between the parties to said mortgage that if the maker of said note shall fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, when the same becomes due, or to conform to, or comply with, any of the conditions, or agreements, therein contained, to be kept and performed by said mortgagor that the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall become due and payable at once.

And the said mortgagee having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable and it does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable.

And whereas there is now due and payable on said mortgage the sum of one thousand one hundred twenty-eight ($1128) dollars at the date of this notice, and no action or proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land, situated in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the taxes if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 28th day of August A. D. 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated July 8th 1893.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

ELMER C. YETTER,
[13-19] Attorney for Mortgagee,
Hallock, Kittson County, Minn.

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Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits.
Suits that Fit to a T.

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With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year 'round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

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Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

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Yours Respectfully,
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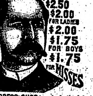

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Best in the world.

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If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
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IS NOW ON DECK
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AND
WALL PAPER,
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
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Is still doing business at the old stand and selling
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
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CHEAPER THAN EVER.

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38 Park Row, New York.

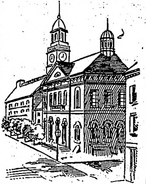
THE NATION'S PRIDE.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON IS ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Preparations For an Elaborate Celebration of the Centennial—How Washington Laid the Cornerstone—History of the Structure—First Capitol at Philadelphia.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

Travelers say that the capitol at Washington is the finest and noblest building of the kind in the world. Of course there are finer palaces, grander fortresses and more elegant art halls in Europe than in this country and ducal or other lordly residences without number, but for a capitol proper, a building in which the supreme legislature sits, the world has not its equal. The hall of the German reichstag and that of the French assembly are fine in their way, but lacking in convenience, and as to the parliament houses of Great Britain they are not in it for comparison.



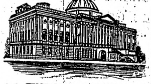
FIRST FEDERAL CAPITOL AT PHILADELPHIA.

It is therefore most appropriate that in this era of centennial celebrations the country should celebrate the beginning of our capitol, and ample arrangements are already made for a great display at Washington on the 18th of September. It was on that day in 1793, according to contemporary writers and the files of a few newspapers, that George Washington, as grand master of Virginia lodge, No. 22, of Free and Accepted Masons, did the formal act, and as president of the United States gave his official sanction at the placing of the southeast cornerstone of the original structure.

On reading the original accounts the one fact that impresses the student of history is that the accounts were so meager and so long delayed. But when one reads the full history of that time he is inclined rather to wonder that there was any account, or indeed any ceremony at all. A strange, sad summer indeed was that of 1793. All Europe was rocking in the throes of revolution and war. France, our ally in the Revolution, loved at that time by the American people with a love surpassing that of ardent woman, had risen against her ancient rulers and gone mad in the reaction from despotism. Monarchical Europe was in arms against France. Ireland was boiling with the tempestuous fury of national, racial and religious disturbance. This new nation was torn and distracted by the contending sympathizers with the two parties in Europe. And in the very hottest hour of this heated time the yellow fever suddenly broke out at the seat of government and almost depopulated the city after threatening to turn it into one vast charnel house.

The continental congress, as every American schoolboy knows, convened at Philadelphia and there drafted the great charter of our liberties, but being driven away by the British had held its sittings at other places. The convention which framed the constitution had sat at Philadelphia in 1787, but named New York as the first seat of government. The sentimental argument in favor of Philadelphia was, however, overwhelming, and the story of how this national sentiment was overcome and another place selected is one of the most curious in our history. There had been an uprising of Pennsylvania troops and a threatening of congress during the Revolution, and there had been riots in New York. It was therefore decided that the new republic should reverse the precedents of the old monarchies and that its capital should not be in a great commercial city.

At least a dozen cities and towns put in their claims, and congress wavered for nearly two years between sites on the Delaware, the Potomac and the Susquehanna. At length the last named was virtually agreed upon. But Alexander Hamilton was eager to secure the passage of his bill for assigning state debts and an arrangement, which in these days would be called a "bargain," was made between him and Thomas Jefferson. Each induced a few of his supporters to change their votes. The state debts were assumed, and on July 9, 1790, the house of representatives passed the senate bill, declaring that the seat of government should be at Philadelphia till 1800 and permanently thereafter on the banks of the Potomac. It was the pet project of Washington, and on July 16 he affixed his signature to the bill.



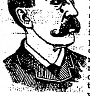
FEDERAL CAPITOL IN 1880.

On the first Monday in December, 1790, congress met in the courthouse at Philadelphia, and that city was the national capital for 10 years. The old colonial statehouse, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, may be called our first capitol, and of the other places in which congress sat in its fugitive days, Nassau hall in Princeton, N. J., the courthouse at York, Pa., the Congress house in Baltimore, the old brick hall in

KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS.

George Kennan on the New Extradition Treaty With Russia.

George Kennan, famous for his exposures of the horrors of the Russian penal system in Siberia, on his return recently from a trip to Europe expressed strong disapproval of the recently negotiated extradition treaty between the United and Russia. The points made by Mr. Kennan against the treaty are that it fails to protect naturalized American citizens of Russian birth, that it is retroactive in that it will permit the extradition of Russian refugees who may have lived out of their native land for years if they come to this country after the ratification of the treaty, and that there is nothing to prevent Russia's demanding the arrest and return of a man upon some charge specified in the treaty as extraditable and then trying and punishing him for some offense of which the treaty takes no cognizance, or even imprisoning him or banishing him to Siberia without any trial.



GEORGE KENNAN.

Few men are so well qualified as Mr. Kennan to speak with authority concerning the Russian juridical and penal systems. His travels in Siberia and Russia, his exceptionally intimate knowledge of the people and their language and his lifelong habit of investigating and digesting facts for publication all contribute to make his opinions worthy of due consideration. Mr. Kennan has devoted the better part of his life to Russia and the Russians, and his books and the magazine articles on Siberian prisons that established his fame were but the culmination of years of laborious preparation, much of it apparently fortuitous, but all of it especially valuable.

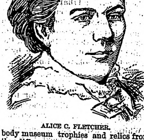
In 1865 Mr. Kennan, then but 20 years of age, undertook his first journey to Siberia in the interest of a projected Russian-American telegraph scheme. The two years of multiplied hardships that he then spent there proved an admirable preparatory school. His book, "Tent Life In Siberia," was the outcome. In 1870 he made a tour of Daghestan on horseback, traveling alone and facing dangers almost beyond belief. In 1885 and 1886 he made the great journey for which he will probably always be best remembered, but whose worth cannot be at all accurately estimated if it be considered merely by itself and separately from the experiences and influences that made the traveler's observations and deductions especially valuable. It is pretty certain that he has not said his last word about the treaty.

HARVARD'S FEMALE FELLOW.

Miss Fletcher, Who Studies Anthropology Among the Indians.

A woman of rare genius and modesty is Alice C. Fletcher, the only woman ever honored with a fellowship by Harvard university. Miss Fletcher is regularly attached to the Peabody museum of archæology and ethnology at Harvard and has for many years devoted herself to the study of the Indian race in America. She has done a great deal of original investigation and made many long visits to the Sioux, Winnebago, Nez Perce and other tribes, living in their camps and studying their language, customs, music, traditions and philosophy. It is probably within bounds to say that there is no other person on earth whose knowledge of the subject equals hers.

But Miss Fletcher's work among the Indians has a benevolent as well as scientific side. She is as much interested in the improvement of their condition as in the study of their peculiarities. The Indians regard her as their friend and treat her with a respect approaching veneration. Their friendship has enabled her to secure for the Peabody museum trophies and relics from the different tribes which had never even been seen by a white man. Among these is the sacred pole of a tribe, to which are attached the scalps of many of their noted enemies. There are also sacred arrows, connected with some of their mystic ceremonies, and the sacred pipe of the Nez Perces. The latter was presented to Miss Fletcher as a token of the tribe's appreciation after they had agreed to accept their lands in severalty, a result almost wholly due to her individual efforts.



ALICE C. FLETCHER.

Miss Fletcher was sent to Alaska by Commissioner Eaton in 1886 to investigate the educational needs of the Indians there, and the report she prepared on the subject was of such merit as to become a classic in its line and ran through several editions. Its usefulness has not yet ceased, and it is still considered authoritative at the bureau of education.

Much of Miss Fletcher's work may be said to radiate from the national capital, and her general headquarters are there. She has long held a commission as "special agent," being first appointed by President Arthur. She is president of the Anthropological society, which is a very fashionable organization, though it does good work. Mrs. Schliemann, wife of the excavator of Troy, is a member, as was the late Dr. Amelia Edwards.

THE GLOOMY SIDE.

SOME POINTS ON THE WOMEN WHO DOTE ON THE GREWSOME.

Gloating Over the Things Which Cause Them Pain—Gathering Pansies, but Looking For Snakes—Episode of a Newspaper Woman's Street Car Ride.

The other day I was riding in a street car. There were 11 women and 3 men in the same quarters. We jogged along our way as people do out of whose life all interest had been taken by a hot day, as a rude nurse snatches playthings from helpless children. Whether "school kept or not" was a matter of not the slightest moment to any of us. Indeed I had reason to hope that I should never again be confronted with bulletins as to the rise and fall of that mythical educational bureau whence we all draw more or less of knowledge fraught with bitter experience. Its pupils are so stupid and its head preceptor so unrelenting that I have long been a-weary of its curriculum.

Opposite in the car sat a young woman whom I often meet and shall continue to meet, I suppose, until the sexton shovels a few feet of dust between our faces. If she were a man, she would be in the attitude of one who is "spoiling for a fight." What is mere combativeness in men takes the form of insolence in women and is harder to bear. This young person eyes my clothes. She gloats over my shabbiness. She knows exactly how many times a day my poor old gown is groomed. She is cognizant of the fact that my off shoe has sprung a leak, and as she tosses her head and smiles the smile that, passed from woman to woman, means more than a blow I seem to hear her say: "Ha, cumberer, are you here yet? Last time I met you I thought I stared you down, but such rubbish seems hard to kill! A trifle more ridicule, though, slightly veiled, like poison in a capsule, will lay you low, and I shall have the pleasure of turning my battery upon some other God forsaken crank who appears to have more brains than style!"

We were tumbling along in the old street car, a tired and dirty lot of us, bound for the depot. As we passed a certain undertaker's shop on the way we noticed that a big crowd had collected at its doors—a hushed crowd, with white faces and bated breath. A police patrol was drawn up to the curbstone and four brawny officers were lifting something out of the wagon and carrying it within the undertaker's open gate. The something that lay beneath the old tarpaulin was very still and outlined itself sharply beneath the sable folds of the pall that covered it. I turned away from the sight, for there is that within me that revolts from such sights as the butterfly does from the thistle or the swift running boat from a capful of head wind.

I knew well enough what the "something" was. Ten minutes before perhaps it had been a man, swinging like a sailor on the uplifted ladder where the painter pursues his craft, or a careless vagabond knocked down by a passing vehicle and straightway ushered into the audience chamber of the great and only King, or a merry hearted boy spurned by a flying wheel, or a tired old woman "lifted high as heaven" by the tender arms of death. I knew very well that the awful something was once a breathing, blundering mortal like myself and that a sudden calamity had transferred it into clay, how or in what terrible manner I did not care to see. But every woman in the car in which I rode jumped from her seat to watch the grewsome thing I turned away from.

"Oh, I wish the cover would fall off so that we could see!" cried one.

"Lift Willie up so that he can look!" exclaimed a careful (?) mother, making room as she spoke for the nursegirl to place the little boy in a better position.

No sooner did all these women gain a vantage point from where they could best behold the dreadful burden which the policemen bore without either tenderness or care into the waiting station of the morgue than they began to tremble and to cry.

"Oh, dear, how dreadful!" moaned they in unison, while their fascinated gaze was unaverted and their necks were craned to see it all.

And then because I am a philosopher in my own poor fashion and can no more help philosophizing than a spider can help spinning webs I said to myself: That is the way with all of us! We seek out our own discomforts and we cultivate them with our own tears. We gloat over the very things that bring us pain and take a front seat to witness our own tragedies. Given, the most of us, a chance to spend an afternoon among the tombs or to go fishing for goldfish out of a crystal pond, and we will trot along with the mourners every time. We are always in the attitude (most of us) of the Peterkin family at the seaside. They were continually looking off shore for whales, and they saw whales and nothing but whales from season's start to season's close! What we look for we find, what we sow we reap, what we dread we draw and what we expect comes to us.

Take two girls and send them out through the divine beauty of these June woods with a basket apiece. They are after violets, we will say, although the purple drapery of the dim spirit flower has been almost withdrawn from the woods already, like a curtain uplifted by an eager hand. One of the girls is afraid of snakes and declares the sight of one would kill her on the spot. How she looks for them! How eagerly she watches every tremor of the underbrush! How she starts at a floating timothy and shrieks when a clover jostles in the wind! And she sees snakes—plenty of 'em! She goes home with an empty basket and has to take a powder to quiet her nerves. The other girl keeps her mind on violets and never sees a serpent's trail. She goes home with a basketful of flowers and dreams that she is setting sail for paradise in a purple boat with the tender green of violet stems for its oars and a sail that smells of the wood flower's perfect soul.—Amber in Chicago Herald.

The Question

is a simple one—easily decided by reason and common sense.

COTTOLENE

—the new scientifically prepared shortening—is made from beef suet and purest refined cottonseed oil. Lard is made, in the majority of cases, in the packing-house, and not as of old, from the clean leaf of the hog. Which is likely to be the most healthful? Decide for yourself. It must be

COTTOLENE

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes.

Cottolene is sold in three and five pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the only line running

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS

—BETWEEN—

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis

—AND—

NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE
Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
This marvellous Wonderland reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE
The popular line to reach Lakes Pend d' Orielle Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the Northwest and to Alaska.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
Have Pullman Palace Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.	6:40 p.m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For rates, maps, time tables, or special information, call on, wire or write any agent N. P. R. R.

CHAS. A. SHARKEY,
Agent Northern Pacific R. R.,
Crookston, Minn.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD

HOME PAPER

Devoted to the interests of Crookston and Polk County.

THEN SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE

POLK COUNTY

JOURNAL.

IF you want to Buy or Sell anything,

Advertise in The Journal.

IF YOU WANT ANY PRINTING OF AMY KIND,

Done Quickly at Reasonable Rates,

GO TO THE JOURNAL,

COOKE & HAMMOND,

Pubs. and Props.

Chew Climax Plug

It's Much the Best.

Its name indicates it,
Its make guarantees it,
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Try it and see.

Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE P. LORILLARD COMPANY,
The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the World.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
8:05p.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	7:55p.m. Daily.
7:00a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points.	6:50a.m. Daily.
7:15a.m. Daily, ex Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Fri day.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a m. Tues. Thurs Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Take the Great Northern in going East, West North or South. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West	at 6:40 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north,	at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	80c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	48.
1 Northern	46.
2 Northern	43.
3 Northern	35.

'Round Home.

A. R. Holston and wife spent Sunday at the Lake.

Goods are sold cheaper than ever at the New York Store.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Farmers are very busy in the hayfields.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Supt. Scott and Fred Durand went out to the lake for Sunday.

Do not miss the great at cost sale that still continues at the New York Store.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

W. D. Wilson went down to Fargo to visit his mother last week.

Buy your clothing at wholesale prices at the New York Store.

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

Mrs. Roy Arnold has gone to West Superior for a visit.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Wm. Davidson is in attendance at the fair this week.

A. Chabot needs money and will sell you goods at and below cost. Now is the time to buy.

NEW YORK STORE.

S. L. Collins & Co. have sold ten Champion binders this season.

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Feli Cartier Jr. [13-24]

T. H. Bjoin sells Buffalo Pitts threshers, engines and repairs.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Deputy Sheriff Losey retuned on Sunday morning from a trip to Chicago.

A. A. Miller returned on Wednesday morning from a six weeks vacation, during which time he visited the World's fair.

A lovely shower on Monday was a good thing for potatoes and grass.

Plenty of hay on the market, $5 asked and generally $4 paid after waiting one day on the market.

Mrs. Overland was brought before Judge Benson last week to be examined as to her insanity and was sent to St. Peter.

Rev. R. H. Battey will exchange with Rev. J. G. Smith and preach at the Congregational church in this city next Sabbath.

The office of the Red River Dalen has been moved into the new building on Second street adjoining Schmidt the painter, on the east.

From the number of mowers one sees going out of the city every day one would judge that a great deal of hay is to be put up this year.

Potatoes from California have been selling at $2 per bushel. New potatoes round in the country are being brought in and sold at $1.60.

Geo. Benoy and John Ristow were in Monday preparing for haying. Mr. B. informed the JOURNAL reporter that his crops promise finer than any he has had in several years.

Cleary Bros. delivery rig started from the hill on Monday morning and ran toward the store the wagon being upset and somewhat demoralized but no other damage resulting.

Ten ($10) dollars reward for the recovery of a tent stolen on Main street and denouncement of the party that stole it in the night of need the 19th, inst. will be paid by J. F. CARTIER.

W. G. Hunt was in last week intending to go out to McIntosh on Saturday morning's train but over slept and the last we saw of him—about 5 p. m., he was still-Hunt—ing a chance to ride out.

E. M. Walsh, who was up at Red Lake Falls last week says much improvement in the crops is noticable up that way. He thinks they will have a half a crop all right enough where only a quarter was expected.

Comrade H. W. Cleveland was in from Mentor last week trying to arrange for a G. A. R. picnic excursion to the lake shortly. He has been largely increasing his facilties for caring for his guests and intends to be ready to care for all who apply.

John Crawford took possession of his new house on Jerome's addition last Friday. Mr. C. has a very neat and tasty residence and an acre or so of ground surrounding it on which is growing as fine a lot of garden stuff as can be found in a day's travel.

Rev. R. H. Battey writes the JOURNAL from Stephen under date of July 26th: "A nice rain all the farmers here has welcomed gladly. The rains we have been having at Crookston recently have not reached here and rain was needed very much, but there will be a fair harvest of wheat and oats. In my 20 mile drive yesteaday I passed large wheat fields that should yield 25 bushels per acre."

Chas. Greenhalgh brought in new potatoes and some garden stuff for sale on Monday. The potatoes he sold at $.125 per bushel and even at that figure he says it does not pay to dig them yet as more than half the yield is wasted by digging while the potatoes are so young. The roots are full of sets, which, of course are destroyed by digging and the potatoes one does dig are not half grown.

A. A. Glenn is at work raising the second-hand store buildings on Broadway adjoining Monroe's shop. We are told that Mr. Norblad intends to build in between the two buildings so as to make room to store his second-traps. If he finds it difficult to dispose of them we would suggest that he take them up on the block recently occupied as a ball park—we would guaranty there wouldn't be a thing left inside of a week.

Deputy Coroner Wyatt went over to East Grand Forks last Saturday to hold an inquest on the body of Nels Harquist, who was drowned at that place on Friday. Harquist with three companions, was bathing in the river in the rear of Ed. Anderson's place, and getting beyond his depth and being unable to swim, he was drowned before his companions could reach him. He was 26 years of age, and was employed in the brick yard at East Grand Forks.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

S. N. Hoff was down from St. Hilaire last week.

Mr. and Mrs. DeForrest Bucklen went to Grand Forks on Monday.

Sam Dainerd was in from St. Hilaire last week enjoying city life.

Mrs. A. M. Stewart left on Tuesday evening for a visit with friends at Verndale.

Sam Furan came in from Dugdale on Saturday evening. Reports grain improving very materially.

Tom Morris welcomed his wife home on Sunday morning. Tom's mother came with her for a visit with her son.

The Crookston Hay and Commission Co. are fixing up their building on Main street that they recently purchased preparatory to moving into it.

Charley Misner took a spin out along the N. P. road 8 or 10 miles on Sunday evening. Says he notes a great change for the better in crop prospects out that way.

The fair started up in great shape on Wednesday morning but the forenoon was mostly occupied taking care of the late entries. This morning it is in full blast and promises to be a great event.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Porger arrived this week from their home in the west. Phil brought along a carload of fat cattle that he is taking to Chicago, and let them off here to rest up a bit and get a bite of grass.

Louis Columbus bet a box of sigars that he could beat a team to the city on Sunday afternoon from Maple Lake. Louis rode his bike and had 13 minutes to rest up after he reached home before the team arrived.

The case of W. E. McKenzie vs. Polk County, mentioned in our last issue, was argued before Justice Gossman on Saturday and decided in favor of plaintiff. Wm. Watts for for plaintiff and Holston for the county. The case will be appealed.

Prof. John Allison, who was one of the alliance lecturers in '90, died at his residence in Minneapolis last week, the result of an accident a few days previous. Mr. Allison was formerly a noted minister at Milwaukee with a salary of $5000 per annum and a few years ago he was chaplain for the senate at St. Paul.

After having sampled a case of the pop made at the Crookston factory during the hot weather last week, this office is prepared to vouch for the excellent quality of their wares. If there is any better article made anywhere in the world we don't know where it grows.

Comrade Jacobson was up from Ada on Tuesday. Says that wheat in Norman county will be about a half crop of a fine quality however. Many pieces are no good and there are some that promise above the average. Says he commenced sowing his wheat on April 6th, and has a fine looking crop which promises a good yield.

From the latest reports received the JOURNAL is of the opinion that the average yield of wheat in Polk county this season will be fully up to that of last year and the quality very much better. That there is a great shortage is true which should cause the price to be better than for years but whether it will in the present condition of the money market is problematical.

Have you heard Johnson's phonograph at Wilson's place? The way it reproduces instrumental music played by the U. S. Marine band of Washington, the Bohemian Girl and others is truly wonderful. The Milwaukee Fire, with piano accompaniment, is wonderfully clear and plain. The Picolo Solo and Corbet and Mitchell Solo are excellent in fact Johnson has an extra attractive selection and every piece played with wonderful distinctness. This machine is said to be the best one ever brought to the city.

"The Fringe of Society" as presented by the Maude Granger company was greeted by an extremely small audience which may account for the apparent indifference manifested by the company in their rendition of it. We received the impression that Maude and her leading man could have done exceedingly well had they chosen to do so, but they did not seem disposed to exert themselves unduly to a light house. The balance of the company seemed to catch the cue naturally and laughed and trifled through in great shape.

On Monday morning while George, the young son of E. M. Walsh, was leaving the depot with a team, a breast-strap broke letting the buggy strike the horses which threw them into a panic and they started off on a brisk run. The boy hung onto the leathers and kept the team straight in the road until a point about opposite the old laundry was reached when some man stopped the team and the boy was rescued. The little fellow displayed wonderful nerve for so young a lad and managed the team exceedingly well under the circumstances.

A fine shower on Monday night was a great help for potatoes.

A. C. Wilkinson went over to the Forks on Monday on legal business.

Tom Hill arrived from Grand Forks on Tuesday morning, with some horses for the Fair.

Chief Gonvea's new house is completed all ready for occupancy. It is as neat as a new top.

Bert Bivins and Mr. Farrel, of Argyle, drove down on Wednesday morning to take in the fair.

Miss Maggie Monroe left for Grafton on Monday morning for a week's visit with relatives at that place.

Thirteen coaches on the Great Northern through train on Wednesday morning, filled with passengers for the coast.

August George welcomed his wife and daughter on Thursday on their return from a visit with her parents at Ashland, Wis.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational church will furnish Ice Cream and Cake on the Fair grounds this week.

Mrs. Ed. Nicholson arrived in the city from Fertile on Monday morning en route to her home at Devil's Lake, N. D.

The bones of an Indian was unearthed in the gravel pit at Benoit last week. The body had been buried Indian fashion, in a sitting posture.

The Fisher Bulletin says that a letter from Tommy Johnstone to a Fisher man says that Tommy is at home in Scotland and sick. It may be some weeks before he is able to return.

S. A. Sylvester is agent for the sale of Nichols & Sheppard threshers and the old reliable Buckeye binders and mowers. Corner Broadway and Fletcher streets, Crookston Minn.

A delegation of seven Scandinavians, of Grand Forks, headed by L. K. Hassell, passed through the city Monday on their way to Chicago to attend the National Sangaerfest.

Late reports indicate a phenominal yield of corn and potatoes as the weather seems to have been better for these than for wheat. Barley and oats also are said to be A 1.

The Grand Forks County Farmers Alliance met in Grand Forks on Saturday last to discuss the question of harvest help. With wheat at 40 cents no farmer can afford to pay over $1.25 per day for harvest and threshing wages.

W. E. Slocum sold his Holstein cow to L. H. Judson for $35 spot cash one day last week. Judson is a man of excellent judgment and never lets such a bargain as that pass by.

Sunday was one of the hottest days of the season and much apprehension was felt as to its effect on wheat. If there was any wheat in the milk it must have suffered severely but the probability is that there was not much of it in that state. Tuesday was a fine, cool day—a grand day for wheat.

S. A. Sylvester, formerly of the firm of Sylvester & Finseth, and F. J. Roalkvam, a clerk in Locken & Holomboe's store have formed a partnership, leased a store in the Vine block, and will engage in the grocery business as soon as they can get a stock of goods.

The large alderman, I. Simmons, and the alderman from the 1st, ward, Fred Anderson, were observed on Tuesday noon taking a cutter ride on Fletcher avenue. It required the combined efforts of the two to pull the cutter but it is the first time this summer that they have been known to "pull together."

Institute week Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Bergland came out to attend the exercises but Mrs. B. was taken sick and was unable to be taken home and at times her life has been despaired of but we are pleased to note that she is now improving encouragingly. The illness was the result of La Grippe.

Among gentleman's driving horses August George has a fine five year old mare that is no slouch and August justly feels proud of her. She was bought by him when a mere colt from Bill King and has royal blood in her veins. She can go a mile in better that four minutes with two in the buggy. She is a little daisy and no mistake.

Rev. R. H. Battey will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational church of Crookston again next Sabbath, Mr. Smith preaching for Mr. Battey at Maple Bay and Fertile. Mr. Battey's subjects will be "The Prince Who Bought a World," for 11 a. m. service; and "What Makes the World Improve," for 8 p. m. Everybody very cordially invited to attend.

On Monday at about 4 p. m. a fistic encounter took place at the Great Northern depot between two strangers. One being a little too full was inclined to be too demonstrative which soon brought on a display seldom witnessed. There was no clinching but a square stand up fight for several rounds until the bystanders interferred. Though not previously advertised quite a crowd witnessed the mill.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Some sneak thief, on Wednesday night of last week stole a tent belonging to J. F. Cartier, which was set up on a vacant lot opposite the Tribune office. The being who is mean enough to steal from a poor man is too mean to live in this world and altogether too mean-spirited for the next.

C. O. Christianson went down to Fargo last week to see the ruins and while gazing at them was run over by a boy on horseback. He was insensible for some time and received a bad cut over one eye. He was brought home on Sunday and has been in the dry docks for repairs ever since. Getting along nicely, though, now.

Adolph Rauch and wife returned on Wednesday morning from a pleasant visit to old friends at Wabasha, and other places, including a trip to the World's Fair at Chicago, and returning by way of Duluth and Superior. Adolph says there is no use for him trying to describe the World's Fair to any one as it is altogether too big a thing—must be seen to be appreciated, as there is a sample of everything in the world on exhibition there. He is of the opinion that business in Crookston is far better than most of the places that he visited.

A. M. Childs has been appointed by the Radams Microbe Killer Co. as their agent for Polk and Marshall counties. This Microbe Killer is the most wonderful remedy yet discovered. It cures disease by eradicating its cause from the system. If you have any disease which has stubbornly resisted other remedies, call on him for information concerning the Microbe Killer. [15]

Low Rates to Chicago.

The Northern Pacific Railroad announces some extremely cheap excursion rates to Chicago and return for the benefit of World's Fair visitors.

Tickets on the basis of one fare for the round trip will be on sale at Northern Pacific office on Monday July 24th, 31st and August 7th, limited to return from Chicago on trains leaving that city either four or eleven days from date of sale.

For further particulars call at Northern Pacific ticket office. [14-16]

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

Last fall I was taken with a kind of summer complaint, accompanied by a wonderful diarrhœa. Soon after my wife's sister, who lives with us was taken in the same way. We used almost everything without benefit Then I said, let us try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which we did, and it cured us right away. I think much of it, as it did to me what it was reccomended to do. John Hertzler, Bethel, Berks Co., Pa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace, Crookston, Minn.,

Money on Chattels.

$1000 to loan, in small amounts, on good chattel security, for from 60 to 90 days. P. J. RUSSEL, [13-tf] Crookston.

Whither Pastuer and Koch's peculiar modes of treatment will ultimately prevail or not, their theory of blood-contamination is the correct one, though not original. It was on this theory that Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., nearly fifty years ago formulated Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

My entire stock of wall paper, paints, oils and glass will be sold at actual cost as I am overstocked and must have money. A good quality of paper at 9 cents per double roll. A nice gilt paper 14 cents per double roll. White lead, St. Louis Red Seal brand, $7.45 per 100 pounds. Window shades and fixtures complete at 22 cents. Sell all over from 35 to 40 cents. All other goods in same proportion. Come in and see quality of goods and get prices.

A. C. SCHMIDT,
[13-15] Second St., Crookston.

Are You Nervous,

Are you tired out, do you have that tired feeling of sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

A lady, whose hair came out with every combing, was induced to give Ayer's Hair Vigor a faithful trial. She did so, and not only was the loss of hair checked, but a new and vigorous growth soon succeeded that which had gone.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land; 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

DAYS GONE BY.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!
The apple in the orchard, and the pathway through the rye;
The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of the quail
As he piped across the meadows sweet as any nightingale,
When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was in the sky,
And my happy heart brimmed over, in the days gone by.

In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped
By the honeysuckle's tangles, where the water lilies dipped,
And the ripple of the river lipped the moss along the brink,
Where the placid eyed and lazy footed cattle came to drink,
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the truant's wayward cry,
And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!
The music of the laughing lip, the luster of the eye,
The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring,
The simple, soul reposing, glad belief in everything,
When life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the olden, golden glory of the days gone by.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

A Man Sleeping In the Street.

A well dressed man leaning against a lamppost and apparently sleeping the sleep of the just created a great deal of interest in a busy London street the other day. He sat on a box which he had been carrying.

Evidently, being suddenly overcome with drowsiness, he had placed the box on the curbstone, and sitting down upon it had fallen asleep. To those who succeeded in getting close enough to the man his gentle, restful snore dispelled the fear that he might be dead. The side of his face was exposed and betrayed no sign of intoxication. It was the judgment of every one that he was sober, in good health and simply taking a quiet snooze.

When the crowd became so deep as to threaten a blockade, the supposed sleeper suddenly jumped to his feet, mounted his box, and flourishing a couple of bottles over his head exclaimed:

"Now, gents, seein that you are all here, I rise to a question of privilege, and after thankin you for this most cordial reception, which I assure you will long remain upon the tablets of my memory, I wish to call your attention to my world renowned corn and bunion eradicator."—Exchange.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

L. J. COUMBUS, : : MANAGER.

TO-NIGHT

THE RANKIBOO'S

—IN THEIR—

UNIQUE SPECIALTIES.

F. J. ARNOLD.
PROF. SPAIN.
TAYLOR BROS.
ROBERTSON & SPAIN.
TAYLOR & ARNOLD.
FRANK WILLIAMS.
MRS. F. J. ARNOLD.

And the Howling Afterpiece

Escaped from Sing Sing

Prices 50c, 35c and 25c.

Seats on sale at Tom Morris.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SOCIETY
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1893. NO. 16

THE COUNTY FAIR.

It Exceeded the Expectations of its Promoters Both as to the Amount of Exhibits and the Attendance.

The Display of Horses Was the Best and Biggest Ever Seen at a Fair in the Northwest.

The Exposition Building Was Crowded with Exhibits of Every Description and Variety.

The Races and Other Sports Were Interesting, Closely Contested and Honestly Conducted.

Everything Passed Off Smoothly, and the Management Covered Themselves With Glory.

A LIST OF THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

The first annual Polk county fair, which opened in this city on Wednesday last and closed on the following Saturday evening, far exceeded the expectations of its promoters and the public generally, both as to the number and quality of exhibits and the amount of attendance.

Too much credit cannot be given the management, especially President Thompson and Secretary Wyatt, for the manner in which the fair has been handled from its inception to its final wind-up. They have labored early and late, neglecting their own affairs, booming the fair in every way possible, and finally conducting it throughout the four days without a single hitch.

Every visitor went away well pleased and declared the fair to be "just splendid."

As a stock show the fair was a surprise to everybody, and even people who had lived in the county for years did not realize that there was so much good stock in Polk county.

In the exposition building there was also a good display, particularly in the ladies department, many of the exhibits being exceedingly meritorious. Many of our merchants made displays of their wares, and every spot of space in the building was taken. Woodham had a display of furniture, Gervais & Gervais showed carpets, laces and silks, J. E. O'Brien stoves, A. C. Schmidt some fancy painting, and Cleary Bros. canned goods and vegetables.

There was plenty of amusement provided, such as horse, foot and bicycle races, ball games, pulling matches, etc.

When such good results were obtained at this time, in spite of the hard times, the Polk county fair next year will undoubtedly be the biggest and best institution of the kind in the country.

THE PRIZE LIST.

DIVISION A.

HORSES.

German Coach—Stone & Columbus, Crookston, 1st premium.

French Coach—J E Sullivan, East Grand Forks, 1st.

Clydesdale, 4 years and over—D Morrow, Mallory, 1st, H Cyr, Brooks, 2d, O Estensen, Neby, 3d.

Percheron, 4 years old and over—E Himmelsbach, Fairfax, 1st, W Davidson, Keystone, 2d, C A Tullar, Warren, 3d.

Percheron, 3 and under 4—Hugh Thompson, Crookson, 1st, J A Bryson, Fisher, 2d, E D Childs & Co., 3d.

English Shire, 3 and over—Fisher Shire Horse Co., Fisher, 1st.

Standard Bred Trotters—Hugh Thompson, 1st, E M Lancaster, Crookston, 2d, E A Columbus 3d.

Sweepstakes—D Morrow, 1st.

Colts of 1893—Euclid Stock Association, 1st, T W Welter, Beltrami, 2d, T O Bergland, Lowell, 3d, P J Carey, Edna, 4th, T E Biever, Euclid, 5th, D McMillan, Edna, 6th, T E Biever, 7th.

Pair of mares or geldings—D Morrow, Mallory, 1st; Julius Wagner, Fisher, 2d; Oliver Paul, Crookston, 3d.

Mare and colt—Euclid Stock Association, Euclid, 1st; T O Bergland, Lowell, 2d; Julius Wagner, Fisher, 3d.

Mare or gelding, 3 years old or over—T O Bergland 1st; T Greenhalgh 2d; T O Bergland 3d.

Mare or gelding, 2 years or under, J A Henry, Mallory, 1st; D Morrow 2d; T O Bergland 3d.

Mare or gelding, 1 year and under 2—T O Bergland 1st; T W Welter, Beltrami, 2d and 3d.

Pair mares or geldings, C A Tullar, Warren, 1st; D McMillan, Edna, 2d.

Mare and colt, C A Tullar, 1st; D McMillan, 2d.

Mare or gelding 3 and over, C A Tullar, 1st; mare or geld. 2 and under 3, D McMillan, 1st; C A Tullar, 2d.

Best stallion and 4 colts, D Morrow, Mallory, 1st; E Himmelsbach, Fairfax, 2d; C A Tullar, 3d.

Best mated carriage team, Archie McKinnon, City, 1st.

Best single driver, George Marchildon, Red Lake Falls, 1st.

Best pulling team, W Sampson, City, 1st.

DIVISION B.

CATTLE.

Jersey cow, E D Childs & Co., city, 2.

Holstein bull, E D Childs & Co., 2.

Holstein cow, E D Childs & Co., 2.

Native and grade cow, Jos. Laframboise, Gentilly, 2

Native and grade heifer 2 and under 3, Jos. Laframboise, 2.

Native and grade calf of 1893, E D Childs & Co., 2

DIVISION C.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

Best Ram—F Bivins & Son, Andover, 1st; C Houston, Fairfax 2d.

Best Ewe—F Bivins & Son, 1st; E D Childs & Co. 2d.

Lamb of 1893—F Bivins & Son 1st, E D Childs & Co. 2d.

Grade Ewe—F Bivins & Son 1st.

Cotswold—C Houston 1st.

Berkshire Boar—J Sylvesterson, Fairfax, 1st.

Poland China Sow—Jos Duffy, Tilden, 1st; E D Childs & Co 2d.

Chester Swine—E D Childs & Co. 1st and 2d.

Boar sweepstakes—D McMillan, Edna 1st; J Sylvesterson 2d.

Sow sweepstakes—Jos Duffy 1st; D McMillan 2d.

Sow and Litter—D McMillan 1st.

DIVISION D

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Trio of Brahmas, W E Walker, city, 1.

Trio of Brahmas, C. Walker, city, 2.

Trio of turkeys, E D Childs & Co., city, 1.

Trio of geese, Jos. Laframboise, Gentilly, 1.

Trio of geese, E D Childs & Co., 2.

Trio of Spanish fowl, Jos. Laframboise, 1.

Trio of Crouf de Cœuer, Jos. Laframboise, 1.

Trio of Tartar Games, Jos. Laframboise, 1st.

Stag-hound, Jos. Laframboise, 1st.

Female racoon and four offspring, Earnest Rolsch city, 1st.

DIVISION E.

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Scotch Fife Wheat—Carl Radi, Crookston, 1st, T Greenhalgh, Fairfax, 2d.

Barley—J M Stephens, Crookston, 1st, Theo. Greenhalgh 2d.

Corn—L Davis, Andover, 1st, John Dougherty, 2d.

Saskatchewan Wheat—W Latta, 1st, W Johnson, 2d.

Russian Oats—W Latta, Crookston, 1st, D Morrow, Mallory, 2d.

Potatoes—E D. Childs & Co., 1st, W Latta, 2d.

Best Collection of Roots—J M Stephens, 1st, W Latta, 2d,

Cabbage—W Latta, 1st; E D Childs & Co., 2d.

Onions—L Davis, Andover, 1st; J M Stephens, 2d.

Butter in Jars—D McMillan, Edna, 1st; L Davis, 2d; Mrs A Weber Crookston, 3d.

Home made Cheese—Mrs A Weber 2d.

Butter in Prints—C Baarnaas, Tilden, 1st.

DIVISION F.

HORTICULTURE.

Cut flowers, Mrs J R Barb, Lowell, 1st; Mrs W E Slocum, city, 2d.

Roses, Mrs J R Barb, 1st; Mrs R J Montague, city, 2d.

Oleanders, Mrs M E Kirsch, city, 1st.

Fuschias, Mrs F L Durand, city, 1st; Mrs O J Barnes, city, 2d.

Collection of foliage, Mrs J R Barb, 1st.

Petunias, Mrs F Fournet, city, 1st.

DIVISION H.

PANTRY STORES.

Best loaf bread—Joegine Solberg, city, 1st; Mrs S L Collins 2d.

Raised biscuit—Lizzie Arnold, city, 1st.

Strawberry pie—Mrs S L Collins 1st.

Fried cakes—Mrs A C Wicks, 1st.

Nut cakes—Mrs J Bunnell 1st.

White cookies—Mrs J Bunnell 1st.

Canned peaches—Mrs S L Collins 1st; Mrs J Bunnell 2d.

Apple jelly—Mrs W E Walker 1st; Mrs. S L Collins 2d.

Canned peas—Mrs A D Stephens 1st.

Canned pie plant—Mrs W B Dawley 1st; Mrs E M Walsh 2d.

Canned strawberries—Mrs E M Walsh 2d.

Canned preserves—Mrs. W B Dawley, 1st.

Canned gooseberries—Gertie Barb 1st; Mrs. F Fournet 2d.

Canned raspberries—Mrs W B Dawley 1st.

Canned wild strawberries—Mrs W B Dawley 1st.

Raspberry jam, Mrs W B Dawley, City, 1st.

Currant jelly, Mrs W E Walker, city, 1st.

Canned pears, Mrs A D Stephens, city, 1st.

Canned tomatoes Mrs A D Stephens, 1st.

Canned plums, Mrs W E Walker, 1st.

Crab apple jelly, Mrs A D Stephens, 1st.

Plum jelly, Mrs A D Stephens, 1st.

Spiced peaches, Mrs J Bunnell, city, 1st.

Spiced pears, Mrs J Bunnell, 2d.

Canned ground cherries, Mrs J Bunnell, 1st.

Spiced currants, Mrs O J Barnes, 2d.

Brandied peaches, Mrs A D Stephens, 2d.

DIVISION I.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WORK.

Patchwork, Mrs R H Battey, 1st.

Crazy quilt, worsted; Mrs A C Wicks, 2d.

Worsted log cabin quilt, Mrs R J Montague, 1st.

Counterpane tufted, Elizabeth Teal, 1st.

Counterpane tufted Mrs E Roberts, 2d.

Foot warmer, Mrs E Hammond, 1st.

Silk crazy quilt, Elizabeth Teal, 2d.

Knit counterpane, Lizzie Arnold, 1st.

Knit counterpane, Ellen McKeegan, 2d.

German wool hose, Ellen McKeegan, 2d.

Patchwork quilt, Mrs A C Wicks, 1st.

Patchwork quilt, Mrs I B Welter, Edna, 2d.

10 yards flannel, Miss Y Hanson, 1st.

Worsted rug, Mrs A Bloom, 2d.

Knitted silk hose, Lizzie Arnold, 1st.

Placque Scene, Lydia Barb, 2d.

Landscape, Miss Cora Leguee, 2d.

Landscape pencil drawing, Mabel Arnold, 1st; 2d

Crayon sketch, Mabel Arnold, 1st.

Bread—Margy Arnold 1st.

Jelly—Mamie Barb 1st.

Quilt Patchworks—Edna Roberts 2d.

Crazy Quilt—Mamie Barb 2d.

Marine—Maud Leguee 2d.

Painting on Glass—Lydia Barb 2d.

Patched Stocking—Fern Lancaster 1st.

Lace (five piece)—Miss S Himmelsbach 1st; Mrs H H Drew 2d.

Crocheted Apron—Miss S Himmelsbach 1st; Mrs. Geo Winnie 2d

Sideboard Drapery—Mrs J Bunnell 1st.

Banners—Temple Coleman 1st; Mrs A C Wicks 2d.

Dress Skirt—Mrs S H Drew 1st, 2d;

Silk Drape—Mrs S H Drew 2d.

Etched piece—Mrs J Bunnell 1st; Mrs S H Drew 2d.

Fancy Apron—Mrs Geo Winnie 1st.

Pie Cases—Mrs J Bunnell 1st; Mrs Geo Winnie 2d.

Drawn work—Clara E Bullan, 1st; Mrs J Bunnell 2d.

Sofa pillow—Mrs G C Wilde, Carman, 1st; Mrs Murney, Euclid, 2d.

Handkerchief case—Mrs W E Slocum, 2d.

Mantle piece—Mrs A C Cowing, 1st.

Photo case—Miss L Warninger, 1st; Mrs S H Drew, 2d.

Pin cushion—Mrs T. Eggleston, 2d.

Worsted mittens—Mrs A Rauch, 1st; Miss Y Hanson, 2d.

Crazy quilt—Mrs C White.

Set of Dollies—Mrs H Robertson, 1st.

Tables spread—Mrs H Robertson, 1st; Mrs S H Drew, 2d.

Wreath—Mrs L H Walker, 2d.

Embroidery—Mrs W A Robertson, 1st; Mrs M E Bartlett, 2d.

Tidy darned—Mrs M E Bartlett, 1st.

DIVISION J.

FINE ARTS.

Collection of stuffed birds—G G Henault, 1st.

Collection of insects—Mamie Barb, 1st.

Singing birds—Mrs J R Barb 1st, and 2nd.

Fossils (collection)—Mrs W F Arnold, 1st.

Oak corral—Mrs W. F Arnold, 1st.

Sea moss—Temperance Coleman, 1st; Mrs W F Arnold, 2d.

Collection of stones—Mrs W F Arnold, 2d.

Abolarie shells—Mrs I U Jennings, 1st.

Star fish—Mrs I U Jennings, 1st.

Tondo wood—Mrs I U Jennings, 1st.

Collection of singing birds—Mrs J R Barb. 1st.

Marine in oil—Mrs W E Slocum, 1st; Miss Meda Welter, Edna, 2nd.

Placque in oil—Miss Meda Welter, 1st.

Painting on silk—Miss Meda Welter, 1st and 2nd.

Horse head—Miss Meda Welter, 1st; Mrs Ed George 2nd.

Gilding on glass—A C Schmidt, 1st.

Gilded sign—A C Schmidt. 1st.

Repousie—Mrs W A Robertson 1st.

Collection of Photos—P Lynne 1st, 2d.

Crayon Portrait—Mrs Ed George 1st; Mabel Arnold 2d.

Pastel Portrait—B B Ralph 1st.

Dog's Head in Oil—Mrs A R Holston 1st.

Pencil Drawing—Mrs R H Battey 1st.

Landscape in Oil, in Fruit, in Panel, in Flowers—Mrs Ed George 1st premium in each.

Flowers in Oil—Mrs W A Robertson 2d.

Figure in oil; Landscape (water); Marine (water); collection of Water Fruit Pastel; Flowers Pastel; Crayon Drawing, Mrs Ed George, 1st premium in each.

Crayon drawing—Mrs W A Robertson 2d.

Collection of oil paintings—Mrs W A Robertson 1st; Mrs W E Slocum 2d.

DIVISION L.

EDUCATIONAL.

Collection of stamps—Ralph Kirsch 1st.

Map of 13 colonies—Frankie Coleman 1st.

Map of Northwest Territory—Frankie Coleman 1st.

Set of book-keeping books—Nils Hoffard, Fisher, 1st; Hans Lecum, Stephens, 2d; L Halvorson, Gary, 3d.

Penmanship—B A Strawbridge, 1st.

THE SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY.

THE RACES.

The first event was a 3:10 trot, which was won by Tom Hill's Maud J. with T. Hennessy's Scipio Chief second and Ed. Love's Theo. B. 3rd. Time by heats: 2:43, 2:44, 2:47, 2:46.

The next race called was a ½ mile trot for two-year-old colts owned in Norman, Marshall, Kittson and Polk counties. Eulalie, owned by Alley & Konzen, of Hallock, won 1st money with L. J. Columbus' Nellie Rose 2nd and A. K. Austin's Alph 3rd. Time: 1:43, 141, 1:31.

Two heats were run in the ½ mile running race. Nellie Kennie getting first place in both heats, won the race, with Buster 2nd, Nancy Lee 3rd and Little John 4th. Time: 53, 52.

Alley & Konzen's Eulalie trotted an exhibition ½ mile heat in 1:30.

THURSDAY.

BASE BALL.

The first event was a game of base ball between the Picketts of Grand Forks and the C. O. D's of Crookston, and resulted in the defeat of the home team by a score of 15 to 26. The main cause of this result was the fact that the C. O. D's. had secured the services of a pitcher from Ada, who was recommended to them as a "cyclone." But his ability had been badly overestimated, and the Picketts secured some 17 runs while the home team got only 4. Billy Martin was then put in the box, and for five straight innings the Picketts didn't get a run. Billy pitches a nice drop curve which is hard to find. Owing to a strong wind which was blowing, the score ran up higher than it would otherwise. Umpires: Frank Flynn and W. Wood.

RACES.

There were four horse races down on the program—a 2:50 trot, a half mile pony race, a mile trot for three-year-old colts, and a free-for-all trot.

In the 2:50 trot there were but two entries: William F. entered by J. D. Bacon, of Grand Forks, and P. J. entered by P. J. LaChapelle, of Crookston. The first and second heats were won by the Grand Forks horse, and the remaining three by P. J. thus giving the latter first money. In the fourth heat William F. came in ahead, but the heat was given to P. J. on a foul. In turning the first corner the horses were about even, when the driver of the Grand Forks horse turned him in short ahead of P. J. who had the pole, and on this ground P. J. was given the heat. Time by heats: 2:50½, 2:55, 2:51, 2:50½, 2:55.

There were five entries in the half-mile pony race: Nellie, entered by T, West, of McIntosh; Patsey, by J. N. Kirsch, Crookston; Ted, by F. Fair, Reynolds, N. D.; Mabel Grey, by D. Douglas, Gilby, N. D.; and Black Bess, by T. Varity, Ada. The last mentioned horses were runners and no mistake, and it was nip and tuck between them. In fact they were so close at the finish that it was necessary to watch them from above the wire to name the winner. Mable Gray won the last heat by about eight or ten inches. In the first heat Mable Gray was first, Black Bess second, Ted third, Patsey fourth, Nellie fifth. In the second heat Black Bess was first, Mable Gray second, and the balance had same positions as first heat. The third was won by Mable Grey, who took first money, Black Bess second. The other three horses didn't run this heat, having probably had enough glory. Time: 55, 56, 53.

Hugh Thompson's stallion, Maleon, and J. Warninger's Ham Nut were pitted against each other for the three-year-old colt stakes, and Ham Nut came out victorious, although at first it appeared as though Maleon would have the race all to himself. Ham Nut has had a good deal of training and can trot a lively gait, but for some reason he didn't want to trot until he was put in a heavy breaking cart, with long thills, and was given a little application of the rawhide, then he got down to business and took the second and third heats. Maleon promises well but has had no training yet. Both of these colts are as fine looking animals as a person could wish to see. Time by heats: 3:30, 3:13, 3:04.

There were four entries in the free-for-all trotting and pacing race. Bessie P. entered by F. Laurence, Grand Forks; Ned S. entered by T. Hill, Grand Forks; Billy B. entered by H. A. Bronson, Grand Forks; and Jessie Green, a South Dakota mare which Dr. Warninger is training. This latter animal proved to be the steadiest as well as speediest traveler of the lot, and won the first and second heats—the only ones trotted, as the other three were postponed until Friday, owing to the lateness of the hour. The first and second heats resulted as follows: Jessie Green first, Bessie P. second, Billy B, third, Ned S. fourth. Time: 2:38½, 2:36.

The ½ mile bicycle race during the afternoon was a surprise. There were six entries: W. H. Winchester, Warren; F, A. Lumbard, T. McCallum, J. B. Turner, Grand Forks; W. A. Olds and H. Ducharme, Crookston. Everybody expected that Olds—who is quite an expert on a wheel—would be a sure winner, but young Winchester got a regular Johnson move on himself, and went under the wire, an easy winner, in 1:23, with Olds second, and J. B. Turner third, The latter might have made a better showing had he not twisted one of the pedals on his wheel. Young Winchester—who is only about 16 years of age—will sometime be reckoned among the speedy wheelmen of the country, if he continues to improve.

One feature of the afternoon not down on the bills was the riding of two of Collins' livery horses by C. A. Brown, a circus rider who happened along. Standing upright, with a foot on the bare back of each horse. Brown drove them against another horse ridden by a jockey from Gilby, N. D., and would have beaten him too, had the horses he rode been evenly matched in speed. When it is considered that these horses were never driven this way before, and that Brown never handled them until he went to ride them, it was certainly a wonderful feat, and showed that he had some right to the claim which he makes: viz.: that of being the champion Roman rider of the United States. The Brown Bros. also gave some tumbling exhibitions on the track.

There were three entries in the 100-yard foot-race: Geo. McLaughlin, Alex. Shanahan, and T. McCallum—Shanahan taking first money.

The novel event of the afternoon's entertainment was the marriage of Henry Zange to Maggie Seibert. Promptly at 5:30, Starter Vining remarked to Hugh Thompson—who was superintendent of the matrimonial department—"Bring on your wedding!" Mr. Thompson at once hustled around, found Justice Gossman, and the twain proceeded to hunt up the victims. The track in front of the grand stand was cleared and pretty soon the bridal procession hove in sight. First came President Thompson, with the bride clinging to his arm, then came the groom leaning on the strong, supporting arm of the Justice, and then followed the best man and the bridesmaid. When the procession came in front of the grand stand, they faced the stand and took their respective positions—the best man to the right of the groom, the bridesmaid to the left of the bride, the Justice in front, and Mr. Thompson a little to one side. The party in the Judges' stand doffed their hats, the Justice read the marriage cermony, the contracting parties clasped hands, and were pronounced man and wife. The couple then marched off amid the shouts of the immense crowd and the defeating clang of the starter's bell. Mr. Thompson was then called into the Judge's stand and given a good "jacking up" by the Judges for neglecting to perform all his duties as superintendent of his department. He had neglected to kiss the bride, but was let off by the Judges on his promise to do better next time. Mr. and Mrs. Zange will start housekeeping with five barrels of flour contributed by Mr. Thompson.

FRIDAY.

BASE BALL.

The game of base ball between the C. O. D's. and the Fisher nine was close and exciting, and when each club had seven innings, and the score stood 9 to 8 in favor of Crookston, the Fisher team kicked on a decision of the umpire and refused to go on with the game, which was decided in favor of Crookston. But the association refused to recognize it as a game, and it was decided to play it on Saturday. The friends of the clubs put up $30 a side as a further inducement for good play, and H. F. Brown offered to the winning team a meerschaum pipe valued at $35. Umpires: D. Horton and Mike Reilly.

RACES.

Two heats of the unfinished colt race between Maleon and Ham Nut were trotted. The first was taken by Maleon in 3:03½ and the next by Ham Nut in 2:53, the latter winning the race.

The third heat of the unfinished

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.]

MOB OF STRIKERS.

A SERIOUS LABOR RIOT AT ASHLAND, WIS.

Union Lumber Shovers Make a Successful Attempt to Drive Off Non-Union Men—Several Injured With Clubs—The Ringleaders Arrested.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 1.—A crisis was reached in the lumber shover's strike during the morning. The strikers openly defied the officers of the city and county, closing with them in a hand to hand battle, in which blood was shed freely. The Shores Lumber company sent word to Mayor O'Keefe that it would commence loading its boats with non-union laborers, and asked for police protection. The mayor sent Chief of Police Schwarz and some officers to the docks, where they were joined by Sheriff O'Brien and deputies. They took a stand on the tramway of the dock. Work had hardly commenced on the dock when a

Great Mob of Strikers

swarmed down over the dock and tramway. The foremost of them were forcibly handcuffed by the officers and others were arrested who were afterwards rescued from the police by their fellows. A desperate hand to hand contest followed, in which revolvers were flourished and several shots fired. The officers were nearly lal bruised with clubs and stones. The advance on the tramway was finally checked, but the strikers then swung down underneath the tramway and made for the boats, reaching them ahead of the officers. There an awful scene of brutality was enacted by the violent mob. Non-nnion men who where loading the boats were

Struck Down With Clubs

and terribly beaten as they fled panic-stricken, followed by the strikers. They were met by the officers, who protected them from further violence. Forty of the ringleaders among the strikers have been arrested.

Mayor O'Keefe says the president of the Lumber Shover's union had assured him that no violence would be committed. He now swears that the city will protect the non-union labor at any cost.

The mob was composed not only of lumber shovers, but of coal heavers, ore punchers and all that class of dock laborers. The men have become so intimidated that it is hardly possible to get them started at work again. Mayor O'Keefe is now doing his best to get them to return to work, where, he says, they will be protectected if he has to raise an army to do it.

Kansas Miners Defeated.

TOPEKA, Aug. 1.—Noah Allen, the attorney of the striking coal miners, has returned from Pittsburg, Kan. He admits practically that the miners have lost the strike and that they are about ready to give up and return to work at the operators' terms.

Reduced Working Hours.

OMAHA, Aug. 1.—An order has been issued by the Union Pacific, limiting the working hours of its employes to 40 hours per week. Under this rule no work will be done on Saturday at the shops.

Work for Married Men.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 1.—Advices from Negaunee state that Superintendent Cole of the Buffalo mines, has set the married men to work again at the Queen mine, one of the Buffalo group.

REDUCED THE RATES.

Western Railroads Reach an Amicable Agreement.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Western lines have agreed to make world's fair rates of one fare for the round trip, plus $2 from all points. The only exceptions to this blanket rate are from short distance points where the $2 added would make a higher rate than that now in effect. From such points present rates will be maintained. Tickets sold at the reduced rate on and after Aug. 1 will be first class in every respect. They will take the place of first class tickets as far as Chicago is concerned and will be good returning any time within 30 days of purchase.

SIAM'S BACK DOWN.

All the Demands of the French Ultimatum Are Granted.

BANGKOK, Aug. 1.—The Siamese government has accepted the full terms of the French ultimatum.

Forced to Take Licenses.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1.—Despite all that has been said to the contrary, Secretary Tiesberg of the state railway and grain commission, reports that the applications for elevator licenses under the new law, are coming in fast. They are forced to this by the Bank of Nova Scotia, for this bank, which has been for many years the mainstay and support of the elevator business of the Northwest, has declared that it will loan no more money to elevators that are not controlled by the state.

Powderly Won't Resign.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special to The Herald from Scranton, Pa., says: Mr. Powderly says the rumor of his resignation as general master workmen of the Knights of Labor is without foundation. Mr. Powderly says he has the interests of the order as deeply at heart as ever, and he will not leave it when his services are most needed.

Hanged Hoke in Effigy.

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 31.—Secretary Hoke Smith was hanged in effigy by the enraged citizens of Rome, a little town of Adams county, 20 miles from this city, Saturday night at 10 o'clock. A number of pensioners had been suspended. The climax was reached when the pension of J. L. Reed, a veteran of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry, aged 83 years, was dropped.

GREETING TO SATOLLI.

Leo's Ablegate Tendered a Magnificent Reception by St. Paul Citizens.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—The reception tendered Mgr. Satolli last evening at Hotel Ryan by Catholics of Minnesota was one of the most brilliant affairs of its kind over given in St. Paul. Nearly 2,000 people from many different towns were present. The distinguished prelate was formally presented by Archbishop Ireland and Mgr. Satolli responded feelingly. The address of the evening was delivered by the Hon. Christopher D. O'Brien, ex-mayor of St. Paul, his subject being "The Catholic Laity." Those receiving with Mgr. Satolli were Dr. O'Gorman, Dr. Grannan, Dr. Shannon and Dr. Pace of the Washington Catholic university; Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Grace of St. Paul, Mgr. Ravoux, Bishop McGolrick of Duluth, Bishop Cotter of Winona, Bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud, Bishop Shanley of North Dakota and Bishop Marty of South Dakota.

STRICKEN SUDDENLY.

W. S. Mellen, General Manager of the Northern Pacific, Dead.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—General Manager Mellen of the Northern Pacific died at Victoria, B. C., of neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Mellen left St. Paul about two weeks ago on an inspection tour, and was at that time in splendid health apparently. He had visited most of the important points along the line, and had made a thorough inspection wherever he went. Wednesday afternoon at Victoria, he was taken ill and rapidly became worse until minnight, when he died. Chief Engineer Kendrick, of this city, and Mr. Alexander of Tacoma, were with him at the time, and everything that friendship and medical aid could do was done to relieve him, but without avail.

Mr. Mellen leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. They are now at West Superior, where they went to spend the time he should be gone on the inspection tour with Mrs. Mellen's father.

Mr. Mellen was born in Will county, Ills., in 1846, and begun his career as a telegraph operator at Milton Junction, Wis., in 1865.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

Of the National G. A. R. Encampment at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—The official programme of the national encampment of the G. A. R. to be held in this city in September is as follows:

Sept. 1—Reception of the Naval Veterans' association.

Sept. 2—Parade of the naval veterans.

Sept. 3—Naval veteruns at religious service.

Sept. 4—Arrival of G. A. R. Naval Veterans' association meets at Masonic hall at 10 a. m. In the evening the reception of officers, delegates and distinguished guests of the G. A. R. will be held at Tomlinson hall. The first night of the electrical and artificial gas displays, which will be continued every dight of the encampment.

Sept. 5—G. A. R. parade. Reunions will be held after the parade. At night the Woman's Relief Corps will hold a reception at Tomlinson hall.

Sept. 6—National encampment meetings. G. A. R. at Tomlinson hall; Women's Relief Corps at Roberts Park church.

Sept. 7—Meetings of the encampment and reunions continued. At night the war pageantry.

Sept. 8—Sessions of the national bodies will continue. The farewell receptions will be held at night.

Spooner Will Speak.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1.—The executive committee of the real estate exchange met for the purpose of selecting a speaker for the congress, to be held here Aug. 21-23. The unanimous choice of those present at the meeting was Hon. John C. Spooner of Hudson, Wis., who will address the convention on the second evening on some subject connected with law and real estate. The subject of the speaker's remarks will be left entirely to himself.

Eloped With His Wife.

ELWOOD, Ind., July 28.—Pleasant Wedden and wife have eloped. They were married last spring and she tried to commit suicide because of bad treatment at his hands. They separated, she living with relatives, who would not allow her to see him. They planned an elopement, succeeded in eluding her relatives and are in Cincinnati.

St. Paul to St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Rates from St. Louis to St. Paul have been reduced to $12.50 one way and $24 for the round trip. This action has been taken because the sum of the reduced world's fair rates from St. Louis and Chicago to St. Paul made these figures.

Confidence in Milwaukee Restored.

MILWAUKEE, July 26—The bank panic in this city is over. There is not the slightest tendency toward a run on any of the local banks. The crowds that surrounded the various banking institutions have dispersed and business at the paying teller's window has resumed its normal condition.

Has the Infected Bugs.

ST. PAUL, July 26.—Professor Lugger, the state entomologist, has returned from Kansas with a large quantity of inoculated chinch bugs. He will have the farmers in the infected districts send him jars of bugs, which he will inoculate with the disease and distribute among the infested fields.

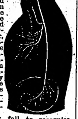
Want Jim Hill's Road.

MILLBANK, S. D., Aug. 1.—The citizens of Millbank held a mass meeting to discuss ways and means for getting Jim Hill's road in here. The probabilities are that Mr. Hill will run his road from Albee to Millbank, 18 miles, during the next year.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.



Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

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AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

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Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.

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Sold at Crookston by A. G. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. L. Durand and druggists everywhere.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS MILTON VAN DYKE UNmarried, of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, as mortgagor, did, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, duly execute and deliver to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company" a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio and having its principal office in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as mortgagee, his mortgage bearing date the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagee the following described lands situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred and forty nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land; and which mortgage was, with the power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of December A. D 1889 at four o'clock and 20 minutes in the afternoon in book "48" of mortgages on pages 182, 183, 184 and 185. And which mortgage was given to secure the payment of one thousand ($1000) dollars and interest thereon at eight per cent per annum payable on the 1st day of January of each year, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with interest coupons attached made by said mortgagor and payable to the order of said mortgagee and which note became due on December 14th, 1899.

And whereas default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighty dollars due as interest upon said mortgage on the 1st day of January A. D. 1893 and the said interest is still unpaid and due.

And whereas it was stipulated by and between the parties to said mortgage that if the maker of said note shall fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, when the same becomes due, or to conform to, or comply with, any of the conditions, or agreements, therein contained, to be kept and performed by said mortgagor that the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall become due and payable at once.

And the said mortgagee having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable and it does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable.

And whereas there is now due and payable on said mortgage the sum of one thousand one hundred twenty-eight ($1128) dollars at the date of this notice, and no action or proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land, situated in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 28th day of August A. D. 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated July 8th 1893.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

ELMER C. YETTER,
[13-19] Attorney for Mortgagee,
Hallock, Kittson County, Minn.

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With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

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SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

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OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

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FIFIELD VISITED.

WISCONSIN TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Forty Buildings Burned—Loss Will Probably Reach $100,000—Considerable Damage Also Done at Prentice.

PHILLIPS, Wis., July 29.—Great excitement prevailed here about fires in the neighboring towns of Prentice and Fifield. About 4 o'clock a call for assistance came to B. W. Davis, secretary and manager of John R. Davis Lumber company, from Prentice. In about 15 minutes he had the company's engine coupled on two freight cars with hose and 60 of the business men and his employes proceeded to Prentice, where after two hours' vigorous work, the fire was got under control, with the exception of the Soo railway company's coal sheds at Prentice.

About 5 o'clock call for assistance came from Fifield, but as so many were absent at Prentice no one could go. The fire at Fifield was much more serious than at Prentice, starting in the Lintheus' shed at the Clifton House and swept away 39 business buildings and a few dwellings, taking all the business portion of the town. No estimate can be made of the loss at this time, but it must reach over $100,000. Rain came during the night, which for the present will check forest fires that have been doing considerable damage.

FIRED THE STRIP.

The Cherokee Conutry Now a Vast Sea of Flames.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A special to The Tribune from Hennessey, O. T., says:

The United States cavalry is reported to have fired the Cherokee strip and it is now a vast conflagration destined to create great loss. The burning prairies make a thrilling scene. Cattlemen started their cattle on a dead run, causing the earth to fairly tremble as they flew before the rapidly approaching flames. Wagons with horses on the gallop, and men with pale faces watched the impending danger as it neared them. Jack rabbits in great numbers, prairie dogs by the score, made haste, driven by instinct, to find a place of safety. This will be a blow to the boomers who have intended to take claims in the strip, as it will destroy the last vestige of fodder for their animals. While the flames were at their height another demon of destruction, the cyclone, came sweeping down from the northwest, carrying the fire and spreading it for miles around.

POOR CROPS THE CAUSE.

A Wisconsin Farmer Murders His Wife and Three Young Children.

ANTIGO, Wis., Aug. 1.—William Nonemacher, a farmer living nine miles southeast of Antigo, murdered his wife and their three children and then made an unsuccessful attempt to take his own life. At the inquest Nonemacher made a full confession. He said that crops were poor and he was afraid of starving. His wife's parents were in Quebec, where they had come all the way from Germany and wanted money, and he had none to send. After the family was aleep he went out and got an axe and returned to do the deed. He said he killed his wife first by three swinging blows on the left temple. He then went into the next room and killed Joseph, 6 years, and Willie, 4 years old. He struck both boys on the head twice. Returning to the room where his wife laid he picked up his 1-year-old baby, held her in one arm and struck her on the top of the head. He then went to the barn, climbed on the roof and jumped 20 feet to the floor of the pigsty, sustaining injuries to the spine and paralyzing his lower extremities.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

A Contractor at Rhinelander Becomes Jealous and Shoots.

RHINELANDER, Wis., Aug. 1.—George W. Smith, a well known contractor, shot his wife, killing her instantly, and inflicted two fatal wounds on himself. Jealousy was the cause. The couple had not lived together for some time and recently Smith had made many requests for her to return to his house. She refused them and he went to her house with the intention of killing her.

Increase in Women Voters.

TOPEKA, Aug. 1.—Returns received at the headquarters of several women's political organizations in this city show that the female vote at the school elections in the country districts of Kansas last Thursday shows an increase of about 100 per cent. The Woman Suffragists claim that this is a great victory for them, proving that the large majority of the women of the state are desirous of a full election franchise.

Must Obey the Health Board.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 1.—The United States court at Marquette has denied the application of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railroad for an injunction restraining the state board of health from enforcing its rules to the alleged inconvenience of that road. Attorney General Ellis was formally notified.

Old Rates in Effect.

OMAHA, Aug. 1.—Judge Bundy in the United States court has granted a temporary injunction restraining the enforcement of the maximum freight law which was to have gone into effect today. This restores the old schedule of rates until the case is heard on its merits in October.

Portugal Included.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The president has issued a proclamation including Portugal within the benefits of the international copyright act.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The Park Region creamery at Pelican Rapids burned last week.

Albert Lea is obliged to build an addition to its school building.

Hon. B. M. Low, ex-representative, died at Slayton Friday night.

Mrs. Albert Loudon of Dover gave birth to triplets—all girls—last week.

The Verndale flour mills, burned last week. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,000.

Tracy will hereafter be an incorporated city. The first election was held Aug. 1.

Fire at Chatfield destroyed fair buildings and damaged a lumber yard slightly.

Jacob Schmidt, who was accused of shooting Theodore Blaudoin at St. Paul July 4, proved an alibi and was discharged.

The executive board of the State Teachers' association has decided to hold the next meeting in Minneapolis Dec. 27, 28 and 29.

A man commonly known as Coffee Jack was chloroformed and robbed of $270 at Deer River last week. The thief has not been caught.

Peter H. Scott was assaulted and robbed by a tramp while feeding a team in a barn at Pipestone. His injuries are considered fatal.

Robert Barclay has been appointed superintendent of railway mail service, Tenth division, with headquarters at St. Paul, vice Norman Perkins.

Company D, M. N. G. of St. Paul, have given up their trip to the world's fair and will go to the New Orleans Mardi Gras in February instead.

Lightning struck the Union oil house at Buffalo, and it was burned to the ground. T. A. Quirk's residence was struck and the family severely shocked.

The criminal libel case of Mayor Schoen of Ortonville, against the editor of The Hérald-Star has been dismissed after two ineffectual attempts to prove the case in court.

A worm very much resembling the caterpillar, but smaller, has been found in great quantities on the wheat at Elizabeth. Specimens have been sent to Professor Lugger.

Up to Saturday last only 70 country elevators have applied for licenses under the new state law, which went into effect Aug. 1. There are about 1,500 elevators in the state.

The Great Northern will run a mixed train on schedule time between Benson and Huron. This answers the demand of citizens along the line filed with the state railroad commissioners.

John Hickey, superintendent of motive power and rolling stock of the Northern Pacific at St. Paul, has been appointed on the world's fair jury of awards for the transportation department.

George Merritt, Northern Pacific agent at Moorhead, and two sisters, have each fallen heir to $25,000 by the disease of a wealthy relative in Illinois. They are relatives of General Wesley Merritt.

Word was received at Duluth Friday, directing the entire suspension of mining operations at the Minnesota and Chandler mines on the Vermillion range Aug. 1. About 2,000 men will be thrown out of work.

The extensive mercantile house of Neill Currie, at Tracy and Currie, has made an assignment. Liabilities and assets will probably reach $100,000. Currie was one of the best known men in the southern portion of the state.

The Minnesota Boat club of St. Paul took six of seven of the races rowed by the Northwestern regatta at Minnetonka Friday and Saturday. The junior single, the seventh race was won by C. F. Brown of the Lurlines, of Minneapolis.

Minnesota postmasters were appointed last week as follows: Clearwater, Wright county, W. T. Rigby, vice W. W. Webster, removed; Delano, Wright county, M. A. Ohair, vice C. H. Voorse, removed; Dodge Center, Dodge County, O. H. Phillips, vice J. K. Fancher, removed; Hamilton, Fillmore county, W. J. Briggs, vice B. M. Northup, resigned; Mayer, Carver county, Edward Hahn, vice August Ninnemann, resigned; Pine City, Pine county, Miss Susan Shearer, vice J. Y. Breckenridge, removed; Swanville, Morrison county, W. J. Sullivan, vice A. P. McRae, removed.

WILL CLOSE.

Farmers' Elevators Not to Operate Under the Nelson Law.

HENNING, Minn., July 31.—The board of managers of the Farmers' Elevator association here has decided to close their elevators rather than operate under the rules promulgated by the railroad commission under the Nelson law. This action was taken in pursuance to a consultation held between representatives of the farmers' elevators at Clitherall, Vining and Henning. The closing of these farm houses is arousing a good deal of feeling against the governor and railroad commission. There is talk of putting up platforms for track buyers, but no definite action has been taken.

Lost Her Diamonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—May Seymour, the keeper of a disreputable house, was robbed of a casket containing $3,500 worth of diamonds, and the police have been asked to locate Jesse Stevens, one of the inmates, and a young man seen in her company shortly before the casket was taken.

Jockey Injured.

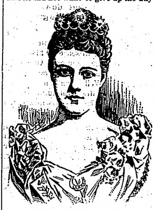
CASSELTON, N. D., Aug. 1.—At the races here Al Bishop, a Mapleton jockey, was badly injured in the running race by falling under the horse. He may die.

HANDSOME AND ARISTOCRATIC.

The Wife of Chatfield-Taylor, Chicago's Social Dictator.

Chicago as a very new city has not yet had time to grow a real Four Hundred, since that requires three generations of wealth and culture, but she is making a fine start. There are, according to the New York Herald, a "double dozen of Chicago women who are preeminently the leaders of the fashionable set." Among these are Mesdames Potter Palmer, H. O. Stone, Florence Pullman, F. S. Winston, A. J. Caton and others, but the one just now most discussed is Mrs. Howard Chatfield-Taylor.

Her husband succeeded to the wealth of his Uncle Chatfield on condition of taking the latter's family name. His own given name was already Chatfield, and he did not want to give up the Taylor, so he hyphenated and is now Mr. Howard Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor, and as such acquired national fame by acting as the social mentor of Princess Eulalie while she was in Chicago. His wife is the daughter of ex-Senator Farwell and therefore an heiress. She is also remarkably beautiful and brilliantly intellectual, and as the wife of a prominent club man, scholar and diplomat she naturally holds the highest social rank.


MRS. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR.

Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor is very tall and slender, with the figure and bearing attributed by poets and artists to Lady Clara Vere de Vere. Her violet eyes are shaded by long lashes, and her hair is of a soft light chestnut shade. Her complexion is a little too pale, but is relieved by a slight color in the cheeks, and altogether she has what most people call a decidedly aristocratic appearance. And she certainly lives up to it. She is said to be a charming and amiable woman among her intimates, but they are few, and even they do not venture to be very free with her.

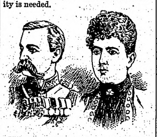
The country seat of the Chatfield-Taylors at Evanston is one of the show places of the west. It was there that Augustin Daly's company gave the famous outdoor performance of "As You Like It," and there many of the titled ones of earth have been entertained.

ON HIS WAY TO SIBERIA.

But He May Be Said to Have Been Banished With Honor.

General S. M. Donkhovskoy, newly appointed governor general of Siberia, who recently visited the World's fair on his way to his province, is a man of medium height and soldierly bearing, with hair and mustache as white as snow, though he is but 53 years old. The fact that rumors of nihilistic plots followed him all the way across the continent led to an unusually searching inquiry into his history, and it turns out that he is a pretty good fellow for a Russian governor.

Originally of a family of but moderate rank, he rose rapidly in the military service and won great honor as commander in the Caucasus during the Russo-Turkish war. Having been promoted and received many honors from the czar, he married the beautiful and talented Princess Barbara Golitzin, who is a member of one of the oldest and best families in the empire and a relative of the czar. He was for many years chief of staff in military charge of 40 provinces, which gave him almost despotic power over the soldiers therein. He performed the duties of this office with such skill and moderation that the czar has sent him to govern Siberia, where, above all other regions in the empire, a rare mixture of firmness, self control and humanity is needed.


GENERAL DONKHOVSKOY AND HIS WIFE.

Now the Russians have not only built the longest railroad in the world eastward along the backbone of Asia from the Caspian sea, but have begun another which is to traverse Siberia to the Pacific. So they will soon be our neighbors on the west. The governor therefore decided to come this way and study routes and institutions, so as to be well informed about us. With him were his wife, his military attache and a number of friends, and the whole party was entertained right royally everywhere they went.

Siberia covers a little matter of 4,826,829 square miles and is not altogether a land of misery. The southwestern provinces have a climate as mild as that of New York and contain some very decent people. It is in the cold central and more northwesterly sections that the convicts and other exiles are. Russian officials are hated so bitterly that when they travel in other countries they are secretly guarded, and the Russian ships while in New York harbor maintained extraordinary vigilance.

Good Cooking
is essential to
Good Digestion—
in pastry you cannot have either without a good shortening. Lard has always had very objectionable features, causing indigestion and many other dietetic troubles. Science has come to the assistance of the cook, and of weak stomachs, with the new shortening,
Cottolene
It is composed of the choicest beef suet and highly refined vegetable oil, in many respects as good as the finest imported olive oil. Physicians endorse it, cooking experts recommend it, and thousands are now using it in preference to any other shortening. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails.
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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
IS THE ONLY LINE
Running Through Cars
TO
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have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.
For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
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Crookston, Minn.

DO YOU WANT
A GOOD
HOME PAPER
Devoted to the interests of Crookston and Polk County.
THEN SUBSCRIBE FOR
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IF YOU WANT ANY PRINTING OF AMY KIND,
Done Quickly at Reasonable Rates,
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An even mouthful of Climax Plug gives more satisfaction than
a bulging mo-thful of any other tobacco fo the reason that
Climax Plug is much the best

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The National Encampment G. A. R. will be held at Indianapolis during the first week in September.

THE minister to Nicaraugua, Lewis Baker, finds his job quite different from running the Globe, for there the people shoot back at him. On the Globe he did all the shooting.

THE disasters are not all on the farmer's plate this year. Speculators have caught it pretty rough all round, the last one being Cudahy, the great Chicago pork man, who fails for several million. The farmers can regard these things complacently.

THE Minneapolis Journal does not seem to be much affected by the "era of hard times" that we read so much about in these days, that is, if one may judge from appearances, for it seems to put in just as much expense to keep ahead of all competitors as though times were flush. Its reports from the World's fair are unexcelled, its cartoon service not to be beaten, its Northwestern news service "out of sight," and its general make up better, if possible, than ever. The Journal is the first evening paper we read every morning on arrival of our mail from the south.

The Army Worm.

The following item from the Norman County Index is the first indication of the appearance of this pest that we have seen:

"Wm. Neukome came in from his farm late last evening and stated that the army worm had made its appearance in Martin Rude's, Lou Story's and his own field and had done a lot of damage. The worm was first noticed on Mr. Rude's field of wheat by the disappearance of the leaves and the bare appearance of the stalk. Upon close examination it was found that the worm, which is about an inch long and of a black and yellow color, had eaten off the tip end of the covering of the kernel, leaving it bare. This is where Mr. Neukome thinks the damage will come in as very few of the stalks have toppled over. All of the above gentlemen had very fine looking grain but a few days ago and it will be very unfortunate indeed if it is ruined at this late date."

We find the following little chunk of wisdom in the Warren Register:

"The country is full of eminent cross-roads statesmen and cheap John demagogues financiers, who can tell you all about the great financial questions of the day; how the currency question should be settled and how the complicated governmental machinery ought to be managed. They know "a heap," they do. And yet nine out of ten of these great men cannot make a comfortable living unless he can get into office. He knows all about how to run this great government and everybody's affairs, except his own. This class of patriots are not confined to any one party. They are found in all parties."

The Fertile Journal makes the following cold-blooded, heartless assertion in regard to Brer Hunt of the McIntosh News:

"W. G. Hunt, of McIntosh, was in Fertile Saturday night and put in most of his time discussing county division. He hoped the scheme would carry as it would be the making of McIntosh, of which he is the largest lot holder. Mr. Hunt thought his lots would double in value if McIntosh gets to be a county seat, and besides thinks his work for that end would place him in one of the county offices. Great is Hunt with his schemes."

Low Rates to Chicago.

The Northern Pacific Railroad announces some extremely cheap excursion rates to Chicago and return for the benefit of World's Fair visitors.

Tickets on the basis of one fare for the round trip will be on sale at Northern Pacific office on Monday July 24th, 31st and August 7th, limited to return from Chicago on trains leaving that city either four or eleven days from date of sale.

For further particulars call at Northern Pacific ticket office. [14-16]

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

THE COUNTY FAIR.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.]

free-for all trot was won by Jessie Green, with Billy B. second, and Ned S. third. Time 2:34. This gave Jessie Green first money, Billy B. second and Ned S. third.

In the one-mile trot for farmers horses there were four starters: Geo Barlow's Buckskin, Jos. Capistran's Tige, F. Bivins' Belle, and O Capistran's Brandy. The latter horse is a heavy animal, and looked unlike a trotter, but he jogged right along, and won second money. Buckskin taking first money, Belle third, and Tige fourth. Time 3:12, 3:14, 3:15. A protest was made against the Buckskin horse, as it was claimed he was not a farmer's horse.

The one-mile running race was the most exciting event of the day. There were three entries: Buster, entered by J. J. Fant, East Grand Forks; Nellie Kennie, by W. R. Elliott, East Grand Forks; and Little John, by G. Beaulieu, St. Paul. The first two ran neck and neck, and came under the wire almost together each time. The first and second heats were won by Nellie Kennie, with Buster second and Little John third. Time: 1:56, 1:56.

Two heats of the gentlemen's driving race were trotted. There were eight starters, and they had to be started in two rows. But the speedy ones soon forged ahead and had plenty of room, and came under the wire in the following order: F. Fournet's Prince, Chris Greenhalgh's Black Bess; J. H. Gervais' Charlie G; W. G. Fuller's Jim; Ed. Shraeder's Rob: Ed. Ralston's Sleepy Dick; J. Warninger's Dakota Girl, and Hugh Thompson's Maud. Greenhalgh was set back from second place for driving across in front of another horse. Time: 3:08. In the second heat Prince was first, Black Bess 2nd. Sleepy Dick 3rd, Charlie G 4th, Jim 5th, Rob 6th. Time: 3:18½.

BICYCLE RACE.

In the one-mile bicycle race there were three competitors: W. H. Olds, W. H. Winchester and H. Ducharme. Little Ducharme started off like a whirlwind, and the others took it easy. But after going once around the track they began to pull out and left the little fellow behind. Olds then took the lead and held it until near the finish when Winchester spurted and came in a foot or two ahead. Time: 2:40.

THE PARADE

Of all the horses on exhibition was one of the best features of the fair. Headed by Dave Morrow's stallion Sanquhor, and led by the Fosston band, a procession about three-eighths of a mile long, marched around the track. It was a grand sight, and it was the universal expression that so many fine horses had never been seen together at a county fair in the northwest before.

THE PULLING MATCH.

Teams were entered by Wm. Sampson, Geo. Young, Job Dongherty and Theodore Greenhalgh. About 6300 pounds of stones were placed on a stoneboat, and Sampson's team hitched on. They moved it a few inches, and then each of the other teams were given a trial, but could not move the load. Sampson's team again drew the stoneboat and were awarded the premium.

SATURDAY.

On Friday afternoon it was found that many of the awards had not been made and it was impossible to get through that day, so it was decided to continue the fair another day and reduce the price of admission to 25 cents, while children and carriages were admitted free, and access to the grand stand was free.

BASE BALL.

The Fisher team were not satisfied with the result of the game on Friday and challenged the C. O. D's to play for a purse of $30. This in addition to $20 offered by the association, a meerschaum pipe valued at $35, given by H. F. Brown, and a box of select cigars given by F. W. Markman, made quite a stake to play for and lent additional interest to the game. Fisher has a good team, but their pitcher's arm gave out at the end of the 6th innings, and the Crookston boys got in nine runs, which placed them in the lead and they didn't play their last inning, the score standing 10 to 21 in favor of the C. O. D's. Umpires: Will Cleary for Crookston and Dr. Lankester for Fisher. The following are the names of the players, and the score by innings:

FISHER.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rutledge P	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorman C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ripple 1 B	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Merrill 2 B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwood 3 B	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Olson S. S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
O'Reilly cf	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bold lf	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jance rf	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	2	0

CROOKSTON.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E. Cleasy P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Oleary C	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
R. Brennan 1 B	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Montague 2 B	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
W. Martin 3 B	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Flemming S. S	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Grogan cf	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
A. Fontaine lf	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Sergeant rf	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...
Totals	0	0	3	0	0	2	9	7

THE RACES.

The unfinished 2:44 trot was put on and resulted in giving Billy B. 1st money, Ned S 2d, and Maud J 3d. Time 2:41.

Two heats of the gentlemen's driving race were trotted to finish the race. First heat: Sleepy Dick 1st, Black Bess 2d, Charlie G 3d, Prince 4th, Jim 5th, and Rob 6th. Time 3:13. Second heat: Prince 1st, Sleepy Dick 2d, Charlie G. 3d. Jim 4th, Black Bess 5th, and Rob 6th. Time 3:10. This gave Prince 1st money, Sleepy Dick 2d, Black Bess 3d, and Charlie G 4th.

A special ½ mile running race best two in three, was run by J. N. Kirsch's Patsey and F. Helmich's Little Joe. The horses were about evenly matched, but Patsey won the 1st and 3d heats and got the purse. Time 59½, 59, 59.

A one-mile run for horses that hadn't won a purse during the races resulted in giving G. Beaulieu's Little John 1st, F. Holmes' Nancy 2d, and Varity's Black Bess 3d. Time 2:02½, 1:55½, 1:59. The time made in the first heat showed there was something wrong, and the riders were called up by the judges and told to let their horses go next time or they would get no money. The next heat was 7 seconds better, and showed that the judges were right.

For the best matched and mated carriage team, there was only one entry, that of Archie McKinnon's Star-Bashaw colts. They are little beauties and no mistake.

THE MUSIC.

On Thursday the Queen City band, under the leadership of Prof. Spain entertained the visitors at the grounds with many of their musical selections, and on Friday the Fosston band livened up things between races. The Queen City band wanted $75 for their services for three days, which the directors thought was reasonable enough, but only engaged them for one day, as they were afraid the attendance would not warrant this extra expense.

THE JUDGES.

R. B. Vining of Thief River Falls, acted as starter during the entire four days, and it is needless to say that he performed his duties well for he is thoroughly "onto his job." No "foxy" horseman can get the best of him.

On Wednesday the judges were A. Kaiser, and Dan O'Conner Jr; Thursday, Ed Love and T. J. McAdam; Friday and Saturday, T. J. McAdam, and Wm. Carleton.

The time-keepers on Wednesday, Thurday and Friday were Tom Morris and John McKinnon; and on Saturday Tom Morris and J. H. Brannon.

THE RECEIPTS.

Wednesday—Gate, $400, grand stand, $31.

Thursday—Gate, $450; grand stand, $93.

Friday—Gate, $360; grand stand $72.45

Saturday—Gate $69.

THE TRANSPORTATION.

Stanley Collins, who was appointed by the directors to look after the transportation, had an abundance of teams engaged and they all did a big business—at ten cents per passenger each way. The hacks also had all they could draw at 25 cents per passenger. Everybody in the transportation business made money, and were well enough satisfied that the price had been put down to 10 cents, although a good deal of kicking had been indulged in previous to the fair in regard to this move.

Notes.

Ed. Love has a stentorian voice, as evidenced by the manner in which he made several announcements from the judges' stand on Thursday, when a strong wind was blowing.

A. D. Wishard and Will Averill took care of the grand stand, and looked after the coin and the comfort of the people.

Felix Fournet has got a three-minute horse all right. He drew a top buggy a mile in 3:08—and never sweat a hair.

E. M. Walsh and Geo. McLean sold tickets at the gates and Dan McKinnon and Al. Glenn acted as gatekeepers.

If you missed the fair you missed an event never before equalled in this county. It was a grand success in every particular and as an educator stands without a peer.

Thursday and Friday the farmers were out in great numbers—the rain of Wednesday night rendering work in the hay-field impossible, thus giving those who are haying an opportunity to attend the fair. On Friday morning the horses and colts were brought out before the judges and such a lot of youngsters as these young colts are never met before in this county and it was a puzzle for the judges to decide which was the finest. In yearlings and two-year olds, there was also a fine display that would do credit to older counties than Polk. If any farmer could look that grand display over and not be inspired with a desire to beat it he is not much of a farmer and the sooner he gets into other business the better for him.

Horticultural hall proved altogether too small to accommodate all the stuff that was brought in for exhibition and will have to be greatly enlarged for the next year.

Judge Ives shut down on the gambling games on the grounds on Wednesday.

Laframboise' stag hound was very uneasy in the absence of his master from the fair grounds. One of the lady superintendents was heard to remark: "Well, that, hound may not get the first premium, possibly, but he seems to be a howling success all the same."

It is said that president Thompson's match at 5:30 p. m., was the closest on the program of Thursday's events. L. E. Gossman acted as starter while Thompson gave the bride and groom away (by not kissing the bride) at the finish. Time about 2:40 in front of grand stand.

Earnest Rolsch's coons attracted a great deal of attention.

Joseph Laframboise's Scotch hound was a howling success, as it were, at any rate he was howling most of the time.

Crookston people turned out in great shape and contributed in no small degree to the financial success of the fair.

Barring the exclusion of cereals and vegetables the mid summer fairs seem to be a success in every way—it certainly is more of a success from a financial point of view than have been the attempts hitherto made to hold a fair in the fall, and this fair would have been a greater financial success only for the fact of the existing financial stringencey in the money markets. To be perfectly successful an agricultural fair must have the earnest and hearty co-operation of the farmers and it would seem that in the fall the farmers are too busy with their plowing and threshing to take the interest in it that is necessary, and yet there are many and strong reasons why the fall is the best time for the fair.

Out of fifteen paintings entered by Mrs. Edward George she got ten first premiums—an excellent showing.

Prof. Strawbridge made a creditable exhibit of penmanship and book-keeping from the Crookston Business College.

Walter Walker, the rider of Black Bess, was expelled from riding on association tracks for one year, for not trying to win the one-mile running race on Saturday, and for "sassing" the starter when reprimanded.

Mrs. W. A. Robertson got nine premiums out of eleven exhibits.

Ever since the association was organized it has not been able to pay its secretary a salary—owing to heavy expenses and lack of support—and the JOURNAL hopes that the directors will be able to at least pay Secretary Wyatt for his services in connection with the fair.

One of the most attractive exhibits on the fair grounds was the pet coons of Earnest Ralsch. The little rascals attracted a great deal of attention.

The display of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., was immense. They handle agricultural machinery and are not afraid of a little expense in letting the farmers know what they have.

What We Saw.

Among the notable things on exhibition in the women's department that our reporter saw was a sample of embroidery in turkey red on a towel, also a crazy patchwork quilt, silk, by Mrs. Teal, of Edna, a lady 75 years old; a picture by Lydia Barb, 15 years old. This young lady has had very little instruction and the picture is wholly hers in design and execution; a log cabin worsted quilt, by Mrs. E. Hammond, a lady 72 years old; one of papa's stockings darned by Fern Lancaster, a little Miss of 4 years; an oil painting by Miss Maude Leguee, 15 years of age; a sample of woolen cloth spun and woven in Crookston by Mrs. Y. Hanson; a picture in water colors by Miss Cora Leguee, 13 years of age; an elegant sample of paper flowers by Miss Clara Bullan; a crocheted flounce, spider-web

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.]

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON, — — — MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 323 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

Valley Roller Mills.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,

Always on hand at reasonable prices.

John Wyatt

THE UNDERTAKER,

EMBALMER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Besides carrying a full and complete line of COFFINS, CASKETS AND BURIAL SUPPLIES, has the largest and most complete stock of

Pictures, Picture Frames,

—AND—

Picture Framing Material

—In the city.—

Special discount During the Holidays.

Office 105½ Broadway,

CROOKSTON, ... MINNESOTA

Congress

WILL NOT BE IN SESSION

UNTIL AUGUST 7TH.

—BUT—

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

WILL BE IN SESSION RIGHT ALONG

To help regulate the financial condition of Polk County with the

BEST GOODS

—AT THE—

LOWEST PRICES.

CONFIDENCE

In the ability of the government is what is now most needed, and Confidence in Our Ability and Methods is Already Established.

You can make money by trading with Fontaine & Anglim.

Crookston Normal College

—AND—

BUSINESS INSTITUTE.

Preparatory, Teachers', Collegiate, Elocutionary, Commercial and Musical courses.

Courses Short and practical.

Gives a good practical education in less time, and less expense than any other school in the Northwest.

Special classes for those deficient in the English language. Students can enter at any time.

Board $1.50, and $1.75 per week. Room 35 and 60 cents per week. Tuition $10 per term.

School Opens October 3d, 1893.

For Catalogue address,

M. L. TUVE, Principal.

P. J. CHRISTENSEN, Associate Principal.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.]

pattern and lambrequin and a knitted counterpane and etching quilt by Miss Lizzie Arnold; a picture in oil colors by Miss Minnie Watts, 11 years of age; etchings by Mrs. Geo. Wilde; pictures in tapestry by Mrs. Hannah Peterson; crochet work by Maud Sargeant; crochet work by Miss Sophia Himmelsbach, of Fairfax; drawn work on crochet work by Mrs, Drew, McIntosh; bed-quilt and pin cushion by Miss Roberts, a little girl 11 years old; a pencil sketch of Wm. Cody (Buffalo Bill) by Miss Mabel Arnold, done when she was 13 years old; log cabin quilt tufted counterpane, by Mrs. Ed. Roberts; pin-cushion, hand painted by Mrs. A. C. Wicks; photograph holder by Mrs. Hilligoss, Fosston, child's embroidered skirt by Mrs. E. Moreland; a patchwork quilt containing 7728 pieces made by Mrs. E. Lancaster; a silk crazy quilt made by Mrs. C. White when she was 82 years old, entered by her grand-daughrer, Mrs. W. E. Walker. There were hundreds of other interesting things making a grand display.

STOCK ENTRIES.

T. W. Welter, Edgewood farm, Beltrami, entered "Arab," a black filly 14 months old, "Lilian Russell," black colt 6 weeks old; a grey brood mare and her colt "Gen Grant," 8 weeks old; "Edwin Booth" black gelding colt 15 months old.

T. O. Bergland, Crookston, "Doc" a grey gelding 1 year old; "Fly" a dark grey filly 2 years old; "Mollie" and "Nellie" pair of grade Norman mares each with a colt at its side.

Julius Wagner, Fisher, "Maude" and "Dick" two sucking colts with their dams.

H. Thompson, Crookston "Kiota Garfield" 3 year old Clyde stallion; "Maleon" trotting stallion 3 years old, "Lulu May" sucking colt with dam.

Oliver Paul, Crookston, one pair of Norman Percheron mares 6 years old.

F. A. King, "Flora" over 2 years and under 3.

C. A. Tullar, Warren "Lilian" Norman brood mare and colt; "Assyrian Monarch, No. 2832" thoroughbred Norman stallion; "Chieftain, No. 8078, Norman stallion, dark grey, "Assyrian Chief No. 8377" yearling stallion dark grey; "Assyrian Monarch, 2832," Norman stallion; "Secor" light grey mare, "Belle" 8079 dark grey Norman 2 years old; "Queen 7413" under 3 years, and three colts foaled in 1893.

George Marcheldon, Red Lake Falls, "Prince" a three-year-old English shire stallion.

David Morrow, Mallory, "Lord Sanqhor," 3 year old Clyde stallion; "Jim" a 3 year old gelding, "Bollie" and "Polly" 2 year old mares.

Wm. Davidson, Keystone, "Chaptal" Norman stallion 7 years old.

Henry Cyr, Brooks, "Farmers Fancy" Clydesdale stallion.

A. Vian, Crookston mare and sucking colt from Clyde sire.

E. M. Lancaster, Crookston, "Marshal Ney" Hambletonian stallion and four colts, "Seducter," stallion 6 years old; Clyde stallion 10 years old.

Euclid Clydesdale Stock Association, "Mountain Top" Clyde stallion 3 years old; grade Clyde mare with sucking colt.

H. Hollis, Crookston, chestnut filly 2 years old.

R. G. Woodham, Crookston, Clyde mare and colt by her side; grade Clyde colt 2 years old.

F. E. Biever, Euclid, 2 mares with grade Clyde colts at side.

Fisher Shire Horse Co., "Dunsmore Alma" thoroughbred Shire stallion.

McDonald Bros., and J. A. Bryson, Fisher, "Baaso" Norman Percheron stallion, 3 years old.

Theodore Greenhalgh, Fairfax, one brood mare "Daisy," Norman Percheron grade, 6 years old.

Stone & Columbus, "St. Callas," stallion 6 years old; "Randolph," stallion; "Bismarck" stallion; "Wanduska," stallion 3 years old.

J. E. Sullivan, "Metullas" French coach stallion 3 years old.

Ole Estenson, Neby, "Glentenar" Clyde stallion 3 years old.

D. McMillan, Edna, grade Norman mare and colt; bay filly 1 year old; bay filly 2 years old grade Norman mare and colt.

P. J. Carey, Edna, "St. Simon" Clyde stallion; grey mare and colt; brown mare and colt, bay mare and colt.

Thomas Wallace, Fairfax, grade Norman brood mare and bay colt 2 months old, Norman brood mare and black colt 7 weeks old.

Fred Anderson, Crookston, sorrel mare and colt.

Emil Himmelsbach, Fairfax, "Voltiguer," Norman Percheron stallion, and four of his colts.

Joseph Laframboise, Holstein cow, "Frisky;" Alderney cow and heifer.

E. D. Childs & Co., "Black Beauty" 3 year old stallion; brood mare and colt "Jennette" 6 weeks old; Holstein cow with calf "Dandy" six weeks old; 2 Jersey heifer calves four months old; one Jersey cow; one thoroughbred Holstein cow, 7 years old, "Wilhelm" thoroughbred Holstein bull 3 years old.

IN HOGS AND SHEEP.

E. D. Childs & Co., entered 5 Lincolnshire lambs, crop of '93; 2 Poland China sows, 2 grade Poland China pigs six weeks old and 2 Chester White pigs.

Chris. Houston, Fairfax, one Cotswold ram.

John Sylvesterson, one Berkshire boar.

D. McMillan, Edna, "Charlie White II," registered Chester White boar 2 years old; sow and four pigs and one sow.

F. Bivins & Son, imported Shropshire ram, "C. J. B. 2405" three-year-old; thoroughbred ewe and lamb and grade ewe and lamb.

Joseph Duffey, "Daisy" thoroughbred Poland China.

IN POULTRY.

W. E. Walker entered a coop of White Brahmas.

E. D. Childs & Co., geese and turkeys.

Joseph Laframboise, Gentilly, a coop of Black Spanish hens and roosters; a coop of Croeuf Coeucr hens and rooster; one coop of game fowls; coop of Toulouse geese.

J. P. Larson, Wylia, one coop of White Leghorns.

VEGETABLES.

J. M. Stephens entered a few samples of new potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, peas, and corn.

IN GRAIN.

But few samples were shown; Carl Rudi had a fine specimen of Fyfe wheat, and J. M. Stephen showed some fine white Russian oats and some barley. Rather too early for a good cereal exhibit.

IN PETS.

Joseph Laframboise exhibited a fine stag-hound Earnest, Ralsch 4 pet coons and Miss Lulu Thompson a pug dog.

Mrs. W. A. Robertson, Crookston—marine in oil, scene off the Orkney Isles; flowers in oil, yellow roses; flowers in oil, collection of pansies; crayon, Russian scene in the Enemies' encampment; crayon, game piece after Landseer; repousee, plaque of the family rest; drawn work, table cloth; darning in fancy stitch, linen; lunch cloth; floss embroidered handkerchief.

Dollie Bunnell, Crookston—dogs in oil, fruits in oil, roses in oil.

Mrs. W. E. Slocum, Crookston, cut flowers, sweet peas; currant jelly, 3 tumblers; 2 handkerchief cases, marine panel, lilac panel, rose panel.

Mrs. G. H. Palmer, Crookston—photograph case.

Mrs. G. Helegeson, Crookston—tobacco box, photograph case, bread basket, pin cushion, card basket, pocket book crochet.

Mrs. A. Rauch, Crookston—pillow shams, worsted mittens.

Miss Tillie A. Rauch, Crookston—wall banner.

Lillie Warninger, Crookston—photograph case.

Lydia Barb, Crookston—winter scene in oil, plaque; winter scene in oil, landscape.

Mrs. L. H. Walker, Crookston—grain wreath, zepher embroidery.

Miss Maud Leguee, Crookston—landscape in oils.

Miss Cora Leguee, Crookston—landscape, water colors.

Miss Sophia Himmelsbach, Crookston—five pieces of crochet lace, 2 aprons with crocheted trimming.

Mabel P. Arnold, Crookston—landscape, in pencil; free hand drawing of church, crayon on drawing from photograph W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill.)

Mrs M. E. Bartlett, Crookston—felt tidy, kensington embroidery; tidy, canvas; darned canvas embroidery, cross-stitch; tidy, ribbon and crochet.

Miss Wilde, Carman—Toilet set, darned, red and white; sofa pillow, satin and wool; mantel drape, tinsel and cretonne; ottoman cover, wool.

Edna Roberts, Fairfax—quilt, calico patchwork; pincushion cover, silk crazy work.

Mrs E. Roberts, Fairfax—quilt, worsted log cabin; tufted counterpain.

Mrs E. Hammond, Crookston—lace, spider web.

Miss Mamie Barb, Crookston—crazy quilt, worsted; age 12.

Mrs. Hugh Robertson, Crookston—set doylies, linen and silk; table spread, felt and silk.

Mrs. S. H. Drew, McIntosh—tray cloth, drawn with insertion; linen scarf, drawn work; table spread, embroidery and drawn work; photo card holder, tinsel, gold fringe and satin; linen scarf, 1½ yds. long drawn work fringe on both ends; lunch cloth mummie cloth and drawn work; novelty braid, lace all around also on centre piece; set of doylies, 2 drawn, 2 yellow silk embroidery, 4 small square ones; table spread, 2 rows of drawn work, one row of silk fringe; 3 pieces white goods, 2 etched in red, 1 block white; crocheting lace on 2 skirts and small dress, both skirts with ruffles; knitted slippers, 1 pair red and pink; silk drape, white, hemstitched sides and ends, thread wheels on both ends; knitted shoes, red, heavy red ribbon bows.

Mrs A. C. Wicks, Crookston—drawn embroidery, fancy knitting, fancy tidy, bolting cloth china silk and fringe; apron trimmed with knitted lace; pin-cushion, worsted log cabin, patchwork quilt, quilted; worsted crazy quilt, oil painting.

Miss Tensine Hanson, Crookston—ten yards home made flannel, worsted mittens.

Mrs. E. M. Lancaster, Crookston—log cabin quilt, worsted and silk; patchwork quilt, worsted and silk; patched mending on a man's sock by Fern Lancaster; her first patch when 4 years old; 1 wall banner.

Mrs. S. R. Sylvester, Crookston—handkerchief case, 2 crocheted tidies, silk crazy quilt knit counterpane.

Lizzie Arnold, Crookston—counterpane, knitted; silk stocking, knitted; quilt, etched;, collection of lace,

There were some more entries which we were unable to get for this issue, but will give them next week.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

EUCLID, Aug. 1, 1893.

Wyncoop Leman took a run down on business Tuesday.

A. E. Brush of Augus was with us Monday.

Among those who took in the fair Wednesday was T. E. Biever, L. Cottet, Robt. Casmey, Wm. Davidson, J. S. Chapin and T. H. Myers.

D. Hutchinson took some of Mr. Fairweather's stock to the fair.

There is some talk of getting up a musicale in the near future.

H. C. Stuhr was down to the fair Thursday.

The tea given by the ladies aid society at the Keystone farm, was well attended.

Quite a number of our young people attended the dance at the Hart farm Friday evening.

Mrs. I. W. C. Misner and family who have been visiting friends in the east, returned home Friday.

E. J. Chase of Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, came up Friday. He contemplates locating here.

S. Currie and family went over to Larimore Friday, returning Wednesday.

H. C. Misner returned Friday morning from a trip to St. Paul.

Miss Thedora of Warren is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hanson.

J. D. Fairweather started for the White City on Tuesday over the Great Northern.

Mr. Ghoosen and wife and Mr. John Tiedeman and wife drove down to the fair on Thursday.

Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. McPhee went up to Argyle Thursday.

Pretty Cold Weather.

Two boatmen on the Ohio river were talking about cold weather and of a certain severe winter. "It was just awful," said one of them. "At Cincinnati the river was froze tight, and the thermometer went down to 20 degrees below Cairo."

"Below which?" asked his puzzled companion.

"Below Cairo, you blubberhead! You see, when it freezes at Cairo it must be pretty cold, so they say so many degrees below Cairo."

But light was bursting in upon the other. "No, they do not," he exclaimed eagerly. "You've got it all wrong. It's so many degrees below Nero. I do not know what it means, but that's what they say when it's dreadful cold."—Harper's Young People.

Two Strange Meetings.

At table d'hote in a New York hotel two strangers met about a year since. An interesting conversation ended by hearty pledges of mutual friendship. Precisely six months later to the day and almost to the hour they again met, without the slightest prevision or prearrangement, at the same hotel and the same table. During the interval each had traveled around the world, one eastward, the other westward.—Exchange.

Chokes, Not Jokes.

"Don't send the horse reporter to any more hangings," said the proprietor of a Texas paper to the managing editor.

Managing Editor—Why not?

Proprietor—In this report of the double hanging he has it that the two entries came in neck and neck. In reporting executions levity is out of place.—Texas Siftings.

Experiments With Durable Woods.

In some tests made with small squares of various woods buried one inch in the ground, the following results were obtained: Birch and aspen decayed in three years; willow and horse chestnut in four years; maple and red beech in five years; elm, ash, hornbeam and Lombardy poplar in seven years; oak, Scotch fir, Weymouth pine and silver fir decayed to a depth of half an inch in seven years; larch, juniper and arbor vitæ were uninjured at the expiration of the seven years.—Chicago Times.

A Scientific Fact.

A lady asked an astronomer if the moon was inhabited.

"Madam," he replied, "I know of one moon in which there is always a man and a woman."

"Which is that?"

"The honeymoon."—Journal Amusant.

1893			August.			1893
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

TEST THE MACHINERY.

World's Fair Reapers and Binders to Be Tried In North Dakota Wheat.

ST. PAUL, July 31.—Chief W. I. Buchanan of the department of agriculture and machinery at the world's fair, has addressed a letter to the North Dakota world's fair commission, suggesting that the field trials for agricultural machinery at the world's fair be held in the great wheat fields of the Red River valley, as the most suitable place for them. The trials will probably be held under the joint auspices of the national board and the North Da kota board of world's fair managers at some suitable point on one of the large farms in the valley where the grain will be ripe at the time of the trials, which will be set for between the 15th and 20th of August.

Among the points suggested are the 10,000-acre wheat field of Hon. N. G. Larimore at Larimore, where much of his wheat promises a yield of 35 bushels per acre, and in the fields surrounding the city of Grand Forks, which are expected to be fit for the reaper at that date. The competitive tests for harvesters, self binders and threshing machines will be participated in by nearly all the great machinery firms, and a special train will be run from Chicago to Grand Forks to accommodate the crowds of machinery men and judges who will pass on the merits of the various machines.

WILL SEE THE SIGHTS.

Foreign World's Fair Commissioners to Visit the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, July 26.—A large number of distinguished foreigners will be in St. Paul next month as the guests of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway. A few days ago a letter was written to the various commissioners to the world's fair of the leading foreign nations, asking them to come to St. Paul and view the beauties of the city and the tributary country beyond. It is understood that this invitation will be generally accepted, and Aug. 28 is set as the date of the visit. When the visitors arrive here they will be shown the city and will be tendered an excursion to the famous Red River valley, where they will witness the harvesting of the wheat crop in the greatest wheat fields in the world. President Hill, it is understood, will place a special train at the disposal of the commissioners, and it goes without saying that they will be well taken care of as his guests.

Decision on the Geary Act.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 1.—Federal Judge Ross has delivered a lengthy decision on the Geary act in the case of the United States vs. Wong Dip Ken. He decided that section 4 of the Geary act, providing for the imprisonment at hard labor, was in contravention of the constitution of the United States and an unjust and infamous punishment where no crime was committed. The Judge held that the balance of the act was valid and ordered the Chinaman deported. He denied a stay of execution asked by the defense.

Think the Jury Was Hasty.

CHICAGO, July 26.—It is quite possible that Daniel H. Burnham and Fire Marshal Murphy will soon be released from the finding of the coroner's jury. State Attorney Kern is convinced that the coroner's jury acted hastily and he will advise the grand jury that the case against them be thrown out.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 1, 1893.

HOGS—Steady and active. Range of prices, $4.85@4.90.

CATTLE—Steady but quiet; a fair demand for butcher cattle; practically none offered. Prime steers, $3.00@3.50; good steers, $2.25@2.75; prime cows, $2.50@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@$2.00; light veal calves, $350@4.50; heavy calves, $1.25@2.00. stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders, $2.00@2.50; bulls, $1.50@2.00.

SHEEP—No receipts and no trading. Muttons, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $2.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $1.50@2.00.

Receipts—Cattle, 50.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1, 1893.

WHEAT—July closing, 51¾c; August opening, 51¼c; highest, 51¼c; lowest, 50¼c: closing, 55c; September opening, 55c; highest, 55c; lowest, 52¼c; closing, 53⅞c. December opened 62c; highest, 62c; lowest, 60¼c; closing at 61¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 54c; No. 2 Northern, 52c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Aug. 1, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Steady. Heavy, $5.0@5.40; mixed and medium, $5.15@5.58; light, $5.40@5.70.

SHEEP—Market steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 1,400; hogs, 21,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO Aug. 1, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—August, 55¼c; September, 59⅝c.

CORN—August, 38¼c; September, 38¾c.

OATS—August, 23¾c; September, 23⅝c.

PORK—September, $19.25.

LARD—September, $9.70.

SHORT RIBS—September, $8.97½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—July 56¼c; August 56¼c; September, 59⅝c.

CORN—July, 38¼c; August, 38¼c; September, 3⅛c.

OATS—July, 21¾c; August, 22¼c; September, 23¼c.

PORK—July, $18.60; September, $19.25.

LARD—July, $9.40; September, $9.75.

SHORT RIBS—July, $7.12½; September, $7.82½.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, July 26.

The Erie Railroad company has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Aug. 4 has been set apart as Scotland's day at the world's fair. Fifty thousand Scots are expected to be there that day.

Efforts are being made to secure Guiteau's pistol for the collection of such articles at Washington police headquarters.

France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Greece have agreed to exclude the 2 1-2 franc silver piece from the international circulation of the Latin union.

A sample ton of hay was sent to England from South Dakota some time ago, and now there comes a demand from across the water for large quantities of the same kind. Parties at Miller are eagerly buying up the surplus idle hay land with the view of cutting and shipping the product to this far Eastern market.

Thursday, July 27.

Peter Jackson, the pugilist, arrived in New York from Europe Wednesday.

The execution of the nine Choctaws sentenced to be shot has been postponed till Sept. 8.

Chicago savings banks have been swindled out of $50,000 to $60,000 by forged securities.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 8,220,000 marks.

Sixty registered letters were stolen from a pouch somewhere between Portland, Or., and New York. The theft was not discovered till the sack reached the New York office.

The Hawaiian provisional government has drawn up a new treaty of annexation in which all rights and property are ceded to the United States, with full power to control everything pertaining to the group of islands.

Friday, July 28.

The Farmers bank of Mt. Sterling, Ky., suspended payment.

The Oregonian National bank and the Northwest Loan and Trust company of Portland, Or., have suspended.

The City bank of Portage, Wis., has closed its doors. The suspension is due to the condition of the money market.

The First National bank of Spokane and the Spokane Savings bank, allied institutions, have suspended. All depositors will be paid.

Four houses owned by William Henry and four barns, the property of different persons, were destroyed by fire at Palmyra, Pa., entailing a loss of between $16,000 and $20,000.

The Deer Creek cotton mills and belting factory, controlled by the Henry Pearce Sons company, Cincinnati, have shut down indefinitely, throwing 500 hands out of employment. Dull trade is the cause given.

Saturday, July 29.

The First National bank of Great Falls has suspended payment.

Captain Portal, brother of Sir Gerald Portal, special British commissioner to Uganda, died in Uganda on May 27.

Prince and Princess Bismarck left Friedrichsruhe for Kissengen. After taking the water at the bath they will pass some time at Varzin.

The Irving-Terry Theatrical company have sailed on the steamship Numidian for Montreal. The company will open in San Francisco on Sept. 4.

It has just been discovered that the stage of water in the river at Dubuque has been for the past 30 years reported a foot too high. A mistake in the former measurement. New gauging will be reported after Aug. 1.

Indians at Fort Omaha tried to lynch a farmer, J. A. Victory, but were restrained by troops. The farmer fired a shotgun at a lot of Indians who were stealing his apples, mortally wounding High Eagle, a Sioux chief.

Monday, July 31.

President Cleveland and his advisers are expected to return this week and the message to congress will be considered.

Suit for $1,900,000 for violation of contract has been brought by the Wiggins Ferry company against the Alton road.

George G. Thornburg and Charles Asche have brought suit in the Pittsburg courts for divorce from the same woman.

Montreal's mayor refuses to take part in a reception to officers of an Italian warship because the government is under the ban of the Vatican.

Business men of Pitsburg, Kan., are endeavoring to effect an adjustment of the trouble between operators and miners, with little chance of success.

Ex-Senator Donald McNaughton of Rochester, N. Y., chief executive officer of the New York state commission at the world's fair, died Sunday at Chicago.

Tuesday Aug. 1.

Cholera ravages are increasing in Russia.

The engineers' congress has opened at the world's fair.

Tommy Dixon bested the Omaha Kid in St. Paul in 13 rounds.

The world's fair is half over, the attendance up to date having been 7,000,000.

Loan certificates issued by the New York clearing house are to be used in importing gold. A heavy movement of gold to the United States is looked for this month.

It is reported that the cold storage warehouse fire, on the world's fair grounds, in which so many firemen perished, was the work of an incendiary, the object being to remove evidence of pilfering.

Mr Thomas Batte, editor of the Graphic, Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

I have one or two choice young Jersey cows for sale. Who wants them? Also will sell one or two Jersey heifers should anybody desire to purchase. They are all fine animals extra care having been taken in their breeding and are worth very much more money than they will bring at this time. Will sell only for cash or delivery. For particulars inquire of H. E. Cooke at the JOURNAL office.

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land; 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf].

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

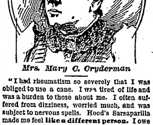
Do You Realize.

That you can purchase round trip tickets to hicago at one fare rate on July 24th, 31st and August 7th via the Northern Pacific railroad and be landed at the Grand Central Station Hotel in Chicago where first class accommodations can be secured at very reasonable cost? This will save the necessary of transfer of yourself and baggage in Chicago. Direct trains between Grand Central Station and World's Fair grounds.

Cheap Rates to the World's Fair.

On July 11, 24, 31 and Aug. 7 the Northern Pacific will sell round trip tickets to Chicago for one fare for round trip limited 12 days from date of sale. For full particulars inquire of C. A. Sharkey, Agent.

Tired, Weak, Nervous



Mrs. Mary C. Cryderman

"I had rheumatism so severely that I was obliged to use a cane. I was tired of life and was a burden to those about me. I often suffered from dizziness, worried much, and was subject to nervous spells. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me feel **like a different person.** I owe

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

my present good health to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. MARY C. CRYDERMAN, La Fontaine, Kansas. Be sure to get **Hood's.**

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

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THE ACADEMY

fits for College and teaches English branches.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC FULLY EQUIPPED.

Open to students of either sex. Expenses very low.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 13th, 1893.

For Catalogue and Circulars, address

[16-19] JAS. W. STRONG, President.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, July 31st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Jens Fredrickson, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Janette Fredrickson, of the town of Vineland, of the county of Polk, representing, among other things, that Jens Fredrickson, late of the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1889, at the county of Polk, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Janette Fredrickson granted.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before said court, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,

[16-18] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Reckitt Bloc., - - Crookston, Minn.

EMBALMING BODIES.

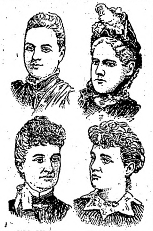
STRANGE OCCUPATION FOLLOWED BY MANY AMERICAN WOMEN.

They Are Adepts at Ministering In the House of Mourning—Modern Developments of the Ancient Egyptian Art of Embalming the Dead.

Very few Americans know that the ancient art of embalming has been completely restored and improved, though not in the ancient way. Not only are bodies now preserved far more perfectly than at any time by the Egyptians, but all the unpleasant, not to say revolting, incidents of their practice are avoided.

At the outbreak of our civil war it was taken for granted that speedy decay was the fate of all the dead, and it was only by such rude appliances as ice and salt or the most pungent drugs that any of the bodies of those slain in battle could be taken home for burial. The demand suddenly created set hundreds of physicians and undertakers to investigating, but such is the natural reverence for all that is old that people generally spoke of enbalming as a lost art, and even the scientific declared that in this climate it would be impossible to preserve a corpse as in ancient Egypt.

At the very beginning of the war one Confederate and several Federal surgeons began to study methods of corpse preservation, and the net result of all their labors and those of many other gentlemen may be summed up in one sentence. All the old, barbarous methods are discarded, and in their stead arterial injection and other processes which do not mutilate the corpse in the slightest degree are employed.

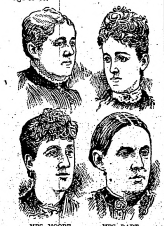


MRS. RUSS. MRS. YOUNG.
MRS. GREENSLADE. MISS GARDNER.

The business of embalming seems like a queer occupation for the gentler sex, but it is an interesting fact that there are now nearly 300 ladies in the United States engaged in undertaking, and several of these are very skillful embalmers. Mrs. J. L. Young of Vinton, Ia., began as her husband's assistant, but soon developed such a mastery of it that he gave her entire control. She is a native of New York, born Miss Fellows.

Mrs. James T. Brett of Milwaukee, a native of Boston, developed early in life a peculiar aptitude for ministering in the house of mourning and is now a truly scientific ladies' embalmer. She is also a writer of ability, a lady of refinement and high social position. Mrs. Fred H. Russ of Chicago, of the firm of "Mr. & Mrs. Fred H. Russ," as it is now established, is also a skillful embalmer and very graceful writer. Mrs. John Greenslade of Bellevue, O., studied embalming under the instruction of Professor Renonard and has been in the practice two years. Mrs. Heaton Dart was the first lady embalmer in New York city and state, took a thorough course of study and has been in the business over 10 years.

Miss Fannie Gardner of Vincennes has the honor of being the first lady undertaker in Indiana. She has also taken a course in the study of embalming and is entering on the work. Mrs. Ellen Moore of Reading, Pa., began to serve as an undertaker in 1851, and at date of her last report had laid out 5,438 bodies. Another very old practitioner is Mrs. George F. Wildman of Bridgeport, Conn., who began in 1845 at the age of 16.



MRS. MOORE. MRS. DART.
MRS. BRETT. MRS. WILDMAN.

It goes without saying that every city and considerable town should have at least one lady well informed on the subject, for so long as present ideas prevail the corpses of both sexes will be embalmed.

London Paving Blocks.

The streets of London are paved with granulated cork and bitumen pressed into blocks. Elasticity is the chief recommendation of this composition.

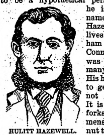
Too Lazy to Die.

Dr. Newcomb of Cornell university, it is said, kept snails shut up in a pill box for seven years which were resuscitated by a very little moisture.

A HAPPY HERMIT.

He Lives In a Tree Because Grant Was Elected President.

The "man up a tree" has been located at last. He has been generally presumed to be a hypothetical personage, but he is not. His name is Hulitt Hazewell, and he lives in Windham county, Conn., where he was born a good many years ago. His house is hard to get at, but is not unpleasant. It is built in the forks of an immense old chestnut tree and is 20 feet above the earth. It has a shingled roof and clapboarded sides and contains three small rooms. A ladder leads up to the front door, and another ladder leads down inside the tree, which is hollow, to a cellar beneath the roots.



HULITT HAZEWELL.

Hazewell affirms that he likes his strange habitation better than ordinary houses. It is sheltered from the sun and rain in summer by the surrounding foliage, and in winter it is above the snow, and the branches protect it from the cold winds. Before he went to live there Hulitt suffered greatly from ague, but he never since has had a symptom of the disease. He makes friends of the birds and the squirrels and cares for no other company, but is quite happy and not of a morose disposition, though he is certainly an odd character.

His oddness is inherited. His father lost his reason trying to invent a perpetual motion machine, but Hulitt never wasted time on things like that. He is a shoemaker and has a snug bank account, besides owning the farm on which his queer dwelling is located. He has lived in his tree for 25 years, and during all that time has not looked into a newspaper or manifested any interest in current news.

Hazewell's selection of his dwelling place was the result of a rash anti-election promise. It was during the Grant-Seymour campaign of 1868. Hazewell was a Democrat and whooped things up for Seymour. The postmaster was a Republican and talked as strongly for Grant. The two men had many an ardent discussion, and at the close of an argument one day the postmaster said he'd be darned if he wouldn't leave the country if Seymour were elected.

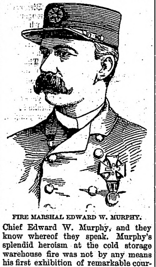
"Well," said Hazewell, "I won't leave the country, but if Grant is elected I'll climb a tree and stay there."

Grant was elected, and Hazewell climbed his tree, and there he has lived the life of a hermit ever since, only coming down to do his farm work and transact other necessary business.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH.

The Man Who Has Saved More Lives From Fire Than Any In America.

A man must be brave indeed when other brave men complain that he leaves them no chance to show what is in them. But that is exactly what some of the firemen of Chicago say about Battalion Chief Edward W. Murphy, and they know whereof they speak. Murphy's splendid heroism at the cold storage warehouse fire was not by any means his first exhibition of remarkable courage. Since he became a fireman in 1875 he has saved more people from death by fire than any other man in America. He has been eight times honorably mentioned for bravery in general orders written by Chief Swenie, who is not lavish of his praise.



FIRE MARSHAL EDWARD W. MURPHY.

He was the first winner of the Lambert Tree medal, which is given every year as a token of honor for the most courageous act done by a Chicago fireman. But for the rule that prevents a man taking the medal twice he might have had it each year since, for not a twelvemonth has gone by in which some brave deed was not recorded of him. He has been twice dangerously hurt on his way to a fire and has had many narrow escapes from death by suffocation.

At the recent fire, when his white helmet disappeared behind a cloud of smoke, the people who watched thought he was surely going to his death. But while they shuddered with apprehension below he was staggering across the burning roof with the broken body of his comrade in his arms. With Captain Kennedy and Fireman Rehfeldt, who had gone to his assistance, he shared the mighty shout of applause from the crowd that welcomed his appearance, but he was the last man to descend the ladder, and there were tears in his eyes as he saw the ambulance bearing away the man he had done so much to save.

The Champion Cat.

"Baby," a cat belonging to Mrs. Cragin of Worcester, Mass., is believed to be the giant of the domesticated feline race. It is 2¼ feet long, 16 inches high and weighs 30 pounds.

The ex-Empress Eugenie of France is the godmother of 8,834 French children who were born on March 16, 1856.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $30.25 from Crookston to Chicago and return Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th. C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana' Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

Lost.

From the pasture of Wm. Hooper on July 7th a brown mare colt two years old. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to the barn of E. D. Schreader, Main street Crookston. [13-15]

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.
[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $30.25, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.
C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock, every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m., and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read, via "The North-Western Line." For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address,

T. W. Teasdale,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
[13-tf] St. Paul, Minn.

Money on Chattels.

$1000 to loan, in small amounts, on good chattel security, for from 60 to 90 days. P. J. RUSSEL,
[13-tf] Crookston.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, July 18th 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Lena Tommedahl deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Rasmus J. Solibakke of the County of Kittson representing, among other things, that Lena J. Solibakke late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June A. D. 1893, at the County of Nicollet died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and the said petitioner is the guardian of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Rasmus J. Solibakke granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Friday the 11th day of August A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 18th day of July A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[14-16] Judge of Probate.

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Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

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Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetes Grass Hills. Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind—in morals, politics, science, literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, he Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

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Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw. MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

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RUSHFORD WAGONS. - - -
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And a Complete Line of
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WE ARE strictly in it on this year. Don't be deceived by any so-called cheap twine. It is either short in weight or length, or inferior in some way. In TWINE, as well as everything else, a first-class article bought of responsible dealers at a fair price is sure to prove cheaper and more satisfactory in the end.
See our goods and get our prices before you buy.
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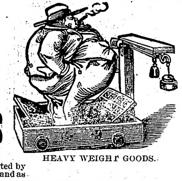
A Choice lot of
CANNED GOODS
At Reduced Rates.
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
Large Stock, Low Prices.
The Crookston Grocery Company,
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager.
ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Price
OF
Groceries



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Like everything else, is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and as
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My Stock of
Groceries, Crockery, Etc.,
Is New, Fresh and Clean. My stock of Flour and Feed is large, and my vegetables are fresh every day.
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CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XI.

It were useless to dwell longer on the dread notes of war, to speak of the high enthusiasm of the young, brave hearts that panted to rush to the conflict of the no less determined but saddened mood of the parents, of Lillian's earnest sympathy and ever ready aid to all, or Alfred's regret that youth debarred him from the field. Imagination can call up all that is left untold, but it cannot portray the transformation a few short hours had made in Rose. From a bright, sportive, sunny child she had passed at once into a noble woman.

That Sabbath evening she begged to remain undisturbed, and her mother, with a loving kiss, left her, though with an aching heart.

But the next morning saw Rose at her regular work, self possessed, but bearing unmistakable evidence of some strange change, of a hard battle fought and victory won. Her face was paler than usual, and the merry laugh or cheerful carols that always heralded her approach were hushed, but no trace of gloom or sadness could be seen. A high and holy light burned in her eyes, a lofty purpose, a consecration of all her powers to serve the noble work spoke in every movement. She conversed as unhesitatingly as ever, was as thoughtful of others' happiness, more so if possible, but underlying every word and act was the visible evidence that her mind was working out some plan for future action. Her friends had agreed that no questions should be asked. Time and her own wishes were to decide.

When the morning's work was all disposed of, and the family gathered together for some consultation before dinner was served, Rose quietly told her parents that as Eustace and her brothers were to join the same regiment the next day she was exceedingly desirous that Lillian's marriage should take place before they were separated. She begged that this, which must be their natural wish, should not be delayed out of any needless delicacy on her account. The past, as far as she was concerned, must remain a sealed book to all forever, but if they would help her they must let her see that their happiness was secured as far as human foresight could secure it.

Eustace then acknowledged that he had urged Lillian to consent to such an arrangement, feeling sure that her parents would think it advisable, going as he was into imminent danger, that they should be united before they left. So the two were quietly married. The ceremony ended, the family all escorted the three young men to the camp, not far from the city, a far different bridal tour than Eustace and Lillian had often pictured.

Eustace had far more knowledge of military science than most young men who had not intended to make it their profession, and George's tastes and education had inclined him to become familiar with engineering. As soon as it was known they were ready to enter their country's service in any capacity they were sought after to fill important positions in various regiments then banding together. Eustace was placed as colonel, and that they might be together in the same camp George accepted a captaincy and Ralph a lieutenancy under him rather than to enter into the more desirable positions that had been offered and be separated. This arrangement, highly gratifying to the parents, was planned in part as a just tribute of the estimation in which Mr. Newton was held, but aside from this the intrinsic worth of the young men and their capacities for guiding and organizing volunteers made them a most valuable acquisition where raw troops were liable to be called into immediate action.

In the excitement and hurry of this startling call for volunteers Eustace had not forgotten to arrange his business securely, and to leave also in case of his fall a will by which his property was placed under Mr. Newton's care in trust for Lillian, his wife.

A clause in the will was also executed, known only to Lillian and placed in her hands, securing the Montgomery property to Mr. Newton and his heirs in case of its present owner's death.

Lillian, immediately after her marriage, assumed the entire care of little Jennie Le Barron, and with her husband's approbation withdrew her from the city school and placed her in an institution near her father's.

Of Estella Le Barron little was known. It was supposed she had embarked for Europe immediately after her ill advised marriage without learning of the desolation of her parents' house. Some weeks after her father's death a draft from Paris on him had been received at the bank where he had so often done business and of course rejected, by which it would seem that up to that time De Courtney still supposed that his wife was a millionaire's daughter. A report was also current that De Courtney was but an obscure adventurer, and when he found how he had been overmatched in duplicity by the crafty Estella he had deserted her, saying that his wealth and high titles were but imaginary and that a wife and children waited for him in America.

This information had been communicated to Mr. Newton by Freeman, the former partner in the old business, and anxious to ascertain if there was any foundation for the report he made inquiries.

Nothing satisfactory could be learned, however. That Maud had received some tidings of her sister was apparent, but equally so that her husband was quite unwilling her former friends should learn anything from them of her condition. On this point for once Maud coincided with her husband. She cherished too bitterly the memory of her sister's dishonorable desertion to allow one emotion of pity for her disappointment to find a place in her heart.

The splendid equipage, costly furniture and magnificent attire with which Varney had bought his bride lost their value, and her heart cried out for the love she had so madly thrown away. And other sources of unhappiness opened before her. It took not many weeks for her to learn that an imbecile and superannuated husband was not so safely scorned and slighted as she had fancied. Her extravagance he could well afford and easily overlook, but contempt and insults unhesitatingly cast upon him he would not brook, and the misguided woman was shortly made to feel that an old man's unrestrained exhibition of vindictive wrath was not the least miserable part of her existence.

Already had the call for hospital stores reached every town and village, and many active and energetic women were banded together to work for the sick and wounded among our brave defenders who might soon be needing this aid.

The letters that comforted our friends from their absent ones almost daily kept them very thoroughly informed of the privations of the soldiers, and every moment they could be spared from necessary labor was conscientiously devoted to preparing articles for those so well deserving the care.

One evening when the ladies were quietly at work sewing, scraping lint or knitting army mittens and Alfred diligently improving the precious hours in study Mr. Newton came in from the village with papers and a letter from George, saying:

"Our boys will not complain much longer of inactivity, I think. There is every indication of some important movements, and if our generals lead the men into the field efficiently we may hope that this sad rebellion will soon be quelled and peace once more bless the land."

George's letter was written in the hurry and excitement of preparing his men for action the next day. It was short, but full of zeal and courage. He spoke in high praise of the men under his command.

"You will have no cause to blush, dear ones, if we bear ourselves half as gallantly on the field as these privates will do. A set of more earnest, determined men I never saw.

"It would be glorious if our generals were as ready to give themselves as unselfishly to their country's service as are our common soldiers, but I greatly fear that at the beginning our work will be retarded and the war protracted for months, when weeks should end it, by the maneuvering of those in command, some of whom appear to be thinking far more of their own petty political ambitions than of the glory and honor of our country.

"My dear Lillian, if all our leaders were as kind, yet firm, as trustworthy and pure hearted as your noble husband, I feel that a very short time would suffice to bring peace and good will once more to bless our land."

Tears were falling silently when the letter was ended, but Rose's eye alone was undimmed. After a moment's pause she stepped softly to her mother's side, saying:

"I waited but for this, dear father and mother, and now I must reveal my intentions and crave your blessing, feeling sure you will raise no objections to that which I solemnly believe to be a call of duty. I wish to offer myself as a nurse and secure a place near my brothers, and if possible I would be there before any battle, that I may be near whatever be their fate. Will you let me leave tomorrow?"

"Why, my dearest Rose," exclaimed her mother, "you could not be ready even if it were wise for you to undertake such a mission. Think how little you know of nursing, my dear girl; how little you have been accustomed to such deprivations as you must meet in that situation; how little you have seen of wounds and pain and agony."

"More reason, mother, that I should now learn. As for deprivations, have I not known as much as have my brothers before they left us? Our men must risk life and limb in this struggle, and have our women no sacrifices to make? For some time I have been trying to find something that I could do, and for a time I felt my sex shut me off from every earnest manifestation of love for my country that required any self denial. But within a few weeks Lillian made my path clear before me when she so earnestly besought her husband and parents to allow her to do what I should have done before and would do now. The reasons that sustained her will not hold in my case. Some must 'stay by the staff' at home, for we all know that work absolutely necessary to the comfort and strength of those who go out from among us is to be done here as well as in the field."

Rose had spoken clearly and without excitement, such as was visible among all her listeners. All were much surprised, and after she ceased they remained silent for some moments. Then her father, turning to Mrs. Newton, said:

"I do believe, my dear wife, that Rose is right, and hard as it will be to send her from us, yet I am impressed with the idea that God has put it in her heart to do her part in this great work."

"But, my dear Edward, our child has no experience in a sickroom—not the least—and has she, so tenderly nurtured, so lovingly shielded—has she nerve to witness the shocking scenes that must meet her eye daily?"

"Ah, my child, you could not bear it."

"Some one must, mother, and why should I be exempt? I seek it not for pleasure or to gratify my taste, and yet I may find more satisfactory and abiding peace in this holy work than I ever experienced before."

"Again, wife, I must say I think our child judges correctly. I do not fear that she will be injured by the mission."

"What says Lillian? Does she approve of her sister's plan?"

"Most decidedly, and I would gladly join her myself could I gain yours and my husband's consent. I have been longing to repeat my first petition every hour."

"No, no, your mother must not be left without one daughter. We cannot spare you both unless there are more emphatic calls than we have yet had for assistance."

"Dear Rose," said Mrs. Newton, with some reluctance, "you must pardon me if before I give any answer I remind you that should you take this step you may have your feelings sorely tried by hearing or seeing more of Grenville than will be for your peace of mind."

A deep flush overspread her face for a moment, but she answered calmly: "I understand you, my kind mother. I have thought it all over. I make no boast of coming through this trial unscathed. There is a sore spot still at my heart. I have been for some time making all needful preparations to start at a moment's notice, and now, mother, give me your blessing and permission to start tomorrow."

"My darling child, I dare not refuse it your heart is so moved toward this work lest I be found fighting against the direct teaching of Providence. I have tried to give up my children cheerfully to this good work, but I have not thought that my daughters might be called as well as my sons, not but what my sons are as precious," said the mother, her eyes resting lovingly on Alfred.

"But, Rose, you cannot take this journey alone, and there are some preliminary steps to be taken at Washington before you will be allowed to go as nurse to your brother's camp."

"I will go with our girl and see that all is safely arranged before I leave her," said Mr. Newton. "But on second thought, my child, I do not see how you can leave as early as you desire. You will need money. I have but little."

"No, father, you need not trouble. You know I have not used my pony for months and shall have no further use for her. I told Alfred some time ago to try and find a purchaser for her. He has sold her for $300."

"But, sister," said Lillian, "this sacrifice must not be made. You surely will not hesitate to let your brother Eustace defray all your expenses."

"It is no sacrifice, sister mine. I have not seen Fairy since—that day" (Grenville had bought the horse at Mr. Newton's sale and presented it to Rose) "and do not wish to."

"Well, my Rosie, you shall leave tomorrow, and our God will have you in his holy keeping."

Mr. Newton had no difficulty in securing a nurse's position for his daughter or of obtaining permission for her to locate near her brother's station.

There was great rejoicing in Dunbar's camp when these unexpected guests arrived and appeared before the brothers. They said Rose was just the one needed. There were many then in the hospital sick and pining for a kind word that could cheer their hearts.

A comfortable apartment was procured for Rose in a cottage near to her chosen labor, and then Mr. Newton reluctantly bade his children farewell and hastened back to the anxious friends at home and the increasing labors of the farm.

The planting was accomplished, fruit trees blossomed and set, promising an abundant harvest, and the strawberries already showed bright, ruby fruit in rich profusion. At a suggestion from some horticultural friends Mr. Newton early in the spring made very satisfactory arrangements for the prompt sale of all the fruit he wished to dispose of, and that encouraging and remunerative beginning dispelled all fears for the success of the new enterprise in which they had embarked.

The war and the absence of their children were the only shadows over their household, and but for that Mrs. Newton and Lillian often said they should have been too happy. They were naturally enthusiastic lovers of the country, and their freedom from the shackles of fashionable life and the change to the useful and common sense occupation of their present position were so much more congenial that they looked to the past with no cravings or regrets.

So sped on the days at the farm. Active labor by day for all (for Lillian insisted on bearing her full share as strictly as before her marriage had given her competence if not wealth); at night books and papers for the men and the busy needle for the women.

The papers and news from the army were the first chosen and tidings from the loved ones eagerly looked for. The expected battle, which had so excited our friends, was still delayed, to the great disgust and vexation of those who had given up home and its comforts to work for their country.

In a letter home Rose wrote:

"My life is as different from your own, my sister, as one can well imagine, so unlike anything I have ever experienced that I scarcely realize that I am an inhabitant of the same world I once lived in.

"Many a poor fellow committed to my inexperienced care would be so much comforted if there was some one here to speak to him from a mother's heart. To see a fair, young boy—for many are but boys—with a broad, white brow that a mother's lips have often kissed, and the bright brown curls clustering around it that some fond sister has fondly played with, as I used to with Ralph's—sick, wounded or dying, and hear him when his mind wanders or the death film closes his eye, call, 'Mother! mother!' Then I am so powerless. My voice but mocks his longing! Such scenes I, who never saw death before, have witnessed often within the last month, and at times my heart is full of agony.

"Ah, Lillian, my sister, you do not yet know what a noble husband God has given you. He is the idol of his regiment. Most deservedly so. I wish you could see his camp. It is the admiration of all beholders. George and Ralph are great favorites here. Ah, father, you may well be proud of such sons.

"In a few days, or I greatly mistake the signs, there will be a stout battle here. I am not revealing any secret. It is freely spoken of, as it has been often before, and nothing came of it. But this time there can be no mistake. Everything indicates such an event more clearly than ever before, and our men are full of enthusiasm in consequence. But be not overanxious, my beloved ones; we know that our cause is the right one."

Thus wrote Rose, and the tone of this and other letters gave comfort and confidence to the family at home. Even her mother acknowledged that her daughter had done wisely in entering on such duties and felt she could in no way have risen so bravely above the shock Grenville's treason had given her as by laboring for those who were true to their country.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," and Mr. and Mrs. Newton, while they were accumulating riches for their children, had also sown good seed in their hearts and watered and nurtured it with their prayers. The wealth had vanished, but the fruit of the spirit was ripening into an abundant harvest. They had put their "trust in the Lord, and verily they had not been disappointed."

CHAPTER XII.

And now there came frequent tidings of one battle after another, but always followed speedily by telegrams from Rose to assure the anxious home friends that, although the first in the conflict and the last to leave the field, her brothers thus far had been mercifully preserved unharmed. Dunbar's horse had once been shot under him, but he escaped without injury. His brave men, however, had suffered terribly. More than 20 of George's gallant 100 had fallen, and 12 more were now in the hospital, watched over by their gallant captain's sister with a tenderness and hearty sympathy that made her like an angel in their midst.

Then came another pause, during which the regiments had leisure to fill up their broken ranks, recruit their exhausted strength and restore order again in their camps. But it was only the quiet of the tempest while it gathers force to burst again upon the earth with fury and desolation.

Our friends at the farm had enjoyed one of those quiet, delightful Sabbaths that July sometimes bestows after a severe thunderstorm. Toward evening all were on the veranda watching the shadows falling over the clover fields, while the sun edged the grand old hills with fire as he slowly sunk to rest behind the dark mountains that overlooked the placid lake.

Just then a horse's hoofs were heard, and the next moment a horse and rider were seen rapidly approaching the house. It was an uncommon occurrence on the Sabbath, and every face betokened alarm. As the rider halted at the steps Mr. Newton rose and received a dispatch. The boy lingered one moment and then rode quickly away. To how many does the sight of a telegram bring fear and forebodings of evil, even when from business necessities they are of frequent occurrence, and how one not accustomed to receiving them shrinks from the first glance of the contents! Thus stood Mr. Newton, while every eye turned anxiously toward him. His own face was very pale and his hand trembled when at last he opened it. As his eyes took in the message a heavy groan burst from his lips, but he instantly controlled himself as his wife and daughter exclaimed:

"Oh, my boys!" "My husband!"

"Be brave, my dear ones. It is from Rose. A fearful battle at Bull Run. We are shamefully beaten. Eustace slightly wounded, but George and Ralph are missing. Come—come to me quickly!"

Ah, was not this a bitter cup? How will they bear it? The noble father, the tender mother, the loving bride and sister and the dear younger brother! Their faith and trust in God must be strong indeed to carry them safely through these deep waters!

Lillian was the first to speak.

"We must go at once, dear father. Eustace will be well cared for, but Rose needs counsel and support immediately."

"Yes, my darling. But there is no train that we can reach till early Monday morning.

"My dear wife, you are not well. I dread this rapid and exciting journey for you. Will you not remain at home, leaving Lillian and myself to do what we can for our children, yet keeping you informed by daily telegrams?"

In the early morning Alfred returned.

"Good news. I telegraphed to Rose as soon as I reached the city and received this answer not 10 minutes before I was obliged to leave," handing the dispatch to his father.

"George safe with us. Eustace doing well, but Ralph is a prisoner. Let Alfred come with Lillian. Father and mother can do nothing toward Ralph's release."

Great was the joy at this release from part of their fears, but it was with difficulty that the mother could be persuaded to relinquish the idea of going herself. She at last consented on one condition—that her husband should accompany Lillian, leaving Alfred to supply his father's place at home.

Mr. Newton and his daughter reached the camp without any delay, sending back by the magic wires an immediate report of their safe arrival and the comfort their presence gave the anxious children.

At noon the next day came the following:

"Ralph is safely with us. Expect a letter the next mail."

The letter came in due time, as follows:

"Dunbar's wound in the left arm, from a bayonet thrust, was slight, and would not have kept him from his work a day, but at the same time he was knocked from his horse, rescued by his men and carried from the field.

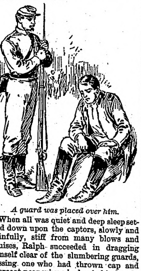
"George and Ralph have been wonderfully preserved. Their regiment was among the most fearless and daring."

In a letter to his wife Mr. Newton thus describes how Ralph appeared in the Union lines:

"Yesterday afternoon as we were seated in Eustace's tent a loud shout from his men outside brought us all upon the grounds. Great excitement was manifested by all, and repeated cheers, from the front sounded strangely out of place where all but a moment before had been quiet, moody or despondent. As the men saw the colonel leave his tent they made way for us to pass toward the front, and in the distance we saw that a horseman riding furiously was the occasion of the excitement. The instant Dunbar espied him he exclaimed: 'Look! Surely I cannot be mistaken. That is Prince, but such a uniform—who can the rider be?' It was their colonel's well known horse the men had cheered so heartily, but they now stood anxiously waiting for a nearer approach to recognize the rider.

"It was but a moment's suspense before, without checking his headlong speed, he stripped the rebel coat from his shoulders, threw it from him and raising the cap from his head tossed it high in the air to fall in the ditch beyond, with a full, joyous 'Hurrah!' which was answered by the most deafening cheers. We all recognized that voice. Rose sprang forward, crying 'Ralph! Ralph! my darling brother!' as he dashed into our midst flung himself from the panting horse and clasped her in his arms."

The letter still further explained that on the first night of Ralph's capture those who had charge of the prisoners encamped in a wood not many miles from Bull Run, being unable to proceed farther and confident that our army had been too greatly dispirited to rally sufficiently to regain what they had so needlessly lost. From the first Ralph was determined to escape before he reached their prison house. A guard was placed over him, who abused and insulted him in the most heartless and unnatural manner. He assumed meanwhile a weary, dispirited manner, and at last appeared to sink into the heavy sleep of great exhaustion. This after a time relaxed their vigilance, and they yielded to fatigue and whisky, which soon completely overpowered them.



A guard was placed over him.

When all was quiet and deep sleep settled down upon the captors, slowly and painfully, stiff from many blows and bruises, Ralph succeeded in dragging himself clear of the slumbering guards, passing one who had thrown cap and overcoat near where he lay in his drunken stupor. It took but a moment to disguise himself in a rebel's uniform, and greatly rejoicing to find a loaded revolver in the pocket silently passed beyond the guarded tent. Then the rash boy, remembering that he had seen a number of captured horses fastened near by as he marched to the prison tent and sure that he recognized Eustace's horse among them, delayed till he could judge by his ear of the position, then crept skillfully among the trees to the spot where they were tethered. Prince's low, welcoming whinny revealed him before Ralph, by the fitful moonlight, could be sure of his exact locality. Instantly unfastening the halter he sprang into the saddle, which remained as the master had fallen from it, and dashed fearlessly away.

Evidently the sentry was half asleep or had not distinguished the little noise he made from the stamping and restlessness of so many weary and unfed horses around him, but leaving the swamp where they were tied and passing, as he must, the tents a guard sprang forward, presenting his musket, and demanded the countersign. Not daring to use his pistol lest he should too soon rouse the sleepers within, the only answer he returned was a well directed blow, which staggered the man, giving Prince freedom to rush forward. The sentinel recovered himself immediately and fired, but with an unsteady hand. It was sufficient, however, to rouse the men, and in a few minutes he could hear the confused and fierce call to arms. Many random shots were fired, but the good steed carried the brave boy gallantly, and he was soon beyond their pursuit.

Early in the morning after this dark and perilous ride Ralph once ventured to halt at a house by the wayside and ask for a piece of bread and a cup of milk, which were given him, whether out of respect for his borrowed uniform or from a kindly heart he could not judge, and twice he stopped to give the faithful Prince a good feed of grass and draft of pure water. When at last the camp with Eustace's regimental colors flying opened on his sight, it was the happiest moment of his life.

Twice had Dunbar in the midst of a furious assault been brought face to face with Grenville. The first was but a passing glance as in the rush of battle they swept past each other. The last was only a few moments before Eustace's fall. A rebel aimed full at him while giving an order, but in a moment a cavalry officer dashed to the soldier's side, threw up his arm by a quick movement of his sword, as if by accident, and with a sad look raised his cap to Eustace and wheeled off in an opposite direction. That officer was Jasper Grenville. Ralph had also seen him, and burning with indignation, guided only by the impulse of the moment, endeavored to reach him and in that rash attempt was surrounded and taken a prisoner.

Mr. Newton and his daughter returned to the farm, and time sped on, bringing weekly reports from absent ones and meting out full measures of quiet enjoyment for those at home, crowning their toil with great success and more than the hoped for remuneration. The harvest had been carefully garnered, and the sales were rapid. The family were beginning to look forward to the winter as a period of less severe toil, bringing leisure for much reading, and, of more value than all else, a reasonable hope that their children might be able to secure a few days for home, as the slow and seemingly sluggish efforts of the various corps and divisions to recruit would indicate there was little expectation of active service during the winter.

One cold and snowy evening the family were gathered around the cheerful fire, when without a word of warning Rose and Ralph walked in and were clasped in their parents' arms. Some minutes of joyful greeting and glad surprise passed before Lillian could gain an answer to her inquiries after her husband. Then she learned that neither Eustace nor George could be spared, as their regiment was ordered to join the army at Vicksburg, with 10 days for preparation. The brothers had urged Ralph to obtain a short furlough and accompany his sister on this visit, bearing their loving greetings, while they tarried behind to expedite arrangements.

A real home supper was prepared for the beloved guests, and while seated at the familiar board all care and anxiety was dismissed from their minds. If Lillian's heart yearned for her husband's presence and the parents missed George's thoughtful attentions, it was carefully concealed during this meal. Once more gathered in the cheerful parlors, questions flowed continually, but not so absorbingly as to prevent the parents from giving Rose's looks and words careful attention. They were soon satisfied that no corroding sorrow was preying upon their darling's peace. True, she was in many respects greatly changed. The strange, sad experience of her hospital life had given a maturity of thought and expression that was singularly contrasted with her bright, girlish face and figure. Years of home life could never have developed the strength and enthusiasm of her character as the last two months had done.

The bond between herself and twin brother was even stronger than when in their home life. No shadow of concealment ever came between them, and without words they seemed to understand each other's hearts instinctively.

When it was time to retire, Rose said: "Stay a moment longer, please. I have a few words to say before retiring.

"I know, my dear parents, you have had much anxiety on my account and many fears that I might not be able to rise above the cruel disappointment that came so suddenly upon me. I do not pretend that I have not suffered very bitterly. But it was the pain of misplaced confidence, the knowledge that what I had thought a priceless treasure was worse than dross, a thing to loathe and scorn. It takes time to banish regrets for such impoverishment, but the love so unutterably squandered can never be renewed. From the hour that Jasper Grenville joined himself to traitors against his country his power over me ceased. He is now a prisoner, taken by a scouting party in the rash attempt to obtain a clandestine interview with me. I am thankful that it did not fall to my brothers to capture him, but it is well that his efforts against our country are ended, at least for the present.

"Lillian, my sister, you look at me in sad surprise that I speak of him so coolly. You think me hard and unfeeling!"

"Ah, no, Rosie! But I cannot understand how a love so strong as yours was can be so totally annihilated, even if the object prove, as Grenville has, utterly unworthy."

"Ah, dear sister! If this had been of the common order of sin or worthlessness, there might have lingered some shades of tenderness, but for the son who would trample upon his mother, the traitor who would betray and destroy his country, there can exist no feeling but entire indifference. Yes—a stronger one than that—detestation."

"And what," interrupted Ralph, "do you imagine that Grenville hoped to gain by a disguised entrance into my sister's presence? Why, to persuade her to leave us and allow the first rebel chaplain to marry them and then convey her to his southern home! Or, if she thought that was asking too much, to secure her promise to be his when the south had subdued us."

"How did you learn this?" asked his father in amazement.

"When captured, he was marched close by our camp and urged his guard to procure an interview with our colonel. Eustace met him and brought back an earnest petition for one word with Rose. Suspecting Grenville imagined our sad reverses had somewhat disheartened us, and that he might also flatter himself that a sight of him would revive her love, our little heroine consented to go with Dunbar. It was well that I was off on a scout. I could not have borne his assurance so quietly as Rose and our Eustace did."

"Well, he understands me now, my dear parents, and will never, I am sure, entertain so wild a hope again. That he suffers I do not doubt, and for the suffering, though deserved, I am sorry. But he chose this crooked path against all our entreaties and has no one to blame but himself. We will not waste this short reunion by any more words of him. I thought it best to tell you this at once that all the rest of our time might be undisturbed. One of the old good night hymns, papa, if you please, and then we will go to rest that we may be prepared for great pleasure tomorrow."

While Rose and Ralph were on their visit home Dunbar had been sent with a strong force to disperse an encampment of rebels who had stationed themselves inconveniently near our lines. He was successful in his mission, had routed them completely and taken many prisoners. During the time that this party waited about the union station they had with them many females of the baser sort, who had often been surprised in attempting to lure our men outside the lines, but great watchfulness and strict regulations had given them little encouragement.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
8:05p.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	7:55p.m. Daily.
7:00a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points..................	6:50a.m. Daily,
7:15a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint. Vincent..............................	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylia, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston..............................	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Take the Great Northern in going East, West North or South. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

W. W. FEGAN,, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West.........at 6:40 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	80c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	48.
1 Northern	46.
2 Northern	43.
3 Northern	35.

'Round Home.

H. B. Budd was interested in the county fair this week.

Goods are sold cheaper than ever at the New York Store.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Wynkoop Leman was in from Angus attending the county fair this week.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Do not miss the great at cost sale that still continues at the New York Store.

Jessie Green the little pacer, was shipped to her owner at Milbank, N. D. this week.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Jim Jones starts his threshing machine in barley on the old Baine place this week.

Buy your clothing at wholesale prices at the New York Store.

A. CHABOT, Proprietor:

The logs are beginning to arrive and it is said that the mill will start up in a day or so.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A. Chabot needs money and will sell you goods at and below cost. Now is the time to buy.

NEW YORK STORE.

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Feli Cartier Jr. [13-24]

C. K. Ingborg was over from Grand Forks greeting his Crookston friends on Sunday.

T. H. Bjoin sells Buffalo Pitts threshers, engines and repairs.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Maud J., Johnson's trotter, was attached on a judgment by Steenerson Bros. after she had finished her work on the track last week.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Mrs. Durand returned this week from a visit with relatives in Wisconsin.

Will Carlton, not the poet, but the Angus granger, took in the fair on Saturday.

Mrs. E. O. Flanders returned on Saturday morning from a long visit to Canada.

Neil Grogan returned from Superior Friday and took a hand in the ball games on Friday and Saturday.

Rev. J. G. Smith preached at Mentor and Fertile Sunday. He expects to start for Chicago next week to attend the World's fair.

A. L. Mitchel came in this week for a few days visit at the old stamping ground. He is now on the road and will make Crookston every 60 days.

Ole Johnson Stalmo, Jr., a farmer living almost a mile south of Fisher, had his barn and one horse burned last Saturday. The fire caught from a smudge.

W. H. Averill, Al. Kaiser, Sam Sutor, O. L. Larson, Louis Soderberg, E. S. Marters and Peter Casper were among the Fosstonites who attended the fair.

On Monday four horses belonging to Wm. Kruger, and mortgaged to Sam Bearns, were sold by Constable Holt at Schraeder's barn.

E. O. Flanders has a fine piece of corn, about five acres which looks now as though there would be an extraordinary yield. It looks rank enough to have grown in some Southern climate.

John McKinnon's little girl has been qute ill with brain fever and for a time her life was despaired of, but she seemed better up until Wednesday a. m. when her condition was such as to give little hope of recovery.

The Fosston band received many well deserved compliments on their fine appearance and excellent music. Each night of their stay in our city they gave open air concerts and if there was one inhabitant of Crookston who did not turn out to listen to them he was either sick or out of town. Verily Fosston has a band to be proud of.

Ed. Love in the Kittson County Enterprise says: "Messrs Thompson and Wyatt are deserving great credit for the efficient manner in which they have managed the whole affair. It is a credit to the Red River Valley. Another year, it is understood the fair will be open to competition from Kittson and Marshall county."

The JOURNAL was favored with a case of pop from Peterson's factory during the heated spell and we are prepared to say that they are making the finest summer drink there is going—no feller need have anything finer to make him completely happy. Pop—ulists have been heard to say that the Crookston factory beats Donnelly or any other pop factory in the state.

The entertainment at the Grand on Friday evening was a very good one though poorly attended. The violin exercises of Miss Mae Winters was exceedingly good and the "Farmer Thistlepod" of Edythe Alcott Strong was inimitable. Miss Muriel Parrett's highland fling was received with evidences of great approval and the audience seemed unwilling to let her go off the stage.

T. G. Thompson: Have I got any news? Well, not of much importance, I guess, but I hear that O. J. Barnes contemplates moving over onto Sampson's Woodland condition, near Jupiter Epluribus Morrisey. If he does that, he would, hereafter better write his name in full—Ole Johnson Bjarnes, on the principle of "when in Rome do as the Romans do."

The entertainment at the opera house on Thursday evening was gotten up under difficulties that seldom fall to the lot of man and many there are who would have given up the job, but when Frank Arnold advertises a show—really sets to work to get up a show you needn't be afraid to risk every dollar you have over a million that there will come pretty near being a show about the time specified and it will come pretty near being a good one. Had everybody who promised fulfilled the promise the thing would have been dead easy but "freaks" and "attractions" kept dropping off until at 7 o'clock over one-half the promised events had melted away and their place had to be supplied by something else—and it was and every body seemed well satisfied with the show.

Hans Clausen says he has oats that he will cut this week.

Jay Durand returned last week from a visit in Wisconsin.

Alley & Konzen, of Hallock, had a fine colt entered in the races.

Ed. Love was down from Kittson county with a world-beater for the races.

Eight or ten farmers from Norman county were in attendance at the fair on Friday.

The weather during fair week beat all previous records being all that could be desired neither too hot nor too cold.

George Crawford, an employe on the Times, had a finger taken off in the job press on Thursday. It will lay him off some time.

Gus Ackerland informed our reporter that he was going down to the Lockhart farm to attend to some carpenter-work there for two weeks.

Alvah Newland and his sister, Miss Jennie, returned from a five week's visit to relatives in Wisconsin on Sunday morning. They spent a week with friends in Iowa.

A small notice in the JOURNAL of last week and the week previous of Jersey cows for sale brought many responses and some sales. I have yet remaining several choice young heifers that appearances indicate will make grand cows. Address H. E. COOKE, JOURNAL office.

C. H. Saake's brother Freidrich, who is on his way to Crookston from Germany, telegraphed from Chicago Tuesday that he would be here today.

Last Tuesday Larsen, Carpenter & Co. received a car load of binding twine from the state's factory at Stillwater—which they will sell at bottom prices to the farmers.

A. D. Wishard, who was out to Red Lake Falls Saturday, says that Walker's logs had passed that point and will probably all reach here by Saturday next.

Louis Gooler went to Terrebonne Saturday to take charge of a school.

Mrs. W. E. Slocum and cousin, Edith Willey, went to Maple Lake Tuesday for a week's outing.

Postmaster Dawley is greatly disappointed at a letter which he has just received from the post-office department at Washington "regretting that lack of funds will prevent the establishment of a free delivery service in Crookston." Under the law Crookston post-office is entitled to free delivery and it should established at once.

Hon. Wm. Carlton informs the JOURNAL that he has been over the north part of Polk county quite extensively and he estimates the average yield at eight bushels per acre. He says that while he saw some pieces that will do much better there are some that will have to be plowed up as the grain is no good. Some early pieces he saw were well headed out and good long heads.

Hallock News: "Alley & Konzen took their two year old 'Eulalie' to Crookston to compete for the two year old purse. Eulalie had a walk-away and came out ahead without effort. Besides making a record to start on, she captured a hundred dollar purse. Alley & Konzen have just cause to feel satisfied with their investment in fast stock if it continues to 'pan out' at this rate."

Speaking of Rev. R. H. Battey's work in the training school now going on at Hallock the News says: "Rev. R. H. Battey who is conductor of the training school took hold of his work like an old veteran that he is. Mr. Battey has been prominently connected with educational work for many years so he feels perfectly at home and has the ability of making others feel the same. The work is being carried on with a vigor and enthusiasm that insures good results."

On Saturday evening as one of Ole Bjoin's teams was returning from the grounds with a merry party of girls, the Misses Copeland, Marin and Martin, when near the N. P. depot crossing, a tug unfastened which allowed the pole to drop. The horses became unmanagable and ran. At the Presbyterian church the carriage was overturned throwing the occupants violently to the ground and the horses freed from it dashed along to Main street, from thence to Fletcher street, along that to Broadway where, in front of the Montreal house, they collided with a buggy in which was Mrs. M. E. Bartlett and Miss Lizzie Arnold, fortunately doing no further damage than to give the ladies a lively scare, thence they ran into the alley between the Montreal house and Vine's new block where they were secured. No one was seriously hurt in the whole escapade, but Miss Edith Copeland sustained a severe sprained wrist. It seems almost miraculous that no more extensive damage was done as there were many vehicles on the street liable to collide with the runaway.

When you trade at Sture's you don't have to bother your head about it if your dollar happens to be silver instead of gold—silver is as good as the gold with Sture.

Mrs. J. R. Barb did not wait for the institute to come along and instruct her how to raise raspberries but for several years she has been selling bushels of berries in this market, raised in her own garden, and they prove the most profitable crop on the farm. She has bushels and bushels of them every year and always finds a good market for the berries in this city, and such luscious berries—it fairly makes your mouth water just to look at 'em! And right in the face of the stubborn fact we have heard men say: "This country is no good for raising berries, you can't never raise no berries here no-how!" It requires some work some skill and some patience but it can be did it seems.

Of the minstrel company that will appear at the opera house on Friday evening, Aug. 4th, the Boston Globe says:

Duncan Clark's Lady Minstrel Company, with a large coterie of specialty artists thrown in, forming a double company, as it were, is the attraction at the Windsor Theatre this week. That it is worth seeing is shown by the two tremendous houses which greeted the performance yesterday. The first part a lady minstrel scene, introduced 30 pleasing young ladies in attractive costumes. The afterpiece was a burlesque on "Ermine," "The Arrival of Sullivan," etc., and introduced the entire company. A feature was the dudes' parade, and the costuming throughout was thoroughly in good taste. The programme is one that cannot fail to pack the cosy South End theatre afternoon and evening for the balance of the week.

Rev. C. V. Billings of Hartford, Conn. will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday, Aug. 6th. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Everybody made welcome.

Fires were lighted in the big saw mill on Tuesday and on Wednesday the welcome sound of the big whistle was heard. At the time of going to press it was said that sawing would commence on Thursday or Friday.

Last Saturday District Attorney Eugene Hay arrived in the city enroute for Stephen to try a case. He managed in some way to miss the north train so he went to S. L. Collins for a team to drive up, then went to breakfast, after which Collins started out and overhauled the train at Euclid. MORAL.—If you miss a train all you have to do is to get a rig at Collins' stables and you can catch any train out of Crookston.

Boots and shoes very cheap for cash at Sture's.

Charlie Misner has painted his barber shop front in great shape.

A. M. Silver reports the arrival of a bright little Miss at his home in Grand Forks Sunday morning.

Judge Montague has returned from the great World's Fair.

Earnest Rolsch has made great improvements at his place. Added to the sitting capacity of his room and cut a door through into the restaurant.

Vice-President Stephenson and party were passengers on Thursday's down train on the Great Northern.

The judgment of the court below was affirmed in the case of C. L. Comings and he is now in the hands of the county attorney.

The little girl baby of Fred Davis in Andover died on Tuesday. Buried on Thursday, Rev. J. G. Smith officiating.

J. W. Lowe, an old citizen of Polk county, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Red Lake Falls on Monday. Funeral today.

George Finlayson was severely hurt in a runaway at Angus on Monday. Is getting along nicely.

J. W. Novotnay, of Angus, is very sick and not expected to live.

W. L. Davies came down from Angus on Wednesday. Says harvest will soon be on up there. They expect from 8 to 10 bushels per acre.

On Thursday night as Mrs. J. R. Barb and three daughters were going home from the fair the horse took fright and ran away wrecking the buggy but fortunately hurting no one.

Men for the hayfields are in reasonably good demand.

August Wentzel says he will commence his wheat harvest in about ten days. Says he puts the average yield for Polk county at 8 bushels per acre.

Mr. Edward Lanctot returned on Friday from a visit to the old home in Canada, having visited the World's Fair en route. Mr. L. was taken sick while on the return journey and has been quite under the weather since his arrival home. It is nothing serious, however and he may be expected to be around again in a short time.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mr. A. S. Partrige's binding twine, will be here before the 10th and will supply all that want at a living price. Be sure and see him.

Rev. R. H. Battey occupied the pulpit at the Congregational church on Sunday morning and evening.

Andrew Steenerson informs the JOURNAL that harvest on the west side will be along in about 10 days. Some will commence this week and first of next.

Mrs. Berry and daughter, of Valley City, arrived this week on a visit in the family of her father, R. B. Gates.

The Cleveland house did a rattling business during the fair—from 40 to 50 transients every day. That hotel always does business, however.

Will Hoch: I saw barley in the shock on the old Baine place north of the city when I was out that way on Sunday. That is the first grain cut in Polk county this year I think.

It may be that Polk county will not yield more than 8 bushels of wheat per acre this year but that is better than almost every other county in the state and better than most wheat localities.

To Advertise Their Fair.

One of the most enjoyable features of the fair was the music by the Fosston band, which arrived on Thursday evening. They gave a street concert on Thursday evening and played on the grounds Friday, gave another concert in the evening, and went home Saturday morning. They came down to see and help our fair and to advertise their own. They were under the leadership of W. B. Sheffield, and headed by that peer of drum majors and prince of good fellows, B. S. Bennett. They make a fine appearance in their handsome uniforms, and play good selections. After they had played in front of the exposition building, on Friday, the ladies of the woman's department presented each member with a badge, upon which was printed: "Polk County Fair; Souvenir from Department I." On Friday afternoon the band marched around the track in front of the stock parade, the drum major twirling his baton as expertly as a Japanese juggler. The management of the fair feel under obligations to the band for services rendered, and hope to be able to return the compliment when the Fosston fair is held—October 4th, 5th and 6th.

The roster of the band—as taken from the St. Louis hotel register—is as follows: W. B. Sheffield, leader; Lewis Lohn, 1st cornet; Ole Lestned, 2nd cornet; J. Fogelberg, clarinet; E. A. Umland, solo alto; H. Bostad, 1st alto; Ove Olson Bb tenor; Anton Kvistad, tuba; Ole Valer, baritone; S. S. Stadsvold, snare drum; John Hanson, base drum; B. S. Bennett, drum major; and A. Klabo, mascot and general duffer.

Machine Oil.

Attention farmers. I can sell you good machine oil for 25 cents per gallon—such as you have always paid 50 cents per gallon before.

A. STURE, opera house.

For Sale.

Eight horses and two cows. For particulars apply to

[16-17] MRS. S. H. BEARNS, City.

The Highest Cash Price.

For potatoes, vegetables, butter, eggs and all kinds of farm produce in trade at Sture's.

Found.

A baby's white wrap, with a flower design on each corner. Owner please call at this office.

House and Lot for Sale.

W. W. Ayers offers his house and lot for sale. It has 11 rooms all in prime order; also good cellar, cistern and a well of extra good water; barn nearly new. W. W. AYERS,

126 Oak street, Crookston.

Dry Goods.

Dress goods and all kinds of goods very cheap for cash at Sture's.

Came Home in Sections.

On Monday evening the Times announced that Deputy Sheriff M. Losey arrived from Chicago that (Monday) morning. The JOURNAL announced that he arrived on Sunday morning. The Tribune announced that he arrived on Tuesday morning by which it would seem that he came home in sections. But he didn't, for, as usual the JOURNAL was right.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a peice of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affecteb parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Mr. H. J. Mayers, of Oakland Md., says: "I have sold thirteen bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to-day and am literally sold out. This is the largest sale on record of any one preparation in a day over our counters. It gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine we handle, and it leads all other preparations on this market." for sale by S. A. Wallace

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhœa in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on accoun tofmy husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhœa very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

That Tired Feeling

You will not have if you travel via the Burlington Route. It is good advice to "brace up," but not on "tanglefoot," "forty-rod," "bitters," of innumerable names and composed of the Lord knows what, and it is not much better to fill your system with nauseating drugs even on a physician's prescription. A more agreeable tonic is a relaxation from the cares of business. If it is winter you can journey to Florida, the Gulf Coast or Southern California. In summer the lovely lakes of Minnesota or the grand mountain scenery and salubrious air of Colorado or Montana will give health and happiness. To reach any of these take the Burlington Route—buy your tickets over the Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. For full information on these matters address W. J. C. KENYON, Gen. Pass Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

A Remarkable Bedstead From Bombay.

A Bombay man has constructed a bedstead priced at 10,000 rupees. It is thus described: "It has at its four corners four full sized, gaudily dressed Grecian damsels—those at the head holding banjos, while those on the right and left foot hold fans. Beneath the cot is a musical box which extends the whole length of the cot and is capable of playing 12 charming airs. The music begins the moment the least pressure has been brought to bear from the top, which is created by one sleeping or sitting, and ceases the moment the individual rises. While the music is in progress the lady banjoists at the head manipulate the strings with their fingers and move their heads, while the two Grecian damsels at the bottom fan the sleeper to sleep."

Brief, but Full of Feeling.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson once paid an enormous price for a Shorthorn bull. When the animal died he put this epitaph over its grave:

Here lies Baron Oxford 5th,
Quiet and cool,
Bred by a duke and
Bought by a fool.

The Journal
Has the Most
Complete and
Correct Account
Of the Fair.

Get Some Extra
Copies and
Send them to
Your Friends.

Historical Society

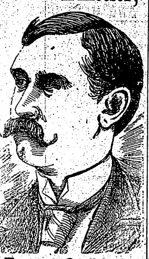
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893. NO. 17

RETURN VISIT

Prof. Whittier,



Expert Optician,

After an absence of a few months, will have rooms
AT THE PALACE HOTEL, CROOKSTON. FOR ONE WEEK, COMMENCING

MONDAY, AUG. 14.

He can be consulted free of charge, whether it be for spectacles or otherwise. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Don't fail to consult me about your eyes. I am able to tell on the first examination any ailment of your failing sight and give you glasses to suit the defect of the eye, which will aid in restoring and strengthening the eyesight of the young and old.

As errors of refraction, defects of the sight of the eyes are daily assuming more importance and engaging more attention of our most able and scientific oculists, I have made the adaptation of

SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

Certain forms of eye trouble, which were formerly looked upon as diseases of the inner covering of the eye are to-day relieved by scientific test of the eye, and by using such glasses to correct the errors of refraction and accommodation as the examination will prove.

As many eyes, on careful examination, are found to be of different focus, it is found necessary that such eyes should be fitted by a competent optician on examination with the opthalamascope, as the ordinary test with the optometer or test types cannot be relied upon in such cases. I correct the most difficult cases in the various forms of Hypermetrophia, or far sight; Myopia, or near sight; Diplopia, or double sight; Asthenopia, or weak sight; Amblyopia, or loss of accommodation; Presbyopia, or old sight; Astigmatism or blurred sight; Stabismus, or cross eyed.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED WITHOUT PAIN. If you have lost an eye, by accident or disease, be sure to call on me and I will insert an artificial eye which will move and look like the natural eye and improve your looks.

OPERA HOUSE

One Night Only.

Friday, Aug, 11th. 1893.

A FEAST OF FUN.

MARK MURPHY

—ASSISTED BY—
SAM J. RYAN
AND CLARA THROPP,

—IN THE OPERATIC FARCE—

O'Dowd's Neighbors,

☞ ALL THE LATEST SONGS. ☜

NEW DANCES. | PRETTY GIRLS.

Seats now on sale at Tom Morris'.

Mr. H. J. Mayers, of Oakland Md., says: "I have sold thirteen bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to-day and am literally sold out. This is the largest sale on record of any one preparation in a day over the counter. It gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine we handle, and it leads all other preparations on this market." For sale by S. A. Wallace.

As a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It eradicates dandruff, keeps the scalp moist, clean and healthy, and gives vitality and color to faded and gray hair. The most [illegible] of toilet articles. [illegible]

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M K Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Slortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

The following good item is going the rounds of the press:

Suppose wheat is worth 60 cents a bushel this fall. And a certain farmer raises 2,000 bushels. Then he goes to work and sells 200 lbs. to each of 600 customers, then delivers the 200 pounds in lots of about four pounds each week to each customer for a year. That would be getting down to a pretty large business in small lots. If you were a customer would you feel offended if the farmer wanted his $200 in advance? Wouldn't he have to hustle to get his pay at the end of the contract? Would you think he would do wrong to dun you for his pay after he had delivered the goods as well? That is the way the local newspaper man sells his crop. [illegible]

THE MESSAGE.

Full Text of the President's Message to Congress, Delivered Last Tuesday.

It is Brief and to the Point—Advises the Repeal of the Sherman Law.

Recommends That Congress act at Once—Says the Tariff Can wait.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The president's message was delivered to congress shortly after noon. Its reading was proceeded with. It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our Financial Plight

is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of the frightened depositors. The surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

Chargeable to Legislation.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has lead to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Evil Effects Accumulating.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes, redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be re-issued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

Prevents Discretion.

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than $147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined, and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement between the first day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

[illegible] Depletion Easy.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of [illegible] exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than $7,500,000. Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force, leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

Must Part Company.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people, the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

Resulted in Lack of Confidence.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep in force our money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes of the government in the premises.

Should Not Be Disregarded.

The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of 50,000,000 of dollars yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

Entitled to a Sound Currency.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest, gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values.

The Wage-Earner Defenseless.

But the wage-earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others, nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than 50 years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as in the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

Should Act at Once.

It is far the most important that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. [illegible] responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

Tariff Can Wait.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people as shown by their suffrages desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance; and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

Recommends Prompt Repeal.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations to money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893.

Forces Again Reduced.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 8.—For the fourth time in three weeks, the Lake Superior Iron company has reduced its forces, this time closing down the hard ore mine. The company now has 300 men working as compared with 1,100 30 days ago, and no telling when men now working will be let out.

Our Wheat the Best.

Minnesota wheat is receiving many compliments from the judges of award at the World's Fair. Among the names of exhibitors whose wheat has been pronounced entitled to first premium from Polk county we note:

F. Bivins & Son, E. D. Childs, S. L. Collins, C. E. Dampier, I. M. DeCamp, Helmick Bros., Ole Hoven, Crookston; Paul Fossbakken, Fosston, and G. C. Winchester of Angus.

Norman, Marshall and Kittson counties also are in it largely. On oats S. L. Collins, Geo. Benoy, F. M. Brown and A. D. Stephens, Crookston and W. H. Averill, Fosston, carry off the honors. Northern Minnesota wheat is pronounced to be the very best wheat on exhibition on the grounds and the advertisement this section will get from this fact will be the best one we ever had.

Teachers Examinations.

The fall examination for teachers will be held as follows:

Crookston, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 22nd and 23rd.

Red Lake Falls and East Grand Forks, Friday and Saturday August 25th and 26th.

McIntosh, Friday and Saturday October 27th and 28th.

Uniform certificate will be extended at the request of the holder.

No private examination will be given unless the applicants gives satisfactory reasons for not attending the general examination.

A. A. LOMMEN,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific makes another cut. Commencing August 12th, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good 30 days from date of sale at a rate of $22.30. Now is your chance to visit the fair cheaply. For Pullman berths and detailed information apply to

C. A. SHARKEY, Agent.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending August 5th, 1893.

Buchner, A. N.
Engerbretsen, Andreas 2
Loyngholm Hendrick
Rusten, Mario O.
Conner, O. H.
Hansen, H. S.
Mrs Moen

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

30 Day Tickets

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $22.27 via the Great Northern Railway.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

Like a ship without a rudder is a man or a woman without health and the necessary strength to perform the ordinary duties of life. When the appetite fails, when debility and a disordered condition of stomach, liver, kidney and bowels assail you, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Hay on Shares.

I have from 60 to 100 acres of good hay to let on shares, situate three miles from the city. For particulars [illegible] Journal Office.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Adjourned Term Convened in This City Last Monday Morning.

There Are About Fourteen cases on the Calendar—All Court Cases.

The Case of E. C. Davis vs. The Crookston Waterworks Co, is Now on Trial.

Court convened Monday morning to finish up the business left over from the May term. There are twelve or fourteen cases on the calendar yet to be disposed of—all court cases. It will probably take about two weeks to dispose of everything this time. The judge says he wants to make a good clearing up, leaving nothing over. The first case taken up after convening, and the most important case on the calendar, was the case of E. C. Davis vs Crookston Waterworks P. & Light Co., and Hugh Thompson intervenor. H. Steenerson appeared as counsel for plaintiff, E. M. Stanton for intervenor, and Montague & Bucklen and W. F. McNally for the defendant.

This action was brought by Mr. Davis to recover $7052.27, the one half of the contract price, which he claims is yet due him from the defendant, for building the new power house.

In the spring of '92 the Crookston Power and Light Co., and E. C. Davis and Henry Nolan, entered into a contract, under which Davis and Nolan were to build the said power house for the defendant. The building, according to the contractor, was to be completed by August of that year, if not delayed by high water and certain materials not being furnished the defendant. To carry out the contract it appears that Mr. Nolan was to furnish the money and Mr. Davis the experience, but Mr. Nolan failed in his part and it was necessary for Mr. Davis to get money somewhere elese in order to complete the contract and save his bondsmen. Mr. Hugh Thompson came to his aid and furnished money, taking as security an assignment from Mr. Davis for all moneys to be earned under said contract by Davis and Nolan. Thus Mr. Thompson comes in as intervenor. The work was begun on or about May 1st and completed on or about Dec. 24, 1892.

One-half of the contract price was to be paid upon the building being built above the main or gear floor, and the joists and flooring laid.

A portion of the first payment (half of contract price) was paid about last of November and sometime later the balance of the first payment was made.

The plaintiff claims that he was delayed on account of the failure of the defendant to furnish certain materials in due time, thus necessitating his laying off his men and retarding the progress of the work and also on account of high water, and changing the original plans enough to extend the original time of completion, Aug. 1st, to the time he did complete it.

The contract provides for a forfeiture of $25 per day to the defendant for each and every day the plaintiff used to complete the building after the contract date, unless prevented as aforesaid, by high water, change of plan, or failure of defendant to furnish certain material.

The case is being ably conducted on both sides. The testimony is voluminous and took till Wednesday noon to furnish the evidence.

Harvest Wages.

The question of harvest wages is one of vast importance to our farmers just now. With the prospects for an extremely low price for wheat it becomes an impossibility for farmers to pay the wages that have ruled in former years, and the question "where to get help" is an important one. One prominent farmer informs the JOURNAL that he sent to an employment agency at Duluth and procured all the men he wants at $1.25 per day through harvest and threshing. Duluth is said to be full of men out of employment who would be only to glad to get work even at those figures and they will come here if assured of the work. It would be simply ruinous for the farmers to offer the prevailing wages of former years for it is not in the wheat this year.

POINTERS TO VISITORS.

Twenty-five Things To Be Seen at the Fair.

BY THOSE WITH LIMITED TIME.

A List of Exhibits Which One Who Has Been at the Exposition Constantly Since the Opening Thinks Are the Most Noteworthy—Something Which May Prove of Assistance to You.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 4.—[Special.]—Today I met one of my friends from Washington, who had but a few days to spend in the exposition, and he asked me, inasmuch as I had been here some time, to name for him the twenty-five things most worthy his time and attention. "I can see at the first glance," said he, "that this fair is too big for me. I can't take in a tenth part of it. I don't want to waste any time running about aimlessly, and when I start out I want to know just what I am after. So if you will sit down and tell me about twenty-five of the most interesting things to be seen here you will do me a great favor." I said to my friend this was easier to talk of than to do, and besides, if I were to try to give him such a list it might not suit his tastes at all and in the end he would blame instead of thank me for what I had done.

Again, there was an objection to the plan in that I might name for him too many things that had come from foreign countries, while he might be more interested in American works. To this he replied that he would take his chances on my judgment, and as to the foreign articles and displays, that was just what he cared most to see, and if I had made a study of the imported wares so much the better. In this way I was led to attempt a feat which naturally I should not undertake. Below will be found the list which I gave to my friend, with some of the reasons therefor, and if it shall prove any assistance to the intending visitor to the fair I shall be glad.

To my motion the twenty-five most interesting things which the foreigners have to show here are as follows:

1. The Dore vase in French section of Manufactures building. It is a noteworthy work of art, without doubt the finest bronze to be found in the exposition. It is not only large in size, majestic in proportions and a notable casting judged purely from the mechanical point of view, but it is wonderfully beautiful in its design and in the figures with which its surface is literally covered. Gustav Dore, the artist, is dead, and the great vase is for sale for the benefit of his family. The price is $20,000.

2. The street in Cairo is a splendid example of the art of transplanting an Oriental scene to the midst of western civilization. Though a mere showman's trick, the Cairo street, with its shops, its mosque, its dromedaries, donkeys, theater, temple, savage camps and other accessories is a bit of realism which is not surpassed in the exposition for genuine human interest.

3. The loan galleries in the Fine Arts palace. In these rooms are displayed several score of masterpieces by foreign artists, now owned in America. Here are the best pictures of the exposition. But for their presence several of the foreign schools, notably that of France, would be so poorly represented as to be almost failures.

4. The laces made in Belgium, in France, in Italy, with their artistic value about in the order named. All women love laces and many men after beholding these airy, fairy, film-like creations, wish that fashions might change so as to permit them to wear laces. Fabrics at a thousand dollars a yard are costly, but the beauty is there in a degree which you have never dreamed of.

5. The marble statues and statuettes in the Italian section, Manufactures building. These are not supposed to be the highest types of the art of sculpture—for these you must go to the Fine Arts palace—but they are the works which please the masses. They are expressive, they are pictures in stone, they have life and action rather than lofty ideals. They are in immense variety and of amazing cleverness.

6. The Javanese village as an example of the simple, almost dainty life and peaceful industrial pursuits of an interesting people from the other side of the world. They have here a village with forty or more structures in it, representing all their forms of architecture and all manners of life. A cleanly, industrious, lovable, skillful people they are, and their small stature makes them seem more like children than men and women grown.

7. The gowns and millinery in the French section, Manufactures building. There are no such dressmakers, no such milliners, elsewhere in the world. In Paris these trades approach the fields of high art.

8. Work in silver to be found in Russian and Danish sections, Manufactures building. The Russians excel all other nations in the use of enamel. Some of their wares are surprisingly beautiful and difficult of execution. In repouse silver the Danes appear to lead. Compare these silver works with those in the Tiffany and Gorham exhibits, United States section, and note that America is attaining not only fine workmanship but character in design.

9. The carvings in the Japanese and Italian sections, Manufactures building. These two peoples are the earth's greatest carvers. The Italians are surely ahead of all rivals, with the Japanese a good second.

10. The Gobelin tapestries in the French section, Manufactures building—rare old pictures in fabrics, famous pieces from the last century and the century before. See also the tapestries in the Belgium section.

11. German chemistry, Manufactures building. The Germans excel all other peoples in chemistry, which is the art that stands at the base of all arts and industries. The display of chemicals here is the most comprehensive and important the world ever saw.

12. The Doulton pottery and Royal Worcester ware from England, also the Cauldon china from the same country, in comparison with the delft ware from Belgium, the Royal porcelains from Austria, and Germany, the terra cottas and porcelains from Denmark, and the cloisonne and porcelains of the Japanese. These are the ceramic nations of the earth, and the visitor who studies their products will see all in this line that is worthy his attention.

13. The English railway train and locomotive, Transportation building, in comparison with the French locomotives and German cars and American locomotives and trains which stand near by. No such opportunity to study the railway transportation methods of various countries was ever offered before.

14. The Krupp guns, special pavilion, and heavy forgings for other purposes, especially the great steamer screws and steam hammers.

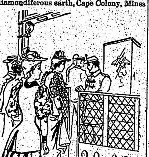
15. Instruments of measurement and precision made by Germans and shown in the first floor and gallery of the Electricity building. The skill that man has attained in this direction, measuring electric currents, temperatures, illuminating the interiors of human bodies and organs, is almost beyond belief.

16. Bohemian glassware as the very finest possible product of the art of glass making. The Austrian empire has no rival in glass, unless it be the Venetians; and in cut glassware the Americans make a specialty and the best works.

17. Hatfield hall, nearly full sized model, British section, Manufactures building, as showing one of the most magnificent interiors and typical British decorations and service of two centuries ago.

18. Swiss watches, hand-made, marvels of ingenuity and workmanship, Swiss section, Manufactures building. Compare these with American made watches, in which machinery plays such an important part, two or three blocks down Columbia avenue.

19. Diamond cutting, from imported diamondiferous earth, Cape Colony, Mines building. Here we see the big Zulu guards, attired in a costume which other men envy on hot days, the manner in which the diamond pebbles are formed in the earth; how they are sifted out, dressed and perfected.



ENTRANCE TO TIFFANY EXHIBIT.

20. The exhibit made by the City of Paris in the French building, lake front, of the manner in which that great metropolis is governed, cleaned, lighted and cared for in all the departments of a model municipal organization—the streets, sewage, gas, hospitals, police, detection of crime by means of photography, even the morgue with its ghastly scenes, the reformatory schools and farms in the suburbs.

21. Models of foreign merchant and naval vessels, Transportation building. There is a great number of these handsome structures, and they form one of the most interesting features of the transportation display, which good judges have declared to be the most thoroughly comprehensive and nearly perfect departmental building of the exposition. The makers of the models have so arranged them as to afford visitors a graphic idea of the rise of the world's shipping, the gradual increase of the size of the great merchant ships, the changes of forms, the growth of the art of marine architecture. Among all these models there is none that attracts more attention than that of the ill-fated battleship Victoria, which sank in a collision in the Mediterranean a few weeks ago. While looking at this model it is hard to realize that such a magnificent craft, equipped with all the most costly and presumably most effective safety appliances, was sent to the bottom of the sea in twenty minutes by an injury to one of its parts.

22. The displays of the world's valuable woods in the Forestry building, particularly the giant redwood trees and cedars of California, our own oaks and walnuts, the bamboos of Asia and the South seas. The biggest tree here is not in the Forestry building, by the way, but may be seen in the Government building, where it occupies a position in the great rotunda. It is a part of the exhibit of the department of the interior.

23. Inasmuch as the greatest thing in life is the home, all visitors will be interested in the furniture exhibit, and the furniture displays most worthy attention may be found in the Italian section, where the carvings are superb, in the German section, where the pieces are rich and massive, in the English section, where oak is made the most of, in the French section, where graceful designs and elaborate ornamentation prevail.

24. La Rabida convent with its treasures of original and reproduced relics of Columbus and the Columbian era, the most admirable and comprehensive historical collection ever presented in a universal exposition.

25. Those greatest of historical relics, the three caravels and the Viking ship from Norway, which are anchored near the convent; and though visitors are not allowed aboard, the strange craft, with their mighty historical associations, may be well seen from the pier near by.

ROBERT GRAVES.

To Give a Corn Banquet.

Charles J. Murphy, a special agent of the agricultural department engaged in introducing corn into Europe, has been in Chicago for some weeks, and through his efforts there are now nine places on the exposition grounds where corn can be had in its different forms as appetizing human nourishment. Mr. Murphy hopes to round off his activities for corn in Chicago by an elaborate corn banquet, to be given in one of the state buildings best adapted for the purpose, probably New York. The foreign commissioners and principal foreign correspondents and commissioners from each state are to be invited guests. Corn is to be served in all its tempting forms, and literature is to be furnished each guest descriptive of the many uses to which the grain is put. Mr. Murphy holds that this is an ideal opportunity for showing the possibilities of corn and he believes that no exhibit in the entire exhibition will so strikingly impress the foreign guests.

Artificial Hens Are Busy.

Incubation in all its varied phases and possibilities is receiving much attention from the World's Columbian exposition. While this art, science, philosophy or pastime has reached its zenith of prominence in the Electrical building with lightning as the incubating power, an entire building in the back yard is devoted to this department. Around the sides are the artificial hens and down the center are stacks of patent food for chickens. A competitive race of the hatchers is being planned as a drawing card for the crowds.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has made a rate of $30.25 from Crookston to Chicago and return. Dates of sale, every Monday and Thursday. Tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[3 tf] Agent.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein-Friesian bull at the Central house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has made rate of $30.25, Crookston to Chicago, and return on sale daily with final limit of November 15th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
[4tf] Agent.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land; 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock, every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m., and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read, via "The North-Western Line." For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address,

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Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, July 31st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Jens Fredrickson, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Janette Fredrickson, of the town of Vineland, of the county of Polk, representing, among other things, that Jens Fredrickson, late of the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1889, at the county of Polk, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Janette Fredrickson granted.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before said court, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[16-18] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.
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At Reduced Rates.
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Large Stock, Low Prices.
The Crookston Grocery Company,
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Like everything else, is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and as
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I am selling my goods at correspondingly Low Prices.
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Is New, Fresh and Clean. My stock of Flour and Feed is large, and my vegetables are fresh every day.
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OFFICE IN
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S. L. COLLINS,
Proprietor of Main Street
Livery and Feed Stables.
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CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

By Mrs. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

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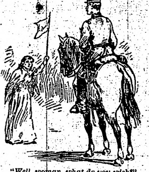
[CONTINUED.]

On their way back to camp the next day, having scattered the rebels, a woman, feeble and ragged, came out from the wood near the roadside, holding a dirty rag on a stick as a flag of truce. George, who first noticed her, halted. She advanced and stood before him, earnestly gazing into his face. She could not have been more than 22 or 23 years old and must have once been handsome. Meeting no look of recognition, she dropped her eyes for a moment, then raising them again with a half despairing, half defiant look she said:

"I would speak with your colonel. I have something to say to him."

George galloped to where Dunbar rode and reported this request. The regiment halted at a sign from their commander, who rode back with George to where the figure still remained like a statue, immovable. When they reached her, the searching look which had so disturbed George was fastened on Dunbar's face and with the same result. The men gathered near with looks of wonder, mingled with suspicion, that she might be acting as a decoy to some rebel ambush. She heeded them not nor turned her eyes from Eustace's face as if to compel a recognition. He remained silent, wondering to what this would tend, till, her strangely earnest gaze becoming irksome, he spoke abruptly:

"Well, woman, what do you wish? I have no time to loiter."



"Well, woman, what do you wish?"

"And do you not know me, Eustace Dunbar? Am I so changed by misery that you do not recall Estella Le Barron, or are you so proud and scornful you will not stoop to notice me in my misery and ruin?"

The men with natural delicacy fell back, for there were some among George's company who came from their home and knew of the Le Barron tragedy.

"Oh, Estella! And is it thus I find you? And how came you, with all your faults, among the enemies of your country?"

"I have no country, no friends. The villain for whom I forsook both has cast me out to destruction."

"Estella," interrupted Dunbar, when he saw how reckless she was of exposing her own shame, "come with us to our camp, and when there I can procure you a safe and respectable shelter where you can secure kindness and friends even yet if you choose to deserve them. I can no longer remain idle here. Will you come and trust an old friend?"

"I know not where you propose taking me, but I am sick, homeless, starving—I have no choice but submission to your direction."

She was really famishing and too feeble to walk. Eustace saw that food was given her and had her comfortably seated in an ambulance, then hastened their return to camp. To his great joy he learned that Rose and Ralph had just arrived. Rose at once assisted him to convey the wretched woman to the hospital and placed her immediately under the physician's care. The cold, hunger and exposure of the last few days had made fearful inroads upon her constitution. A fever was already upon her, and when the excitement and danger of her wanderings was over she sank under it, and there seemed little hope of her recovery.

Many days of imminent danger and severe suffering elapsed before Rose's kind and skillful nursing and the physician's unremitting attention were rewarded by any symptoms of convalescence, and then, though broken in spirit and weak as a child, her heart was apparently softened and ready to receive the good seed.

One pleasant morning, when first able to converse, she unfolded the history of her course after leaving her father's house. It was a sad and painful story, but unfortunately so common that it needs no repetition. Le Barron's supposed wealth had been De Courtney's attraction, and the same mistaken idea of his high position, dignities and unbounded riches had lured her on to that fatal step. Love had had no voice in this wicked compact. Not until they reached Paris and his draft on Le Barron came back protested did the fortune hunter learn the deceit that she had practiced upon him.

The stormy scene that might have been expected ensued, and then De Courtney informed her that their marriage was all a sham, and that his wealth and titles were equally fictitious. Thus deserted by the man with whom she had fled, not for love, but for selfish ambitions, and left to bear her troubles and disappointments as best she might, her fall was rapid. The money and jewelry she had so wickedly purloined from mother and sister that terrible night had been carefully concealed from De Courtney. For a short time it enabled her to lead a gay life, but with no protector in Paris her associations must of course have been of a class that [illegible] every kind of temptation, until at last she sank into abject [illegible] [illegible]. In this condition [illegible] her from the lowest depths of degradation.

And now, though she rallied for a few weeks, her days were numbered. The physician from the first gave no encouragement of recovery, and after a short period of comparative ease a speedy termination of her ill spent life was certain. When first compelled to realize her precarious situation, she was overwhelmed with terror and despair. The chaplain visited her daily. Under his unwearied teachings and Rose's gentle ministrations the darkness was gradually dispelled, and the hope that she, the most guilty, might find mercy through that atonement so freely offered to all, even the chief of sinners, began to comfort her.

As this hope brightened her heart yearned after friends and kindred. She had only heard vague reports of her father's death and was entirely ignorant of the condition of the other members of her family. It was a great trial to be called upon to reveal to the poor sufferer all the sorrow and shame that had overwhelmed her former home, but after her heart, so long cold and hard, was brought into a better state she would not rest until she had heard every particular. Her gratitude for the kindness that had shielded Robbie and Jennie from temptation was very touching, but Maud's perilous situation weighed keenly upon her mind. Feeling that her own reckless and unprincipled conduct from earliest childhood had led her sister into by and forbidden paths, which had now so blasted her life if not ruined her soul, she begged Eustace to seek out Maud and beseech her by her dying sister's example to seek the better life.

The Newtons, after leaving the city, had very little opportunity to hear of Maud's life. From the first she had steadfastly refused to see her little brother and sister and was even unwilling to receive any message from them, preferring, she said, that all memory of their father's family should die out of their young minds.

They now felt it important to see Maud, if possible, while Eustace was with them, and therefore, acting at once in accordance with their views of duty, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, accompanied by Eustace and Lillian, went next day to the city.

They learned from a friend that after two years of strife and bitterness, death had at last separated this miserable pair. Mr. Varney had been dead but a short time. At his marriage he settled a liberal sum upon his young wife and then made a will leaving her sole possessor of all his wealth at his death. Had she treated the foolish old man with even common kindness he was so infatuated with her beauty he would have made no change. But though she had sold herself and bartered all her hopes of happiness for riches she could not sufficiently control her loathing and contempt to secure that for which she had risked so much.

With his violent temper it took but a few short weeks to open her husband's eyes to his folly and to destroy all affection for and pride in her, and so his maudlin love turned to the bitterest hate. In his dotage he had become like some fierce animal in his anger, and her life was wretched past description. His cruelty she met by biting taunts and the most exasperating language till at length she so outraged him that for her own safety she left the house and went to reside at some fashionable resort.

Mr. Varney had long been failing, and when the excitement of her presence was over he sank rapidly. One of his last acts was to destroy the old will and make a new one, by which he deprived her of everything but what she could legally claim. So when summoned to his dying bed it was to find that the palatial home with its royal furnishings, the spacious grounds and splendid equipages had passed into strangers' hands and was beyond her reach. Her bridal settlement, in itself a fortune, and rich jewelry were all she could call her own.

This will she determined to contest on the ground that Mr. Varney at the time of making it was in no condition to make a valid instrument for the disposal of his property, and that the will that he made at her marriage was still binding. As soon as her husband was buried she sought legal advice, but there was sufficient evidence to prove that he was competent to dispose of his property according to his own wishes, even if the first will had not been destroyed by his own hand before his death. Her conduct had been too widely known for any to sympathize when she was compelled to descend to a humbler but very comfortable home.

Here her old friends sought her. The reader can easily imagine from their insight into Mrs. Varney's character that Mr. and Mrs. Newton were coldly if not rudely received. It was maddening to her proud spirit that these whose counsel she had despised should now find her so far beneath the position she then aimed at. When Mr. Newton apologized for calling by saying he had some information to communicate respecting her eldest sister, she positively refused to hear a word, charging Estella with the ruin of all the hopes she had ever nourished, saying that but for her mother and sister, long before her father's death, she might have been transferred to a peaceful, happy home, blessing and being blessed, instead of the wretched being she now was. Whatever Estella had suffered or was suffering, whatever her fate might be, she richly deserved all that could befall her, and from herself Estella need expect no pity.

Even while so rudely speaking it was evident that her heart was gradually softening—perhaps a little comforted by the sight of those who had always shown her kindness. Poor, desolate Maud! A gentle word, a kindly voice she had seldom heard since she so abruptly left these same friends on the morning of her ill fated marriage.

Mrs. Newton saw that it was best to wait patiently till the overburdened heart had had time to pour out the wild, vengeful feelings it had so long harbored. All self control seemed swept away, and in her ravings—for truly it was little less—it was evident she had never forgotten her early love. Her pride, the [illegible] of Sherwood's knowing of her father's crimes, had driven her from him into this rash marriage, thinking that with Varney's wealth she could close her heart against that love.

Vain thought! Every day by contrast she had loved the nobler nature that might have been hers more fondly instead of forgetting, and hardly conscious of the sin had begun to look forward to the time when her husband's death should leave her a rich widow as one more chance to win back her former lover, forgetting that her whole course, so publicly manifested, must have destroyed all Sherwood's respect and love. When at length conscious that her imprudent language had revealed all this to her friends with her, for a moment she was greatly shocked and alarmed, but suddenly all pride forsook her, and she burst into wild, hysterical weeping.

Mrs. Newton tenderly soothed her, and when exhausted by the struggle she quietly sobbed with her friend's arm lovingly around her. Then they quietly led the conversation back to Estella. Seeing indications of another outbreak, Mr. Newton beckoned Dunbar from the carriage, and in a few impressive words he narrated his meeting with Estella, sick, starving and deserted.

Before he had concluded Maud was again weeping, but softer, more unselfish, more human tears than before. Eustace urged her to go with him and see her sister and be reconciled before her death. To this she would not consent, but the violence of her anger had passed, and when, hoping if left to think alone she might relent, Mrs. Newton rose to leave the poor child cordially thanked her for her kindness and expressed a hope that she might see her again.

The day before Dunbar and George left Mrs. Newton received a grateful letter from Mrs. Varney, inclosing one for Estella, with the request that the colonel would carry it to her. He did so and had the satisfaction of learning that it contained a confession of her own doings and free forgiveness of Estella's sins toward herself, with the assurance that she was determined to try to lead a better life. She spoke tenderly of Mr. Newton's family and hoped to be still remembered by them. This letter was a great joy to Estella, who died a few days after, leaving Rose comforted with the hope that the poor girl's iniquities had been pardoned and her sins blotted out.

CHAPTER XIII.

Colonel Dunbar and Captain George Newton returned to their duties after this short furlough, leaving the friends at the farm greatly cheered and comforted by their brief reunion.

The winter passed with little apparent progress in our military labor, but with the mild spring weather and settled roads every week brought some startling account which increased the fears for the loved ones, with hope or despondency for our country, as the news hovered between victory and defeat. I will not attempt to follow their exciting fluctuations, which for so long a time kept the public mind in constant agitation.

For more than three years all at the Newton farm followed their brave sons with anxious thoughts and hourly prayers. Often when the battle raged the fiercest, while thousands fell around them, had these so fondly loved, surpassed by none in courage and noble daring, like the favored three, passed through the fiery furnace "with scarce the smell of fire on their garments." But when our treasures have been thus long pursued as one after another falls around how natural for the trembling heart to feel "my son may be the next," not because they have less faith in God's protecting power or mistrust the Father's watchful eye, but having fully offered this sacrifice to our country's cause we know at any hour we may be called upon to redeem the pledge!

So it was at Mr. Newton's. Every day they recalled with wonder and gratitude their children's many escapes and asked if they were now prepared to accept their portion of the sorrows which war was bringing upon so many of their friends around them. That is a hard question. Who can answer it affirmatively? Even when the object of our care is wasting with illness before our eyes there is a hope that never leaves the heart till the hand lies cold in our grasp and the love light of the eye is quenched in death.

Mrs. Dunbar was becoming restless and almost impatient at her husband's long absence and would most joyfully have gone to him, but a little boy of 8 months nestled in her bosom, and with pretty smiles and cunning ways bound her fast at home.

Meanwhile Colonel Dunbar was rapidly rising in the estimation of the leading military men, and no regiment won higher praise for bravery and effective daring. Their love for their commander bore them unflinchingly wherever he dared to lead, and when diminished by many a hard fought battle there was little difficulty in filling up the ranks under Colonel Dunbar. Many of his officers had fallen or become incapacitated for service, and by their fall George had become lieutenant colonel and Ralph the captain of his old company. Dunbar had been offered a general's command, but declined, saying that he had entered the army not as a profession, but simply to serve his country during the present emergency. His only wish was to remain with his present regiment, some of whom had been with him from the first, and he would guarantee that those must be brave men who would follow where that band led the way.

We pass now to that eventful day that ended the battle of Gettysburg. The first day had been fearfully disastrous, and gloomy forebodings were prevalent in many parts of the army. Dunbar and his men were placed in a position of imminent danger. The havoc of the previous day had been terrible, and the morrow's sun saw the enemy drawn up in great force before them ready to bear down on that [illegible]. To break through that force and carry that position appeared the only way to victory. But against what tremendous odds!

Dunbar rode among his men, saying briefly: "I have every confidence in the leader of this division, but we have seen too many such [illegible] not to be aware that we are in a critical position. If we can carry the [illegible] victory is sure. To do that many of us [illegible] to certain death, but that will not daunt you, my men! I know you well. With God's help we can, and will succeed! See! Our lines are moving! If I fall, stay not—leave me in God's care! A moment's hesitation may lose us the day! Remember what I say! Our battlecry is God and liberty! Now follow me."

The shout that rose to heaven as he ended bore witness that there would be no wavering there. At that moment the enemy opened upon them, and our men were not slow in replying. It seemed that the very strength and spirit of liberty was in every blow. The slaughter on both sides was terrific. At the point opposing Colonel Dunbar's regiment a slight confusion was manifest. Waving his sword, he cried: "They falter! Forward once more, my men!" As the word passed his lips a cannon ball removed his sword with the hand that held it. But raising his left hand on high, he shouted: "Remember! Forward for God and liberty!"

George sprang to his side, bound a handkerchief tightly around his arm. It was but a moment. One look of love and "Lillian." No other word, and like a rushing torrent they dashed forward to the head of the column together. Before these overwhelming billows the enemy gave way in the greatest confusion. But at that instant of certain victory a ball struck Dunbar in the chest. He fell and was borne from the field by his aids, while his men, remembering his last command, paused not for one look at their dying commander, yet no Scottish clan ever fought with fiercer determination to avenge their chieftain's death than did that band, led on by his mourning brother.

How the battle terminated needs no repetition. After the fight George and Ralph hastened to the spot where the beloved brother lay. He recognized them and calmly smiled, but could not speak. Life was almost over, but his earnest eyes spoke to George's heart, and kneeling by his side he replied to that look. "I will tell Lilly all you said last night, and as long as we live Ralph and I will always tenderly guard her and your boy! Will we not, Ralph?" The young captain pressed his lips to Eustace's brow and sobbed aloud. Many an older cheek was wet with tears. A few more faint breaths, and then the kind brother, the loving son, the devoted husband, the truly Christian patriot yielded up his life for his country!

I make no attempt to describe the mourning in the camp or the anguish at home when Ralph and Rose brought the remains of one so deservedly loved and honored back to the stricken family. Such sorrows are all too well understood.

Very grievous was this loss to Mr. and Mrs. Newton, who had given him a son's place in their hearts, but having unreservedly given him with their other sons to their country's cause, knowing that he went to face death, they could, while bitterly grieving, still say, "Thy will be done."

Of the wife, whose heart was knit to her husband's from earliest childhood, the young babe, who was never to know his father's face, I may not speak. Hers was a sorrow that mortal may not trespass upon. God only can bind up the broken heart. By his love her soul may—will—find rest and peace.

The night before this sad battle Eustace had sat for more than an hour with his brothers and Rose. She was to remain in a temporary hospital at a suitable distance from the field, ready to give care and attention to such of the wounded as the next morning's battle must bring her. From this sweet sister, who had so nobly followed them, they had no secret. They knew that the morrow was full of peril and would dawn upon one of the most fiercely contested fields of the whole war.

After some time spent in this discussion Eustace turned the conversation to the anxious hearts at home. He read them a letter he had received that evening from his wife, in which she spoke with a mother's pride of his little son and with much tender longing that he could see the child if only for an hour. Inclosed was a picture of the babe in her arms. Rose and her brother were enthusiastic in their expressions of delight at the evidently faithful picture of their loved sister and their little nephew. Their loving remarks were occasionally mingled with a laughing reproach of Eustace for concealing his possession of such a treasure.

But George, noticing that he had been unusually silent during this joyful, half playful conversation, which the letter and picture had caused, readily understood that the husband's and father's heart was yearning for one look upon those he so dearly loved, and doubtless thoughts of the coming struggle mingled with other emotions. A significant look from George sufficed to check Ralph's humorous speech and gradually change the conversation. But Eustace noticed the change and understood the reason. He looked up and tried to smile upon them in his old, loving way, but suddenly dropped his head upon the table beside him.

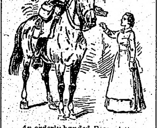
For many minutes all were silent. God only knew the storm that swept over that motionless figure, but when he raised his head the darkness had fled, the storm had passed, and a holy calm shone upon his face—a peace such as close communion with God only can bring had transfigured him, and years will never efface that expression from the minds of those who sympathized with what they knew must have been the agony that preceded it. Rose will tell you that from that hour she felt assured that the golden gates had opened, giving him a foretaste of the glory so soon to be realized.

After a moment's silence Eustace calmly referred to the great burden that had weighed upon his heart for hours and remarked that he had been under the impression that he should fall in the immediate struggle. He had been anxious to speak fully to them, but had waited till he could feel that his own heart was resigned to his Father's will. Now he could speak to them with composure [illegible]. He then urged upon his brothers the importance of entering upon the morrow's labors with every thought concentrated upon the work, prepared to banish all personal feeling, to know nothing save that the enemy were before them and with God's help must be defeated, even if it cost the dearest friend or their own lives. Entering upon the battle with this entire self abrogation and trusting to the Almighty arm for assistance, they were sure to conquer. If he fell, he looked to his brothers to lead his men.

He needed no response from the stern, pale faces before him. No word was spoken. Their hearts were too full. But the long embrace, as each brother left his tent and as Rose bowed her head one moment on his breast and then pressed a lingering kiss upon his lips, told more than words could have done how fondly and truly their hearts were with him in richest affection. The next morning an orderly handed Rose a letter inclosing one to her sister, evidently written after they parted the night before.

If I fall in the coming battle, Rosie, give the inclosed to my precious wife; if not, destroy it.
E. D.

With that sacred letter we have nothing to do. That the merciful Father was near this noble family in the hour of their deepest trial, as he had been when lesser clouds overshadowed them, we cannot doubt. It has not been my intention to manufacture a romance from the simple sketch of two families. I only wished to take some of the most prominent events transpiring at a crisis in our country's history that has tested the character, separated the "dross from the pure gold" more surely than any other period has ever done.



An orderly handed Rose a letter.

Honor, truth, industry and a full trust in our Father's unfailing care make courageous, self sacrificing natures and happy homes, not exhaustless riches or stately mansions. In this unsettled period of our country's history, when each day surprises us with sudden and startling changes, when the poor are exalted and the rich brought low, it may be wise to inquire if anything can more surely secure competence and permanent happiness, dispel repining and despondency, than cheerful industry and contentment.

I have hoped this simple narrative of life's vicissitudes with which every week is full might enable some young reader to understand that the loss of riches through no wrongdoing of its possessor has no power to diminish the respect or destroy the happiness of a pure spirit and well regulated mind.

Our country teems with just such characters as I have portrayed, but quiet and unobtrusive in their goodness because they are too fully occupied to "sound a trumpet before them." The lessons they might teach are learned only by the observant, careful searchers after the "right way."

THE END.

A Church on Wheels.

The chapel car Emmanuel, appropriately termed "the church on wheels," arrived at the Northwestern depot yesterday and left three quarters of an hour later for Denver, via the Northwestern, in the special Baptist train from Boston.

As the title would indicate, the car is used for disseminating the gospel among railroad men whose limited time precludes them from church attendance. The car is the second one built for this purpose, the first, the "Evangel," having been designed by John D. Rockefeller, and by him and his associates presented to the American Baptist National association. The new car is 70 feet long and 10 wide, with a seating capacity of 150. It embraces a chapel room, study and sleeping and dining apartments. The interior is beautifully finished in antique oak. A handsome lecturn and costly organ, both the gifts of the manufacturers, further enhance this missionary palace.

In charge of the chapel are the Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Wheeler, Oregon evangelists, and it is their intention to make the Pacific coast their field of operation. Oregon, Idaho, Washington and California will be their objective states.

The regular routine of the sanctuary is to be followed at every stopping place. Sermons, Sunday school and song services and prayer meetings will be combined. Where possible, churches will be organized and left as evidences of the chapel's work. In addition to the evangelical work thus described the car will in due time contain a complete library of the Baptist creeds, and Bibles and tracts will be distributed in profusion therefrom. The roads haul the car free, and the express and telegraphic companies frank all business connected with the service.—Chicago News-Record.

Reading of the Schoolboy.

Habits are contracted and characters formed early in life, and it is probable that the color of a person's reading is mainly determined during the time of hobbledehoydom, when he is in process of passing from the limp and lanky schoolboy to the set and rigid man. Just at this time is a most critical period in his career, for now it is that he obtains a new outlook into life. Previously he has been concerned with the miniature world of school and looked at the greater world only with the eyes of a schoolboy. But now, entering a business or a profession, he enters into a larger life and begins to look about him with an air of deeper inquiry. And the more he reads of contemporary literature the worse does he become, for the air is thick with controversy. Nothing is too sacred to be contradicted, and the spirit of "sweet reasonableness" seems to be dead.

SEA BATHS IN ITALY.

USE MADE OF THE BLUE WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Exhilarating Plunges In Nature's Great Lavatory—In the Water All the Reserved Etiquette of the Drawing Room Vanishes—Interesting Features.

Those who have been fortunate enough to glide from Italy's picturesque shores into the warm blue waters of the Mediterranean and float luxuriously in the salty sea among a perfect school of happy bathers will never forget it. Never! Venice, Naples, Capri, Amalfi! It makes one's eyes glisten at the very thought of it. To Italy's splendid title, "The Land of Poetry and Song," might also be added "The Land of Baths" were it not that the second name to some fastidious minds would detract from the beauty of the first.

The ancient Romans, borrowing as they did all the worthily imitable customs from their Greek and Egyptian neighbors, found the baths especially suited to their luxurious tastes and carried them to a degree of excellence which had never been attained, making them not only of immense benefit in a sanitary way, but establishing them as a favorite rendezvous for people of culture and talent as well as for the poorer classes, who also enjoyed the privilege of their own compartments. Look at the baths of Diocletian, which are estimated to have accommodated no less than 18,000 people at one time. And those of Caracalla at Rome. What wonderful ruins of a still more wonderful structure! In these walls bathing became a science. Cold baths, tepid baths, hot baths, oil baths, sun baths—every kind of bath! Why simply to visit the place was a rest and recreation. Statuary and paintings lent beauty on all sides. Music charmed. Orators and poets entertained.

What beauty in the remaining walls of the Pompeiian baths! The frescoes are as bright and beautiful as if they were done but yesterday, and the marble carvings and pavements which escaped the fury of the burning mountain have softened in color almost to an ivory.

Then the baths of Nero. Around the coast on the charming picturesque road leading from Pozzuoli to Baiæ one alights from the little carozzella and clambers up to a cave cut in the side of the mountain, wherein is a spring heated to a high temperature in its subterranean channels by veins of volcanic life which abound near Vesuvius. This spot suited well the comfort loving Nero, who made of it a favorite resort and caused the rough stone couches to be placed there, which still remain.

One reads little of sea bathing in those days. Every Roman colony thought to construct its baths as it thought of raising its temples. But now all Italy turns its face to its natural advantages, and with one accord cries as early as May, "Let us to the sea!" Not all the establishments are as convenient and as well constructed as the Lido at Venice and those of Posilipo at Naples, but they are all on the same general plan. Every place open to the use of the public is provided with a pavilion where people congregate to discuss the latest topics, or to devour with eager ears the latest gossip, while there is always music, from morning till night, if only one of those harassing "organettes" or portable pianos, which grind incessantly and seem always to be playing "Santa Lucia" or "Bella Napoli" and vary sometimes with the "Trovatore."

On either side of the pavilion are the "camerini," or dressing rooms—one side reserved for ladies, the other for gentlemen. These "camerini" are the roughest kind of little wooden boxes, carpeted with a mat of braided straw and furnished with four rude chairs for the four persons each is supposed to accommodate. Then there are the steps leading to the water. The fee for the use of each room is one franc fifty (or 30 cents), including the linen sheets, the price never varying whether there be one or four persons together.

Once in the water and presto! change! all the reserved etiquette of the Italian drawing room vanishes. Then and then only does liberty exist, and the pretty little signorinas, as well as the handsome signoras, in the very simplest kind of bathing costume, generally dark blue with a little white braid, transformed into veritable water nymphs, swim off with all the grace and alacrity of a fish, never fearing, never tiring, just as if they had been born to it. And there is no end to romance. Fancy a boat full of handsome young officers towing a trail of pretty, bright eyed girls to some quiet, picturesque spot, where all indulge in a jolly little luncheon. It doesn't seem so very much, does it? And yet one recalls that these same young officers may never have dared address the young ladies on land, or if they have had the good fortune to do so it was only under the watchful eye of the omnipresent chaperon, then we realize what it really means.

Then there are the quieter places, like the placid blue waters of Sorrento, away down under the high walls of rock, where one may float and gaze up at the beautiful villas and fragrant orange gardens. And Capri, where the wonderful blue grotto is free to all who can swim there, while the hurried traveler inevitably falls a victim to the merciless boatmen who shake their hands in one's face and demand "la tariffa," which never fails to exceed the fee regularly established.

Yes, the sea is a blessing to the Italians, open to all and appreciated as well by poor as by rich. Indeed one finds himself wondering what would become of the lower classes—take the Neapolitans, for instance—if it were not for this wise provision of nature. They are said to be constitutionally opposed to the use of water in winter on the grounds that it means certain death by cold, but in summer they fairly live in the sea, and the little street urchins frolic about and dive for the pennies of the "forestieri" without even the encumbrance of a bathing costume.—Chicago Tribune.

Polk County Journal.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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THE Minnesota Republicans in Congress are solid for the repeal of the Sherman silver act. Boen says he is in favor of repeal, but will not vote for it unless it secures free coinage of silver as a substitute.

THE new congressman from Hennepin, Loren Fletcher, catches on like an old stager and will be an efficient member of the House. "Your Uncle Loren" will bring his talents to bear upon the silver purchasing act—and it will have to go.

THE great and only Donnelly has been making himself conspicuous at the silver convention at Chicago. As usual he is (or aspires to be) the biggest toad in the puddle. If the old saying: "Speech is silvern but silence is golden" is true, Donnelly is right in it in a silver convention.

AT a republican senatorial caucus on Tuesday, Senator Washburn made a strong speech in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver act, which has been highly commented on far and wide. The senator says that only 12 republican senators are opposed to unconditional repeal.

IT is said that H. A. Foss, who was the editor of the Independent at Grand Forks up till last spring when he bought a farm near Fosston, sighs to re-enter the newspaper work again and is on the lookout for a field. We would suggest that he try McIntosh as there are only three newspapers there at present and there seems to be as much of a "long felt want" there as ever.

THE extra session of congress got down to business on Monday and now we will see what will be done to benefit the financial situation. If they repeal the Sherman silver act, let the tariff laws remain as they are and adjourn, they will accomplish all that can be done at present—but they are not liable to do that, for it is the universal opinion that the extra session will spin out into the regular, and accomplish nothing of material benefit to the country.

IT is reported that Senator Washburn says that he does not intend to call up his anti-option bill during the extra session, as he considers the financial situation of the utmost importance just at present, but later on he will call up the substitute of Senator George instead of his own bill. He considers legislation of this kind more important than ever and desires to get an effective bill and one that the president will sign.

IT is amusing to read the comments of our exchanges on the Sherman silver act, showing what dense ignorance prevails even among the fraternity upon the living questions of the day; and now comes a Montana paper with the statement that "old John Sherman was a greater traitor to his country than Benedict Arnold." A man who pretends to know enough to run a newspaper ought at least to keep himself fairly well posted on political topics, but it seems this Montana man has yet to learn that the much abused Sherman act was a compromise measure. That only for that same "old traitor, Sherman" a far worse measure would have been passed. By this compromise measure, John Sherman saved the country from a financial crash far worse than the one that has occurred under this act. And yet there are some ignoramuses and demagogues who call John Sherman a traitor.

LET HIM ALONE.

"Last season the farmer was implored to hold on to his wheat, as the price would very soon be one dollar a bushel. The advice was heeded by thousands of farmers and the hold on was a dear grip. Then he was advised to feed wheat to the hogs, thereby obtaining upward of a dollar a bushel for his grain, and pork has collapsed and is selling at old-fashioned prices. It is thought that the farmer will next be advised to cease cultivating his farm, thereby causing a dearth of grain of all kinds and consequently a big advance in prices. The best advice for the farmer is to permit him to conduct his business according to his own idea."

The above from the Fisher Bulletin unconsciously strikes the key-note to the purpose for which the Farmers Alliance was organized—to permit the farmer to conduct his own business himself. Donnelly, and politicians of that stripe, who had for so long lived off the farmer (through his great sympathy (?) for the "suffering farmer,") saw that if the alliance object succeeded their cake would be all dough and their occupation gone, so they went to work to make a political machine of the alliance. The leading farmers of the state soon caught onto Donnelly's object and earnestly opposed him, knowing that his success would be the death of the alliance and the fight was a long and bitter one, and will be unless the alliance drops all these scheming demagogues and re-organizes on the old basis. The alliance, as a political organization should only be used as a balance of power, for in that way alone can it ever benefit its members politically—as a business organization pure and simple it would be a tower of strength.

THE president's message was the most sensible state document that ever emanated from that source. For once he seems to have somewhat overlooked the personal pronoun "I" and confined himself to business. He earnestly recommends the repeal of the silver act at once and says that the tariff can wait awhile. Which means that Grover does not really think the tariff laws as wicked and mischievous as he pretended to before election.

IN our telegraph columns will be found the full text of the Sherman law—the law which is said to be the cause of the present stringency in the money market. The perusal of the law will enable one to understand better what its repeal will mean.

NO LESS a personage than Governor Flower, of New York, says "the democrats will make the most if they let the tariff alone." That's where his head is level.

THE World's Fair test of harvesters will occur at Larimore, N. D., somewhere about the 21st inst.

The Minneapolis Journal says:

"J. Baker, a banker of Bismarck, N. D., says: "I think there will be plenty of money in circulation, not only in North Dakota, but in all Northwestern states. North Dakota alone will realize about $25,000,000 from her grains, live stock etc. The Northwest is all right. Per capita we produce more grain, cattle and sheep—which sell for cash—than any other part of the United States, and in 90 days the northwest will drain more hard cash from the East and Europe than any other section. This must improve the financial condition of this part of the country. I think the situation is more hopeful, and will continue to grow so as we near the time for making shipments." That's the way to talk. The Northwest is all right and the proper thing to do is to keep a stiff upper lip for a few weeks till the crops begin to move when money will be more abundant."

Two important articles on "The Finacial Situation" appear in the August number of the North America Review. The first is by the comptroller of the Currency, Hon. James H. Eckels, writes on "The Present Crises," and the second, Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, is titled "After the Four Hundred Year—What?"

"The Stock Growers Journal takes great pleasure in chronicling a kind and charitable act on the part of a great corporation. The old saying that corporations are bodies without souls seems to be away off in this instance. Mrs. George Blanck, of Miles City, has recently received the sum of $500.00 from the Burlington Road. It will be remembered that her husband was killed last fall when going east in charge of cattle for the Phillips Company. President Scott, of the Stockgrowers Association and H. R. Phillips investigated the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Blanck and found found the railroad company was not liable as there was contributary negligence on the part of the deceased. However, in consideration of Mrs. Blanck's straightened circumstances, the Burlington, while recognizing no liability gave her through charitable motives, solely, the above mentioned sum. Such benevolence deserves to be chronicled and if should incite other corporations to like deeds of benevolence."

A cursory glance at The New Peterson for August is enough to show that it is one of the best of the month's magazines. "Days in England," by Mary Gray Umsted, describes all sorts of charming out-of-the-way nooks, and the accompanying illustrations are worthy of the text. "Professor Polycarp's Invention," by M. G. McClelland, is in that popular author's finest vein and is capitally illustrated. Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's novelet, "Cæsar," is one of her best productions. "The Silver Plate," by Alice Maude Ewell, is an excellent story founded on a little known incident in the life of Paul Jones. "Under the Trees" is a new department made up of short sketches by Minot J. Savage and other prominent writers. Terms, two dollars a year. Address The New Peterson Magazine, 114 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONGRESS MEETS.

THE TWELFTH EXTRA SESSION CONVENED.

It Will Prescribe For the Financial Malady From Which the Country Is Suffering—Text of the Sherman Law, Which It Is Sought to Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The twelfth extraordinary session of congress in the history of the United States, which was called by the president for the purpose of curing the financial ills to which the country has fallen heir, convened promptly at noon, each branch in its respective chamber. The will of the caucus of Saturday night was promptly carried out in the house and Charles F. Crisp of Georgia was elected speaker, Mr. Kerr of Pennsylvania chief clerk, A. B. Hunt of Tennessee doorkeeper, and Herman W. Snow of Illinois sergeant-at arms.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the president to inform him that congress was organized and ready to receive any communication he might see fit to transmit. The biennial drawing for seats was then proceeded with, amid laughter, cheers and exclamations of pleasure and disappointment.

The house adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late William H. Enochs of Ohio.

The senate was already virtually organized, officers having been elected at the session in March.

The secretary-elect of the senate, Mr. Cox of North Carolina, had the oath administered to him and took possession of the office. The usual resolutions to notify the house and president were adopted and at 12:30 the death of the late Senator Stanford of California was announced by Mr. White of that state, and as a mark of respect the senate adjourned for the day.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

Full Text of the Silver Purchasing Act of 1890.

The following is a full text of the Sherman silver purchasing law of 1890, about which there has been so much discussion:

An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the sneate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled: That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered each month at the market price theirof not exceeding $1 for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury in such form and of such denominations—not less than $1 nor more than $1,000—as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the treasury purchased by such notes, and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for the secretary of the treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

Sec. 5. That so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character," as required the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balance standing with the treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, and upon the certificate of the comptroller of the currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed by him and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the treasurer, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as national bank notes redemption account, but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall at the close of each month be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect 30 days from and after its passage.

Approved July 14, 1890.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

They Demand Coinage at 16 to 1 and Oppose Unconditional Repeal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The second day of the silver convention was devoted to speechmaking and resolutions. The committee was not ready to report at the opening of the convention and the delegates listened to Frank G. Newland, of Nevada, Senator Allen, of Nebraska and others.

At the afternoon session the resolutions committee reported. The resolutions were very long. After citing the consequences of demonetization of silver they conclude as follows:

Therefore, in view of all these facts, we declare that there must be no compromise of this question. All legislation demonetizing silver and restricting the coinage thereof must be immediately and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the conditions established by the founders of the nation, and which continued for over 80 years without complaint from any part of our people. Every hour's delay in undoing the corrupt work of Ernest Seyd and our foreign enemies is an insult to the dignity of the American people, a crushing burden on their prosperity and an attempt to place us again under the yoke from which George Washington and his compatriots rescued us. We protest against the financial policy of the United States being made dependent upon the opinions or policies of any foreign government, and assert the power of this nation to stand on its own feet and legislate for itself upon all subjects.

Free Coinage the Remedy.

We assert that the only remedy for our metallic financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver on equal terms, at the old ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold. Whenever silver bullion can be exchanged at the mints of the United States for legal tender silver dollars worth 100 cents each, that moment 412 1-2 grains of standard silver will be worth 100 cents, and, as commerce equalizes the prices of all commodities of the world, whenever 412 1-2 grains of standard silver are worth 100 cents in the United States, they will be worth that sum everywhere else, and cannot be bought for less. When it will be urged that such a result would enhance the price of silver bullion it is sufficient for us to know that a similar increase would immediately be made in the price of every form of property except gold and credits in the civilized world. It would be a shallow selfishness that would deny prosperity to the the mining industries at the cost of bankruptcy to the whole people. The legislation to demonetize silver has given an unjust increase to the value of gold at the cost of the prosperity of mankind; wheat and all other agricultural products have fallen side by side with silver.

Prosperity Will Follow.

We suggest that the maintenance of bimetallism by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1 will increase our commerce with all the silver using countries of the world, containing two-thirds of the world, without decreasing our commerce with these nations which buy our raw material, and will compel the adoption of bimetallism by the nations of Europe sooner than by any other means.

We assert that the unparalleled calamities which now afflict the American people are not due to the so-called Sherman act of 1890, and in proof thereof we call attention to the fact that the same evil conditions now prevail over all the gold standard world. We are convinced that bad as is the state of affairs in this country, it would have been still worse, but for the Sherman act, by which the nation has obtained to some extent an expanding circulation, to meet the demands of a continent in progress of colonization, and run the business exigencies of the most energetic and industrious race that ever dwelt on the earth, and we insist upon the execution of the laws without evasion so long as it is upon the statute books upon the purchase of the full amount of silver each month that it provides for, to the end that the monthly addition to the circulating medium the laws secures shall be maintained.

After the adoption of the resolutions a committee on ways and means, one from each state, was appointed and the convention adjourned.

Boies Opposed to Third Terms.

DES MOINES, Aug. 5.—In a letter addressed to the chairman of the Democratic state committee, Governor Boies refuses to allow the use of his name in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, expressing himself as opposed to third terms. He also declares himself not in the race for the senatorship. He advocates the popular election of senators.

Warships Stopped the Fight.

APIA, Samoa, July 19, via San Francisco, Aug. 5.—War broke out between Malietoa's and Mataafa's forces, but warships of three powers intervened and stopped the fighting. Mataafa and his chiefs have surrendered. Mataafa's loss was 30 killed and 20 wounded.

Failed to Indict.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The grand jury, after thoroughly investigating the cold storage warehouse fire at the world's fair, failed to return an indictment. The jury reported that no evidence of any criminality on the part of the owners, employes, firemen, or architects had been presented.

The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employés for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

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[16-19] JAS. W. STRONG, President.

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M. L. TUVE, Principal.

P. J. CHRISTENSEN,
Associate Principal.

HARD WHEAT.

Its Importance to the Northwestern Farmers.

In its August issue Farm Stock and Home has the following able article on wheat:

There is no one thing that the local business men in the great hard wheat regions of the Northwest ought more actively to interest themselves in than methods of marketing that product that will contribute to the improvement of both its quality and quantity.

That region was endowed by the Creator with climate and soil conditions adapted to growing a wheat as distinctive in its way as the wool of Australia is distinctive and in some respects unlike any other wool in the world. That wheat, when carefully and intelligently produced will command a price in the markets of the world independent of and above that of ordinary wheats, because of its exceptional value of mixing with the softer sorts of other portions of this and other countries, precisely as the wool of Australia is higher priced because of its value for mixing with the coarser and less silky-fibered wools of other countries.

The reasons, and the only reasons, why the wheat has not made so distinctive and valuable a place for itself in the world are, first, it has not been allowed to enter the markets of the world in its native excellence and purity, but has been culled, mixed and juggled with to such an extent that its own mother would not know it away from home; and, second, the methods of home marketing have practically put a premium upon growing poor wheat, inevitably producing deterioration of quality, and consequent neutralizing of priceless natural advantages.

The hard wheat regions of the United States should not be the despised region of the country, nor its wheat growers its most despised farmers. A system of rotation and fertalization should be practiced there, but ever with a view to producing the largest possible amount of strictly hard wheat of fine quality. With such a crop, the best and only one of its kind in the world, its price would not be wholly dependent upon the prices of inferior sorts of wheat, and, quality maintained and ever improving, would make its price as distinctive and valuable as its quality. The better it can be made the more valuable for mixing purposes, and there cannot be so much of it produced but what the competitive demand for it would insure it a remunerative price every year.

Existing systems of marketing and handling this wheat are responsible for a deterioration in quality which is manifested in receipts at terminal markets of five to six per cent of No. 1 hard instead of from fifty to sixty per cent that grade a few years ago, and in the deterioration that such change implies the business men of that region are quite as much the losers as the farmers; and it is even more to the interest of the former than to the latter to work for changes in system that will augment the percentage of hard wheat. Absolute freedom of market and the ability to get the best wheat the region referred to can produce into the world's markets unmixed, are the only things required to make it the most prosperous and most widely celebrated agricultural region of the globe, making the Red River of the North rival the traditional Nile as the waterway of a region of marvelous fertility and wealth of produtt.

The splendid natural advantages of our own "valley of the Nile" are wholly unrealized by the toilers of its matchless soil, and therefore by the legitimate business interests located there. Those great natural advantages should be realized by others than railroads, elevator ring and wheat combines, and to that end business men and farmers must "get together," and harmonize and co-operate. Failure to protest against existing conditions or to manfully struggle for better ones makes men unworthy the natural heritages they enjoy. A few are profiting enormously through present practices; the many are suffering; the profiting should be more universal.

A FEW ENTRIES

Which Were Left Over From Last Issue.

Mrs. J. R. Barb, Crookston—cut flowers, roses, white patchwork quilt, 1 canary bird, cage of young canaries.

Miss Meda Welter, Beltrami—scarf, silk embroidery, scarf, oil painting on silk; banner, oil painting on silk and satin.

Mrs. Chas. Welter, Beltrami—hand made lace.

Mrs. I. B. Welter, Beltrami—patchwork quilt.

Mrs. F. D. Skinner, city—woolen hose, Spanish wool, cotton hose, ball cotton, 1 woolen hose, German knitting yarn [illegible]

Mrs. W. E. Walker, city—jelly 1 pt. currant; jelly 1 pt. apple; crazy quilt, silk made by Mrs. C. White, an old lady 82 years old.

Mrs. Hannah Peterson, Lowell—worsted needle work, kittens; worsted needle work, fox.

Mrs. Murney, Euclid—sofa pillow.

Clara E. Bullan, city—tissue paper display, spray of daisies, white; Chrysanthemums, pink; Chrysanthemums, fire gilt; Dahlias, fan, pair owls, satchet, red and white shaving ball, blue and cream shaving ball, bunch poppies, drapes, green and white; spray roses, pink; spray roses, blush; spray of roses, yellow.

Maud Sargeant, city—1 wheel tidy, pink cotton; 1 wheel tidy, white and pink cotton; 1 wheel tidy, ribbon salmon and orange; 1 wheel tidy, red ribbon and white wheels; 6 pieces of crocheted lace, 1 tidy, scrim, lace ends; 1 bureau scarf, scrim, lace ends; 1 silk throw, heliotrope; 1 silk throw, pink.

Mrs. Ellen McKeegan, city—patchwork quilt, quilted; knit counterpane, white woolen hose.

Mrs. A. Bloom, city—1 rug, fancy material.

Mrs. Tom Morris, city—1 quilt, log cabin.

Mrs. E. C. Cleary, city—1 crocheted counterpane.

Mrs. A. C. Cowing, city—epergne cloth, bolting cloth and silk; mantel drape, plush and rope silk; infants flannel skirt, made by Mrs. E. Moreland age 60 years sent by Mrs. Aug. Himmelsbach.

Mrs. Geo. M. Winnie, city—pillow cases, crochet and hemstitching; apron with crochet trimming, fancy apron, darned lace flounce.

Mrs. J. Bunnell, city—2 yokes, crochet; tray cloth, drawn work; drape, sideboard; splasher, darn net and embroidery; pillow cases, drawn work; pin cushion, hand painting and silk; dollie, silk and satin damask; hand made lace.

Winnie Watts, age 11, city—painting in oil, landscape; 1 splasher; cotton.

Mrs. R. J. Montague, city—silk crazy quilt, display of Geraniums.

Mrs. F. Fournet, city—hemstitched napkin.

Mrs. L. Whittemore, Beltrami—crazy quilt, silk.

Temperance Coleman, city—fancy tidy, sea moss.

Mrs. R. H. Battey, city—pencil drawing, rose and birds; silk crazy quilt, unfinished; currant jelly, tidy, drawn work.

Elizabeth Teal, Beltrami—embroidered towel, linen; tufted counterpane, silk crazy quilt.

Mr Thomas Batte, editor of the Graphic, Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

I have one or two choice young Jersey cows for sale. Who wants them? Also will sell one or two Jersey heifers should anybody desire to purchase. They are all fine animals extra care having been taken in their breeding and are worth very much more money than they will bring at this time. Will sell only for cash or delivery. For particulars inquire of H. E. Cooke at the JOURNAL office.

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

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That you can purchase round trip tickets to hicago at one fare rate on July 24th, 31st and August 7th via the Northern Pacific railroad and be landed at the Grand Central Station Hotel in Chicago, where first class accommodations can be secured at very reasonable cost? This will save the necessary of transfer of yourself and baggage in Chicago. Direct trains between Grand Central Station and World's Fair grounds.

Cheap Rates to the World's Fair.

On July 11, 24, 31 and Aug. 7 the Northern Pacific will sell round trip tickets to Chicago for one fare for round trip limited 12 days from date of sale. For full particulars inquire of C. A. Sharkey, Agent.

Don't You Know

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength. [illegible]

Hood's Pills may be had by mail for [illegible] of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell [illegible]

STILL INCREASING.

TREASURY GOLD CONTINUES TO PILE UP.

Over Two Million Dollars Free Gold Now In the Treasury—Big Premium Being Paid at New York For Small Currency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The gold in the treasury is daily increasing. It now stands $102,291,895, or $2,291,895 above the reserve.

The net balance of the treasury, however, from the treasurer's statement, shows a decrease, attributed largely to a falling off in custom receipts. This balance is $15,989,722. The subsidiary silver in the treasury, made up of halves, quarters and dimes, amounts to $12,598,000.

So far this month the receipts in round figures amount to $5,000,000, and the expenditures to $7,750,000, of which $3,000,000 have been paid on the pension account. These large expenditures have eaten into the net balance and reduced it.

The fact that custom receipts are falling off, while it effects the government revenue from that source, has an opposite bearing on the general prosperity of the country, as it shows that less money is being expended abroad for imported merchandise.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and the treasury offices during the week ended Aug. 5 was $1,274,340; for the corresponding week of last week, $452,225. Fractional silver coin for the month of July was $762,448, and from the 1st to the 5th inst., $103,604.

CURRENCY SCARCE.

Money Brokers Getting as High as 3 1-2 Per Cent for Big Lots.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Aside from the meeting of congress and its possible action on the silver question, together with its probable effect on business in general and the stock market in particular, the principal subject of discussion during the day was the continued scarcity of all forms of currency notes and specie. In fact, according to well-informed bankers, that was in some respects the most serious question of the day, although many of them were of the opinion that the difficulty would right itself in a few days. Others said that the scarcity would not be relieved until confidence was restored; and that would not be until congress has repealed the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law.

Money brokers were paying as high as 1 1-2 to 2 per cent for currency, and were getting as high as 3 1-2 for it in big lots. Their offices were crowded all day, and they were evidently doing a big business. These money brokers are using every expedient to get currency out of the banks and the subtreasury. They are buying up all the drafts on the treasury, such as pension checks, post-office drafts, mint checks, etc., as well as big bills.

PLSASURE BOAT CAPSIZED.

Distressing Accident on Lake George In Which Nine Lost Life.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—About 9 o'clock p. m. a pleasure party, while going to a dance at the lower end of Lake George, met with a terrible casualty. The steam yacht, which is owned by D. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Pearl Rock House, Lake George, was conveying 29 people up the lake, the little vessel was turned towards the One Hundred Mile Island House, and was gliding toward the landing when the passengers were thrown forward by a sudden shock. In the darkness the vessel had run upon a sunken pier, and before assistance arrived from the shore it sank. Nine persons were drowned, all of them ladies but one.

CATHOLIC ABSTAINERS.

The National Convention Adjourns To Meet In St. Paul Next Year.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5.—The convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America has closed. The matter of the adoption of an insurance plan was referred to a committee of five, who will report on the matter at the next convention. A telegram was received from Archbishop Ireland at St. Paul, inviting the convention to convene in that city next year. The invitation was accepted, and the convention will meet there on the first Wednesday of August, 1894. Bishop J. B. Cotter of Winona, Minn., was elected president.

Silverites Propose a Boycott.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The executive committee of the People's party has formally approved the plan of campaign outlined by President A. C. Fisk of the Pan-American Bimetallic association. The plan is for a boycott of Eastern markets by directing trade to Europe via New Orleans and by the withdrawal of commercial intercourse in every other way possible.

Financial Flurry In St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Aug. 7.—St. Paul experienced a financial flurry this week. Four banks suspended payment. They were the National German-American, West Side, Seven Corners and Peoples. They were all small banks except the German American, which had a capital os $2,000,000. All but the Seven Corners bank will resume in a short time.

The Linked Brotherhood.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Aug. 8.—Odd Fellows day at the exposition is Sept. 26, when it is expected that 25,000 or 30,000 members of that order will be here. [illegible] request of General Isaac Underwood the use of the Minnesota building on that day has been tendered the Odd Fellows of Minnesota by Superintendent Hunt. There are [illegible] Odd Fellows in Minnesota [illegible]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Mankato retail clerks have formed an organization.

A Rebecca lodge has been instituted at Tracy.

Governor Nelson has reappointed A. C. Clausen chief grain inspector.

Easton has let contracts for waterworks and a new school building.

Fire at Ballard's express barns, St. Paul, cremated 21 horses and one cow.

The grand lodge K. of P. for Minnesota will convene in St. Paul Aug. 26.

Richard Chute, a well known Minneapolis citizen, died at Chicago last week.

The decomposed body of an unknown wan was found floating in the river at St. Paul.

Fred. N. Van Dusen of Luverne has been appointed secretary to Congressman Tawney.

Three banks at Mankato suspended payment last week. All are solvent and will resume.

Governor Nelson has ordered legal proceedings against C. A. Smith in the Mille Lacs pine land case.

The Minneapolis council has acquitted Fire Chief Runge, on trial charged with malfeasance and corruption.

Bessie Andrews, daughter of Ed Andrews, of the opera company of that name, died of diphtheria at Waterville.

Perry Dickerson, a farmer near Springfield, lost two large barns, two horses and a large amount of hay, by fire.

Parasites have destroyed the army worm in Northern Minnesota, thereby saving many wheat fields from destruction.

The state treasurer has closed his report for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1893, with cash on hand to the amount of $2,534,138.75.

Judge Lochren has removed Doctors H. H. Kimball and O. H. Norred, Minneapolis pension examiners. They are succeeded by Doctors Wells and Burns.

The time for the completion of the west wing addition to the Winona normal school has been extended to Dec. 1. The first story walls are now nearly completed.

M. J. Tobin of St. Paul has been named as storekeeper in Collector Garraghty's office, to succeed the well known Republican politician, Jared Benson of Anoka.

Ole Moln, the man who mysteriously disappeared last Friday from Canby, Minn., was found hanging to a tree in a ravine four miles south of that town. It was a case of suicide.

The internal revenue district comprising the counties of Winona, Houston, Dodge, Olmsted, Wabasha and Goodhue has been abandoned by order of the commissioner at Washington.

Fire at Princeton Thursday last destroyed business property to the extent of $30,000. The First National bank and the North Star hotel, and half a dozen smaller buildings were burned.

The state railroad and warehouse commission opened bids for the state elevator at Duluth Wednesday. The lowest bid was by a St. Louis firm for $198,700. The contracts will be let soon.

The state board of capitol commissioners held a meeting at St. Paul last week. All bids for capitol site, except one were rejected as being too high and the committee to receive bids was continued until the next meeting.

The Soldiers' home has made its report for the month of July, showing the expenses for the month to be $4,613.90. The repairs cost $998.80; expended for support, $1,201.07. There are 1,576 soldiers in the home, and 486 persons were helped by it at an expense of $2,496.

The amount of premiums received in cities and villages having fire departments during 1892 was $3,542,807.72. The tax on this received by the state is $70,856. The amount paid to fire companies out of this is $38,701.89, for which the auditor has sent out warrants. Of this sum Minneapolis will receive $18,170.98, St. Paul $8,781.70 and Duluth $4,658.31.

New Minnesota postmasters: Eden Valley, C. J. O'Brien; Hallock, James Davie; Pierz, Joseph Bentenfield; Torah, J. J. Ahmann; Waverly Mills, C. H. Cullen; Wayzata, William Bushnell; Wheaton, T. O'Hair; Winsted, Mrs. E. M. Goetz; Fosston, E. A. Umland; Henning, P. H. O'Hara; Herman, Charles Cater; Meirs Grove, J. Benemeyer; Ziona, F. W. Hilger; Forest, N. C. Schriener; St. August, Henry Feitsam; South Lake, Levi Cochran; Spring Lake, Otto Nichol.

RED RIVER DRAINAGE.

Commissioners Organize and Will Proceed With the Work.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 7.—The board of Red River valley drainage commissioners met at 3 o'clock in the governor's room at the capitol. The commission consists of Governor Nelson, Assistant Secretary of State Stockenstrom, N. D. Miller, engineer of the Great Northern, and Ezra G. Valentine of Wilkin county. Ezra G. Valentine was appointed chairman and Assistant Secretary of State Stockenstrom secretary of the board. Messrs. Valentine and Miller were appointed as a sub-committee to visit Red River valley and make an investigation as to where and how the appropriations may be expended to the best advantage. As soon as the committee has looked over the ground another meeting will be held and the final disposition of this year's funds amounting to [illegible] will be decided upon.

Safe Blown Open.

DOLAND, S. D., Aug. 8.—The safe of Mrs. Flint's store was blown up by burglars during the night. They secured $100 in money, besides deeds, insurance policies and other private papers.

The Weight of Crowds.

The load which is produced by a dense crowd of persons is generally taken at 80 to 100 pounds per square foot and is considered to be the greatest uniformly distributed load for which a floor need be proportioned. That this value may be largely exceeded in an actual crowd was pointed out by Professor W. C. Kernot of the Melbourne university, Australia, in a paper before the Victorian Institute of Engineers. In an actual trial a class of students averaging 153.5 pounds each in weight were crowded in a lobby containing 1,823 square feet, making an average floor load of 134.7 pounds. There was still room to have placed another man, which would have brought up the loading to 143.1 pounds per square foot.

Professor Kernot also quoted from Stoney, who placed 58 Irish laborers averaging 158 pounds each in weight in an empty ship deckhouse measuring 57 square feet floor area. This was a load of 147.4 pounds per square foot. In another test, with 73 laborers crowded into a hut 9 feet by 8 feet 8 inches, Stoney produced a load of 143 pounds per square foot and estimated that two or three more men could have been squeezed in. It appears from these experiments that while the figures ordinarily assumed of 80 to 100 pounds are sufficiently correct for spaces on which there is no cause to induce the collection of great crowds, larger figures, say 140 to 150 pounds per square foot, should be used for railway stations and platforms, entrances and exits to places of public assemblies or of office buildings, bridge sidewalks, pavements over vaults and other places where dense crowds are likely to gather.—Engineering News.

The Yearly Income of a President.

There is a general idea that the president's salary of $50,000 a year is all that he receives, and that, when compared with the salaries paid the sovereigns of Europe, the sum is not enough. This is a mistake. In addition to his salary, the president receives $36,064 to pay the salaries of his clerks and subordinates. His private secretary has $3,250; his assistant secretary, $2,250; the stenographer gets $1,800; each of five messengers, $1,200; the steward, $1,800; each of the two doorkeepers, $1,200, while other employees are paid in proportion down to the man who takes care of the fires, who receives $864.

In addition $8,000 are allowed for incidentals, such as stationery and carpets; $12,500 for repairs and refurnishing; $2,500 for fuel; $4,000 for the greenhouse, and $15,000 for the stable, gas and other incidentals. In all the president and his house cost the country more than $125,000.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Queen as a Gardener.

In former days the queen herself was fond of gardening. Each of her children had a little plot of ground to cultivate, and these tiny gardens are even now kept up carefully, just as the children left them. The queen was one day tending her flowers at Osborne with watering pot and rake in hand, when Mario, the great tenor, came along. He was on his way to sing in the palace at the command of the queen, and being delighted with the garden had sent his carriage ahead and was walking alone. Suddenly he came upon the lady with the watering pot. "Would you be so good as to direct me to the apartments of the queen?" he asked. "What can you want there?" said the lady. "I want the queen because I am Mario and am to sing for her." "Vous voila arrive. I am the queen," was the reply. Mario was her slave from that hour.—New York Sun.

Garbage Turned Into Light.

The introduction of garbage destructors is already working a revolution in municipal management in many cities. It has taken some little time to enable people to realize that not only need the refuse of towns and cities be not wasted, but that it can actually be turned into a source of very considerable profit. A destructor in the town of Widues, England, generates heat for an electric plant capable of lighting the town hall, market, free library, technical schools and part of the street lamps.—New York Telegram.

Identification In China.

In China a traveler wishing for a passport is compelled to have the palm of his hand brushed over with fine oil paint; he then presses his hand on thin damp paper, which retains an impression of the lines. This is used to prevent transference of the passport, as the lines of no two hands are alike.—Exchange.

To Whom It May Concern.

Alexandria, Minn., July 28th 1893.

Prof. Whittier fitted my eyes with glasses which I have worn continuously without the least trouble or inconvenience from pain or irritation to the eyes. My trouble was astigmatism. He also fitted Mrs. Jenks eyes for the same trouble (her eyes being different), with like beneficial result. Neither of us could ever see before as we ought though we did not realize the extent of the difficulty. I was for two years teacher in the Minn. State School for the blind and realize that the best treatment is the only kind which should ever be allowed about the eyes and cordially recommend Prof. Whittier as an optician. I think his methods of testing are perfect, necessitating a perfect correction of optical troubles as well in complicated cases, like mine, as in others.

W. R. L. JENKS,
Editor of the Alexandria Post.

P. S.—This testimonial was not asked for and is entirely unsolicited in any way, given because I am perfectly satisfied with fit, price, charges, etc.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely at $20 per acre. Or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

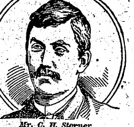
The piscatorial exhibit, which has proved so popular for the last two seasons, will be repeated, with an enlarged display and increased facilities, at the Minneapolis Exposition, which opens September 6.

The fish are displayed in tanks wth glass fronts, lighted by electricity; so that they may be seen at all times. Every sportsman will be interested in this, and every boy who ever cast a line in lake or brook, will recognize his friends and favorites among the speckled beauties who are captives in the grotto.

An excellent portrait and phrenological description of the Earl of Aberdeen, the new Viceroy of Canada, leads in the August number of the Phrenological Journal and Science of Health, while the textual matter is noteworthy. Following this a graphic article on the importance of phrenological information to the managers of public institutions will arrest close attention because written by Mr. Stead, the editor of Review of Reviews. An elaborate delineation of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, from an examination, accompanies a fine portrait of that very well-known writer of poetry and story books. A profusely illustrated discussion of the vital temperament forms the installment in the series on How to Study Strangers, and an Analysis of Approbativeness on a fresh line of thought will impress the reader. In the series of phrenological biographies two important names appear this time, Dr. Coxe and Dr. Gleason, the latter of water cure fame. These biographies show one feature sharply enough, that scientific men who were in advance of their fellows readily accepted the teachings of Spurzheim and Combe. Several finely written articles appear in the departments of Child Culture and Health, the usefulness of which elicits general notice, and the wish that all the world could read them. Only 15 cents a number, or $1.50 a year. Address Fowler and Wells, No. 25 East 21st street, New York.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhœa in her children, will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on accoun to fmy husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhœa very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



Mr. C. H. Sterner

It Can't Be Beaten.

"We think that Hood's Sarsaparilla can not be beaten. My wife suffered with Scrofula on the side of her head. We were told it would take months, perhaps a year, to cure it, but one bottle of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

healed the sores all up and they have not [illegible] her since." C. H. STERNER, Glidden, [illegible] Iowa.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25c.

John Wyatt

THE UNDERTAKER,

EMBALMER AND

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Besides carrying a full and complete line of
COFFINS,
CASKETS
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has the largest and most complete stock of

Pictures, Picture Frames,

—AND—

Picture Framing Material

—In the city.—

Special discount During the Holidays.

Office 105½ Broadway,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

THE DOG STAR RAGES

BUT THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR A PANIC ABOUT HYDROPHOBIA.

Popular Fallacies About Dog Days—Few Curs Go Mad In Hot, Dry Weather—Influence of the Imagination on Hydrophobia—A Few Notable Cases.

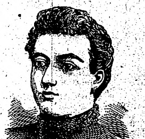
DOG days are here again, and it is in order to republish the regular annual statement that this is not the season when dogs go mad—that is, not often; also that good running water is just as pure and bathing in it just as safe as at any other season; that sound chicken meat is just as wholesome as in December (and likely to be a deal more tender), and that the usual appetite for whisky is not to be taken as an indication that a man needs it any more than in winter, but rather that, like Rip Van Winkle, he's "better without it." Nevertheless at this season we hear monstrous stories, some of which will be given further on.

Of course everybody knows by this time, for astronomy has been popularized more than any other science in the last 30 years, that by the apparent motion of the sun and fixed stars the former is at this season in the same part of the sky as Sirius, the dog star, which gives a name to the period. As, however, the sun and Sirius are in the same quarter for a long time, no exact measure is possible, and American almanacs usually put it from July 25 to Sept. 5 inclusive. In ancient days Sirius and the sun came together about the time those dreadful summer plagues and hot winds came to Mediterranean lands. As the sun, however, is but a little matter of 93,000,000 miles from us, while Sirius is at least 100,000,000,000,000, it is plain that their apparent conjunction cannot affect the dogs.

Nevertheless there is so much in a name that millions believe these are in truth mad dog days, and it is true that dogs can more easily be tormented into biting and boys are rather more aggravating. This also is the season when people are roaming all over the country and many will meddle with strange dogs. Of a truth, however, there is the least hydrophobia in the hottest weather and next least in the coldest weather, if it is both cold and dry. The maximum is in the wettest weather. Thus the records kept at the official medical stations in Europe show three times as many cases in April and November as in July and August. It is therefore a singular coincidence that in one week of July several dreadful and some curious cases occurred in New York city and vicinity.

Of these the most distressing was that of Miss Lizzie Byram, who suffered the most intense agony and yet retained her mental faculties almost to the last, warning her physician and lover to keep out of her reach even while she was snapping at their hands in the dreadful paroxysms. Miss Byram was the oldest child of Alphens J. Byram of Newark, N. J., and some time in April was playing with a pet dog, when it suddenly snapped at her, left a scratch on the back of her hand and at once dashed out of the house and yard and never returned.

As the skin was not broken so far as she could see, she thought nothing of the scratch—it was in truth only a red mark—and went with the family to pass the hot weather at Asbury Park. Without a warning or previous sickness of any kind she was suddenly seized with a nervous irritability that prevented her from sleeping. She was treated for a cold, as her eyes were inflamed and watery and other symptoms were present. Next day the convulsions began, and as Dr. J. H. Bryan approached her she cried out:



LIZZIE BYRAM.

"Doctor, I am mad. I believe I have hydrophobia. Keep your hands away or I shall bite you, and I would not do that for the world."

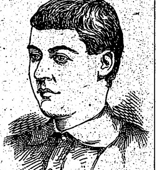
The young man to whom Miss Lizzie was to have been married in a few weeks was sent for, and for the remaining two days and nights of her life never left her bedside. The scene was too dreadful for description. She could swallow nothing. Her moans were like those of a dog in pain. She barked and snapped like a dog. In the brief intervals of rest she begged her weeping friends to keep away from her, and in one of her spasms scratched the arm of her lover, Mr. Matthew Applegate, which seemed to add to her grief. Convulsion then succeeded convulsion so rapidly that there was no interval for rallying, and three days after being taken sick she died of complete exhaustion.

And then the usual dispute arose. Despite the symptoms several physicians who studied the case declare that Miss Byram could not have had hydrophobia. It is alleged that although she looked as well as usual, her health and strength were really declining for other reasons, and when she heard that a dog resembling the one that bit her was killed a few miles away because it was supposed to be mad she gave herself up for lost. An active imagination and unusual hysteria did the rest. So say these doctors.

It is a curious fact that though leprosy and hydrophobia have been known from the earliest recorded times they are the two diseases of which physicians know the least, and their origin seems to elude all inquiry.

The second case, also in Newark, was equally dreadful at the start, but terminated favorably, from which the skeptical physicians draw important conclusions. Joseph Rhein, aged 10, was bitten in the thigh by a mongrel dog, and two hours passed before the wound was cauterized. He played till night with his usual cheerfulness, but on going to bed was suddenly taken with the first symptoms of hydrophobia—that is, fever, restlessness, pain in the head and back and inability to swallow. His mother called in a neighbor man and started for the doctor. She had no sooner left the house than the boy went into convulsions. In 15 minutes his face was transformed till its expression was frightful. He howled, snapped, bit the bedclothes and struggled so violently that three men held him only with extreme difficulty.

The physicians administered chloroform and after it hypodermic injections of morphine. About midnight the boy took a decided turn for the better. Toward morning he sank into a refreshing sleep and at 8 a. m. got up free from spasms, but very weak, and has slowly recovered. Fortunately the dog was not killed, and all who have inspected him declare he is not mad. Now, say the medical skeptics, this boy got well because he is too young and too matter of fact to have any great imagination, had never heard or read of a case of hydrophobia and for other reasons could not have hysteria. The case is considered important as proving how much mere terror may have to do with the dreadful affliction.



JOSEPH RHEIN.

A still more singular case is that of John Brassington, a lad of 18, whose convulsions first came on while his father, in a state of intoxication, was berating him. Thereafter the sight of his father immediately started him off in a fit, having all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and finally the smell of liquor on any man's breath would upset him—a peculiarly unfortunate condition in New York city. At length the boy had every marked symptom of hydrophobia and had to be strapped to his bed. In his lucid intervals he declared positively that he was bitten last spring by a rabid dog and treated at the Pasteur institute, which is all a delusion, as nothing of the sort occurred. At length he was taken to the state asylum at Poughkeepsie, where at last accounts he was recovering rapidly. The neighbors say that his father whacked him on the head with a club and that when he "came to" he at once declared he had hydrophobia, which gives a faint touch of grim humor to the case.

A third Newark case is that of Kate McCauley, a citizeness with a mixed record, who was bitten by a strange dog and at once had recourse to her favorite stimulant, believing apparently that the antidote was the same as for snake bite. She was walking leisurely and apparently in good health near the canal, and happening to look at the water at once went into the wildest convulsions. When Policeman Long took hold of her, she bit his coat and tore it to rags before she could be got to the station. Says he: "She hung onto that coat so tight that when I got it away it wasn't fit to wear to a dog fight. Do I think she had hydrophobia? If that wasn't hydrophobia in its most violent form, I'll resign tomorrow. Look at that coat."

All night she barked and snapped and howled till people in the vicinity thought the police had a wild beast caged, but in the morning she drank ice water by the quart, so the doctors were undeceived. The latest opinion is that her case is one of chronic alcoholism and acute hysteria, the hydrophobia symptoms being the result of her overheated imagination. Other and really fatal cases have occurred.

What the doctors don't know about hydrophobia would make a big book. It is certain that the dog, wolf, fox, jackal, hyena, dingo, indeed all animals of that genus, are liable to it, and that rare cases occur among cats and pigs; also that the bite of the weasel, marten, polecat, mink and a few other small animals is occasionally very poisonous, but does not produce true rabies. But as to the cause and the cure very little is yet conclusively proved.

J. H. BEADLE.

A Dangerous Practice.

Ladies who do a great deal of sewing frequently suffer a great deal from soreness of the mouth and lips and are often at a loss to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Half the time it is simply the result of biting off thread instead of using a pair of shears for cutting. In the case of silk thread the danger is quite marked, because it is usual to soak the thread in acetate of lead partly to harden it and give it a good surface, and also perhaps to increase its weight somewhat. If this practice is followed [illegible] and very much silk thread is used the results may be quite serious and [illegible] to lead poisoning [illegible]

JAMES R. WAITE,

Manager of Waite's Celebrated Comedy Co., Premium Band and Orchestra.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

You will remember the condition I was in two years ago, when I was afflicted with a combination of diseases, and thought there was NO HELP FOR ME. I tried all kinds of medicines, and scores of eminent physicians. My nerves were prostrated, producing dizziness, heart trouble and all the ills that make life miserable. I commenced to take

DR. MILES' NERVINE

and in three months I WAS PERFECTLY CURED. In my travels each year, when I see the thousands of physical wrecks, suffering from nervous prostration, taking prescriptions from local physicians who have no knowledge of their case, and whose death is certain, I feel like going to them and saying, "GET DR. MILES' NERVINE AND BE CURED." In my profession, where there are so many sufferers from overwork, mental prostration and nervous exhaustion, brought on by the character of the business engaged in, I would recommend "MILES' NERVINE" as a sure cure for all suffering from these causes.

JAMES R. WAITE.

HAS CURED THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

A MEDICINE THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.

Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. J. Durand and druggists everywhere

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS MILTON VAN DYKE unmarried, of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, as mortgagor, did, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, duly execute and deliver to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company" a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio and having its principal office in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as mortgagee, his mortgage bearing date the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagee the following described lands situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34), in township one hundred and forty nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land; and which mortgage was, with the power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of December A. D. 1889 at four o'clock and 20 minutes in the afternoon in book "48" of mortgages on pages 182, 183, 184 and 185. And which mortgage was given to secure the payment of one thousand ($1000) dollars and interest thereon at eight per cent per annum payable on the 1st day of January of each year, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with interest coupons attached made by said mortgagor, and payable to the order of said mortgagee and which note became due on December 14th, 1899.

And whereas default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighty dollars due as interest upon said mortgage on the 1st day of January A. D. 1893 and the said interest is still unpaid and due.

And whereas it was stipulated by and between the parties to said mortgage that if the maker of said note shall fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, when the same becomes due, or to conform to, or comply with, any of the conditions, or agreements, therein contained, to be kept and performed by said mortgagor that the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall become due and payable at once.

And the said mortgagee having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable and it does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable.

And whereas there is now due, and payable on said mortgage the sum of one thousand one hundred twenty-eight ($1128) dollars at the date of this notice, and no action or proceedings at law or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty four (34) in township one hundred forty nine (149) north of range forty three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land, situated in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 28th day of August A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law. [illegible]

Dated July 8th 1893. [illegible]

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

[illegible]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

WE SUIT

Everybody Every Time:

Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits.

Suits that Fit to a T.

LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited

With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year 'round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

BOSTON - - - - -

One Price Clothing House.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

C. HENDRICKSON, President.
L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.
H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D. O. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Lucken.

W. A. ROBERTSON

D. D. S.

Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

RECKITT BLOCK

MEAT MARKET,

VINE & RICHINGS, Props.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
—Constantly on hand.
GAME, POULTRY, FISH,
—In season.
Highest price paid for
FAT CATTE, HOGS,
SHEEP and POULTRY.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.

[illegible]

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

[illegible] College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

[illegible]

Office in McKinnon Block.

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER

—ARE OFFERING—

SPECIAL PRICES

—ON—

FARM MACHINERY.

SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

IS NOW ON DECK

AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,

WITH A FULL LINE OF

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

SAAKE

Is still doing business at the old stand and selling

WATCHES,
CLOCKS
JEWELRY

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

C. H. SAAKE.

McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements.

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS........ 15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. O. Erskine, J. H. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTYS-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block. Crookston, Minn.

[illegible]

FITS.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

THE PRESS

(NEW YORK)

For 1893

Has a larger Daily Circulation than any other Republican newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.

Founded Dec. 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies daily. The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York. The PRESS is a National Newspaper. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the the PRESS.

The PRESS has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points. The PRESS Sunday Edition is a splendid paper, covering every current topic of interest. The PRESS Weekly Edition contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The Press has no superior in New York.

THE PRESS

Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year........$5 00
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Sunday, one year........2 00
Weekly Press, one year........1 00

Send for Press circular. Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.

Address THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

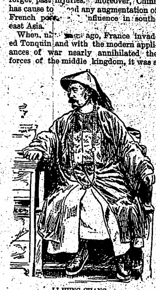
THE FRENCH IN SIAM.

THE FIRST NATION TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

China's Interest In the Present Situation. Li Hung Chang a Progressive Statesman. The Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the French Admiral.

The intense interest which China has manifested in the Franco-Siamese imbroglio may be attributed largely to the influence of Li Hung Chang, the viceroy and practically the ruler of the Celestial empire. China herself has suffered seriously from French aggression, and Chang is not the sort of statesman to forget past injuries. Moreover, China has cause to dread any augmentation of French power and influence in southeast Asia.

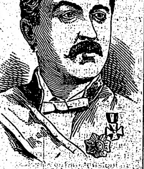
When, nine years ago, France invaded Tonquin and with the modern appliances of war nearly annihilated the forces of the middle kingdom, it was a case of warfare between the nineteenth and seventeenth centuries. In such a contest France had an immeasurable advantage. Now, however, the situation is changed, and in the event of active hostilities China would cut no mean figure in the fray.



LI HUNG CHANG.

The war in Tonquin was very humiliating to the Chinese viceroy, but it opened his eyes. He saw that it was idle for mere human strength to contend with the forces of nature which have been harnessed and directed by science. Li Hung Chang is a progressive statesman, and he immediately set about modernizing the military and naval equipments of the nation. As is usual in such cases, he sought the shipyards of Great Britain, which have furnished war vessels to nearly all the lesser powers of the world. German dockyards were also patronized, and under the instruction of European naval officers the Celestial navy has not only increased in size and power, but has improved in discipline and efficiency.

As a result China now has a navy which, though it cannot be compared to the formidable fleets of France, would prove quite effective for defensive purposes, particularly in the shallow waters of the Chinese and Siamese coasts. There are now in active service 3 ironclads, 7 cruisers, 35 ironclad gunboats and 9 torpedo vessels of the modern types, besides about 100 other war vessels, many of which were built in Shanghai and Foo-Choo. The army also shows the influence of modern European discipline and in its full strength would number about 1,200,000 men. While China appears content to attend to her own affairs and manifests no present purpose to wage aggressive warfare, she is making active and intelligent use of her opportunities, and the day may yet come when the yellow flag will float defiantly in waters remote from the Celestial Kingdom.



GUSTAVE ROLIN JACQUEMIN.

Li Hung Chang, who has for many years been the power behind the Chinese throne, was born in the province of Anu-Huei Feb. 16, 1823. He was governor of the Thiang-Sin province in 1860 and assisted actively in the suppression of the Tæping rebellion. From that time he advanced rapidly in office until after the Tien-Tsin massacre in 1870, when he was deposed from power on the charge of failing to assist the general in command. Two years later he was restored to the office of grand chancellor and has since retained the royal favor.

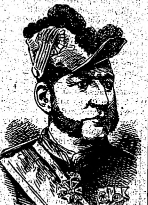
The defensive resources of Siam are insignificant compared with those of her northern ally. She has a standing army of 12,000 men, which might be augmented to 200,000 in an emergency. The military and naval establishments have for several years been in the charge of European drill masters, and a fair degree of efficiency has been attained. The navy consists of two screw steamers of 2,000 tons and eight guns each, a few gunboats in indifferent condition and a number of steam yachts.

Naturally enough the foreign affairs of the kingdom of Siam are under the direction of a foreigner, one Gustave Rolin Jacquemin, a Belgian by birth, a cosmopolitan by nature and a soldier of fortune by occupation. His career is curious and checkered. Educated for the bar, he developed a taste for politics and finally achieved the position of minister of the interior in the Belgian cabinet. Deposed from office by political reverses, he took up the study of international law and acquired some distinction in that specialty. Financial difficulties drove him from Belgium, and he went to Egypt, where he had a brief and unsatisfactory career as an international jurist. He then disappeared, and his European friends heard no more of him for several years, when he suddenly turned up as minister of foreign affairs at Bangkok.

Had it not been for the possibility of foreign interference and for the respect which is due to foreign commercial interests in Siam, France need not have made much ado over enforcing her claims on the peninsula. President Carnot has at his command one of the finest navies in the world and a military force that is well nigh invincible. In view of the ever imminent European war, it is interesting to note the warlike resources of France.

In 1891 the effective strength of the French army under colors was 508,686, with a gendarmerie of about 22,000 men. On a war footing the army numbers nearly 2,000,000 men, with 138,301 horses and 3,000 guns. At the same date the ironclad navy consisted of 186 vessels—40 ironclads, 49 cruisers, 41 dispatch boats and 6 gunboats—besides a large number of unarmored cruisers and troopships, with 1,927 officers and 37,933 men. The military and naval equipment is of the best, and of the discipline and courage of the French forces it is unnecessary to speak.

Rear Admiral Edgar Humann, in command of the French fleet before Bangkok, has 15 warships to enforce his demands. The flagship is the Triomphante, a single screw armored cruiser of 4,176 tons, carrying six nine inch and seven smaller guns. Then there are the Anamite, a transport; the Forfait, a wooden cruiser; the Inconstant, a single screw wooden dispatch vessel; the Alouette, a slow paddle dispatch boat, built of wood; the Lutin, Comete and Lion, single screw composite gun vessels; the Jacquin and Moulun, paddle gunboats, built of steel, and five steel twin screw gunboats, the Arquebuse, Caronade, Cimeterre, Estoc and Mutine.



ADMIRAL EDGAR HUMANN.

Admiral Humann was born in Paris in 1838 and has had a brilliant career in both the diplomatic and naval service. In 1887 he commanded the French fleet at Newfoundland and bore a conspicuous part in the settlement of the fisheries dispute with England in that year.

The English fleet in Asiatic waters is much more powerful than that of France and is particularly strong in small gunboats for river service.

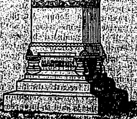
It is a curious fact that France was the first European nation to establish diplomatic relations with the land of the white elephant. Louis XIV in the seventeenth century sent thither an embassador and received a Siamese embassy with great honors at Versailles. Louis sought to convert the king of Siam to Christianity. Unfortunately the present mission of the French in Bangkok is less philanthropic.

C. C. HUNT.

In Mrs. Harrison's Memory.

Ex-President Harrison has ordered a handsome monument to be erected in his family plot in Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis, where his wife is buried. The design has been chosen and the contract awarded, and the monument will be completed in a short time.

The design selected is one of a great number submitted for General Harrison's inspection and was especially prepared for him. The monument will be of Vermont granite, 10 feet in height, very massive and severely simple in outline. It will consist of four huge granite blocks, three of which will form the base to support a heavy granite die 4 feet square, with rounded corners. This will have a pyramidal top, and about it will be a carved astragal in bas-relief.



THE HARRISON MONUMENT.

The third or upper base will have handsome short columns at the corners, with carved capitals topped by a tasteful frieze. On the panel between the columns will be the name "Harrison" in large polished block letters. The monument will be erected in the center of General Harrison's plot and will be one of the handsomest in the cemetery [illegible] that marble in the whole [illegible]

THE CHARTREUSE PERES.

The Midnight Mass and the Rigid Life of This Silent Order.

I made a visit on the 16th and 17th inst. to the Convent La Grande Chartreuse, which lies off in the mountains south of Chambery and north of Grenoble. I staid all night in the convent and attended midnight mass. My bedroom (No. 18) was about half as big as that little bedroom you and I occupied at Jesi during our Italian trip, but more plainly furnished. As I couldn't sleep very well, I got up and went to mass at a quarter to 11, staid there nearly two hours and then went to bed at 2 a. m. At a few minutes before 11 the monks (peres, not freres) came filing in from their cells, each carrying a little lantern. Not one of them uttered a word for some time; then one of them made a slight noise as though with his knuckles on a desk, and the Latin chant of about four notes began and continued with slight interruptions for an hour and three-quarters. Then each relighted his little lantern, put out the light held in a little reflector on the breast to light up the book before him, and as silently as they came they went off to their cells.

There are 40 peres or pretres there and 44 freres. The peres are the more advanced, live in their cells from week's end to week's end, except for their church services at midnight and one meal together on Sundays and church holidays. These peres never speak to each other nor to any one whatever except when out on a promenade, which they take once a week. The freres do the business of the convent and are less restricted, though they never go outside of the 12 acre walled inclosure without permission. No woman is ever allowed to go inside of that walled inclosure except by written permission from the pope, and Queen Victoria was the last one having that permission.

My trip to this convent, through a beautiful mountainous country, and the last nine kilometers at the side of a mountain torrent, delighted me greatly. There was nothing but a mule path to this convent until 1854, and their idea of living "dans une solitude absolue" was well carried out for nearly 800 years. It is a strange idea of God and of the way to get to heaven that you should abandon the world and all its trials and duties so that you may please him and gain a happy hereafter. I used to call this bandbox virtue, but now I withdraw condemnation till I know their individual griefs and mental makeup.

It is at least better than suicide, for time is almost always curative, and reflection and study bring peace and mental equanimity. I will add that all the freres I met were pleasant, intelligent men, charging me moderately and treating me well, and when I left the convent between 8 and 9 in the morning a bright, intelligent brother guarding the outer door with a monster key said: "Bon jour, monsieur, et bon souvenir de la Grande Chartreuse," before he locked the door behind me.—Cor. Hartford Courant.

A Startling Contrast.

Two chorus girls came out of the stage door of Palmer's theater one evening. One was covered with satins and laces, and the diamonds which adorned her little pink ears made the electric lights ashamed of themselves. She slammed the old wooden door with a haughty air and waved a pretty white gloved hand. Her coachman was quick to see his signal, and a private victoria was soon beside the young woman. The driver got his orders in a low tone, and the carriage was whirled away. The other chorus girl was pale, thin and actually looked hungry. A cheap dress, evidently designed and made by its wearer, and a winter hat formed part of her costume. A bundle of sewing in her hand proved that she wasted no time between the acts.

While waiting for a car she counted the few pennies in her possession. She looked at an approaching car and at her bit of money, then resolved to walk. Manager E. E. Rice and a friend had been standing near the stage door. "What a remarkable contrast in the two pictures!" said the friend. "Both receive the same salary," explained the manager, as he shrugged his shoulders, "but it's the old story—the first one saves her money and the other doesn't."—New York Evening Sun.

Color and Nervous Diseases.

"The profession," says a specialist in nervous diseases, "has been interested in a mode of treatment recently tried in Italy for nervous disorders, in particular those allied with insanity. It is called the 'color treatment' and is merely the confining of patients in rooms where the walls are colored a certain tint, the light coming through glass of the same hue. Red, blue and violet are colors that have exercised a very perceptible and beneficial effect on disordered minds, especially violet. A raving patient suddenly put into a violet room became perfectly quiet at the end of an hour or two. The red rooms are said to have an excellent effect upon melancholia, brightening up the patients and making them almost cheerful."

Which at once opens a vista of furnishing possibilities that may be a part of the future housekeeper's curriculum.—New York Times.

A Lively Epitaph.

The most prominent paper at Tombstone, A. T., is called The Epitaph. It is edited by an Englishman named Coffin, and the name of its publisher is Sexton. It is said to be a pretty live paper, too, and rather singularly refuses to advertise undertakers, probably upon the principle that there are enough reminders of death connected with the paper.—Tampa (Fla.) Times.

Four California Mountains.

There are four famous mountains in Lower California, two of alum, one of alum and sulphur mixed, and one of pure sulphur. It is estimated that in the four mountains there are 100,000,000 tons of pure alum and 1,000,000 tons of sulphur.—St. Louis Republic.

"I speak not out of weak surmises, but from proof."

LARD MUST GO.

since COTTOLENE has come to take its place. The satisfaction with which the people have hailed the advent of the New Shortening

Cottolene

evidenced by the rapidly increasing enormous sales is PROOF POSITIVE not only of its great value as a *new* article of diet but is also sufficient proof of the general desire to be rid of indigestible, unwholesome, unappetizing lard, and of all the ills that lard promotes. Try

Cottolene

at once and waste no time in discovering, like thousands of others that you have now

NO USE FOR LARD.

Sold in three and five pound pails.
Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

IS THE ONLY LINE

Running Through Cars TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth and
Chicago

TO

HELENA,
BUTTE,
SPOKANE,
TACOMA,
SEATTLE,
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
ELEGANT DINING CARS
—ON ALL—
THROUGH TRAINS.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 6:40 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

DO YOU WANT
A GOOD
HOME PAPER

Devoted to the interests of Crookston and Polk County.

THEN SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE
POLK COUNTY
JOURNAL.

IF you want to Buy or Sell anything,
Advertise in The Journal.

IF YOU WANT ANY PRINTING OF AMY KIND,
Done Quickly at Reasonable Rates,
GO TO THE JOURNAL,
COOKE & HAMMOND,
Pubs. and Props.

SEE THAT
LUMP?
That's
Lorillard's
CLIMAX PLUG.
It's Much the Best.
Sold everywhere. Made only by the
P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the World.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave.		Arrive.
5:05p.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	7:55p.m. Daily.
7:00a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points.	6:50a.m. Daily.
7:15a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent.	7:30p.m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylia, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Take the Great Northern in going East, West North or South. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West	at 6:40 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...	at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$6.00@$10.00
Butter, per lb	15c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	80c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	46.

'Round Home.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Prof. Whittier is a graduate optician, and has had fifteen years experince in adjusting spectacles to the most complicated defects in the human eye. Eyes examined free. Will have rooms at the Palace hotel, Crookston, Minn. for one week, commencing Monday Aug. 14th.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Fell Cartier Jr. [13-24]

T. H. Bjoin sells Buffalo Pitts threshers, engines and repairs.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Prof. Whittier is a graduate of one of the best ophthalmic colleges in the country; his diploma hangs in his office for the public's inspection. This coupled with fifteen years experience is convincing enough of his ability. The profession of optics is a special science, as denistry is, and should be so recognized. Prof. Whittier has the opinion that eyes are as precious as teeth, and yet many people would go long distances to consult a competent dentist, where for glasses they would patronize an ordinary peddler (calling himself an optician) that they never saw before and will never again. He will have rooms at the Palace hotel, Crookston, Minn., for one week commencing Monday August 14th.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a peice of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affecteb parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Mrs. W. W. Fegan returned from her visit to Great Falls last week.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. are selling binders every day—a half dozen or so a day.

The Crookston Hay and Commission Co. took possession of their new quarters on Main street last week.

Chris Hoch, Eli Steenerson, Tom Mandt and Geo. Mandt left for the Red Lake Reservation on Friday of last week.

A. C. Schmidt went north Tuesday to look after his painting jobs in Marshall and Kittson counties. Schmidt paints every town on the line—red.

Earnest Rolsch has bought out the restaurant adjoining his place and took possession last Friday. He will run a day and night restaurant until he can find somebody to sell to.

S. N. Webb, representing the R. L. Polk & Co. directory and gazeteer for Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana, has been canvassing the city this week in the interest of his publication.

N. S. Gervais received a postal from his son William who is having a grand good time in Chicago attending the World's Fair and taking in the sights. Willie intends to have a good visit there and then go on to Canada for a visit at the old home.

A. D. Wishard, who was out on the St. Hilaire line Monday, reports a lively scrimmage between the trainmen and some farm hands who got on at Wylia. The conductor wanted to charge them the usual 10 cents extra for each ticket bought on the train, but the farmers wouldn't put up and had to be put off the train—hence the row.

Charlie Lauman was down from McIntosh last week. Charlie says: "They have put in another paper up there in hopes to run me out, but it only divides the small patronage the opposition has had and that is better for me. The more papers they put in for the purpose of crowding me out the better I shall like it. Hunt got out in good shape. He unloaded his old outfit upon the other fellows in great shape and I helped him plan it."

When Harry Norrie and family returned from the lake last week they found pandemonium reigning supreme. In some way or other the water-works business had got out of whack and let the water run all over the house till you could sail in a skiff most anywhere. Every carpet had to come up and a general house-cleaning time was inaugurated. Harry says no use to go out to Maple Lake when such things exist right at home.

J. McCaffrey, a prominent Lowell farmer has been all the summer looking for a boy to work on the farm, but it seems he has not cared to hire every boy that came along. On Tuesday morning of this week however, there arrived at his home a bright active lad weighing 14 pounds and McCaffrey at once decided to try and keep him though it is very little work the lad can do on the farm this summer—except, perhaps, to cradle some. By the way its the first child.

Sunday evening a couple of colored men, strangers in the city, while passing along the street near the N. P. depot, heard a little girl say to a companion "Oh, look at the nigger!" This enraged the colored men and they chased the little girls into the residence of W. L. Palmer, who came out to see what was the matter. The "niggers" then proposed to fight it out, and Palmer was about to argue the matter with a base ball club, when E. O. Flanders happened along and proposed take a hand in the scrap if the "black rascals didn't skip at once." They skipped.

George Truax left for Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday last, where he expects to make his home in the future. Mr. Truax has been a Polk county citizen for many years and leaves many warm friends. He was a member of Col. Cobham Post—one of the kind who do not allow trifles to interfere with his regular attendance at the meetings, and his genial countenance will be missed there. Mr. Truax had much to contend with during his stay here, by the loss of his wife and several children, but always bore up with manly fortitude and has always striven to discharge his duties like a man in everything. He has secured a lucrative situation in Cleveland and the JOURNAL unites with his friends in the wish for a bright and prosperous future for him.

Robert Teal was in from Euclid last Friday. Says that harvest would be generally commenced up there this week. Rain badly needed.

Since the races Lachapelle's horse "P. J." has made a record of 2:40 and it is freely predicted that he will lower that to 2:30 before snow flies. You are right "he's a grand little horse."

Harvesting in barley was pretty generally commenced last week, and a few were cutting early wheat. Wheat harvesting will be pretty general this week. The hot weather seemed to rush the grain right along.

Jim Creighton has been nursing a finger for awhile. He went out shooting and shot it off. We have heard of people "shooting off their mouth" but this is the first case of shooting off a finger that has come under our notice. Pat Russell will have to look to his laurels.

A. J. Arnold is putting up a nice stock and hay barn on the farm of Aaron Cooke, in Fairfax. The barn will be 30x40, with 18ft. posts, will contain a good-sized hay-loft and have room for 12 horses and 15 cows and will have two or three box stalls in case of emergency.

A bunch of cigars reached this office last week with the compliments of P. J. Lachapelle "to help us celebrate the victory of P. J. on the turf, fair week." P. J. is a Crookston horse—born and raised in Crookston and Lachapelle justly feels proud to be the owner of such a valuable piece of horse flesh.

W. O. Wilson was rejoicing on Thursday last at the arrival of twins at his place—twin parrots. Wilson is the proudest man you ever saw and well he may be for those parrots are beauties for a fact and talk? Why the way they can talk suggests that they are nearer pirates than parrots—that is one of them for the other don't say much yet.

Phil. Porger and wife returned on Thursday morning from St. Paul where they had sold the cattle they intended to take to Chicago, so they gave up their trip to the World's Fair. Phil. bought a thoroughbred shorthorn bull calf of N. P. Clarke paying $125 spot cash for him and will take him out to Montana to surprise the natives. Phil. says he has made money out there but does not like it as a place to live and as soon as he can dispose of his interests there he will come back to Polk county to live.

Prof. Lugger was up to Stephen last week in response to a telegram stating that the army worm had appeared in great numbers and was destroying grain by the wholesale. Upon investigation the Prof. found the worm all right enough but found also that he was being exterminated by a parasite so rapidly that he told the farmers that the worms would all be dead in two or three days and before the Prof. left 95 per cent of the worms had been destroyed. He reported that very little actual damage had been sustained by the ravages of the worm.

Mark Murphy and his company of comedians will be seen here next Friday in "O'Dowd's Neighbors." There have been a good many farce companies launched upon a suspecting and unsuspecting public, but O'Dowd's Neighbors can take rank with any of them. It belongs to the same class as "Natural Gas", Evans and Hoey's "Parlor Match," John T. Kelley's "McFee of Dublin," etc. The principal characters of the piece do not intrude themselves too prominently, and the effect of a general vaudeville entertainment is sought, rather than any attempt to give a play with a story in which fun predominates.

E. J. Stilwell, of Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, spent the night in the city Wednesday last. He says: "It beats all how your city has improved since I was last here, about two years ago. Many substantial buildings have been built and other marked improvements. I always did predict for Crookston a bright and prosperous future and I see no reason to change my mind. Crookston has been a good business point ever since I knew it and it is bound to improve." Mr. S. returned to St. Paul on Thursday via St. Paul.

Nick Engel was in from Euclid on Monday, accompanied by his little boy that lost his leg in a mower a year ago. Nick says he finds in his wheat evidences of some kind of a grub working at the roots, that destroys the stalk and estimates from 25 to 30 per cent. loss from this cause. He says he believes one source of poor crops usually is found in the fact that farmers are not careful enough with their seed wheat. He [illegible] raise wheat for feed by garden growth and sow only large plump kernels. And he advises [illegible] the wheat in lime water [illegible] not ex-[illegible]

pect to see an average yield of more than six to eight bushels of wheat per acre in Polk county this year.

J. M. Stephens lost a valuable mare on Saturday last.

Extras for Collins' machinery arriving on every train.

Lambert Benoit drove out to Red Lake Falls on Sunday.

Alex. McKinnon and Wm. Anglim were in St. Paul last week.

Wheat harvest will be pretty generally commenced this week.

All reports indicate a light crop of potatoes, owing to lack of rain.

The insurance cases were on trial before Justice Spendley on Monday.

Dr. Howard Lankester and wife, of Fisher, were in the city on Sunday.

A. Glenn is raising the old M. E. parsonage building for a brick foundation.

The street commissioner is busy laying new cross-walks wherever needed.

Archdeacon Appleby will officiate at the Episcopal church on Sunday next.

Tuesday morning the heated spell seemed to have exhausted itself and a cool wave arrived.

Rev. Mr. Billings of Ada and Rev. J. G. Smith of this city exchanged pulpits last Sunday.

Chris Eickholt and family spent the Sabbath at the farm of Julius Volker in the town of Fanny.

The extremely hot winds of Monday made farmers who have late wheat a little nervous.

Lots of hay coming to the market these days. Seems to be more than the demand requires.

The log-drivers are arriving in large squads. The Cleveland house is getting a big run of this trade.

Miss Maria Ralph of Red Lake Falls is visiting with her brother George in the city this week.

Mike Welsh who has been visiting his brother Bill in the city, left for Larimore on Monday morning.

The weather for the past week has been all right for haying, but rough on grain and potatoes. Too dry altogether.

Wm. Marin and L. H. Walker went out to Aaron Cooke's place on Monday morning to assist A. J. Arnold on the new barn.

The JOURNAL is informed that Jennie Carr, daughter of Comrade D. Carr, is ill at her home in Minneapolis with consumption.

W. L. Palmer received a letter from Minneapolis on Tuesday morning saying that his little daughter is very ill with typhoid fever.

The old familiar sound of the saw-mill whistle woke the echoes at 5:30 on Monday morning, announcing the fact that sawing was about to commence in good earnest.

D. S. Palmer, of Minneapolis, dropped in on his brother, W. L., on Sunday evening en route home from a trip west and left for home on Monday evening. The first time they had met in seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McKinnon's little girl, whose illness was mentioned in these columns last week, died on Sunday and was buried on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. The trouble is said to have been ulcers on the brain.

John Morris, aged 73 years, died at the residence of a son-in-law near Stephen, Marshall county, last Wednesday and was buried at Drayton, N. D. last Friday. He leaves a wife, six sons, Walter, Miles, Cyrus, William, Wesley and Allen, and three daughters, Mrs. Frank Creek, Mrs. M. Burnett and Mrs. Peter Squiers, to mourn his loss. Walter and Wesley went from Mentor to attend the funeral. Mr. Morris was an old resident of Polk county, where he lived seven or eight years, moving to Grafton and from there to Drayton. He was on a visit to his daughter at the time of his death.

The Duncan Clark female minstrel company appeared at the opera house on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, playing to light attendance. The announcement "for men only" appeared on the bill boards on Saturday but did not prove a drawing card. The performances were exceedingly light and the costumes not as loud as some comic opera troupes indulge in. The troupe appeared very quiet and orderly but as actors and actresses did not excel the ordinary variety troupes.

On Saturday July 29th Miss Maggie Monroe, oldest daughter of John Monroe, was united for life to J. H. McArty of this city, at Grand Forks, N. D. Miss Monroe was a valued compositor in the JOURNAL office, has grown up from childhood in our city where, by her quiet, genial disposition she has won many friends who will unite with the JOURNAL in best wishes for her future happiness. Mr. McArty is one of Schmidt's best painters, an upright, sober, industrious young man, one of the kind to succeed. At present the happy couple are stopping at the Commercial hotel and, we are told, are contemplating removing from Crookston as soon as Mr. McArty's contract with Mr. Schmidt expires.

Read the ad of Prof. Whittier the optician in another column.

August George and wife drove down to Ada last week to visit with old friends in Norman County.

The Great Northern has put up a large derrick on the south end of the freight depot platform in this city.

Rev. J. G. Smith and family and the Rev. Mr. Billings, of Ada, went out to Maple Lake this week for an outing.

We have a few more extra copies of the JOURNAL containing a full account of the fair which we will close out at five cents each, cash to accompany order. We will mail copies for all who desire upon receipt of address, at the same price.

Court Stenographer Ben Strawbridge intended to take the train for Warren last week to enter upon his duties there but missed by a minute or so. Nothing daunted he mounted his bicycle and reached Warren in time for business when court opened. Nothing slow about Ben.

Judge Benson made a flying trip to Fergus Falls last Thursday night, and visited the hospital for insane. While there, the managing physician told him that old man Supernault, lately committed to the hospital was not insane, and never had been, and that he would probably be sent back to Crookston before long.

Oliver Wright of East Grand Forks was brought before Judge of Probate Benson last Thursday and by him sent to the hospital for insane at Fergus Falls. Mr Wright has been engaged as an engineer on the Northern Pacific railway for about thirteen years, and is said to have been deranged by the infidelity of his wife who deserted him lately.

Dr. Warninger informs the JOURNAL that our reporter was off a little in the statement last week that Ham Nut "has had a good deal of training lately." He says that the facts are that Ham Nut has had very little training and had only been tracked 10 days before the race came off. It is a fact patent to everybody that in Ham Nut the boys have got a great trotter, in a royal family and a horse that will make a record for himself. The time that he made on the grounds hitched to a heavy breaking cart speaks volumes for the colt. He has since beaten that record, in a trotting sulky and is in every way a speedy youngster. The JOURNAL is proud that Crookston has so fine an animal.

S. L. Collins: I think the coming wheat harvest will be a surprise party to some for I believe that the ravages of the army worm will be found to be more extensive than many suppose just now. In conversation with a farmer near Fisher he told me that up till within a day or so he thought he should have a grand crop of wheat but he had discovered that something had been working in his wheat, chewing the kernels like the army worm does. He had seen no signs of the worms and it was by chance that he noticed one head that looked peculiarly and upon examination he found several kernels chewed. A closer examination through his wheat brought to light the fact that something had been working extensively in his wheat, and, said he, there are lots of pieces like that in the county.

Mark Murphy and Sam J. Ryan, that irresistible team, are the chief fun makers. Miss Clara Thropp, called by many the "American Carmencita" is another shining light in this company. Selections are introduced from all the leading comic operas of the day by Miss Mamie Taylor and Jennie Murphy. The Butterfly dance from "La Cigale" will be introduced by the Misses Fording, Williams, Winton and Leigh, led by Miss Clara Thropp.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll and family occupied a box at the Bijou Theatre, New York, recently, during a performance of O'Dowd's Neighbors, and the Colonel is said to have remarked: "For nearly an hour I wondered where the promised musical novelties would come from. Suddenly the music changed, and like a flash of lighting came the slow, stirring strains of true opera. The very atmosphere seemed purified. Peal after peal of delightful sounds seemed to permeate all parts of the building, and like the welcome dew-drops of rain to the desert lost and parched lipped traveler, came the sextette from Lucia di Lammermoor, rendered by voices that must have been abducted from grand opera, for it is hard to believe that they came willingly into the comedy of O'Dowd's Neighbors. The effect was startling, but Oh, how delightful!" Seats now on sale.

Somebody took a horse from Sam Bearns' stables Monday night. No clue as yet.

Dr. M. Leguee was summoned to Fisher on Monday to attend to a sick horse.

C. H. Saake's brother arrived in the city last week, and Saake is enjoying a grand visit with him.

Henry Steege informed the JOURNAL that he expected to begin cutting wheat this morning.

Mrs. L. Arndt, of Fergus Falls, is visiting Mrs A. Rauch in this city.

Thos. Dyer, of East Grand Forks, was in the city on Thursday.

Jim Creighton has been appointed on the police force—probably because he is so good a marksman. Jim says the next shot he takes will be at a Dutchman.

P. J. Russell, A. C. Schmidt and Will Walker went up east of Euclid last week shooting ducks. They bagged a few less than 100.

Archie McKinnon is away off at the World's Fair where he expects to meet his wife who has been visiting friends in Canada for some time.

Will Hoch lost a valuable water spaniel this week. The dog got a foot cut off in a mower and had to be killed.

Frank Creamer: I don't claim to be able to thresh the whole of Polk county but I come pretty near having the machine that can. On Tuesday I sold two threshing-machines and on Wednesday I sold one.

The Red River Valley drainage commission held a meeting in St. Paul last week to organize. E. G. Valentine was made chairman and assistant secretary of State Sockenstrom, secretary. Valentine and Miller were instructed to look over the field and decide where the work will be commenced.

W. A. Campbell was in from Maple Bay on Tuesday. Says the hot winds of Monday were very trying for crops on sandy soil, especially for late sown grain.

Tollef Farden was in from Grover Park on Wednesday after twine. Said he intended to get to cutting wheat this week. Thinks crops will pan out all right. No chinch bugs, Hessian flies nor army worms out there.

Mr. Lange, who keeps a hotel near the Carman bridge, buried two children on Sunday. One, a child of three years, who died from typhoid fever, and the other a babe of only two months. The mother died a few weeks since of typhoid fever and there are several cases in the house.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

W. O. Wilson has been busy cleaning his windows this week. The Col. says it is because Wilson expects a visit from the governor of North Dakota and the governor of South Dakota at an early day. We reckon it is to allow the parrots a chance to look out on the street.

Dennis Ryan was down from Kittson county last week. He had with him some samples of wheat wherein the army worm had worked, showing their methods of operation. Some of the samples he had showed total destruction, while some were not as bad. He confirmed Prof. Lugger's statement in regard to the destruction of the worms by a parasite that kils them. He says however that the worms got in their work pretty well before the parasite got in his and much grain was destroyed.

J. Westernhagen, the secretary of a large investment company in Holland, and N. Jungeblut, the St. Paul agent of the company, were in the city Tuesday, and were taken in tow by August George, who explained to them the resources of the Red River valley and its advantages as a field for investment. These gentlemen have been over a large portion of the United States and they declare themselves better pleased with this section as a place for safe investments than any place they have visited, and will probably loan considerable money in the valley. They have already made one loan in this city.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dr. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream [illegible] Years the Standard.

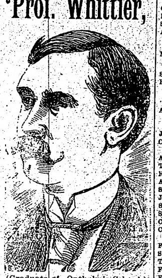
Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893. NO. 18

VISIT EXTENDED.

Prof. Whittier,



(Graduate of Opthalmic School.)

Scientific Optician,

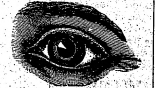
HAS EXTENDED HIS VISIT ANOTHER WEEK

AND WILL REMAIN AT THE THE PALACE HOTEL, UNTIL AND INCLUDING

Saturday, August 26th.

But on account of engagements ahead, will positively remain no longer.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.



He can be consulted free of charge in regard to the adjustment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Do not persist in abusing it by ill-fitting glasses sold by incompetent dealers and quacks, but consult a qualified optician, and have your eyes scientifically tested and frames properly fitted to the face.

There is more injury done than people are aware of by improperly fitted glasses. Too strong, too weak, too narrow, too wide, too big, too little, poor glass, poorly made, ignorantly made, are a few of the most glaring faults. Daily does the result of this ignorance upon the part of the incompetent dealers in spectacles come before me in distressing cases of permanently impaired vision.

I am a graduate of leading opthalmic schools and have had 15 years of practical experience in the adjustment of glasses. I can give you better satisfaction than those who make the adjustment of glasses an adjunct to their profession. Eyes examined free of charge. Call on me and be convinced of my ability.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED WTIHOUT PAIN.

If you have lost an eye, by accident or disease, be sure to call on me and I will insert an artificial eye which will move and look like the natural eye and improve your looks.

Money on Chattels.

$1000 to loan, in small amounts, on good chattel security, for from 60 to 90 days. P. J. RUSSEL,
[13-tf] Crookston.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein—Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.

[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhœa in her children, will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on accoun to fmy husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhœa very badly, I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye which colors a black or brown.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a peice of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.	
Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.
Congressional.	
Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen.
Legislative.	
Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.
Judicial.	
Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.
County.	
Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard
County Commissioners.	
First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Augus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E B Abbott.	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleak	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Harvest Excursions.

Cheap round trip excursions to points along the Great Northern Railway, in Northern Minnesota and South and North Dakota, Aug. 22nd, Sept. 12th and Oct. 10th, from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior, in connection with eastern lines. The Northwest is favored this year beyond other parts of the Union, and now is the time to invite investors and home seekers to help continue development and growth. Advise your friends to take advantage of the low rates and visit you, or if you will write F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., he will send publications and full information about rates, etc., to your eastern friends.

17—20.

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land, 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the Journal office. [14-tf]

DISTRICT COURT.

The Calendar was Cleared Tuesday, and Nearly all the Cases were Decided.

E. C. Davis Wins His Suit Against the Waterworks Company—An Appeal Taken.

The Crookston Improvement Co. v. Anna L. Marshall Decided in Favor of Plaintiff.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AUG. 9th.

The case of State of Minnesota vs E. L. Commings, (the celebrated East Grand Forks wheat case) which was tried before Judge Mills last December and defendant found guilty of grand larceny in the first degree, which decision was sustained by the supreme court of this state, was brought before the court and a stay till the 22nd inst. granted to allow defendent time to prepare motion for a new trial. The defendant is held under bonds.

Ten days stay of proceedings were granted in case of Dahl vs Johnson.

The case Ole J. Haaven vs Mrs. Brith Hoas, Messrs Ueland and Holt counsel for plaintiff and H. Steenerson counsel for defendant, was then called. Both parties are from McIntosh. The plaintiff brings suit to settle the question of rightful ownership of 40 acres of land in the village of McIntosh. In May 1888 one Ole Lee, at a sale of school lands in Crookston, bought the 40 acres in question. The plaintiff in this suit wanting the said land, and thinking he had a right to it by reason of of some previous arrangement with Lee, requested Lee to transfer it to him. This Lee refused to do. Haaven then told Lee that he wanted it for his poor widow sister with four children who was coming on to live at McIntosh and was in Crookston that day, Lee agreed to turn it over to Haaven's sister, Mrs. Brith Hoas, and thereupon made a deed conveying it to her. The school contract was made in her name, Haaven built on and improved the land; borrowing some two hundred dollars from his sister which it appears was used in making the improvement. Haaven married in '90 and soon thereafter he asked his sister to sign over this school contract to him. This she refused to. It seems that it was necessary for her to leave her brother after his marriage. The purchase in her name was unknown to her at the time of purchase. The property is worth about $1000 or $1500 now. The case was finished Thursday morning and will not be decided for sometime yet.

Another very important case was next called—that of Crookston Improvement Co. vs Anna L. Marshall et al. H. Steenerson for plaintiff and A. A. Miller for defendant.

During last summer the defendants Anna L. Marshall, Mrs. Munch and Mrs. Kelsey, through Mr. Munch bought some land from B. Sampson, the president of the Crookston Improvement Co., in Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, which was known as government lot 4 or Park Reservation. This land lies on the west side and in the bend of the river, opposite the brewery and contains about 11½ acres. The line line claimed by the defendants and the one established by U. S. Deputy Surveyor, George Ralph, comes west about 35 feet farther than that claimed by the plaintiff, and west of the eastern boundary of the platted portion of the addition, part of which platted portion had been deeded away by the Crookston Improvement Co. and has been built and improved upon by the purchasers. Plaintiff claims to have shown defendants where the old survey was (the eastern line of the platted portion) and defendants claimed he did not. The testimony is not very harmonious as to dates and certain conversation, but on the contrary is as opposite in some particular as the North and South poles. The case was finished Friday afternoon, but not decided. Attorneys are to submit briefs and it will be decided later.

The E. C. Davis vs Crookston Water Works Power & Light Co. case was decided Friday morning in favor of the plaintiff, allowing him the full amount of his claim, $7052.77 and interest thereon and costs and disbursements in the action. A stay of proceeding of 30 days was granted and the attorneys for defendant ordered the reporter to make out a transcript. It will be carried to the Supreme court.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The case of A. J. Hellerud vs Hans Etham and Thos. Bjoin was taken up, Montague & Bucklen for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendant. This is an action on a mortgage foreclosure. The case was continued till Tuesday to allow plaintiff to get an important witness here to testify.

SATURDAY MORNING.

There was held a bar association meeting, to discuss and suggest amendments and revision of the court rules. On the 24th inst. there will be a meeting at St. Paul of the judges of the state and any changes desired in the rules of practice must come through them.

AFTERNOON.

The case of Johnson & Co. vs Vaule et al, was tried at the last general term and a verdict rendered for the defendant. This afternoon counsel for plaintiff moved for a new trial but motion was denied.

MONDAY MORNING.

Court convened at 9:30. A decision in favor of plaintiff was rendered in the case of Crookston Improvement Co. vs Anna L. Marshall et al. This decision takes from the defendants about 75 feet long what they claimed as the west line of the property they bought from the plaintiff. The plaintiff is allowed costs and disbursements in this action; and decree to correct the deed, conveying government lot 4 to the defendant to read all of said government lot 4 according to government survey except the platted portion thereof.

Defendants ask for stay of proceedings for 60 day. It is quite probable the case will be carried to the Supreme court.

Nils Muus vs H. Steenerson was settled by defendant paying the amount of the claim $13.20 without costs and appeal from justice court.

The case of J. W. Wheeler, as assignee of Sylvester & Finseth vs E. M. Walsh as grantor, Martin Finseth, Barbara Finseth and C. M. Benson, was next taken up.

It appears that on the day that Sylvester & Finseth made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors March 4th last, Martin Finseth had made a bond for a deed on two lots on the east side of Broadway upon which stand the warehouses and house and barn used by the firm, to his wife Barbara Finseth; and Barbara Finseth sold the same lots to C. M. Benson for $800 which $800 was paid her that day by check on Merchants National Bank of Crookston. It also appears that Mr. Finseth sold some land that belonged to his wife and used the money in carrying on the business of Sylvester & Finseth and promised her the lots referred to. The case was tried Monday and will be decided this week.

The case of A. M. Pratt & Co. vs George Vine was taken up. Appeal case from justice court. The decision of the justice court was in favor of the plaintiff. This decision was reversed with disbursements to be taxed.

The wind blew so hard against the court house this morning and made the windows rattle so it was with difficulty that one could hear what was going on, the afternoon session was held at court chambers.

The appeal case of Arne Olson vs Rasmus Johnson; the appeal was dismissed and the judgment of the lower court affirmed.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Court convened at chambers at 10 a. m.

The case of Atwater Hdwr. and Machine Co. vs J. D. Marshall, which was an appeal from justice court the appeal was dismissed and the judgment of the lower court affirmed.

Joe Davis who was found guilty at the May term of court of manning has forwarded the amount of his fine $50 and now goes a free man again.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The case of Bonnet Nance Stove Co. vs J. W. Wheeler, assignee for Sylvester & Finseth was the next taken up. P. J. Russell counsel for plaintiff and E. M. Stanton for defendant.

Early last fall the firm of Sylvester & Finseth gave the plaintiff an order for a lot of stoves. The goods did not arrive at the time expected and the defendant notified the plaintiff that they would not accept them. Later they received the goods, stored them and sold some. On March 2nd two days before the assignment the representative of the plaintiff called on Sylvester & Finseth and wanted to arrange for the settlement of their claim so if an assignment was made they could get back their goods. Accordingly this representative marked the invoice of goods, "commission," to make it appear the goods were here on commission. The plaintiff then proceeded to replevin the goods mentioned. The value of the goods is $992.75.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The court handed in his decision this morning in the Bonnet Nance Stove Co. vs J. W. Wheeler case in favor of the defendant, allowing the goods taken under replevin by the plaintiff in case a return can be had, and if return can not be had judgment for the value of them $992.75.

The case of Michael Brouillette vs. Laurent Gonyea and Octave Gonyea which was tried at the May general term was decided in favor of plaintiff; allowing judgment against defendants for $40.50. This was a matter of digging a well by the plaintiff for the defendant.

The case of Wm. Kelly vs C. Christiansen and Hans Larson was then taken up. This is an action to recover some land purchased by the defendant under delinquent tax sale. The case will be decided this week. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

Laid Off.

Operator Ingraham, of the Great Northern depot in this city, Conductor Cooper, Engineer Klinger, and Brakeman Drew have all been laid off for violating a rule of the road. One night last week the operator had taken an order for an incoming freight, and had then gone to sleep. Before the train went out the brakeman went into the office, and took the message from the desk, instead of waking up the operator and getting the train dispatcher to O K the orders before they were given out. About an hour after the train was gone the operator woke up. In the meantime the dispatcher had decided to change the order and have the train meet another one at a different point, and was waiting for the operator to repeat the dispatch to him, which he was required to do before he gave it out. A collision might have been the result. But the trains met on a straight piece of road near Mallory, and a collision was averted. There is a great deal of red tape about the management of a railroad, and the employes sometimes become careless about seemingly needless regulations, but these rules and regulations are evidently necessary. Runnels succeeds Cooper, Mason takes Runnel's place, Steine gets Ingraham's job, and Moriarty succeeds Drew.

Upset the Management.

Last week as managers Columbus & Halvorson, of our opera house, was sailing Columbus' new boat on Maple Lake the craft upset without a moment's warning and the boys disappeared from view without even having a chance to get out dodgers announcing "positively our last appearance." Some of the boys saw the curtain ring down and hastened to the rescue and fished out two very wet managers, none the worse for the experience.

A Great Team.

East Grand Forks Review: Mr. W. D. Kelly says that if there were a few like Hugh Thompson and Alphabet Wyatt, Crookston would be a good place to live. That the success of the recent (Stock Show) fair was more to the united efforts of those two men than any other twenty men in the county.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and other blood diseases, still others will tell you that it overcomes "that tired feeling," and so on. Truly, the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of the army of friends it has won by its positive medicinal merit.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre, or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting of the City Council Held August 8th.

A Statement in Regard to the City Poor —The Great Northern Touched up a Little.

The Finance Committee Recommend the Strictest Economy During the Fiscal Year.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall Tuesday evening August 8th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The fire committee to whom was referred the matter of the bills from the Fire Department of W. Bloom and George Young reported that they were unable to meet with the chief of the department and so recommended that the bills be laid on the table until the money is received from the state, which will be by the next meeting of the council. Recommendation accepted and bills laid over.

Alderman Jennings reported, relating to the sidewalk on Maple street and asked for further time, which was granted.

To the president and members of the City Council, Crookston, Minn:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on the poor of the city respectfully report as follows:

We find bills against this city, presented by Polk County officers, aggregating over $700.00 to January 1st, 1893. These bills are yet under investigation and your committee respectfully request further time to report thereon fully and finally.

The amount now paid directly, each month to the recipient, is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Durkee, $12.00; Mrs. Boyer, $10.00; Mrs. Supernault, Carman $10.00; and additional to this, there is Mrs. Nethland at county hospital, at rate of $1.00 per day, washing and bandages extra; also a charge (name not yet presented to existing committee) at the Ottawa house at rate of 50 cents per day, and in all probability Bazil Supernault, at present in the asylum at Fergus Falls, will shortly be returned here and again become a charge of the city.

Your committee would urgently call the attention of the council to the great expense of boarding city poor at the county hospital, and recommend some action be at once taken whereby the poor of the city can be properly boarded at a reasonable remuneration, instead of $1.00 per day and extras; and suggest the city rent or own a building for this purpose and we believe that the number of applicants for relief will be reduced by this means.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. NORRIE,
I. N. SIMMONS,
FRANK JEROME.
Committee on City Poor.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

O. A. Paulsrud, special police	$ 4 00
Geo. Vine, hauling dirt	40 00
Jas. E. Greenhalgh, labor	99 00
Cooke & Hammond, printing	25 50
J. V. E. Wyatt, mdse	10 00
C. E. Dampier, medical attendance	4 00
M. D. Stoner, labor	13 00
M. D. Stoner, inspecting sewers	39 75
J. E. Morrisey, wood and mdse	160 65
J. E. O'Brien & Co., mdse	20 44
Edward Allard, boarding paupers	15 50
D. F. McDonald, labor First ward	17 74
D. F. McDonald, labor Second ward	28 74
D. F. McDonald, labor Third ward	9 74
D. F. McDonald, labor Fourth ward	23 24
D. F. McDonald, labor Fifth ward	6 00
D. F. McDonald, general labor	104 00
I. N. Simmons, draying	24 00
Jas. Creighton, special police	8 00

On motion the report was accepted and the bill reported upon favorably ordered paid.

The city attorney handed in a written report on the Netzer and Miller bills, which was accepted and placed on the file.

The bill of Fontaine & Anglim for use of engine at sewer, was taken from the table.

Moved by Alderman Norrie, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the bill be allowed at one half, or $147.00. Carried.

The Great Northern Railway sent in a communication relating to the bill for gravel which was presented some time ago.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the clerk be requested to notify the Superintendent of the Great North-

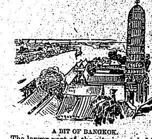
[CONTINUED ON PAGE 5]

THE SIAMESE CAPITAL.

Bangkok a Very Unhealthy City For Europeans to Live In.

The trouble between France and Siam is the old and familiar one. The great and civilized nation which has long controlled the lower part of the peninsula and now owns all Anam wants more territory, and Siam refuses to give up the Me-Kong valley.

Bangkok is a very curious and interesting city of 500,000 inhabitants, 100,000 of whom live in houseboats on the river.



A BIT OF BANGKOK.

The larger part of the city is uninhabitable by Europeans on account of filth, especially during the dry season. The tide sets back far enough to make the river Menam brackish, and it is sluggish at all times, and for months together rotting carcasses and vegetation almost choke the current. The water is like pea soup in looks. Powdered alum is used to clear it, but even when it looks clear as mountain spring water it is often deadly to Europeans.

The natives drink it without clearing, and when a cholera season comes they die by tens of thousands. All the carrion birds of the vicinity flock to the city, but cannot devour the corpses that are tumbled out on the plain. Many times, says an authority, over a third of the people have died in a summer—say, 150,000 or 200,000—but they await their fate with the helpless apathy of Asiatics or the sullen torpor of despair. The wet monsoon ends the epidemic. The rain descends in such torrents as to almost strangle one exposed to it, the filth is washed away, the country laborers crowd in till the population is restored and all goes on as before.

Siam contains about 300,000 square miles, and intelligent explorers have pronounced it the richest section of earth by nature. The valleys may be called excessively fertile, and in the hills are timber and medicinal plants of immense value. Probably no other equal area in the world contains so great a variety of plants and animals, including reptiles, and the animals are usually the largest and most vigorous of their species. The common elephant of Siam is not equaled in any other country, but the so called white elephant is smaller. There are also deer, musk oxen, wild cattle of every kind, wild hogs, every variety of apes and monkeys, birds of almost every known species and of the most brilliant plumage, and reptiles in scores of species from the largest crocodiles to the little green lizard.

A list of the valuable plants would almost fill this column, and there are also rich lodes of various metals. For many years Siamese jealousy kept out all who would develop these riches, but King Khoulalonkorn I, who came to the throne in 1868, has encouraged the introduction of European methods.

THE SISTINE CHOIR.

Oldest and Most Peculiar Musical Organization In the World.

His Holiness Leo XIII has astonished the cardinals, and indeed all the Catholic world, by giving permission for the famous Sistine choir to come to the United States and sing at the World's fair. To realize how great a compliment to America this is it must be remembered that only twice in all its history has this choir sung outside of Rome, and both were cases of necessity, so to speak. One was when the pope had to retreat to Avignon, France, and the other was when Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned emperor.

A SISTINE CHORISTER.

The choir consists of 32 men, and for centuries its music has been composed by one of its own members. Its Italian title is Il Collegio dei Cuppillani Cantori della Capella Pontificia—that is, it is the pope's personal choir and only sings when he officiates at mass or on the death of a cardinal.

It is the oldest musical organization in the world, dating back to the fourth century, when Pope Sylvester set up a school for training the voices of boys. For a time all the churches in Rome were supplied from this school, and only the best were retained for the pope's choir. In the time of Gregory the Great the honor of membership was so highly regarded that persons of most noble birth contended eagerly for places, and many of the choir went to take charge of the music in the principal churches of other countries. After various changes the number in the choir was fixed at 32 in 1550 and has remained at that ever since.

That was during the short period that the famous Palestrina was master of the choir. He was the only married man who ever served in it, and was removed by Pope Paul IV for that reason. It was long thought very remarkable that such fine soprano voices were heard in this exclusive male choir, and many curious stories were told to account for it, but it is now known to have been the result of a special training begun in childhood. This system, known as the "arte fatte," is still in use in Spain, and voices thus trained retain their sweetness to extreme old age. Four years ago one member of this choir died at the age of 74, having retained the purity of his voice almost to the last, and two singers in the present choir are over 74.

GRAIN GRADES.

The board of railroad and warehouse commissioners has established the following grades:

No. 1 Hard Spring wheat must be sound, bright and well cleaned, and must be composed mostly of Hard Scotch Fife, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Northern Spring wheat must be sound and well cleaned, and must be composed of the hard and soft varieties of spring wheat. Note—It is to be understood that the minimum test weight of this grade shall not be less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel and must contain not less than about fifty per cent of the hard varieties of spring wheat.

No. 2 Northern Spring wheat must be sound reasonably cleaned and of good milling quality. This grade to include all wheat not suitable for the higher grades, and to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Spring wheat shall comprise all inferior, shrunken or dirty spring wheat, weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel.

Rejected. Spring wheat shall include all spring wheat that is grown, badly bleached, or for any cause unfit for No. 3 wheat. Note—wheat containing admixture of "rice" or "goose" wheat will in no case be graded higher than rejected.

CORN.

No. 1 Yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry, plump and cleaned.

No. 2 yellow corn shall be three-fourths yellow, dry, and reasonably clean, reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1.

No. 3 Yellow corn shall be three-fourths Yellow, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 1 White corn shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 White corn shall be seven-eighths white, dry and reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1.

No. 3 White corn shall be seven-eighths white, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 1 corn shall be mixed corn of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

N. 2 corn shall be mixed corn, dry, reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 4 corn shall include all corn not wet or in heating condition that is unfit to grade No. 3.

OATS.

No. 1 White oats shall be white, sound, clean and free from other grain.

No. 2 White oats shall be seven-eighths white, sweet, reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 White oats shall be seven-eighths white, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2.

No. 1 oats shall be mixed oats, sound, clean and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 2 oats shall be sweet, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 oats, shall be all oats that are merchantable and warehouseable, not fit for higher grades.

RYE.

No. 1 rye shall be sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 rye shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

All rye slightly damp, slightly musty, dirty, or from any cause unfit for No. 2, shall be graded as No. 3.

BARLEY.

No. 1 barley shall be plump, bright, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 barley shall be sound, of healthy color, not plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 barley shall include slightly shrunken and otherwise slightly damaged barley not good enough for No 2.

No. 4 barley shall include all barley fit for malting purposes, not good enough for No. 3.

No. 5 barley shall include all barley which is badly damaged or for any cause unfit for malting purposes, except that barley which has been chemically treated shall not be graded at all.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 barley, except that they shall be of the Scotch variety.

A Great Public Library.

Any book you want, loaned to you, in city or country, anywhere in the United States, for as long or as short a time as you want it at an average cost of only one cent a day, is the offer of the American Co-operative Library, recently organized in New York. This undertaking, successfully carried out, will give book-readers everywhere better facilities than heretofore enjoyed outside of the reach of less than a dozen of the largest libraries in the principal cities. Books can be ordered either direct from New York through neighborhood Book Clubs or from country Postmasters, Newsdealers, Booksellers or others who will act as agents. A 160-page catalogue is sent free to any applicant enclosing a two-cent stamp; members of the Library are not limited to this, but may order any book in current literature suitable for general circulation. Any further information desired will be sent free on request. Address the American Co-operative Library, 57 Rose St., New York.

This is what the Marshall County Leader has to say of wheat raising in the Red River Valley:

The Verndale Journal says that this is probably the last season for wheat as the principal crop of that part of Minnesota. That corn is a success and farmers are turning to it. With the price of wheat below the cost of production wheat culture will certainly be curtailed very rapidly wherever other crops can be successfully grown. We seem forced to continue making wheat the principal crop here for a time at least.

The Minneapolis Journal says:

People who are complaining of the heat should take courage. Certain German scientists have sent word to the American Naval Hydrographic office that we can expect a winter of very severe cold. They base this prediction upon the knowledge that an unusually small amount of ice has been released from the polar regions, this condition influencing the temperature of the gulf stream to such a degree that we can expect few areas of low pressure in the remaining months of the summer and autumn, and this, according to deductions and conclusions that may be clear to the weather prophets, but which are mysterious to the layman, promises a cold winter. Then, presumably, people will complain all the harder. Let's enjoy the heat before it costs $9 a ton.

The farm and dairy exhibits at the Minneapolis Exposition this year, is a new feature. Hitherto the State Fair has had all the exhibits of that nature; but as the fair is to be abandoned for this year, the Exposition is glad to take the charge of these very interesting displays. $7,000 is the value of premiums, and no doubt the Northwestern farming land will prove by its products, to visitors from a distance, that for richness and variety it is nowhere excelled. The interest in this department is very general, and judging from the present outlook, there will be a very attractive display. Our readers should not fail to visit the Exposition this year.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, ontana Michigan, and in fact, from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

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Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m. and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read via The North-Western Line. For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address

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Genl Passenger Agent,
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"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with marvelous results, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND for a few weeks it will rob confinement of *pain* and *suffering*, and *insure safety to life of mother and child*."
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NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

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LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetes Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Blaine, Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, Baron Hirsch, H. R. H. the Count of Paris, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallelieu, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them! The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, July 31st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Jens Fredrickson, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Janette Fredrickson, of the town of Vineland, of the county of Polk, representing, among other things, that Jens Fredrickson, late of the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1889, at the county of Polk, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Janette Fredrickson granted.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before said court, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 31st day of July, A. D. 1893.

By the Court, [illegible]

MY PROFITS ARE SMALL,

But by selling strictly for cash I am able to sell goods on a small margin and make a living. When you trade with me you pay no one's bad debts. My groceries are fresh and clean and of the best quality. My canned goods are all new. I keep all the fresh vegetables the market affords. Call and look over my stock.

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RUSHFORD WAGONS. - - -
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And a Complete Line of—:-:—:-:—:-:—:-:—

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WE ARE are strictly in it on this year. Don't be deceived **TWINE** by any so-called cheap twine. It is either short in weight or length, or inferior in some way. In Twine, as well as everything else, a first-class article bought of responsible dealers at a fair price is sure to prove cheaper and more satisfactory in the end. See our goods and get our prices before you buy.

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A DESOLATE SCENE.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE DEPOPULATED BY A MAN EATING TIGER.

The Inhabitants of a Native Village Driven From Their Homes by the Ferocious Daring of a Bold and Bloodthirsty Ruler of the Jungles.

As the party of a sahib one Indian evening came down the hillside by the widening path to the jungle village, no sound whatever arose from its few and humble habitations. Nobody came out to make salutation or to offer supplies. No cattle were perceived wandering about, no children, no birds, except indeed many vultures upon the tree in the square and upon the temple roof. The pots in the grain dealer's shop were empty and overturned; a piece of cloth just begun was left with broken threads upon the loom in the next hut. On the other side of the way the chatties at a potter's were tumbled and broken, and a sheet of copper lay at the blacksmith's forge half bent to make some vessel, but precipitately abandoned. Wherever one gazed there were signs of a hasty flight on the part of the inhabitants, who did not seem to have left anybody to represent them.

Yes, there was one silent and melancholy representative, and the sudden appearance of her would have startled the party very much more than it did but for a discovery made by the sahib's ghorawallah—the groom—close by the silent and empty temple. There was a muddy patch there in the square, from which the last of the rainwater had but recently dried up, and in the black slime so left were deeply imprinted the "puds" of an evidently immense tiger. It was of course evident now to the Englishman and those with him that the striped terror which left those footmarks had given the villagers notice to quit and was somewhere or other near at hand in practical possession of the fee simple of the village.

Desolate beyond expression was the little unpeopled "place" of the hamlet, and the look of the helpless red god staring from his portico upon the huts that he could not protect, and the excitement of the horrible vultures perched on the cotton trees, aware, no doubt, of the deadly secret of the place, for round the corner, by the dyer's shop, where two or three newly stained turban cloths still hung upon walls to dry, they came upon that secret. Across the threshold of a mud hut, evidently dragged off from the broken charpoy on the earthen floor, lay the body of a woman, torn on the delicate brown neck and along the shoulders and breast with long red claw marks. A dead infant, also mangled by a savage bite, lay half concealed under the corpse, the appearance of the bodies showing that they had only been lately killed. No one could doubt what had killed them. The sign manual upon their bodies was surely that of the royal beast who often in this way disputes the right of his human rival in India and roars to scorn the illusion that man is master of created things.

The sahib's party was badly equipped for tiger shooting and passed not without anxiety and the closing up of the three or four servants and coolies through the outskirts of the evicted village. At any moment her ladyship the tigress or his lordship the tiger, who had taken possession of the place, might emerge from a grain store or a cow pen, or even from some milk bush or jowari patch, to ask the travelers what business they had upon the royal property. The Englishman hastily put bullets into both barrels of his shotgun and walked his horse as quickly as his men could follow out of the ill fated gaum.

At its outskirts they were astonished to hear a voice high above their heads which came, as they afterward found, from a young Hindoo low caste man sitting concealed in the branches of a large mango tree from which could be seen both entrances of the village. He had made a rude platform in a fork of the tree and watched on it with the long barrel of a matchlock protruding and by his side an earthen jar of water. They invited him to come down and to tell them the meaning of the extraordinary spectacle they had witnessed. He descended and informed them that for months past his village had been infested and persecuted by a tigress which, after killing cattle and goats, had slain and partly eaten three or four children outside the hamlet and had taken during the past eight or nine days to entering the village at night and carrying off somebody or other sleeping, as the Hindoos do, outside their huts under the verandas. The woman slain that morning with her baby was the wife of the poor matchlock man, and he had perched himself in the tree hoping to avenge her death when the sahib's party passed.

It was too serious a case not to be reported in the proper quarters, and an expedition of practiced tiger shooters was equipped among the officers at the nearest station. The beast was tracked and was killed after receiving 11 bullets, and then it turned out that she had a half grown cub which had lost a limb, and thus the maternal affection of the ferocious parent had driven it to these desperate ways. Indeed the spectacle of that village was full of philosophical suggestiveness. The dead human mother had been slain by reason of the very same instinct which had made her seek in vain to preserve her child from the attack of the tigress, driven to its wit's ends to find food for its own helpless offspring. The tigress was in her way as tender a parent as the loving mother whom she murdered, and then besides there was the whole village depopulated to make one wonder what sort of a world it would have been, if, as might well have happened, tigers had evolved as masters of the globe instead of men.—Edwin Arnold in London Telegraph.

China makes a poor show in the journalistic world. For all its 400,000,000 inhabitants it has only 24 newspapers, 10 of which are daily, and 14 appear at longer intervals.

THE LITTLE DOG UNDER THE WAGON.

"Come, wife," said good old Farmer Gray,
"Put on your things, 'tis market day,
And we'll be off to the nearest town,
There and back ere the sun goes down.
Spot? No; we'll leave old Spot behind."
But Spot he barked, and Spot he whined,
And soon made up his doggish mind
To follow under the wagon.

Away they went at a good round pace,
And joy came into the farmer's face.
"Poor Spot," said he, "did want to come,
But I'm awful glad he's left at home.
He'll guard the barn and guard the cot
And keep the cattle out of the lot."
"I'm not so sure of that," thought Spot.
The little dog under the wagon.

The farmer all his produce sold
And got his pay in yellow gold,
Then started homeward after dark,
Home through the lonely forest. Hark!
A robber springs from behind a tree—
"Your money or else your life," says he.
The moon was up, but he didn't see
The little dog under the wagon.

Spot ne'er barked, and Spot ne'er whined,
But quickly caught the thief behind.
He dragged him down in the mire and dirt
And tore his coat and tore his shirt,
Then held him fast on the miry ground.
The robber uttered not a sound
While his hands and feet the farmer bound
And tumbled him into the wagon.

So Spot he saved the farmer's life,
The farmer's money, the farmer's wife,
And now a hero grand and gay
A silver collar he wears today.
Among his friends, among his foes,
And everywhere his master goes,
He follows on his horny toes.
The little dog under the wagon.

—New Orleans Picayune.

Long's Railway Safety Clock.

Peter Long of Greensburg, Pa., is the patentee of one of the most useful railway appliances of the age—a railway signal time clock which accurately indicates the time intervening between the passage of trains. It is mounted similarly to a danger signal, and the engineer can readily tell by simply glancing at the dials the length of time which has elapsed since the preceding train passed that point. The clock runs regularly and indicates the hours and minutes just as an ordinary timepiece does, but an ingenious device and the time marking apparatus throws the minute hand back to 12 at the time of the passing of each train. Then the hand moves forward in the regular way until the next train thunders past, when it is again thrown back to 12.

Should any one train not be followed by another for an hour or a longer period, then the minute hand will stop at 55 minutes and remain there until a passing train again throws it back to 12, where it will again begin its 55 minute journey. The purpose of having the hand stop at 55 minutes is to show that at least that time has elapsed since a train has passed that way, which is amply sufficient to indicate "clear track."—St. Louis Republic.

A Wicked American Abroad.

I was once in a village on the Welsh coast. The Welsh, I have been informed, are a sober people, and so some of them may be. A certain wicked traveler chanced to come that way. According to his own account he had "struck oil" in the western states of America—and, possibly, he had "struck" some peculiar notions too. For a whole week he "stood Sam" at the local hostelry to everybody who chose to come and drink.

For a whole week every soul in the place, to all intents and purposes, was drunk—all the men, many of the women and some of the children. The occasion offered, and they rose to it. They had never before enjoyed themselves so much in their lives—that being their idea of enjoyment. No doubt to this hour many of those amusement seekers look back to that week as being the most amusing week they ever spent.—All the Year Round.

Patience With Eccentricity.

Many of the leading people in English society regarded Thomas Carlyle with a feeling almost akin to reverent delight when he chose to behave like an ignorant boor in their drawing rooms, even taking his seat, it is said, unbidden in the presence of the queen. This generation, however, has little patience with such eccentricities.

It was an English bishop that is still living who, when the historian Freeman had worn out his patience with his rudeness, introduced him to a waiting audience as "the distinguished scholar that so admirably describes and illustrates the savagery of our ancestors."—Youth's Companion.

Chemical Effects of Lightning.

Lightning works chemically. It has the power of developing a peculiar odor, which has been variously compared to that of phosphorus, nitrous gas and most frequently burning sulphur. Wafen mentions a storm on the isthmus of Darien which diffused such a sulphurous stench through the atmosphere that he and his marauding companions could scarcely breathe, particularly when they plunged into the wood.—Chambers' Journal.

Lace Industry In Ireland.

The development of the lace industry in Ireland has been a great boon to the impoverished people. In embroidery alone 12,000 girls are employed and 1,065,000 dozen handkerchiefs were sent last year to the American market.—New York Sun.

It is remarkable how virtuous and generously disposed every one is at a play. We uniformly applaud what is right and condemn what is wrong when it costs us nothing but the sentiment.—Hazlitt.

"Do not weep for me nor waste your time in fruitless prayers for my recovery, but pray rather for the salvation of my soul," were the last words of Isabella of Aragon.

France leads the world in fanmaking, and one was once made for the Empress Eugenie which cost $9,400. And one for [illegible] valued at $1,800.

Noon takes its name from the Latin word none, the ninth hour, which among the Romans was the time of eating the chief meal of the day.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Pretty Custom Observed by College Graduates Each Year.

Commencement is like spring in that it is new each year and that familiarity with it breeds only increased appreciation. It grows on the participator as his years accrue. It is a good day for the hopeful youths who graduate and march at the head of the line. It will seem good to them next year, when they come back after a 12 months' separation and hobnob with one another over their class punch and presently get in line at the very tail end of the procession, so far off from the band that they can scarcely catch the music. But in 10 years' time, when they have moved up 10 places nearer to the band, they will find it dearer still. Then it will have begun to assume its true properties, as the day of all the year that brings back the youth that is already slipping from them, by taking them back to the scenes of their untrammeled adolescence and rubbing them up against the men who were young with them when they were young.

Life brings great prizes to the diligent and the lucky. To the average college graduate of 15 years' standing it has brought a wife and children, a certain foothold in the world and a definite prospect of respectable achievement. But it is better at bestowal than at replenishment. It brings him new things, but it does not fit him out with fresh supplies of the treasures that he had. There is only one set of the men who were young when he was young, and it cannot be duplicated.

If he is wise, and the cockles round his heart do not get too stiff, he is very careful of that dwindling set of associates, and the fewer there are of them, and the more he realizes the impossibility of replacing them, the greater pains he takes to go back to commencement and take account of stock.

A strangely impressive spectacle is the forming of the line of graduates that marches to the commencement dinner of an old college. First comes the graduating class, then the alumni by classes in order of seniority. "Class of 1820!" cries the marshal. Perhaps there is no response. "Class of 1821! Class of 1822! Class of 1823!" Presently, as his class is reached, the oldest graduate present steps out, a venerable man, perhaps the sole representative of his year, and takes his place amid the cheers of the spectators. Then for a dozen or a score of classes as the marshal calls the year one or two or four or five old men walk out, arm in arm, supporting one another's steps. Then as the list gets into the forties come gray haired men, but vigorous and not yet of the lean and slippered period. And then in larger companies the men of middle age and then the younger men, and finally a boisterous crowd 200 strong of lusty youth who cheer for "'92." A marvelously vivid panorama of human life is the commencement procession from "Morituri salutamus" at one end to "Life let us cherish" at the other. Dull must be the spirit that is not stirred by it. And yet it is a cheering sight with all its pathos, so much good fellowship it shows and sympathy and joyous greeting when old companions meet.—Harper's Weekly.

Mind Your Own Business.

An old custom once prevailed in a remote place of giving a clock to any one who would truthfully swear that he had minded his own business alone for a year and a day and had not meddled with his neighbors. Many came, but few, if any, gained the prize, which was more difficult to win than the Dunmow flitch of bacon. Though they swore on the four gospels and held out their hands in certain hope, some hitch was sure to be found somewhere, and for all their asseverations the clock remained stationary on the shelf, no one being able to prove his absolute immunity from uncalled for interference in things not in any way concerning himself.

At last a young man came with a perfectly clean record, and the clock seemed as if it was at last about to change owners. Then said the custodian, "Oh, a young man was here yesterday and made mighty sure he was going to have the clock, but he didn't." "And why didn't he get it?" "What's that to you?" snapped the custodian. "That's not your business, and—you don't get the clock."—Home Journal.

Treatment of the Wrists.

Very few people know the importance of keeping the wrists cool in warm weather. Actors and actresses tell you that if one of their number faints they pour cold water on their wrists. Athletes engaged in the performance of feats of endurance know that in winter the wrists must be kept warm and in summer cool, but the general public still continues to wear tight gloves and heavy cuffs in the dog days, and then wonder why it is hot.

Taking off one's gloves (especially in church) often makes quite an amazing difference in temperature. Tight sleeves above all things make the wearer hot in oppressive weather; delicate girls have been known to faint from this cause alone.—Exchange.

What Botanists Do Not Know.

How water, commonly called sap, necessary to the life of a tree, passes from the roots to the topmost leaf and evaporates is a problem not yet solved by botanists. It is known that the ascent is made chiefly in cavities in the sapwood only, the heart and bark serving other purposes. That is the extent of our knowledge of the matter. Beyond is mere conjecture, and every theory yet advanced has failed to stand the test of experiment.—Exchange.

[illegible]

There are at present something like 70,000 [illegible] average power is [illegible] say the total is equal to 1,400,000 [illegible] Weight [illegible] placed at a height of 2,000 [illegible] hour [illegible] 100 miles.—London [illegible]

Consideration In a Silver Mine.

"It is very astonishing," said a gentleman whose business frequently requires long journeys into the interior of the country, "how many examples of innate refinement of feeling one comes across among the roughest of men. A year or two ago I had a survey to make of some land belonging to one of the largest silver mines in —— territory. I had taken my wife with me, and Mr. ——, the superintendent, was most kind in showing and explaining everything to her. One morning we were all standing near a shaft, listening with great interest to his explanations concerning prospects, veins of ore, values and estimates, when suddenly we heard some confused sounds of falling, followed by various exclamations and, we thought, groans.

"'What is the matter?' exclaimed my wife as the cage came up and a big, sturdy fellow stepped out. 'Nothing much, lady,' he answered, and he whispered something to the superintendent, who turned to us with an expression of great concern on his face. 'One of the men who is working below has had a bad fall,' he said, 'his shoulder is dislocated and they fear his leg is broken. Why do they not bring him up at once?' he continued, addressing the great, brawny, red shirted miner who had brought the news.

"'Tom was afraid of frightening the lady, and wanted me to come first,' he answered."—New York Tribune.

What's In a Name?

From the extraordinary inscriptions over the doorways and on the vestibule glass of the apartment houses in the upper sections of the city it would appear that the owners and builders of these are driven to their wits' end to provide striking names for their houses. They remind one of the endless rows of "villas" with romantic names one sees in the suburbs of London. Only the London affair consists chiefly of name and is usually proportionately significant inversely with the grandeur of its appellation. Here it may be a first class apartment house at expensive rentals, a mere flat house for people in ordinary circumstances or a tenement for poor laboring families.

The most fantastic, poetical, historical, geographical, bibliographical and even musical and scientific names are adopted; but you'll find when you come to flat hunting that there is nothing in a name. In some instances the builder has vaingloriously given the building his own name and left it to serve as a practical tombstone to register an existence on earth. But experience has demonstrated that "The Crowley," or "The Boxwood" and that ilk do not draw like "The Moselle," or "The Amsterdam," or "The Paderewski" and so on. Sentimental people will demand something for their money.—New York Herald.

His First Thought.

Fowling is now very little practiced in the Shetland islands, although many eggs are secured annually. Many thrilling stories of fowling adventure are told by the Shetlanders. A man who had undertaken to climb a certain steep cliff was neither very experienced nor very brave, although he boasted of being both. He pushed upward, however, briskly without looking behind until he had got up about 150 feet, when he stopped to breathe. The pause was fatal to his self possession, and he called out in tones of terror, "Men, men, I am going—I am going." But he still held on for a little, and it was not till he had shrieked many times "I am going" that he did fall headlong.

His comrades, having thus been warned, moved the boat out of the way, so that the poor fellow came sheer down into the deep water. Mighty was the plunge, but at length he rose to the surface, when of course he was instantly caught hold of and dragged into the boat. After many gasps and much spluttering of sea water from his mouth, his only remark was, "Eh, men, this is a sad story—I have lost my snuffbox."—"Sketches and Tales of Shetland."

Spare Moments.

Work is good. No one seriously doubts this truth. But work is not the only good thing in this world. It is not a fetich to be adored, neither is it to be judged, like a sum in addition, by its outward and immediate results. Dr. Johnson had scant sympathy with inconsistent and arrogant industry. "No man, sir, is obliged to do as much as he can. A man should have part of his life to himself." Leisure has a value of its own. It is not a mere handmaid of labor, it is something we should know how to cultivate, to use and to enjoy. It has a distinct and honorable place wherever nations are released from their first rude needs, their first homely toil and rise to happier levels of grace and intellectual repose. "The success of any society worth considering is to be estimated largely by the use to which its fortunate put their spare moments."—Agnes Repplier in Scribner's.

How Not to Grow Old.

The Spanish wit and philosopher, Quevedo, who in his time gained a reputation for knowing everything, was asked if he knew of a means whereby a person could avoid growing old. "Most certainly," said he; "I know of certain rules which will surely prevent you growing old."

"What are they?"

"Keep in the sun in summer and in the wet in winter; that is one rule. Never give yourself rest; that is another. Fret at everything that happens; that is another. And then if you take care always to eat meat cold and drink plenty of cold water when you are hot, you may be perfectly sure that you will never grow old!"—London Tit-Bits.

Antiquity of the Fan.

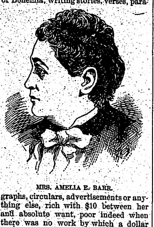
The antiquity of the fan in the east, particularly in Asia, extends far back beyond the possibility of ascertaining its date. In China and India the original model of the fan was the wing of a bird, and at one time was part of the emblems of imperial authority.—Washington Star.

SHE WRITES POPULAR NOVELS.

Amelia E. Barr's Own Life Story Makes Very Interesting Reading.

Remarkably interesting reading now is the story of the career of Amelia E. Barr, the novelist, though time was when it must have seemed doubtful to her if there was anything noteworthy in the life before her. That was when she began the struggle of supporting herself and her three fatherless daughters by literary work. She was 35 years old when she was widowed and impoverished by the yellow fever epidemic in Texas in 1867, far beyond the age when most successful authors begin training for their work. But she was brave and went from Galveston to New York equipped only with a letter to Robert Bonner, and her determination to succeed.

Mr. [illegible] gave her a chance, and she was soon treading the precarious paths of Bohemia, writing stories, verses, paragraphs, circulars, advertisements or anything else, rich with $10 between her and absolute want, poor indeed when there was no work by which a dollar could be made. When her first serial was published, the strain was over, and with the appearance of "Jan Vedder's Wife" prosperity was secure. Since then her work has been in constant demand, and she has made a liberal fortune.



MRS. AMELIA E. BARR.

Now she has a pleasant home at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and people seek her out and make much of her. A bevy of Vassar girls, for instance, tramped over the hills one day just after "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" was published to beg some bits of the pencils with which it was written, of which they made souvenir brooches. Other lion hunters, too, stop at Cherry Croft, which is what Mrs. Barr calls her place, and sometimes crowds of picnickers stop before its gates and cheer its mistress.

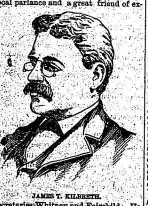
Mrs. Barr is still a tireless and systematic worker despite her 61 years. She rises at dawn the year round, and after breakfasting works in her study till noon, when she dines. After dinner the morning's work, always done in pencil, is typewritten. Mrs. Barr's study is a large, plainly furnished room without a carpet, and she writes standing at a high desk set in a deep window, from which she has a beautiful view of 40 miles or more of the Hudson.

NEW YORK'S NEW COLLECTOR.

He Has Had a Training of Twenty Years In New York Politics.

The position of collector of customs for the port of New York, to which James T. Kilbreth was recently appointed, is an important one in its dignity, emoluments and patronage. The salary is $12,000, and the business of the office every year runs into the millions. It was a fight over an appointment to this office that led to the resignation of Roscoe Conkling from the United States senate.

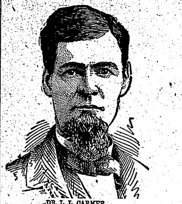
Mr. Kilbreth has long been prominent in New York politics. He was a county Democrat and an "antisnapper" in the local parlance and a great friend of ex-Secretaries Whitney and Fairchild. He was appointed police justice by Mayor Havemeyer in 1878 and held the office for nearly 20 years, making way for his successor only last year. He resigned in January, 1888, when he had still 11 months to serve, in order that Mayor Edson might reappoint him for a full term.



JAMES T. KILBRETH.

As a police justice Mr. Kilbreth earned the reputation of being among the ablest men who ever served New York city in that capacity. He vigorously opposed a bill permitting police justices to practice law which was introduced in the legislature during the session of 1892. He claimed that the permission granted by the bill could not fail to impair the usefulness of the justices, and that the salary of $8,000 a year was quite sufficient to justify their giving their whole time to the city.

Mr. Kilbreth is a native of Cincinnati and about 55 years of age. He comes of an old Kentucky family, and his father is a man of wealth and position in Ohio. The new collector went to New York to practice his profession after graduating at Harvard university and law school. He was a school trustee in the Eighteenth ward for two years and judge advocate on the staff of Brigadier General Varien of the New York national guard. His wife was the widow of Lucien Oudin, and Eugene Oudin, the tenor, who made a hit at Covent Garden, London, is his stepson.



DR. L. L. CARMER.

Stricken Down with Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to publish, unsolicited, to the world the benefit received from DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE REMEDIES. I was stricken down with *Heart Disease* and its complications, a rapid pulse varying from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression in the chest, much pain in the region of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, weakness and general debility. The arteries in my neck would throb violently, the throbbing of my heart could be heard across a large room and would shake my whole body. I was so nervous that I could not hold my hand steady. *I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians, and have taken gallons of Patent Medicine without the least benefit.* A friend recommended your remedies. She was cured by Dr. Miles' remedies. I have taken three bottles of your New Heart Cure and two bottles Nervine. My pulse is normal, I have no more violent throbbing of the heart, I AM A WELL MAN. I sincerely recommend every one with symptoms of Heart Disease to *take Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies and be cured.*

Gypsum City, Kans. L. L. CARMER.

THOUSANDS CURED

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

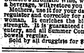
TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

A MEDICINE THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.



WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases. Is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps.

Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold at Crookston by . C. Anderson, S. A. Wallace, F. J. Durand and druggists everywhere

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS MILTON VAN DYKE UNmarried, of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, as mortgagor, did, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, duly execute and deliver to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company" a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio and having its principal office in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as mortgagee, his mortgage bearing date the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagee the following described lands situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land; and which mortgage was, with the power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of December A. D. 1889 at four o'clock and 20 minutes in the afternoon in book "48" of mortgages on pages 182, 183, 184 and 185. And which mortgage was given to secure the payment of one thousand ($1000) dollars and interest thereon at eight per cent per annum payable on the 1st day of January of each year, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with interest coupons attached made by said mortgagor and payable to the order of said mortgagee and which note became due on December 14th, 1899.

And whereas default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighty dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage on the 1st day of January A. D. 1893 and the said interest is still unpaid and due.

And, whereas it was stipulated by and between the parties to said mortgage that if the maker of said note shall fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, when the same becomes due, or to conform to, or comply with, any of the conditions, or agreements, therein contained, to be kept and performed by said mortgagor that the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall become due and payable at once.

And the said mortgagee having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable and it does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable.

And whereas there is now due and payable on said mortgage the sum of one thousand one hundred twenty-eight ($1128) dollars at the date of this notice, and no action or proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land, situated in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 28th day of August A. D. 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated July 8th 1893.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

ELMER C. YETTER,
[13-19] Attorney for Mortgagee,
Hallock, Kittson County, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

IT is again rumored that the Northern Pacific has gone into the hands of a receiver. This rumor gets around regularly about once a month.

THE laboring men were promised "good old democratic wages" if Cleveland was elected. Well, they seem to be getting it—a dollar a day in harvest. How do they like the change from two fifty per day?

Do you remember the democratic slogan of last fall? "Vote for Cleveland and dollar wheat." Well, enough voted for Cleveland to elect him but seemed to forget to vote for dollar wheat.

FROM present appearances the country has little to expect in the way of relief from a democratic congress. If Grover had a republican senate and house behind him something might be done but we will have to wait a whole year for that—till the next election.

OWING to the scarcity of currency Buffalo manufacturers are issuing certified checks for small amounts to their employes—said checks to be payable in 60 or 90 days. The scheme seems to work all right, but the probabilities are that if it was to become general, the expert counterfeiter would do a land office business.

Sauk Rapids Sentinel: "The President says most emphatically, that there must be no monkeying with the tariff until the financial business is disposed of."

So? And it was not so long since that Grover Cleveland assured the people that the tariff was the chief cause of all our woes—assured us that if he was elected president he would at once proceed to correct that crying evil with a tariff for revenue only. But in the light of a "financial crisis," brought about by that very prospect of "monkeying with the tariff" the tariff suddenly becomes of secondary importance and was not such a crying evil after all.

Fosston Thirteen Towns: The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, of Crookston, speaks in flattering terms of the general appearance of the Fosston Cornet Band on the occasion of its visit to that city two weeks ago. This is not, however, the only good thing worth mentioning by any means. The account of the Fair which is given in the JOURNAL is not to be surpassed, and would attract attention to any paper, the way it is so interestingly written and attractively arranged.

This is what Frank Barnum of the Sauk Center Avalanche has to say of us:

That excellent paper, the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, devotes about twelve columns of its last issue to the Polk County fair recently held in Crookston. The publishers, Messrs. Cooke & Hammond, are energetic business men, and in their exhaustive write up of the fair they attest their appreciation of what will interest the farmers.

The Midway News somewhat sarcastically remarks:

The fact that the board of Railroad and warehouse commissioners have been sued to head off the farmer's elevator at Duluth must not be allowed to drive our farmers to burn their wheat crop. The elevator will be built. Donnelly is on top, this time, and Jim Hill is at the bottom, and when top and bottom are solidly united, it goes. A $200,000 elevator at a point where Mr. Hill's lake vessels meet Mr. Hill's railroad, without a cent of cost, is not a bad thing: Of course the state will own it. But wonder if the state would not like to own a state paper as well as a state elevator? If so, we would like to have it, put in half a dozen linotypes and a web press at Merriam Park. We would agree to let Donnelly write the editorials provided we were permitted to manage the advertising department. Oh, the state elevator will be built; don't be afraid.

Be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your satchel before traveling, either by land or sea. You will find them convenient, efficacious and safe. The best remedy for costiveness, indigestion, and sick headache and adapted to any climate.

Northwest Wheat Crop.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A special to The World from Minneapolis, Minn. says: The crop prospect in this state is held without unfavorable change from last week. The indications are for 100,000,000 bushels of spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

THE SECOND EPISTLE.

Rev. J. G. Smith Again Takes up the "United Church" Question.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In a previous article the statement was made that owing to the divided condition of the "Church of Crookston" the real spirit of Christ was not being allowed a complete expression in our fair city. The churches bring to mind sectarian rivalry rather than a pure Christianity. This statement has been adversely criticised as being pessimistic. We deny the charge of pessimism. Pessimism is hopeless. But the cause of Christ and pure Christianity is not hopeless from our point of view. The physican is not a pessimist when he makes a careful diagnosis of a case in order that he may prescribe a remedy. The physician must recognize the sickness that he may cure it. He could not cure it by denying it. There is nothing gained by ignoring the facts. The writer sees no good reason why the facts in reference to religion or the church should be suppressed. We have a feeling that it is well to be honest, and to be honest in reference to the church. We do not hold one opinion for private use and another for public display.

The church is a sacred institution, only when it reveals the Christ spirit to men. The indwelling Christ makes the church holy—sacred. When the church degenerates into sectarianism it is no more sacred than a political club or business corporation. The church must be pure if it would escape criticism. We are not pessimistic in reference to the cause of Christ in the "Church of Crookston." If we were we should not take the trouble to criticise. If it were a hopeless task we should not undertake it.

We believe there is enough Christianity in the churches and people of Crookston to throw off the incubus of sectarian pride and come together in the name of Christ. We only diagnose the case that we may propose a remedy. There are we believe, a good many knees that when the time of decision comes, will not bow to the Baal of denominationalism instead of Christ. We are not hopeless, therefore we speak. There are many people who are Christian first, and Methodist or Presbyterian or Episcopalian or Baptist or Congregationalist second; because we believe this, we are not pessimists. The pessimist is the man who says, "yes it is wrong and wicked for people to divide up the forces that make for righteousness and Christianity till all are weak, but there is nothing we can do. Men will not cease their theological hair-splitting long long enough to do any real service for men in applying gospel principles to life and to the practical needs of the community."

But to come to the point. If we want to have union we shall need first to recognize the points of separation and then consider how these differences may be reconciled. We may be assured that charity and gumption will reconcile all differences. There are only four things which separate the five English speaking churches in Crookston. There may be other slight differences but the ones that separate are (1) methods of administering the sacraments; (2) Liturgy, (3) Church government, (4) Church property.

1. In reference to the sacraments, Christian liberty of conscience will allow each man to choose for himself the method of the initiatory rite. The question of communion can easily be settled as it was in the apostolic church, when there is the same readiness to follow the Spirit of Christ. Those who have received "the like gift" will be accounted brethren in fellowship. The vision which Peter received has a lesson, also for this generation (See Acts 11:14 and the whole 10th and 11th of Acts.)

2. Those churches which have no liturgy or a very brief service could with profit enrich their worship by the addition of responsive readings and chants. A united church would be able to command the best musical ability of the city to assist in the worship.

3. When we come to church government we have a more difficult problem to solve. Polity is the chief thing that separates four of our churches at present. But after all it will be found, if one looks more closely, that the difference is in name and in theory rather than in practice. The work done by the session or board of elders or stewards or wardens or trustees or deacons, is practically the same. It is a business necessity in all large corporations to have a board of directors to look after the details of management. It is necessary in a well organized church to have a board of directors to manage its affairs. The writer does not [illegible] ence whether the individual members of the board were called elders or stewards or wardens or deacons or superintendents or what not. The only requisite would be that they are wise and able men who love the kingdom of Christ, and seek the good of the people. The obvious way out of the church government difficulty, in case of a union, then is to use our common business sense and appoint a board of directors to manage the affairs of the church and provide for a referendum to the church in cases of great importance.

4. As to the properties a united church could use all the present buildings to advantage. In order to accomplish the things mentioned in the previous articles much more room than ordinary church building contain would be needed and these buildings could be utilized to provide for this need. We can safely trust the financial skill of our business men to meet the property difficulty.

The writer is intimately acquainted with the financial situation of only one of our churches. This church raised and disbursed something over $1500.00 during this fiscal year. Taking that as an average in the five churches, a united church could raise $7500.00. That sum would support a number of pastors and teachers, pay the running expenses of an institutional church and thus accomplish more toward applying Christian principles to life than was ever dreamed of for our present wasteful methods.

Our appeal then is to the business sense and Christian sentiment of the churches and community. Why should we continue our present prodigality, wasteful of money, time and energy?

What steps, then, should be taken? The first step naturally would be for each church interested in practical Christianity and united action, to appoint a committee of two to confer with like committees from other churches. These committees should arrange the details of the organization. Let these committees be composed of laymen, men of ability wisdom and charity and the object will be accomplished.

May the Lord speedily deliver his people from the sin of dividing unto weakness on the difference between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum, while men are hungering and thirsting for the bread and water of life. Our Lord certainly says to his people, Give ye them to eat.

JONATHAN G. SMITH.

Mr Thomas Batte, editor of the Graphic, Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Saturday, Aug 12.

Mr. Balfour predicts disaster for England if all the nations adopt a gold standard.

Thirty-two persons have been drowned in the river at Detroit this summer.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists will hold their state convention at Worcester Sept. 6.

The president has pardoned Peter J. Claasen, the wrecker of the Sixth National bank of New York, of which he was president.

Edith Flay, Lizzie Pond and Ella Johnson, aged 10, 11 and 17 years respectively, were drowned in Newark bay while bathing off the foot of West Forty-first street, Bayonne. The bodies were recovered.

The Canadian government has granted permission to West Point cadets to travel through Canada in uniform and with arms en route to the world's fair. The permit was requested by the United States government.

Monday, Aug. 14.

Eastern railroads are accused of secretly cutting world's fair rates.

Four persons were drowned by the sinking of a naptha launch at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sunday.

A cloudburst made havoc in Hungary Sunday. Fifty persons and many head of cattle were drowned.

Strict precautions have been adopted on the East Prussian frontier to prevent the importation of cholera.

W. C. P. Breckenridge, Kentucky's eloquent congressman, has been made defendent in a sensational breach of promise case.

Labor unions in Chicago have decided to put their locked-up funds, amounting to $500,000, into circulation to help relieve the monetary stringency.

The president has pardoned William J. Meadows, who in 1875 was sentenced to be hanged for murder committed in the Indian territory and the penalty subsequently reduced to imprisonment for life in the Detroit house of correction. [illegible]

Tuesday, Aug. 15.

[illegible] North Dakota has been appointed consul at [illegible]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Winona papers complain of the illegal slaughter of prairie chickens in that vicinity.

D. L. Keihle, state superintendent, will resign to accept a professorship in the state university.

Undertakers of North and South Dakota will hold a convention at Minneapolis Sept. 12, 13 and 14.

St. Paul's crack boat club, the Minnesotas, took two races at Detroit last week—the senior and junior fours.

Flour rates were reduced 2 1-2 cents per 100 pounds from Duluth and Minneapolis to Eastern points Aug. 14.

D. N. Dumont, G. N. A. Fostier and J. G. Milspaugh will be appointed pension examining surgeons at Little Falls.

The National German-American bank at St. Paul will probably reorganize without the appointment of a receiver.

Burglars cracked the safe of Matt Smith at Cambridge. They secured $200 cash and some watches and revolvers.

The Princeton village council has decided to put in a system of waterworks for fire protection and to establish fire limits.

Emil Johnson of Spring Lake was fined $10 and costs, amounting in all to $19.15, by Justice Barton of Inver Grove for spearing a buffalo fish.

The Polish Catholic controversy at Winona is ended. The Poles met last week and agreed to obey the bishop and accept a priest other than Father Miciszke.

While M. M. Crandall was cutting grain near Verndale he was badly injured by the accidental discharge of a shotgun which he was carrying on the binder.

Nearly 600 applications have been received by the Minnesota state grain and warehouse commission for elevator licences under the new law that went into effect Aug. 1.

Louis Freedman, a peddler living in St. Paul, had his left ear nearly severed while engaged in a fight with Charles Baker and Fred Guion. Baker and Guion were arrested.

Montana merchants have started a boycott on St. Paul and Minneapolis because of the attitude of these two cities as reflected in their newspapers on the financial question.

Truman D. Strait, present chief deputy inspector of grain at St. Paul, has been appointed by Chief Inspector Clauson as chief deputy inspector at Minneapolis, to succeed John Shelly.

Fred Allen has been arrested for forgeries at Duluth and West Superior, which, though in small amounts, aggregate over $2,000. Two girls who helped pass the checks will also be arrested.

Dr. Walker has been removed from the Indian agency at Leech Lake and Dr. W. P. Wyman appointed in his stead. Wyman has been in the Indian service a long time and has recently been stationed in New Mexico.

The committee appointed at the last legislature to decide on a site and erect a monument to commemorate the battle of Camp Release, in Lac qui Parle county, went in a body to the old battlefield and viewed the grounds, selecting a site in about the center of the 10 acres purchased.

Mrs. Mary A. Hollowell, wife of E. M. Hollowell of St. Paul, who died last Sunday night after a brief illness, died Friday from a broken heart. Mrs. Hollowell has been in frail health for a number of years and her husband's death brought on cerebral shock, which rendered her unconscious almost from the time of her husband's death until her own.

Charles E. Flandreau of St. Paul, Charles M. Start of Rochester, W. S. Pattee of Minneapolis, W. W. Billson of Duluth, and C. E. Chapman of Fergus Falls, have been appointed by Governor Nelson as commissioners from this state for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. The next conference will be held at Milwaukee Aug. 31, 1893.

The trouble between the St. Paul and Duluth road and the officials of Pine county came before Judge Williams of the United States circuit court, Saturday, on the road's application for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of their engineer, Morris Gladson, who was tried, fined and sentenced to 60 days in the Pine county jail for failing to stop his train at Pine City according to the law passed last winter. Judge Williams will hear the case this week. The railroad alleges that the law is in contravention of the interstate commerce act and an interference with United States mails.

Died of Hydrophobia.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Aug. 15.—The little 7-year-old son of James Patton, a stonecutter living on the East Side, died Saturday night from the effect of a dog bite received six weeks ago. The little sufferer endured terrible agony, and when approached with water or when any one touched his bitten leg, he would scratch his throat with both hands and apparently fall into a mad fit.

Killed by a Vicious Bull.

BATHGATE, N. D., Aug. 12.—Samuel Hillis, an old and respected farmer living eight miles west of here, was killed by a vicious bull. While leading the animal with a stick and ring attachment the stick broke, when the bull turned upon him, striking him over the heart, tossing him in the air and killing him instantly.

Clerk Johnson Must Step Down.

WASHINGTON, Aug. [illegible]—Colonel Johnson of Minneapolis, chief clerk of the senate is to be succeeded by James A. McEwan of New York. Colonel

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

I have one or two choice young Jersey cows for sale. Who wants them? Also will sell one or two Jersey heifers should anybody desire to purchase. They are all fine animals, extra care having been taken in their breeding and are worth very much more money than they will bring at this time. Will sell only for cash or delivery. For particulars inquire of H. E. Cooke at the JOURNAL office.

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON, ≡ ≡ ≡ MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. ON. 323N. Main street, Crookston. Minn.

Valley Roller Mills.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

CARLTON COLLEGE,

NORTHFIELD, MINN.

Full Classical, Literary and Scientific courses. Wide range of electives. Post-graduate work. Special facilities for study in Pure Mathematics and Astronomy at the Observatory.

THE ACADEMY

fits for College and teaches English branches.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC FULLY EQUIPPED.

Open to students of either sex. Expenses very low.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 13th, 1893.

For Catalogue and Circulars, address
[16-19] JAS. W. STRONG, President.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Reckitt Bloc., - - Crookston, Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, August 15th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Donalda Beauchamp, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Donalda Beauchamp, deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Stanislas Beauchamp has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Donalda Beauchamp died in Ramsey county, Minnesota, on the 16th day of July, 1893, testate, and that said petitioner is the surviving husband of said deceased, and there being no executor named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the Probate Office in said county, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at the city of Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 15th day of August, A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[18-20] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

(Formerly Crookston Business College.)

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM $3.00 PER WEEK.

TUITION $12.00 PER TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

FULL CORPS OF COMPETENT TEACHERS.

C. M. TITUS, Principal. BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 2d, 1893.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

IT IS NOT THE TARIFF,
IT IS NOT THE SILVER BILL,
BUT, A LACK OF

CONFIDENCE;

THAT MAKES TIMES APPEAR HARD,
ALL WHO
TRADE WITH

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

have Entire Confidence that they get their money's worth. One way to make times better in Polk County is to

TRADE WITH FONTAINE & ANGLIM,
THE BARGAIN MAKERS.

CITY COUNCIL.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1]

ern Railway of the condition of the ditch in the 5th Ward and ask that it be cleared out, and if the company fail to clear it in a reasonable time, that the city street commissioner be requested to do the work, and bring in a bill for the amount. Carried.

To The Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City Crookston.

GENTLEMEN: Your finance committee to whom was referred the comptroller's report presented at last meeting beg leave to report that they have examined the same and find it correct. They find that the amount of delinquent taxes is this year much larger than usual and owing to this and the large expense caused by the land-slide breaking the sewer on Third street and the necessity of continually pumping the the water and other unusual charges it will require the strictest economy to carry us through the fiscal year with the funds to be derived from the usual sources.

Dated August 8th 1893.

WILLIAM WATTS,
R. G. MARLETTE,
JAS. E. MORRISEY,
Finance Committee,

Moved by Alderman Norrie, seconded by Alderman Marlette, that the sidewalk on Eighth street between Broadway and Main be ordered constructed by the street commissioner. Carried.

The matter of the crossing under the Great Northern tracks at Sixth street was bought up. The railway company were driving piling in the street and therefore narrowing the roadway several feet.

After considerable discussion, Alderman Childs made the following motion, which was seconded by Alderman Marlette: Moved that the whole matter be referred to a special committee, they to confer with General Superintendent Case at the earliest possible moment, and to report at the next meeting of the council.

Alderman Morrisey moved to amend, seconded by Alderman Norrie, that it is the sense of this council that the railway company be requested to give a written agreement, that if we allowed them to make the changes at the Sixth street crossing as suggested by Superintendent Ponsonby this evening (putting in new stringers and cutting away the center piling.) they will put in, within 12 months, the structure mentioned by them in letter of August 1892 which is as follows:

St. Paul, Minn., August 4th 1892.

The company will put in the under-ground crossing at Sixth street, Crookston, when the structure requires renewal, a road 36 feet wide and one eight-foot sidewalk at each end. Same will probably be renewed within two years. This is as per our agreement with your company.

Yours Truly,
A. L. MOHLER.

Alderman Childs raised the point of order, that amendment was not germain to the subject. Point sustained by the chair.

Vote was taken on the motion with the following: Ayes; Childs, Jerome, Marlette, Cromb. Nays; Anderson, Jennings, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts. Motion declared lost.

Alderman Morrisey made the following motion, which was seconded by Alderman Norrie: Moved that it is the sense of this council that the railway company be requested to give a written agreement, that if we allow them to make the changes at the Sixth streetcrossing as suggested by Superintendent Ponsonby this evening (putting in new stringers and cutting away the center piling.) that they will put in within twelve months, the structure mentioned by them in letter of August 1892, which is as follows:

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Yours Truly,
A. L. MOHLER.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts. Nays: Childs, Jerome, Marlette, Cromb. Motion declared carried.

The aldermen of the second ward stated, that a movement was on foot to have an overhead crossing put in at Eighth street instead of Grant street.

A communication relating to a scale being put in in front of Collins Bros. store on Broadway was presented by Collins Bros. and referred [illegible] in front of their property on Broadway, same was referred to the aldermen of the Second ward.

A communication was received from J. R. Clements relating to the sidewalk tax in front of the Commercial hotel, same was referred to the city comptroller to look into and report.

The city engineer passed in his final report on the completion of the sewers on Ash and Second streets. The report was accepted and placed on file.

The city engineer passed in a report on a plan for relief in the main opening of the sewer system of the city. Same was read and ordered filed.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconed by Alderman Morrisey, that 80 per cent af the contract price be paid to the sewer contractor on Second and Ash streets. Carried.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held the 8th day of August 1893, the following ordinance was offered by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Norrie.

The city council of the City of Crookston do ordain:

Section 1. That the plans of A. R. Starkey for a system of sewers in the City of Crookston, adopted by resolution of the city council dated June 14th, 1892 and now on file in the in the office of the city engineer marked exhibit A be amended as follows; That the plan for a circular main sewer of brick 4 feet 6 on Front street from Sixth street to the Red Lake River be changed so that such circular main sewer of brick 4 feet 6 shall extend from the center lines of Front and Sixth streets at their intersection, in a westerly direction along the center line of Sixth street to the center line of the alley in block 39 of the original townsite of Crookston, thence in a southerly direction along the center line of said alley through said block 39 across Fifth street to the Red Lake River.

Section I. That the plan for 12in. pipe sewer on Birch street from Sixth street to the Red Lake River be changed so that such 12in. pipe sewer shall extend from the manhole at the intersection of Birch and Sixth streets in an easterly direction along the center line of Sixth street to connect with the main sewer at a point on Sixth street where the same intersect a line running through the center of the alleys in blocks 39 and 40 aforesaid.

Section 3. That the main sewer on Front street from Sixth street, southerly to the river, and the lateral sewer on Pine street from Sixth street, southerly to the river and the lateral sewer on Birch Street from Sixth street southerly to the river be abandoned and discontinued.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Ayes; Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Walker, Cromb.

Passed by the city council, August 9th, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 9th day of August, 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Jerome, that proper officers be instructed to draw up refunding orders to all those who paid their sewer taxes on Front street from Sixth street to the river and also to notify the county officers that the sewer taxes on thosestreets have been abated. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

The End in Sight.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 13.—There is every indication now that the great strike of Kansas miners which has been on since May 19 and involved 10,000 men, will be ended in a compromise.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 15, 1893.

HOGS—Market was 10c lower. Range of prices, $4.65@4.75.

CATTLE—Steady. The light receipts have reduced the supply; good butcher stuff wanted. Prime steers, $3.00@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.50@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@$2.00; light veal calves, $300@4.00; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.50@3.00; feeders, $2.00@3.40; bulls, $1.25@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady.

Muttons, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $2.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $1.50@2.00.

Receipts: Cattle, 550; hogs, 50; calves, 300.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15, 1893.

WHEAT—September opening, 56¾c; highest, 58⅛c; lowest, 55¾c; closing, 57⅛c. December opening, 64c; highest, 65⅝c; lowest, 63¾c; closing, 64⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 62c; No. 1 Northern, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, 57@57½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Aug. 15, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Market 5c lower for heavy, 10c higher for light. Heavy, $4.90@5.20; mixed and medium, $5.10@5.60; light, $5.25@5.75.

SHEEP—Firm, 25c higher.

Receipts: Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 15,000; sheep, 18,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 63¾c.

CORN—August, 38c; September, 39⅞c; October, 41c.

OATS—September, 25½c; October, 26¼c.

PORK—September, $12.25.

LARD—September, $8.10; October, $8.10.

SHORT RIBS—September, $7.50.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—August, [illegible] September, [illegible]

CORN—August, [illegible] September, [illegible]

OATS—August, [illegible] September, [illegible]

[illegible]

SAWMILLS IN ASHES

LUMBER DISTRICT OF MINNEAPOLIS SWEPT BY FIRE.

A Million Dollars Damage Before the Flames Were Quenched—Scores of Houses Destroyed and Many People Made Homeless—Two or Three Lives Lost.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The most disastrous fire in the history of the Twin Cities was that which swept down upon Minneapolis Sunday afternoon and in a few hours had licked up over $1,000,000 worth of property and sacrificed human life to its fierce fury. The property destroyed included five saw mills, two sash and door factories, a carriage factory, box factory, boiler factory, two ice houses, a brewery plant, 160 dwelling houses and 100,000,000 feet of lumber. The district burned comprised the lower half of Nicollet island, all of Boom island and a section of the city along the east side of the river from Boom island to Twenty-second avenue north. The

Heart of the Lumber District

of the city was the path chosen by the conflagration, and the lumber and buildings which had been rendered as dry as tinder by the hot weather of the past few weeks, was easy fuel to the flames, and it was beyond human effort to save them. But the amount of property destroyed is not the worst feature of the ruin and desolation. Fully 1,000 men are thrown out of employment, and most of them lost their homes and all their earthly possessions in the flames. The affliction at this time is a double calamity, and throws additional gloom over the community. Most of these men had families dependent on them for support, and with one fell blow have been thrown upon the charity of the world.

Carelessness Caused It.

The fire started in an ice house on Nicollet avenue, where a number of boys have been in the habit of gathering every Sunday to drink and smoke. They were there Sunday, and the blaze was doubtless started by a lighted cigar which had been carelessly thrown away. It spread with lightning rapidity, and in a few moments the whole building was aflame. A stable filled with hay in the rear of the ice house was the next building to go, and in a very short space of time the whole island was threatened with destruction. It was then the firemen arrived and began a heroic battle with the flames. Soon a breeze, which had been blowing all day, began to come in rapid sweeps and

Carried the Flames

to building after building in swift succession. Before the icehouse and stable were half consumed the 2-story frame factory of the Union wagon works was afire. It was old and dry as punk, and the streams of water which the firemen poured upon it were of no avail. From there the flames quickly swept to J. R. Clarke's box factory, which was soon in ruins. Next to it on the north Lenhart's wagon works and the Cedar Lake ice houses were wiped out of existence.

Farther north were Lintge & Connell's boiler works and here the heaviest loss on the island took place. This firm had a stock valued at over $50,000 and not a cent of insurance. The other losers are fairly well insured.

It was while the firemen were busy at work on Nicollet island and had secured final control of the flames, that a startled exclamation came from the thousands of spectators that surrounded the scene. Some of the firemen stopped from their labors to look up, only to discover that the work had only commenced. For just then a lurid tongue of flame shot up from the midst of the lumber yards and saw mills on Boom island, and soon a second alarm went over the city, calling the firemen to save that section.

Boom island is several blocks up the river, and the theory which was at first suggested that the wind had blown cinders to that section was soon abandoned when it became known that this second fire had been

Started by an Incendiary

and was eating its way into the heart of the lumber district. A general fire alarm was sounded, and the whole city awoke to the realization that it was threatened with destruction. Quickly jumping across the small space of water separating the island from the mainland

The Flames Gained a Footing

in Nelson, Tenny & Co.'s lumber yard, where were piled some 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The fire worked through this yard and into that of E. W. Backus & Co., adjoining. By this time it was impossible to stop it even had the whole department been on hand. Great embers flew through the air and started fresh fires. The flames were simply irresistible. Brick and stone structures fell as easy victims as the merest shells. Beyond the lumber yard were the two mills belonging to E. W. Backus & Co. Of these nothing remain except the smokestacks and a mass of twisted machinery and charred timbers. J. B. Chattenton's cedar post mill went the way of the others, as did the sash and door factories of Fulton & Libbey and J. F. Wilcox & Co. At the corner of Marshall street and Thirteenth avenue stood the mammoth brewery of the Minneapolis Brewing company. This it seemed must surely go too at this time [illegible]

The Wind Changed

and although the brewery was surrounded by wooden buildings [illegible] saved and the [illegible] measure protected the property to the north. Had it burned nothing could have prevented the fire from running north as far as it could find anything to burn. Along the river were situated the saw mills and wood and lumber yards, and these, too, would have gone the way of the others and nearly the entire saw mill industry of the city would have been destroyed. Along the east bank of the river were located the mills and lumber yards which burned, while east of them were located many stores and residences. Most of them were wooden structures, and generally occupied by employes of the mill and laboring men. Few owned their dwellings and their principal loss will be their personal effects.

Flames Cross the River.

All the available fire apparatus in the city was in use and St. Paul sent two engine companies in response to calls for assistance, but despite this fact about 6 o'clock the fire jumped the river and for some time the West Side saw mill district was in danger. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. At 10 p. m. the East Side ruins were still ablaze, but under control. Hundreds of people are either the recipients of charity or are sleeping in the open air. Many saved only the clothes on their backs.

The total loss is estimated at $1,150,000, and the total insurance at $750,000.

Thomas Salone, 70 years old, dropped dead from heart disease caused by the excitement, and three firemen were quite seriously injured.

It is reported that Mrs. Thomas Salone, an old lady, was burned to death in her home. The charred remains of a boy were also found in the debris.

MANY DEAD.

Fatal Fire in a Chicago Hotel. Financial Loss Small.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—A hotel fire, resulting in the death of a number of the guests, occured during the morning. The fire in the Senate hotel, a 3-story structure on Madison street, near Fifth avenue. One man jumped from a window in the top story and was killed. About half a dozen others were suffocated and burned to death. Loss on the building and contents is practically total, but as the structure was old and the furnishing cheap, the amount will not exceed a few thousand dollars.

A restaurant occupied the ground floor and the Senate hotel the two upper ones. It contained 36 rooms, and held 30 guests when the fire broke out, shortly after 6 a. m. The rooms were separated by flimsy wooden partitions, and proved first class food for fire. The blaze started in the office on the second floor, and spread rapidly through that and the upper rooms. Before the guests could be warned the flames had cut off the escape of a number from the stairways, and they were caught like rats in a trap.

EIGHT KILLED.

Steamer Annie Faxan Blown Up at Wade's Wharf, Wash.

ALMOTA, Wash., Aug. 15.—The Union Pacific steamer Annie Faxon was blown up during the morning at Wade's Wharf, seven miles belown here. Eight persons were killed and all those on board were injured. She carried five passengers. The vessel was literally blown to pieces. The killed are: Thomas McCosh and brother, passengers; Mrs. Tappen, the purser's wife; George Farwell, waiter; Joseph Bush, deck hand; William Kidd, deck hand, and a fireman.

DECIDED AT LAST.

The Behring Sea Cases Finally Disposed of by Arbitrators.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The decision of the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration was handed down at 11:07 o'clock a. m. The first four points of article 6 are decided against the United States.

A close season is established to begin May 1 and to continue until July 21. This close season shall be observed both in the North Bacific ocean and in Behring sea.

A protected zone is established extending for 60 miles around the islands.

Pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone in Behring sea from Aug. 1 to May 1.

The use of firearms in sealing is prohibited.

The American arbitrators have expressed their satisfaction with the text of the decision.

Real Estate Convention Postponed.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Advices from many of the most important cities in the country which were to have been represented by large delegations at the congress of the National Real Estate association at St. Paul, Minn., on the 21st have led to the postponement of the congress pending a more settled condition of the commercial field.

Advocates Pension Bonds.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Hartford Courant, editorially, advocates issuing bonds to meet part at least of the vast pension payments now $150,000,000 a year, thus shifting the burden upon the future, as well as furnishing a basis for currency. Local bankers heartily indorse the proposition.

Pensions Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—On inquiry at the pension office it is learned that up to date there have been 6,742 pensions suspended which were granted under the act of June 27, 1890, the average being 170 daily. A large proportion of these cases, it is said, were suspended pending medical examination.

Judge Taylor Dead.

[illegible]

TWO WEEKS TALK.

FREE COINAGE MEN AND ANTIS REACH AN AGREEMENT.

Bill to Repeal the Sherman Law, With Amendments, to Be Debated Till Aug. 28, When a Vote Will Be Taken on Specified Ratios.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The silver fight has begun in earnest in the house immediately after the approval of the journal. It was not expected as the fact was known that the silverites and the anti-silverites on the Democratic side had reached an agreement about the method to be pursued and as to the time within which the debate should be limited. The first gun of the battle was fired by Mr. Wilson of West Virginia. This missile was in the shape of a bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Then came forward Mr. Bland of Missouri with a flag of truce under which, after a little objections from the Republicans, an arrangement was effected whereby a debate for 14 days, with night sessions if desired, was provided for—votes to be taken on ratios varying from 16 to 1, to 20 to 1 and an amendment reviving the Bland act of 1878. The daily sessions of the house to extend from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The silver men opened their batteries in the shape of a bill (offered as a substitute) for the free coinage of silver at the present ratio. This started the battle. Mr. Raynor of Maryland was the first champion sent out by the anti-silver party and he fought vigorously and well. He was reinforced by Mr. Brown of Indiana, who in a brief speech advocated the repeal of the Sherman act, conditionally or unconditionally. Mr. Bland of Missouri was put forward to return the fusilade of argument and he performed his part without deterring from his stand as the leader of the silver forces on the floor. He was followed by the Populist member from Colorado, Mr. Pence, who constituted himself as a bulwark for the protection of silver; and by Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, who demanded a greater volume of currency. The fight was still on when at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

TAKE NO PART.

Republicans Will Not Debate on Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Inquiry of leaders on the Republican side of the house elicits the statement that they expect to take little or no part in the debate now in progress. Said one of them:

"The Democrats have undertaken to control and direct the consideration of the question and refused to give the Republicans a chance to amend the order regulating the debate. We did not believe that free silver or no silver, which are the only alternatives possible under the Bland order, were the only two possible solutions of the situation, and would have been glad of an opportunity to have amended the order so as to secure a vote on a proposition which we believe would go further than any to meet and relieve the necessities of the financial situation. But this having been denied us we do not feel that the Republicans have anything to argue, and my belief is that none of the members on this side will take formal part in the debate."

IN THE SENATE.

Several New Measures Introduced in the Upper House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Mr. Voorhees introduced and had referred to the committee on finance a bill providing for the issue of national bank notes to the amount of the full value of the bonds deposited or to be deposited by national banks.

Mr. Teller offered a bill to send the McGarrahan claim to the court of private land claims.

Mr. Hill (N. Y.) offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no legislation other than legislation pertaining to the finances shall be considered at the present extraordinary session of congress. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) gave notice that he would call up the resolution as to the Montana senatorial case, and would, after Wednesday, press it to a conclusion to the exclusion of all other business.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) called up the resolution offered by him last Tuesday declaring that the American people favor bimetallism and the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver and made a long argument in favor of its adoption.

NEAL NOMINATED.

Ohio Democrats Hold Their State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Lawrence T. Neal now realizes the truth of the old adage that "All things come to him that waits." For eight years in pursuit of the highest office in the gift of the Ohio Democracy, so energetic and persistent that he had almost come to be regarded as a perennial candidate, he suddenly finds his ambition gratified and that without even a semblance of a struggle. With the field against him, lacking organization and able lieutenants, he led from the start and cantered under the wire a comfortable 10 lengths in advance of the closest competitor. The vote stood: Neal, 487 1-5; Taylor, 67 1-2; Baker, 169; Clarke, 63; Lentz 37; necessary to a choice, 405.

The balance of the ticket is as follows: Colonel W. W. Taylor, Columbus, lieutenant governor; John W. Sater, Darke, supreme judge; T. S. Blackburn, [illegible] state treasurer; John P. Bailey, Putnam, attorney general; Louis D. Wilhelm, Akron, member of board of public works; P. H. McKeown, [illegible] and [illegible] dairy commis- [illegible]

ROBBED A BANK.

Daring Thief Gets Away With $5,000 In Gold at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 15.—The St. Paul bankers are dazed over the robbery at the First National bank at 11:30 a. m., a single man being able to seize a $5,000 bag of gold in the presence of a dozen people and disappear in a crowd. The police have been searching for him ever since, but there is small prospect that he will be caught. Renaldo Lares, a trusted representative of the Merchants' National bank, accompanied by L. H. Jacobs, porter of the Merchants', had just come into in the First National bank to make a settlement with the clearing house. The funds

Consisted of Three Bags

containing $5,000 each in gold in a small steel box, with odd money also, and in all about $20,000. This box was fastened to the porter, Jacobs, by means of handcuffs, and the two men carried the box when on the street between them. Arriving at the bank there was nothing unusual noticed in the office. Some dozen men stood at the various windows and desks attending to business.

Arriving at the teller's window Lares opened the box and removing the bags placed them on the window ledge close by the teller's winbow, and at his right side, he standing between the post and the window, while the porter Jacobs stood at his left, between Lares and the door. Resting the bags for the moment on the ledge Lares began to pay in the loose money, and was busy with this when he heard a rap at his right and turning instantly he saw the robber

Grab One of the Bags

and dart around the post toward the door. Lares made a leap and succeeded in reaching the door almost as quickly as the thief, and would no doubt have been able to catch him, or at least follow him, had not a man undoubtedly the accomplice of the thief, here interposed by crowding Lares to the wall and giving the man with the bag a clean sweep.

In an instant everything was excitement, the clerks and clearing house men rushed out into the general bank office, but the gold and robbers were as completely gone as though the earth had closed over them. No one on the stairway or the street seems to have detected the thief in his rapid movements or to have been aware of anything unusual going on.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

An Iron River Man Thrown on the Railroad Track.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 15.—Martin Strum was struck by the Northern Pacific freight near Iron River. The body was dragged half a mile and ground to atoms. As he carried considerable money, of which no trace can be found, it is feared he was murdered and thrown on the track. Two suspicious characters are now under arrest for the deed.

Karamania Released.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Anchor line steamer Karmania, which arrived at this port Aug. 3, and which brought the four cases of cholera this season, was released from quarantine at 10 o'clock a. m. and proceeded to her dock. Since her detention at quarantine she has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

MRS. WM KENNARD
Three Bottles Cured
"I used to be a great sufferer from rheumatism. I tried almost everything without relief. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and found myself cured. I know it was
Hood's Sarsaparilla
that cured me." MRS. WILLIAM KENNARD, Moore's Vineyard, Ind.
Hood's Cures.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

John Wyatt
THE UNDERTAKER,
EMBALMER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
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Special discount During the Holidays.
Office 105½ Broadway,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

ART OF WOOD CARVING.

What Is To Be Seen at the World's Fair.

A MANTELPIECE OF REDWOOD,

Which Excites the Admiration of Visitors —Reproduction of a Doorway of the Burmese Throne—The "Plastic Art" of Modeling in Butter Shown in the Agricultural Building.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—"Every visitor to this exposition must have a fad." So said to me a bright lady whose own cherished fad is embroidery. Well, since it is the fashion, I confess at the start that my fad is wood carving. I am dead mashed on it, as they say at Vassar. I am not "o'fay" in painting and sculpture but I am up in seasoned timber and familiar from my youth with hard woods; was raised among 'em in fact. Now there may have been somewhere an exhibition of wood carvings equal to the one here, but I have not heard of it. And some of the exhibits are old friends transformed.

For instance, Mr. Bartels, of Carthage, Ills., has taken many relics of the Mormon occupation of his county (Hancock) and wrought them into things of beauty and joys forever. His history is a rural romance. At first glance the little inland town of Carthage would seem unlikely to produce a great designer, but when the genius is born no Medusa can paralyze him. He is a natural artist in wood—was born to carve. His mother is a natural artist in drawing and color. Neither mother nor son ever took a lesson, and the result is that while some of their designs show the originality of untaught genius, others produce a slightly ludicrous effect, as is the way of the self educated. He does all his work with a mallet and six chisels, and when he conceives a design submits it to his mother. If she disapproves that is the end of it.

This is business, you know, and not merely a good boy story. The father was a plain farmer and his last injunction was that the son should remain with his mother as long as she lived. So these two have worked and studied together till Mr. Bartels is 40 years old and has produced some works which move even the most skillful to envy. Out of one rail from the first farm opened by the Mormons in that county he made his wonderful clock. Out of other rails and some beams of the Mormon temple that was at Nauvoo he has carved two sets of furniture which make every lady love the carver. It is upholstered in delicate silk.

The Carving club, of Elgin, Ills., has some splendid work in the Woman's building, and so has the Woman's Columbian club, of McDonough county. One of Mr. Bartels' carvings is a curiosity in the illusion line. It represents a small mirror with a curtain which a woman is drawing aside. The visible portion of the mirror is real, and so delicate is the work that one can see in it the reflection of the woman's finger nails which are not visible in front. A young lady of Oakland, Cal., whose name is not given, has sent some wonderful carvings, and there is also a richly carved piano of redwood from Los Gatos, Cal. By the way, California seems to have but recently discovered the value of the redwood for carved work and fine finishing, and the fact is of national importance since walnut has become so scarce.

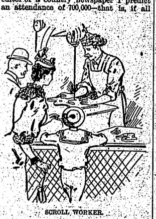
That state also exhibits a mantelpiece of redwood which excites much admiration. At the top are two figures, a harper and a woman sitting on books and reading a paper. On each end are small oval mirrors set in and surrounded by the most delicate bits of highly polished woods, with spray of oak leaves, nuts, etc. Below is a large oak tree with beautiful open country on one side, on the other a distant view of the mountain and sea. A shelf holds large bunches of grapes and to the right is a calla lily, every vein and filament of both delicately outlined in the wood. Still another beauty is a carved easel in redwood, with design of the Eucalyptus tree, done by Miss Brier, of Alameda. It strikes me as a suggestive fact that a middle western state and a Pacific coast state should have taken the honors in this line.

In plain and ordinary work, if I may call it so, such as scroll sawing, there is of course a great variety and it has this advantage—we can see the work in progress. In the New South Wales exhibit is one man running a scroll saw and in the German section another who attract a great deal of attention. Now this sort of thing is not called art and some of the cultured speak of it as mere manual trickery in wood, yet it is very interesting to a common man to note the dextrous manipulation. It makes me feel as if my fingers were all thumbs, indeed. In my boyhood I had quite a knack—or the other boys thought so—of whittling "Injun heads" out of walnut bark, and so I am not altogether ignorant of the exultant glow an artist feels in his fair creations. In fact, I may say that I am in with the artist in that particular at least, which may account for wood carving being my fad; and though my productions would have no rank here I felt towards them as Captain R. F. Burton's African friends did towards their ebony god—"We know that he is ugly and we believe that he is great."

In the Forestry building is a carved doorway of teak wood prepared under the direction of and exhibited by the official conservator of forests of eastern and upper Burmah. The design is a reproduction of those used in the Burmese throne and the carved decorations of the Mandalay palace. The triangular space above the door contains designs said to represent scenes in Mandalay, with the king and his court. There is also a wonderfully carved mantelpiece of various woods including teak and black wood found in the ruins of an ancient city near Madras and in dock excavations at Bombay. The teak is at least 600 years old while the black wood is alleged to antedate the Christian era, having grown hard and black like the bog oak of Ireland. This carving was designed by three Sikh carpenters and executed by them under the direction of the conservator of forests at Simla. The two greatest marvels in wood carving I shall not attempt to describe till I have seen and studied them many times.

To go from all this to the Agricultural building to take a final lesson in art seems like a joke, but modeling in butter has had a recognized place in the arts ever since "The Dreaming Iolanthe" attracted so much attention. The great world's contest in butter making is now in progress and will continue till the 28th inst. and after the butter is weighed and has passed inspection and the results are recorded amateurs are free to buy one of the firm, hard rolls and try their hands at modeling. It certainly is a "plastic art," and some very funny results are produced. I was particularly struck with the work of one genius who had made a sort of oval plaque with figures raised barely enough to show the design. It represented, or was supposed to represent, a Jersey calf tethered in a pen and mourning accordingly, and she had very appropriately labeled it, "A Bas-relief in Butter." This contest between Jerseys, Guernseys and Alderneys is watched with intense interest. Every bit of feed given to the cows is weighed and its weight and nature recorded, every yield of milk is weighed and so are the butter and the buttermilk before the latter are sold, and when the final decision is rendered there will be as much excitement among the advocates of the various breeds as on any race course in the world. It will continue as aforesaid till the 28th. And this reminds me that if the farmers and the great public, the middle million, are really coming here in the next two and a half months, as managers and landlords fondly hope, it is well that they should take note of some important set days.

September 30, as often advertised, is Ireland's Day and the Orange and the Green, Clan-na-Gael and Conservative, Corkonian, Fardowner and Munster man in Chicago are all working in harmony to make it broadly national. The projectors confidently predict that 300,000 Irishmen will be here. August 19 is British Day, but they don't expect 300,000. August 16 is Dartmouth College Day. August 29 is Poet's Day, and from my experience as editor of a country newspaper I predict an attendance of 700,000—that is, if all come who consider themselves poets. The nation includes 3,500 counties, I believe, and I am sure the average is 200 poets to the county. Provincially speaking, if I may take my own native state as a sample, we are the poeticallist people on earth.



SCROLL WORKER.

The day will close, however, with an open air performance of "As You Like It" in the beautiful woodland adjoining the Norway building, and this will not be by poets or amateurs but by the best in the profession. At the matinee in Festival hall there will be selections read by various poets, but not many. August 25 is Colored People's Day. August 18 is Austria's Day. In both these last there will be a great deal of music and much of it of a distinctive or local tone. "The Black Patti" and Madame Seliska will sing for their race and the opera of Uncle Tom's Cabin, written by Mrs. Cook, will be rendered, at least in part. Frederick Douglass will preside and Bob Ingersoll and Albion W. Tourgee will speak, so the entertainment will certainly not be dull, whatever other demerits it may have.

It was suggested that there be a "Crank's Day," but the response was that every day is theirs, and a very appropriate response, too, for this show and the scientific congresses running contemporaneously with it have certainly brought some queer fellows into prominence. I confess that some of the proceedings in the educational conventions and many of the exhibits in school affairs have made me very tired. It looks as if our schools were running to seed, as farmers say, that is, running to fads. In Chicago these frills of education have become so voluminous that a revolt has set in and the people are demanding the old-fashioned district school. It is the American way—from one extreme to another—and there are even chances that the reaction will continue till the Illinois schools are put back on the lines of 1850-'60, teaching only the elementary English branches.

I am surprised that so little is shown and so little promised on behalf of the southern states. Today is Virginia Day, but I see nothing to indicate a difference from other days, and the same may be said for Louisiana Day, which is tomorrow. The 18th is North Carolina's Day, the 23d Delaware's Day, and the 18th Maryland Day, and that seems to end the list. The 22d is Indiana Day, but our state has not yet announced the nature of its special display. I have filed a caveat against the "poetry" on file in our state building, and outside of that they may exhibit what they please. If it were possible to exhibit one of our heated political campaigns it would be the greatest show on earth to foreigners and eastern people, for we take our politics with a mad enthusiasm that must be seen to be appreciated. I suppose, however, that the principal feature of the day will be oratory, and in that Indiana is truly great.

[illegible] J. B. PARKE.

Czar of Russia Sends Horses.

Twenty-one blooded horses from the royal stud of Russia are expected to arrive at the fair grounds shortly. The animals represent the best breeding in Russia, and it is claimed that they excel in point of endurance and fleetness the American horse. They will on arriving be quartered in the stock pavilion, and will be attended by native hostlers under the supervision of Captain F. N. Ismailoff, in whose charge the horses were placed by the czar of Russia. The consignment includes eleven trotters and ten riding horses, two of which are full blooded Arabian chargers.

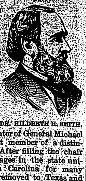
Grand International Ball.

The grand international ball of all nations will be given in the Natatorium of the Midway Plaisance Aug. [illegible] march in which all nations will [illegible]

[illegible]

HOKE SMITH'S FATHER.

He Is Engaged In Newspaper Work and Avoids Politics.



DR. HILDRETH H. SMITH.

Secretary Hoke Smith's father, Dr. Hildreth H. Smith, has long enjoyed considerable reputation in educational circles in the southern states. He is of New England birth and family, and his father was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster. He journeyed southward after he left college, teaching school at first in North Carolina, where he met and married Mary Brent Hoke, daughter of General Michael Hoke, a prominent member of a distinguished family. After filling the chair of modern languages in the state university of North Carolina for many years, Dr. Smith removed to Texas and afterward to Atlanta, where he was principal of the girls' high school. He is now the literary editor of Hoke Smith's paper, the Atlanta Journal.

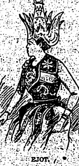
Dr. Smith is tall and of heroic mold, of weight proportionate to his giant stature and tread deliberate and heavy. His hair and beard are white and long and add to the impression of innate refinement produced by his general bearing, distinct enunciation and carefully modulated voice. His wife is also tall and of handsomely proportioned figure and with a fine, intellectual face. She and her husband are companions in the true sense, studying and traveling together and dispensing a liberal hospitality in their handsome home in Atlanta, about half a mile from the more pretentious residence of their son, the secretary, on the same thoroughfare.

Dr. Smith was not at all dazzled by his son's elevation to the cabinet. "I regret very much," he says, "that Hoke decided to leave Georgia. My advice to him was not to accept the position of secretary of the interior. I recognized that it would be a valuable experience, and the fact that the place was offered him was of course a high compliment, but the distinction thus shown him was the only thing to be desired. To my mind, the man who has attained the top in any honorable profesion can reach but one higher position—that of the presidency. I don't say that Hoke is the best lawyer in Georgia, but I believe he is generally acknowledged to be among the best. If he but keep his genial nature, however, during the trying experiences of his term, I shall be satisfied."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Javanese Girl's Opinion of American Manners and Customs.

"At home we are happy and live our lives slowly. Here people live lives in one day." Thus spoke Ejot, a Javanese girl who is visiting the World's fair, in response to a reporter's desire to know how she liked Chicago. Her ready perception of the chief points of difference between oriental and American life stamp Ejot as a person of discrimination. She speaks patronizingly of our institutions and laments our bad taste, but thinks we may improve in this respect, as the "country is young."



EJOT.

"America is large, strange and cold," she said. "The climate seems to me to affect the people and make them rough and noisy. I never heard so much noise in my life. In my home we do not make great noise. The ladies are the most beautiful things in America, but they are very strange to me. They always want to shake hands. Then they kiss each other. I do not like that. In my country we only kiss our mother and sisters. Their dress is beautiful. Their form is strange.

"The other day one of the lady visitors asked to come into my house to arrange her dress. She was as beautiful as the Java twilight. Her dress was the same, but very strange. She wore jewels beneath her garments, where no one could see them. This seemed strange to me. If the American woman wears jewels on her knees, why does she not wear her skirt short so people can see them? This one had much lace on her clothes. We never wear any but a single piece on the waist. She had great quantities. She had so many skirts that I do not know how she walked. She never could run, I am sure. It is a wonder to me how they keep their hats on. I am sure that the thin cloth they wear over their faces would choke me.

"I will some day get an American lady's dress and put it on just to see how I look. No one will ever see me with it on. I should be ashamed. I do not like the men in America. They are not polite. Since I have been here many men who have been with ladies have pointed their canes and fingers at me and said something. That is very impolite."

Lucky Sneezes.

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson says in Archives that he does not recollect himself to have seen any but fairly healthy persons sneeze. He puts the question with special reference to the widely spread popular superstition that sneezing is a sign of health and good luck. It is possible he thinks that this may have its origin in the fact that it is for the most part only healthy persons, or those in fair health [illegible]

[illegible]

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ROADS OF SWITZERLAND.

Rules and Regulations For Their Government and Maintenance.

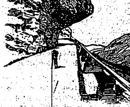
The highways of Switzerland are divided into cantonal and communal, which for our purposes we may call state and county. The state roads are those whose importance as arteries of communication is generally recognized, all others coming under the head of county.

The maintenance of the roads comprises the supplying of the necessary broken stone and all new work and repairs, where the cost does not exceed $200. With state roads the maintenance is incumbent on both the state and the counties through which it passes. The share that falls on the counties may, however, partially or wholly be placed to the charge of other counties than those through whose territory it passes. This is made possible only by the approval of the legislature.

The law for the proper policing of the public highways is primarily for the purpose of seeing that the various regulations that are necessary are not infringed. The co-operation of those using the roads and those owning property along the lines is almost if not quite as necessary as the proper attention on the part of those having the matter in charge.

The regulations as to the weight of vehicles and width of tires permit no wagon weighing more than 20,000 pounds with the load included, no matter by how many animals it may be drawn.

The very fact that a penalty is necessary for the infringement of such a limit speaks volumes for the economy of a proper road system. Where with us, a very few exceptions being made, would our legislators think that any one would be wild enough to attempt to haul such a load? If we could only bring such facts home to our people at large, and farmers and merchants in particular, what would we not have accomplished for the cause of good roads? They would then see that economy in money spent for proper construction and maintenance is not the only way in which expenditure may be saved. They would realize what a saving in horse flesh good roads really mean.



VIEW OF ROAD IN BRUNIG PASS.

The regulations with regard to trees and hedges along the highways are very explicit, and to them are in large measure due the facility with which the roads are properly maintained. By their free action the wind and sun are two great agents in keeping the roads in order, assisting so materially in keeping the roadway free from moisture. It is maintained by some that having trees near a road also aids very sensibly in its drainage, absorbing water through their roots and evaporating it from their leaves. That this action goes on is undoubtedly true, but European experience advocates allowing the agencies of the wind and sun fair play.

The regulations of the canton of Vaud that we are at present considering forbid the planting of any tree nearer than 10 feet to the road or 30 feet to the next tree that is on the roadside. This provision does not apply to bushes or very small trees.

The regulations with respect to turning water on the public ways are most salutary. Water being one of the greatest enemies a good road has, it is of paramount importance that the roadbed be kept free from it. No drains of any kind are allowed to be conducted by the side of or across the roadbed except by special permission of the inspector of the department of public works. When rainwater from a roof would fall on a road, proper conduits must be provided so as to conduct the water to the ground and prevent the wearing action that falling freely from a distance produces.

Infringement of the various regulations is punished by fines of different sizes according to the magnitude of the offense.—Good Roads.

Broaden the Wagon Tires.

It seems inadvisable to attempt by legislative force a reform that cannot be accomplished easily, and that ought to depend upon personal intelligence and self interest. At the same time it is useless to hope for permanent road improvement as long as the ordinary wagon tire is used. How this came to be generally adopted is a mystery, for the saving in weight of metal is easily offset by the greater depth to which the wheels so encircled will sink in the mire and the greater force required to drag them through it.

In all European countries where smooth, hard roads have been constructed people would no more think of permitting them to be cut to pieces by narrow tires than they would of allowing a man to set at work digging them up with a pickax. There is an indirect way of getting at a change in the common custom of farmers that would be very effective. To prohibit and punish the use of the narrow tires is hardly practicable, but a tax levied on all farm wagons having tires not exceeding a certain width would soon banish them from the public highways, and such an imposition would be perfectly justified, as the receipts from it would not suffice to repair the damage which such tires cause. As an accompaniment of road reform, the adoption—enforced, if necessary—of a wider standard of wagon tires is a necessity.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Hasten the Day.

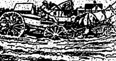
Good roads will be an issue in this country before many years, and the politicians who do not realize this fact are not astute.—Hopkinsville (Ky.) New Era.

CONSERVATISM IN ROADS.

Progressive In Most Things, We Are Behind the Age In Highways.

Man is conservative. To this hour and in lands whose people boast great achievements he is still content to use roads that are in roughness, in steepness and wetness what they were centuries ago. He seems to believe—I do not charge that he thinks—that continued endurance of ills he knows is easier than the mental exertion required for learning what are better ways and for screwing up his courage to the point of adopting those ways.

Leaders of reforms are usually denounced by their own generation as extremists. It is necessary that to move the masses as far as they should go the leaders must go farther. But can it be shown that the most extreme of reformers has been guilty of persisting in blunders as wasteful, as costly, as absurd as those to which the conservative element obstinately adhere?



WE ARE CONTENT WITH THIS.

[From Good Roads.]

I have often seen illustrations of such conservatism in a spot where an engineer carried a wagon road half a mile or more along one side of a high spur of mountain and farther back along the other side. An easy and even grade was thus secured, but the distance around the point is twice as great as that from the place where the old trail leaves the road to go zigzagging up over that rough and rocky spur and down again to the spot where that ancient trail joins again the modern way. Sometimes an arriero so far forgets to protest against this violation of the traditions of his fathers as to permit his mules to go around by the road, but a caballero in the saddle never!

Not that any time can be saved by clambering up 400 feet to scramble 460 feet down again. One could go around the bend in less time and with less expenditure of energy than is used in toiling over the ridge, but why should one save time and the strength of his mule in that land of manana, that happy future to which are relegated all duties we can shirk today.

One whose brain is moved by slow northern blood can conceive of only one cause for so following a tedious, difficult and costly way when an easy and less expensive one offers, and that cause is identical with that which leads millions of people in the United States to continue year after year, generation after generation, to use as roads the rough, dusty and muddy lanes that are in place of the highways they can easily have—and that cause is conservatism.

Once in their chosen field, the advance guards of our nation were busy in making secure their holdings. Years passed before the pioneers had much to haul to or from their homes; therefore they need care little for roads. Time enough for making good roads when they would be needed. They had got along with the roads they had or with none. If others wanted better, let others make them. If their children could not be content with the ways and means that had answered all purposes of the fathers, the children would be able to pay for better. The labors the fathers had done would help the young generation to do that.

The makeshift ways of those days became the habits of the new generations. What was good enough yesterday will do well enough until tomorrow. We laugh at the manana of the children of tropical America and put off to our own tomorrow our own greater need and duty. Therefore there have never been in all this great land a hundred miles of roads as good as those ancient Americans built with their crude appliances.

D. E. VERAS.

Roads the Test of Civilization.

It has recently been advanced in magazine and newspaper articles that one of the best tests of a nation's prosperity and general progress in the march of modern civilization is to be found in the nature and condition of our common highways. By this it is not meant how the boulevards, streets and alleys of her large cities are paved and kept in condition, but how the approaches to the cities, the turnpikes, the country roads and the cross country cuts, which the farmer must use in order to bring his produce to market, are constructed and maintained.

Judged from this standard, it is claimed that America is less civilized today than any European country, and that the United States would have been in all essential regards more prosperous than it is at present if in place of its railways it had secured a system of highways constructed and maintained in the highest state of the roadmaker's art. Many of its cities would be but country towns, and the buffalo would still roam over much of the country to the west of the Mississippi. On the other hand, the farmers would know more of one another than they do at present. Though they could not market their corn in Liverpool they would still be able to take it to mill without the sort tax which the bad roads so generally levy upon them, or which the toll takes requires as the price of a passable way. In such a well united community distance counts for little against the duties of life. The farmers could attend their own meetings. They could do their duty by their churches and have a share in the festivities which [illegible] and enlarge their days. On the contrary, where the roads are bad all the duties of the citizen and the social being are most imperfectly done. The people [illegible] a hermit life and the winter season, which should be the time of social intercourse, is passed in seclusion.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

A Bashful Lord of Other Days.

There was a young lover who was a compound—very rare—of high rank and great abilities, with sweetness, great modesty and shyness. Most noble lords know their own value and behave accordingly. This noble lord, however, was modest. He thought himself so far—so very far—below the worth of the young lady whom he loved that he was afraid to speak. Some women do not understand this modesty. Believe me, ladies, 'tis a sure and certain sign of a noble character, because only a lofty soul can conceive the existence of a goddess. We measure others, you see, by ourselves. It is also a sure sign of love, because such a man can only love a woman whom he deeply respects. Encourage this modesty, my daughters. Above all, do not laugh at it. This young man, therefore, was afraid to speak, and the delay, which is at first, I am told, pleasing and exciting, began to grow monotonous.

One day they were playing cards for money, after the fashion of their generation. The lady won; the loser paid.

"It is," he said, "half a crown. I wish indeed it were a crown."

"At least," replied the lady, "your lordship can give me a coronet."

And behold a miracle! For his tongue was loosened, and his eyes glowed, and his lips spake. They lived happy, one may add, though it is an unusual ending to a story, ever afterward.—Walter Besant in London Queen.

The Ostrich and Its Eggs.

I am rehearsing a few of the peculiarities of the creature which have made it of interest ever since the days of Job, "which leaveth her eggs in the earth and warmeth them in the dust." It would appear to be an evidence of cunning rather than stupidity for Mrs. Ostrich to adopt this very simple method of incubation. However, it has its disadvantages, for while she is away getting a good dinner her enemy, the white necked crow, spies the unguarded nest. He knows he cannot break one of those mammoth eggs and devises a shrewd plan to help him. Taking a stone in his beak he flies over the spot, calculates with bird sagacity the necessary distance and drops the stone. Plunk! An egg is broken, and he descends to his feast. This is said to be the same kind of a raven that fed the prophet Elijah. His wisdom seems almost of a supernatural order. It is said that the cry of an ostrich is like the roar of a lion, and the Hottentots often run from it in fright until they see the bird.

"We Never Sleep."

This is the striking and probaaly very appropriate motto of the celebrated "Pinkerton Detective Agency" which has seldom failed in any attempt it has made to track and hunt down criminals be they never so cunning. At any rate whether the detectives "never sleep" or not it is pretty certain that a man who knows that "the Pinkertons" are on his trail will not sleep very long nor very soundly.

This not sleeping may do very well for detectives and "crooks" but it does not suit the traveling public nor the Burlington Route. Accordingly, this enterprising line—the Chicago, Burlington and Northern—has placed in service the unsurpassed vestibuled trains of the famous Pullman Company, which insure the through passenger an undisturbed and delightful night's rest. Persons desiring these accomodations can secure them in advance by writing or telegraphing to any agent of "The Burlington" or or to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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7:15a.m. Daily, ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent.	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
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[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$5.00@$8.00
Butter, per lb	15c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	75c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	46.

'Round Home.

Mrs. A. Rauch is quite ill this week.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Jos. Tagley, the Mentor merchant, was in the city last Friday.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Feli Cartier Jr. [13-24]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

The Chinese pay their doctor only so long as he keeps them in health. They believe in preventing rather than curing disease. This is sound sense, and one of the strongest recomendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which not only cures disease but prevents them.

Mr. H. J. Mayers, of Oakland Md., says: "I have sold thirteen bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to-day and am literally sold out. This is the largest sale on record of any one preparation in a day over our counters. It gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine we handle, and it leads all other preparations on this market:" for sale by S. A. Wallace

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

30 Day Tickets

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $22.27 via the Great Northern Railway.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific makes another cut. Commencing August 12th, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good 30 days from date of sale at a rate of $22.30. Now is your chance to visit the fair cheaply. For Pullman berths and detailed information apply to

C. A. SHARKEY, Agent.

Atty. A. A. Miller left for St. Paul on Monday evening via N. P. line.

Larson Carpenter & Co. are putting in hay scales in front of their place on Broadway.

Miss Nellie McGuire arrived on Saturday evening from her school for a two weeks vacation.

E. J. Chase, from Sheboygan Falls, Wis., arrived last week for a visit with his cousin C. E. Misner.

Harry Walker returned last week from his trip east and took his regular run on Saturday morning.

Miss Hester L. Page, a nurse in the Asbury hospital at Minneapolis is visiting her sister, Miss N. E. Page of this city.

M. R. Brown is painting the building formerly occupied by the Dalen and putting it in thorough repairs for rent.

Mrs. A. Gossman, mother of our genial L. E., with her daughter Mrs. Ryan, of Canton, Minn., arrived on Tuesday evening to visit the son and brother.

Appearances indicate that next year will be the bonanza year for wheat farmers. Wheat will probably be higher than ever before in the valley and all who can hold on till then will be happy.

Jack Reed has returned from his visit to the coast. While there he saw "Cope," Walt. Alexander and other old railroad boys, all well and happy and enjoying life hugely.

W. O. Wilson has been threatening to buy a canary to add to his menagerie but he don't have to now for on Sunday last one came to him and proves to be a very sweet singer.

Albert La chapelle, a Crookston old-timer arrived in the city on Saturday last from Bismarck. He is traveling agent for Aultman & Miller. He is having a great time renewing old acquaintance and visiting his relatives.

A German who arrived at the Cleveland house from the Mesaba iron mines on Tuesday, looking for work, says that many men are idle dow there and would like to get up here to work if they had the means to get here with.

Mrs. J. B. Copeland and the girls, start this morning for Seattle to make their future home. They expect to arrive at their destination Sunday next. They go accompanied by the best of wishes of hosts of friends for their future happiness and prosperity.

H. C Misner came in from Euclid on Tuesday on a suit in which the town was interested. Says everybody is right in harvest work and pushing things for all there is in it. Thinks the yield will be light but the quality extra.

Mr. Dawson who traded a St. Charles, Ia., plantation for a farm in Woodside, has been in the county for a fortnight looking us over and is of the opinion that Polk county soil is way ahead of any he ever saw before. He is enraptured with the country and is picking up bargains in land whenever offered. He expects to make Polk county his future home.

Prof. Albert Schumann, of Chicago, who took the flash-light photograph at the opera house last week, has been making some novel backgrounds and foregrounds for Photographer Lynne. Mr. Lynne has also added an adjustable grouper to his outfit and is otherwise improving his gallery. He has the negative taken at the opera house, and will soon produce a number of first-class photographs from it.

Jake Ide commenced in his wheat last Saturday but as it was not overly ripe did not push things all along the line until this week. He says something has been working in his wheat but whether it is the Hessian fly or some other insect, he does not know exactly. It cuts the stalk nearly off at the first joint which destroys the head. About 10 per cent of his wheat is affected in this way. Has seen no signs of army worm in his vicinity.

Mrs. Josephine Tichey and daughter, of Woodside, were brought before Judge Benson on Monday. The woman was adjudged insane and committed to the asylum at St. Peter but the daughter, a girl 14 years being idiotic the judge did not consider that he had jurisdiction over her, however he wired the superintendent at St. Peter meantime turned the girl over to the county authorities till he could ascertain whether she would be taken to the asylum. The woman was sent down Monday evening.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

F. Bivins and son expect to finish cutting wheat this week. They have had three binders running for over a week already.

Professor and Mrs. More returned last week from their trip to Canada. They also visited the World's Fair, and report a very enjoyable time.

Fred Rauch and Will Hoch went up Louisville way hunting early this week. They got 70 or 80 ducks, saw a fierce timber wolf (but didn't get him) and report having had a good time generally. Saw lots of grain in the shock and say that wheat is looking nicely.

Bill Welsh started for Forest River, N. D., on Tuesday morning with a jolly load of boys to work in the harvest and threshing fields. Among the number who went were Charlie Rauch, Jim Simpson, Dave King, Jack Hoy, George Hanna and Jim Quinn. Expect to be gone till it freezes up.

Our reporter found T. G. Thompson on Tuesday morning, loading a kiester full of shells and inquired of him the whenceness of the why, was informed that he intended to go forth after the festive duck and intended to slaughter a good deal of it. "No chickens?" said our reporter. "Look here, young man," said Mr. T., what do you take me for? do I look a good deal like a man who would fracture the game law with my eyes wide open? I shoot no chickens, " but, he added with a sly twinkle of the eye and in the rich Norwegian brogue "Begorra I wont allow no spalpeen of a chicken to pitch into me, faith an' I wud shoot the life out o' thim, furrust!" and he kept right on loading shells.

Despite the prospects for a late harvest caused by the late spring we seem to be at it as early, if not earlier than last year. In our issue of August 18th, '92 we mentioned one farmer who expected to commence cutting wheat soon; and in the next issue wheat harvest had pretty generally commenced. This year we have several reports before Aug. 10th and wheat harvest was pretty generally commenced by the 12th. This week almost everybody is busy in wheat which will be well along by next Saturday night. It looks as though a great deal of early plowing could be done this year which will give the weeds a chance to start before frost thus killing a great many of them. Another encouraging feature is in the fact that our wheat this year will be a better sample than last.

Complaints reach the JOURNAL of the action of some of our hunters while out in the fields. It is said that they deliberately put their dogs out into grain fields and allow them to destroy grain regardless of the protestations of the owners of the field. These acts of vandalism seem singular, and we should advise all who are troubled that way to load up the old fusee and fix every dog good and plenty that is sent out into their grain fields. It is all right for men to go out and enjoy a good hunt in a legitimate way, but it is not all right for them to destroy the property of others in this lawless manner, and if there are any hunters who do not know any better than to ride rough-shod over the rights of people they should be taught a salutary lesson. Perhaps after they had lost a few valuable bird dogs they would begin to have some regard for the rights of others.

M. R. Brown: We have just completed our duties as surveyors and appraisers of the ditch from Parnell south to the river. This ditch is to be built by the territory through which it passes, under the general drainage law. What do I think congress will do with the Sherman silver bill? Well, from the present position I should not be surprised to see it replaced by a compromise measure providing for free coinage on a basis of 20 to 1. What do I think of the yield of wheat this fall? I have travelled extensively for the past month and in my judgment wheat will be 25 per cent better than last year in quantity and quality. The price? Ah, that is an important and interesting question depending so much upon the action of congress in restoring confidence that it is quite a difficult one to answer, but if you will assure me that the financial conditions will be restored to a natural basis I will not be afraid to guaranty from 75 to 80 cents per bushel within three months and I should expect to see $1 per bushel for wheat by next June. I base my opinion on the conditions since 1891. That year we had a greater surplus than the world could consume. Speculators could get lots of money and kept the price up. But now the banks refuse to furnish them money, the surplus has quite or nearly vanished, crops everywhere are short and more wheat is needed than there is in sight and it is only a question of a money supply to handle our crop. If that is to be had I predict good prices in the early future.

Geo. McManus arrived in the city last week for a few days visit with old-time friends.

Remember that Saturday August 26, is Prof. Whittier's last day in Crookston this trip.

Very few in Polk county have met with loss by hail this summer, for which we all have cause to be thankful.

Very high winds on Monday interfered with harvesting very materially. Many were cutting after a fashion however.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Page came down from McIntosh on Saturday and on Monday evening Mrs. Page left on the south-bound N. P. train for a visit at her old home.

Prof. Whittier, the optician has extended his time and will remain in Palace Hotel, Crookston, until and including Saturday Aug. 26th, positively no longer.

Mrs. Jack Miller, of the Germania house, who has been very ill since the birth of her child a short time since, so much so that her life was despaired of, was reported very much better on Monday.

The Hay and Commission Co., purchased the Misgen cold storage house near the N. P. depot and moved it down to their new place on Main street where they will use it in their business.

The forth-coming marriage of Mr. Frank Brown to Miss Annie Cromb has been announced to take place at Christ Church, in this city, on August 23d, at 4 p. m., after which there will be a reception at Mr. Cromb's residence.

M. Rood was in from Mentor last week disposing of his cucumbers and sweet corn crop. He has a large patch of white beans, and altogether he expects to clear up about $500 this year out of his three products.

Photographer S. J. Chaflin moved his photographic outfit to his new location over O'Brien's hardware store this week. He has now got one of the finest galleries in the northwest, and will be in shape to turn out first-class work in the quickest possble time.

Secretary Wyatt received a letter this week from J. H. Steiner, secretary of the American Trotting association, in which he paid Mr. Wyatt the following compliment: "Your reports are the neatest, most complete and precise of any received from a secretary outside of the professionals."

The Thief River Falls Press says: While Carl Kretzschmar was in Meehan's saw mill last Wednesday his foot was caught between the carriage and a wheel in such a manner as to squeeze it severely, confining him to the house for a few days. It was a close call as an inch or two further run would have crushed the foot.

Mark Murphy appeared at the opera house here on Friday evening in "O'Dowd's neighbors" playing to a good house. The company is a strong one and the play bright and comical—just the kind to draw. There is not a "stick" in the entire company and the frequent encores indicated that the audience was greatly pleased.

On account of extra work accumulating and increasing business, Prof. Whittier, the optician, will remain in Crookston, Minn., another week, until Saturday, August 26th, Office, Palace Hotel. See new "ad." A large number of cases successfully treated. Don't fail to see him.

Fred Baats left a sheaf of wheat with John McKinnon which indicates a handsome yield for this year. He is now busy cutting it. He was in on Tuesday for some lumber at Stewart and Co's. yard and hired a dray to take it out to his farm rather than to take a team off his binder.

Geo. Beaudette, expert for the Plano folks is busy as a bee setting up binders. He says the wheat on the west side is very much better than anywhere else in the county. He has been over the county extensively and thus has had a good opportunity to judge of the crops.

The simple announcement of Prof. Whittier, the optician, coming to Crookston, is sufficient to secure for him a good business as the citizens of this place and vicinity are well aware that he is an expert in his profession. He is nicely quartered in the Palace Hotel, and will be pleased to see all of his old customers, and all others who need assistance. The professor says that there are some would-be opticians who try to assume his name, and manner of advertising and go so far as to copy his ad., and publish the same verbatim in advertising their business. As of this class of opticians the professor wishes to extend his pity rather than contempt for they show their lack of ability to invent anything peculiar to themselves, or else knowing the professor's methods are the best, take this way of endorsing them. The professor will visit Crookston semi-annually. Do not be deceived.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A. J. Stoeser made a trip to Des Moines, Iowa, last week.

Miss Maud Leguee is enjoying a fortnight's vacation from school duties.

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Fertile on Wednesday greeting his many friends.

Miss Hattie Maxwell, of Tacoma, is visiting in the city with Mrs. I. U. Jennings.

The high winds on Monday night played sad havoc with over-ripe wheat, shelling it badly.

H. F. Brown is making arrangements to move back into his old place on Second street.

Judge Benson informs the JOURNAL that he is over-run with work in the Probate court in these days.

Mrs. Celia Boisier arrived on Tuesday's belated train for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cromb.

The Great Northern road has issued an elegant map showing the country traversed by its main line and branches.

In a friendly scuffle Earnest Rolsch managed to break one of the small bones in his right foot one day this week and will go on crutches for awhile.

Bids for carrying mail between Crookston and Thief River Falls 3 times a week are called for. Postmaster Dawley can furnish all needed information.

Work at the saw-mill came to a sudden stop on Tuesday owing to the bursting of a big circular saw. Fortunately no one was injured and the only loss will be a loss of time waiting for another saw.

The Col. took Wilson and Ben and went out for a hunt on Tuesday. The Col. says if he couldn't have but one he would prefer Ben because Wilson talks too much with his mouth.

E. D. Jackson, a Minneapolis attorney, was in the city on Saturday and favored the JOURNAL with a call. He says he considers Crookston in better shape financially than any other city of its size in the northwest.

A. Daniels commencd to cut as fine a piece of wheat as grows in Polk county, this week, on the old Honeywell place three miles east of the city. The wheat is on summer-fallow (plowed twice last year) and Mr. Daniels confidently expects a yield of at least 25 bushels per acre.

Frank Cleary and George Fenton took a ride in Columbus' sail boat on Sunday last, also "took a header" into the briny deep. Miss Mabel Arnold rowed to their assistance when the boys "bobbed up serenely from below," crawled aboard the skiff and "pulled for the shore," wetter but wiser.

Such lovely weather as we are having is a matter of remark by all interested. Hardly an hour has been lost on account of bad weather since harvest began and this will have a tendency to shorten the harvesting season very materially. Never have the conditions been more perfect.

A sneak thief stole $5000 in gold at the First National Bank in St. Paul about 11:30 a. m. on Monday. The messenger and the porter of the Merchants National Bank were delivering four packages of gold containing $5000 each when the thief managed to sieze one bag and make good his escape. He had an accomplice, and the pair have not been rounded up as yet.

Minneapolis had a $2,000,000 fire on Sunday. It commenced on Nicollet island burning several factories there, and crossed the river into the lumber district where it destroyed several mills, and lumber yards. Many poor people lost their homes and various sums of money that they had withdrawn from banks fearing bank failures. The total loss will be enormous.

Train No. 3 on the Great Northern, due here at 7 a. m. ran into the rear end of a freight train at Fergus Falls, Tuesday morning, and the engine and baggage car rolled into the river. The freight was standing on a side-track with the end of the last car on the main track. There was no one killed, but the engineer of the passenger received a bad cut in his back. The train reached here at 5:20 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. E. O'Brien, Doc Farley and Sam Wallace are off to the World's Fair.

Mrs. Leibert and her brother Wm. Zutz, left for Wisconsin on Wednesday evening, called to the bedside of a sick sister.

Have you seen that little Ham Nut of Dr. Langevin's? Dr. Warninger was leading it about the street on Tuesday and seemed highly pleased with the second colt of the great Ham Nut. The little fellow is only a few days old and is a natural pacer.

Ed. Wile arrived from La Porte, Ind., on Friday morning for a visit with relatives and friends. Went to Maple Lake for over Sunday.

Mrs. M. E. Barlett commenced cutting barley on the south-east quarter of 9, in Fairfax on Thursday morning of last week.

An accident occurred at the Northern Pacific railroad depot on Saturday morning by which a stranger was severely injured. Sargeant's dray team took fright and started to run, knocking the man down. The team was soon stopped without further damage.

Harvest is now well under way and if the farmers were only as sure of 60 cents for wheat as they are of average good crops, they would be easy in their minds.

Mrs. S. L. Collins and children went up to Argyle on Friday of last week on a visit to relatives and friends.

Chris Houston began cutting wheat on Tuesday. He has a good crop for this year.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. shipped an Advance engine to McIntosh yesterday.

Wednesday's rain was grand for potatoes and late grain and the cool weather succeeding it was good for late wheat. The prospects for late wheat are brightening.

C. Stuhr and G. Vonderbeck were down from Euclid on Monday. Have commenced wheat harvest and report that so far everything looks favorable for a good crop—better than has been expected.

Dr. M. Leguee was called to Red Lake Falls on Sunday to attend to a sick horse belonging to Geo. Marchildon.

Five loads of young folks went out to Mr. Lundquist's, at Polk Center, to attend a picnic on Sunday.

United States Marshal Starkey was in the city over Sunday, leaving for the west on Monday morning.

Four pupils of an Indian school on the White Earth reservation were arrested in this city on Sunday and taken back to the reservation. They had obtained leave of absence from the school for a few hours and forgot to go back. They, however, made no objections to returning when caught here.

Senator Burkhardt came up on Wednesday morning for a few days visit in the city.

Fred Hall is happy again. His better half returned on Sunday morning.

The indications are that the harvesting will be all done without any frost to injure late grain—which is a consideration greatly to be desired.

A. C. Schmidt, S. F. Markham and Dr. Henault went out north of the city Wednesday of last week to hunt the festive duck and got lost in the rain storm that occurred in the evening and didn't get in until 2 a. m. Thursday morning. They got 80 ducks and a big duck—ing.

The Fosston Thirteen Towns speaks thusly about certain Crookstonites:

Messrs C. C. Hoch and Eli Steenerson, of Crookston, T. A. and Tom Mandt, of McIntosh, went out to the pine lands to inspect their claims, intending to remain away about ten days and enjoy the fishing on some of the lakes.

Messrs. Sorenson & Randklev have purchased the opposite south-west corner from where they are now located and intend moving their present premises over there. Mr. T. Harris, the well known house mover, of Crookston, will be on hand next Tuesday to do the work.

Cucumbers For Sale.

Any one wanting cucumbers for pickles, can get all they want by sending their orders to me. Can also furnish sweet pickles. Those sending orders should send pails to ship them in.

Address M. Rood
Mentor.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893. NO. 19

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.	
Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.
Congressional.	
Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen.
Legislative.	
Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	B. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.
Judicial.	
Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.
County.	
Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard
County Commissioners.	
First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lambert
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetta
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Harvest Excursions.

Cheap round trip excursions to points along the Great Northern Railway, in Northern Minnesota and South and North Dakota, Aug. 22nd, Sept. 12th and Oct. 10th, from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior, in connection with eastern lines. The Northwest is favored this year beyond other parts of the Union, and now is the time to invite investors and home seekers to help continue development and growth. Advise your friends to take advantage of the low rates and visit you, or if you will write F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., he will send publications and full information about rates, etc., to your eastern friends. 17—20

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land, 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14tf]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Number of Decisions of Court Cases Tried Before Judge Ives Last week.

The Brown-Cromb Wedding at Christ Church Yesterday Afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Ben Menard Narrowly Escapes Being Killed—Two Other Serious Accidents.

Court Decisions.

Court convened at 2 p. m. and took up the case of A. J. Hellerud vs Hans Etham and Thos. Bjoin, Montague & Bucklen for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendant. This is an action brought by plaintiff to correct a mortage given to him by Etham on a piece of land. Etham bought a horse from Hellerud and gave him a second mortgage on his place to secure payment. In making the mortgage the wrong description was put in, by error. Etham afterward sold the farm to Bjoin, he, as Etham claims, was to assume the Hellerud mortage as well as the first mortgage; Bjoin claims he did not agree to assume that mortgage and it was not so incorporated in the deed of sale from Etham to Bjoin.

Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff, allowing him to correct and foreclose his mortgage, and a personal judgment against Etham. Costs against both parties.

The case of Kelly vs C. Christianson and Hans Larson, tried the early part of the week, was decided in favor of the plaintiff; 60 days stay of proceedings granted.

Adjourned until Friday. Attorneys in the case of Arny Grundysen vs Board of County Commissioners of Polk county, which was the one to be tried that day, not being ready, court adjourned until Oct. 9. However, on Tuesday Aug. 22nd, court convened at chambers and by stipulation it was agreed to try the above case.

The sheriff's bill for serving delinquent tax notices and collecting same was something like $684. The board refused to pay the whole amount, some of which was service on parties whose taxes they had cancelled. The board cut the bill to about $186. The court held that the sheriff is entitled to mileage for the actual number of miles traveled 2050, $153.75, and for serving warrants $119.25, making the sum of $273. The question as to whether the board has a right to cancel taxes or not still remains unsettled.

Tuesday the 22nd, being the day set for arguing a motion for new trial in the C. L. Comings case, the defendant and his attorney, A. C. Wilkinson, appeared before the court and filed an affidavit from the reporter Von Bornstadt, setting forth that he could not have a transcript ready by this date. A stay of proceeding was granted until Oct. 9, and the defendant allowed to go out on his old bonds until that time.

A decision in the case of J. W. Wheeler, assignee of Sylvester & Finseth, vs E. M. Walsh was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

This ends up the court business for a time.

Wedding Bells.

On Wednesday at four o'clock Miss Annie Frances Cromb, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cromb, was united for life to Frank M. Brown, at the Episcopal church, the Rev. H. C. Boissier, officiating, J. P. Foote acting as best man with Miss Maggie Brown, sister of the groom, as bridesmaid. The church was gaily decorated with handsome flowers and filled to overflowing with the friends of the parties. After the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on Houston Avenue, where were displayed a rare lot of presents too numerous to mention, which attest the popularity of the young couple in the city where they have both grown to maturity from childhood. The happy couple left on the evening train for a bridal trip that will include Chicago and the great World's Fair among other places. The JOURNAL unites with their many friends in [illegible] best wishes for a long and happy life.

[illegible]

What might have proved to be a [illegible] fatal accident occurred at the Walker saw mill last Saturday.

While Ben Menard, the master mechanic of the mill, was reaching over a revolving shaft, his clothing was caught by the shaft and he was whirled around with lightning-like speed until his clothes were torn from his body. Mr. Menard is a very heavy man and his clothes would not stand the strain put upon them. Although he was badly shaken up, he was not bruised or cut up, and how he escaped so lucky is a mystery to all around the mill.

The same afternoon a little son of John Estby, who had gone to the mill with his father after a load of wood, fell under the wagon and one of the wheels passed over his body. There was a heavy wood rack on the wagon, but the boy didn't seem to be injured.

Sunday Evening Club.

ED. JOURNAL:—Services will be resumed next Sunday, Aug. 27th, at the Congregational church. The morning topic is "Culture and Character." In the evening we purpose to begin the carrying out of a plan that has been under advisement for some months, viz: The starting of a Men's Sunday Evening Club. At the meetings of the club we expect to have a plenty of good music and the frank discussion of practical questions pertaining to life and character. The program for each meeting will be carefully imposed and printed. The plans and purposes of the club will be fully set forth on Sunday evening. All gentlemen, especially those who have not been in the habit of attending church, are invited to come Sunday evening and decide whether the plans proposed meet their approval. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m.

JONATHAN G. SMITH, Pastor.

Broke His Leg.

Mace Delane, who works for Henry Bradshaw, while loading brick near the McManus & Farley elevator, jumped off a wagon and broke one of the bones of his leg just above the ankle. He will be laid up for some time, but will recover the use of his limb.

Winter Rye.

A while ago the JOURNAL mentioned the fact that E. D. Childs intended to send for a carload of winter rye. On Saturday last he received a carload from Wisconsin and intends to sow 250 acres. This will leave him several hundred bushels to sell and those who contemplate sowing some should notify Mr. Childs at once and engage it before it is all gone. The benefits of this crop were fully set forth at the farmers institute last summer and need not be repeated here.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending August 19th, 1893:

Gurvise, Lars	Hanson, Louis
Krincorski, John	Larsen, Nels
McKay, Wm.	Mosser, Casper

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Money for the Crops.

On this topic now engaging the minds of business men the Minneapolis Evening Journal says:

The important question of how to secure money to move the crops is still an open one in the Northwest. The solution is almost entirely in the hands of the bankers, for they must settle it by the adoption of a plan which may or not be favored by the grain interests. The latter are inclined on the whole to favor the clearing house certificate plan, but there is not entire unanimity on this point, however, as some of the grain men doubt whether farmers would be willing to sell their grain and accept certificates for it. The dating of checks ahead 30 days has been proposed, but this also has its objections, as it is not regarded a convenient plan in all its points.

The matter is practically no nearer a solution than when it was first brought up. Several plans have been proposed. Ex-Gov. Merriam's clearing house plan is similar to several propositions that have been made, and all of the propositions agree in leading features. The point for solution is as to what method can be agreed on by banks, grain buyers, the farmers, the railroads and the jobbers that will permit of the handling of wheat without the advance payment of currency. Some of the banks [illegible] even [illegible] by [illegible] position [illegible] would be necessary in buying wheat for cash, as the banks do not wish to pay out large amounts of cash if any other plan can be devised.

It may be, that certification of checks may be adopted to some extent so that the banks may have cognizance of the demand that will be made upon them. All branches of business interested in the handling of the crops are anxious to find out a way out of the difficulty. It is expected that the banks will soon indicate a policy, but at present proceedings are in statu quo.

The banks believe the clearing house plan would be legal. The law passed by the last legislature, permitting the incorporation of clearing houses, is being looked up this week. If this plan is adopted, the situation will be this: The elevator company will make application to its bank for a loan in the regular way, offering collateral. A committee of the clearing house will examine this collateral, and if it is found to be satisfactory the loan will be made, except that instead of paying cash, the clearing house will issue certificates in small amounts, which would take the place of currency, and would be accepted by the retailer, the railroad and the jobber in the settement of bills. On the maturity of the note on which the certificates were issued, and its payment, that amount of certificates would be retired, and a large number of transactions would have been closed without the use of a cent of currency. If a plan of this sort is not adopted, there will be no way out of the dilemma except to proceed with the marketing of the crop in a very slow way. Of course, the dating ahead plan could be adopted, but in that case there is some risk.

The conferences held thus far between the bankers, the elevator men and the millers seem to indicate that there will be no concerted action among them as to ways and means of moving the wheat crop. It is admitted by all that it will be impossible under present conditions to pay the farmer spot cash for his wheat as in former years and that some form of substitute must be adopted. Under the certified check plan the elevator companies will issue these checks in various denominations, certified to by the banks with which they do business, and they will be accepted by the farmers, railroads and jobbers in turn, finally finding their way back to the bank and being canceled after having performed the functions of actual money. This plan is now being operated to a considerable extent in the east for payment of wages. It supplies the lack of currency and is said to work admirably. Buffalo, N. Y., is a notable instance of a city where it is used. The objection to it is that it throws the burden on to the banks individually, who would have to accept collateral to protect the certifications.

The Road Exhibit at the World's Fair.

The chief feature is a roadway 50 feet wide and 1,000 feet in length, extending from the French colonies exhibit to the live stock pavilion. On this the different processes of road construction are illustrated, and in glass covered cases adjoining the road exhibits of materials and machinery used in the work are shown.

The road is divided into sections. In the first is a wagon fast in a rough country road, illustrating the average highway after bad weather in many parts of the country. The following sections show the fine country roads of France, Italy, Germany and England. Cross sections show the manner of drainage and construction. Manufacturers of paving materials, such as bricks, asphaltum and wood blocks, and quarriers of granite and other stones used in road making will use the other sections to illustrate the practical use of their goods.—New York World.

No Advancement In Roads.

No other civilized nation on earth has as bad, cheap roads as there are in America, and foreigners who visit the country wonder that people who have developed so marvelously in almost every other commendable direction are so backward in a line of improvement that yields so handsome a return for money invested as does this one.—Detroit Free Press.

Get Him Interested.

Once convince a man that $5 worth of labor spent on the road passing his farm means the saving of two or three times that sum in the transportation of his goods over the roads and he will not only join in the movement himself, but will see to it that his neighbors are interested.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

An Indian Blanket.

The Indians make blankets of bark beaten very thin. The bark is stamped with fancy figures in brown and red and is trimmed with fur. Palm leaves are beaten together and are also made into blankets. An Indian is always cold, even in hot weather, and his blanket is as precious to him as our sun hats are to us.—New York Ledger.

RIFT IN THE CLOUD.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REPORT IS ENCOURAGING.

Signs of Improvement Throughout the Country Are Unmistakable, Though Not Very Pronounced. Causes Leading Thereto.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

There is a rift in the clouds. Faint and yet definite signs of improvement are all the better because they come, not from possibly delusive hopes or from momentary foreign aid, but from the good sense and the wonderful recuperative power of the people themselves. Business is trying to go ahead without waiting for Washington. Imported gold, $9,000,000 or more during the week, does not go to the right spot, but the people are creating a homemade currency for themselves by using certified checks in paying hands, settling local accounts and purchasing grain and cotton. The bank circulation has increased $2,000,000 but the

Decrease on Deposits

of national banks alone from May 4 to July 12 was $193,169,588, and during the past month withdrawals have also been heavy. Little money comes back as yet from timid hoards, and the paralysis of exchange is nearly as complete as ever, but that very fact pushes each section and city into relying more on itself and less on the government. Many concerns are failing or closing, but resumptions are now becoming somewhat frequent and in the very shrinkage of production men see evidence that demand must soon overtake supply. No such shrinkage resulted at any time in five weary years after the panic of 1878 as has already appeared in

The Great Industries.

Pig iron does not rally but sells at $14 here and $13 at Pittsburg for No. 1, though the weekly output has been reduced 46 per cent since May 1. Sales of wool in seven weeks have been only 17,575,600 pounds against 50,327,880 last year and 37,450,800 in 1891, and it is stated that 93,000 looms and 4,800,000 spindles in New England are now idle, which means more than a quarter of the cotton spindles in the country. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston since the end of June have been 462,848 cases against 573,345 last year, a decrease of 17 1-3 per cent.

With such shrinkage in the great industries, it is only surprising that railroad earnings do not decline more, the decrease on roads reporting in August thus far being 18 per cent. The receivership for the Northern Pacific had been so fully discounted that it produced little effect in the stock market, though this is the third great railroad default this year and the aggregate stocks and bonds of the three roads amount to $650,000,000.

Rockford Industries Resume.

ROCKFORD, Ills., Aug. 21.—The Rockford Shoe Factory and W. G. and John Barnes, machinists, have resumed operations. The watch factory, Nelson Knitting company and Emerson, Talcot & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, will resume with a full force Sept. 4, and the Trahern Pump company will re-employ its entire force on that date. It is believed that all the old industries will be running on or about the first of the month.

Condition of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The abstract of the reports made to the controller of the currency showing the condition of national banks in the United States July 12, last, has been made public. A comparison with the statement of May 4, last, shows a decrease in individual deposits of $193,000,000; in loans and discounts of $137,000,000; in specie of $21,000,000, and in undivided profits of $13,000,000.

HE GRABBED THE GOLD.

Pinkertons Think They Have the Principal In the St. Paul Robbery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—George Harvey was arrested by "Billy" Pinkerton on the charge of being the principal in the $5,000 robbery in the First National bank of St. Paul, Aug. 14. The man, who gave his name as Harvey, refused to talk beyond claiming that he had never been in St. Paul. The Pinkertons claim he is not only the man who grabbed off the $5,000, but is an English thief with a big continental reputation.

Caught the Third One.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—John, alias Charles Meggs, supposed to be one of the three men connected with the St. Paul bank robbery last Monday, was locked up in the Central station Friday night. Meggs is about 28 years old. When he was searched at the station $780 was found on him. He refused to say where he came from or give any information about his career.

Land Office Buildings.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 21.—On Monday a force of men will go on the Cherokee strip to build the four land offices buildings that have been contracted to be completed Sept. 4. Surveyors will also begin laying off all the townsites, and wells will be dug by the government so there will be no suffering for water. [illegible]

Mrs. Shann Not Guilty.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Mary Shann, who has been on trial for nearly two weeks charged with having poisoned her son John for the purpose of securing some insurance money, has returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

Robbers Arraigned.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22.—Thomas J. Fleury and J. J. Meiggs, the alleged First National bank robbers, were arraigned in the district court. Their hearing was postponed till Aug. 31.

Ancient Girdles.

Ancient girdles were in some respects like the chatelaines not long ago so much the rage among the ladies, but they differed therefrom in being more useful, more comprehensive in regard both to sex and to articles worn, and when completely furnished more costly. It is partly for this last reason that we find girdles bequeathed as precious heirlooms and as valuable presents to keep the giver's memory green after death. They were not infrequently of great intrinsic value. One of King John's girdles was wrought with gold and adorned with gems, and that of the widow of Sir Thomas Hungerford, bequeathed in 1504 to the mother church of Worcester, was of green color [illegible] with silver and richly jeweled.

Not a few [illegible] commoners were able to afford the luxury of gold embellished belts and were not superior to that pardonable vanity so long as no regulation prohibited them. Those who have studied our social history will not be surprised to learn that enactments were passed restraining them. Edward III forbade any person under the degree of a knight from wearing girdles, gilt or silver, unless he should happen to be an esquire of substance valued at more than £200, when a reasonable embellishment was tolerated. Henry IV confirmed this regulation, but it does not seem to have been stringently enforced, for Edward IV was constrained to impose a penalty of 40 pence upon the wives of servants and laborers who should have the pertinence to aspire to be as good as their masters' spouses.—Chambers' Journal.

Making the Most of Household Pets.

Whatever beast is kept it should have its own quarters in which it is at home and free from intrusion and to which it can retire when it chooses. This home should be kept clean and sweet by frequent changes of bedding and the use of soap and water. No one has a right to keep an animal in confinement who finds it too much trouble to attend to its health and comfort. It should be regularly fed on food that is most healthful for it, and what is quite as essential to its happiness and consequently to its health, it should be talked to and noticed as much as anybody.

I am certain many animals and birds suffer and die in our homes from pure loneliness and from being regarded by their human neighbors as creatures of an altogether different nature. Whereas the truth is, if one will but cultivate their acquaintance, he will be astonished to see how the dullest and most stupid will wake out of its apparent torpor and show understanding and character.

I know a family very fond of pets, in which the creatures show most extraordinary individuality. Their cats do things no cat was ever before known to do; their parrots and other birds show what we call human nature in a wonderful degree, and their dogs almost talk. The reason is plain; the animal or bird is made one of the family. It is talked to and petted as well as cared for. Its intelligence develops, and the beast becomes very like the human being.—Olive Thorne Miller in Harper's Bazar.

Miss Olea Bull, daughter of the famous violinist, has decided to go on the stage and will make her debut with the Barnet Opera company in "Prince Pro Tem," which will open the regular season at the Boston Museum next September.

Queen Margaret of Italy has a long memory. She refused to accompany King Humbert on a visit to Queen Victoria at the Villa Salmicri recently because Queen Victoria had neglected to return her call of five years ago.

It is said to be getting the fashion to address and stamp envelopes on the back. With the direction written across the folds, the letter cannot be opened by an unauthorized person without the fact being detected.

In stationery fashion tends to the use of oblong envelopes instead of square ones. The paper folds but once. Extraordinary colors, such as deep orange, willow green and mauve are in vogue.

"I tell my boy," said a father, "that I don't care what calling he takes up, but that he does want to be able to do whatever he undertakes to do better, if possible, than anybody else."

The first secession flag raised in the south was in South Carolina. The flagstaff is still standing fastened to the gable end of a storehouse at Skull Shoals.

His Crowning Hands.

Crowning hands,
Not of this world, his kingdom. So no gifts
Of crowns or titles signified his love,
But "he that would be greatest, let him serve,"
Shall be the test of royalty above.
"He that believeth on me." Drooping soul—
It matters not of high or low degree—
The hand that did not thrust aside thy thorns,
Has waiting now "a crown of life" for thee;
Jesus' hands are crowning hands.

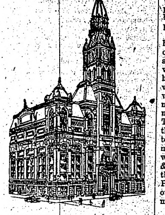
—Herald and Presbyter.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

FORTUNES WON AND LOST IN CHICAGO'S BUSY MART.

Lively Is the Word In the Big Trading Room—Gigantic Operations—John Cudahy's Ups and Downs—Charles D. Hamill, President of the Board.

There may be a livelier place on this earth than the great "trading hall" of the Chicago board of trade on a right lively day, but if there is few persons know where to find it. Even on a day when "things is running smooth and reg'lar" you would not select the trading room for a quiet talk with a friend. When there is a real gloom such as swept from wall to wall on the day that John Cudahy, his friends and their pork corner all went down together, the tumult is appalling. The press dispatches described it as "bedlam let loose." Some of the men who were present used much more picturesque language about it without suffering reproof from others who were there.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

The board of trade was founded in 1848. Two years later it was incorporated with 13 subscribers. Now there are nearly 2,000 members. In the beginning the admission fee was but $5. Now it is $10,000. The annual assessment of each member for expenses is $75. Membership in the board is transferable and commands premiums ranging from $2,500 to $5,000. The building at present occupied is located at the foot of La Salle street, between Jackson and Van Buren. It stands 225 by 174 feet on the ground and is a handsome, massive granite structure. It is surmounted by a tower "tapering into a pinnacle" 304 feet above the pavement. The interior is lavishly finished, and the trading hall, with 175 by 155 feet of floor surface, is a notable apartment. Its ceiling is 80 feet high, and much of it is glass. The dealings of the members are confined altogether to the products of the farm, and different parts of the floor are given up to dealers in different crops.

The method of doing business has often been described, and readers generally are familiar with the arguments for and against the practice of "dealing in futures" by which so many fortunes have been lost and won and against which antioption legislation in quantities has been proposed. The magnitude of the annual deals consummated on the floor of the board of trade is something appalling, and it is not likely that the most pronounced "antioptionist" holds that the business of handling the crops of the country could be done so quickly and so economically by any plan as yet devised as by organization.

The objections raised are exactly the same as those made to the money exchanges the world over. Prices are made to fluctuate by means of skillful "bull" and "bear" movements, and sometimes in such a way as to seriously affect the prosperity of the producer, who, it is held, should of all men be subject to as little uncertainty as to prices as is possible. His profits, it is claimed, is little enough at best. It was officially set out when the board of trade was organized that its objects included the following: "To promote uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants; to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade," and to "facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes."

JOHN CUDAHY.

The membership of the board of trade includes a large proportion of Chicago's list of 200 odd millionaires, and a mere enumeration of their names would take up more space than is here at command. The fact that most of these men have made their large fortunes since the fire of 1871—a period of only 22 years—is perhaps of itself the most striking commentary that could be made on the push, the vitality and the grip on business possessed by that typical American—the Chicago man.

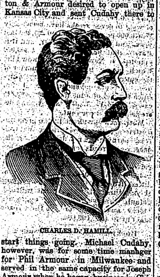
The circumstances of the failure of John Cudahy, Wright and their business friends are pretty well known. The deal was started a year ago last March by Wright by a bull campaign on hog products. Cudahy put up the money and the plan worked. By November pork had been pushed to $20 a barrel and other pork goods to corresponding figures. In January N. K. Fairbank got in with them, and the three and their friends made money and kept prices high for a long time. But hard times and Phil Armour finally got after them together, and the bottom dropped out.

John Cudahy is one of three brothers, the others being Michael and Patrick. Their business connection has always been more or less close, but neither Michael nor Patrick possesses the boldness and nerve of John. The failure of the last named is but an incident in the commercial record of the brothers who have made and unmade food markets for a decade or more. John Cudahy is a native of Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and was born Nov. 2, 1843. When he was but 10 years old, his father came to America with his family and settled in Milwaukee. There the elder Cudahy went into business as slaughterer and packer in a small way, and there the boys received the most practical lessons possible in that business.

When John Cudahy was 15 years old, he was set to work in the establishment of Edward Roddis, a Milwaukee packer, and before a year had rolled by John was the most trusted employee in the house. When he was 19 years old, he went to work for John Plankinton, who was already Michael's employee. In 18 months John resigned and went into the nursery business with Thomas Grynne. They made money for three years, and then John went with the house of Layton & Co. Three years later he was made inspector of provisions for Milwaukee. Then he went with Van Kirk & McGeough, and then he bought into the packing establishment of John Plankinton. In 1876 Michael bought out the Plankinton interest and John removed to Chicago.

For five years John was in partnership with E. D. Chapin, the firm name being first E. D. Chapin & Co., and then Chapin & Cudahy. Then Chapin got out, and the firm became Cudahy Bros., Patrick being the junior partner, and Michael owning the controlling interest. In the meantime John joined forces with Jerry Steever, and, in 1881 became one of the controlling spirits on the board of trade. N. B. Ream, C. J. Singer, Nat Jones and John Cudahy were in those days known as "the big four." When he went into partnership with Steever, Cudahy was worth about $700,000. Three years later he had passed the million mark.

It was in 1874 that John Cudahy worked for "Uncle Phil" Armour, after leaving Milwaukee and before setting up for himself in Chicago. He was then with the Plankinton house, and Plankinton & Armour desired to open up in Kansas City and sent Cudahy there to start things going. Michael Cudahy, however, was for some time manager for Phil Armour in Milwaukee and served in the same capacity for Joseph Armour when he began business in Chicago.



CHARLES D. HAMILL.

It is stated that neither Michael nor Patrick Cudahy is affected by John's trouble. They are not speculators, but devote themselves to "straight away" business operations. They have plenty of money and will probably combine to help John get on his feet again soon.

The firms that went down with John Cudahy include J. G. Steever & Co., E. W. Bailey & Co., A. Helmholz & Co., Wright & Haughey and the North American Provision company.

Charles D. Hamill, the present president of the board of trade, was first chosen in 1892 and re-elected in January of the present year. His opponent in 1892 was Jerry Steever, with whom John Cudahy had been a side partner when a member of "the big four" of the early eighties. Mr. Hamill is a Hoosier by birth, and will be 54 years old Nov. 14. His early boyhood was passed in Bloomington, Ind. His father, Dr. Robert Hamill, removed to Chicago in 1847, and when Charles was 13 he went to work as a messenger boy in a dry goods house. He got $50 for his first year's work. He rose rapidly from this place, and in 1855 took a clerk's position in the Chicago Bank of Commerce. He remained in the banking business till 1864, when he went into the packing business as silent partner in the firm of Singer & Co. In 1865 he went into business for himself "on change," and has been active ever since. His son Robert is now a member of his firm, which is called C. D. Hamill & Co.

President Hamill is a man of artistic and musical tastes. He helped form the Apollo club of Chicago. He is a warm friend of Theodore Thomas. In his beautiful home are to be seen many rare etchings and artistic canvases. Some of his art treasures were taken to Chicago before the fire. An entire importation direct from Holland to Chicago was purchased a year or two prior to the conflagration by Mr. Hamill and two of his friends. They lost their part of the importation by the flames, but Mr. Hamill saved his. Though not a college graduate Mr. Hamill is a man of [illegible]

A PERFECT SUMMER.

They say the sun as brightly shines as in the days agone,
They say the grass is just as green out on the shady lawn,
And that the birds as sweetly sing up in the waving leaves
As when we sat together, dear, among the golden sheaves.

It may be so. The bees are humming,
And the smell of the clover is rare and sweet;
But mem'ry's fingers at my heartstrings thrumming
Wake a song of a joy that was too fleet.

The glowing sunshine grows pale around me.
The grass is faded, the bird song faint;
I catch not the charm of the scenes that surround me,
For thy voice answers not to my heart's lone plaint.

The change is not in the sun's bright shining,
The song of the birds, the hum of the bees;
For the charm of that old time was not in reclining
In the lap of summer beneath the green trees.

I love the bright sunshine, the birds sweetly singing,
As I sit alone 'neath the old apple tree;
But I wait with fond longing, to dear hopes close clinging,
That each summer time brings me nearer to thee.

For the rythm in the melody of that happy measure
Was the sound of thy voice, to me more than dear,
And ne'er can life's music so thrill me with pleasure
Till thy murmuring tones fall again on my ear.

So I trustingly yearn for a happy home coming,
A heaven made perfect by thy presence so rare;
For through the Elysium 'twould be weary, lone roaming
If thou wert not with me its glories to share.

L. A. CONES.

Generalship and Book Knowledge.

The greatest soldier who ever lived—Alexander of Macedon—though he slept with Homer under his pillow, had probably never seen a book on military art, and though Von Moltke was a student, we may be permitted to doubt if Marlborough ever was. He read only Shakespeare zealously.

Certainly in our time no able man who wanted a chief for any great undertaking of any kind would dream of asking the limits of his reading or would be able to avoid a silent prejudice against a candidate, partly unreasonable, but partly also the result of a traditionary experience, if he knew that he was in any special degree a student of books. He would think him a man apt to be misled. Indeed, in one great condition of efficiency, perhaps in practice the greatest of all conditions, we should assign to unread men—we do not mean uneducated men, but men who never voluntarily open books—a definite superiority. They are apt to choose men better. Soldiers who do not read make no mistake about their general.—London Spectator.

Rossini's Memory.

The composer of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was blessed with a not very retentive memory—especially for names of persons introduced to him—a forgetfulness which was frequently the cause of much merriment whenever Rossini was among company. One day he met Bishop, the English composer. Rossini knew the face well enough, and at once greeted him. "Ah, my dear Mr. ——," but he could progress no further. To convince him that he had not forgotten him Rossini commenced whistling Bishop's glee, "When the Wind Blows," a compliment which "the English Mozart" recognized and would as readily have heard as his less musical surname.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Munificent Offer.

Here is a capital story of Mr. Edward Lloyd, the well known tenor. He seldom sings in private, but on one occasion, when visiting some friends a little way out, he was prevailed upon to do so. A clergyman who was present was not aware of the identity of the singer and at the conclusion of the song approached him quietly and said:

"Really, sir, you should not waste your voice like this. Now, we are in need of another tenor in our choir. I shall be very happy to give you £30 a year. Think it over."

The singer smiled and said he would—think it over.—London Tit-Bits.

Washes For Injured Eyes.

Lime and Roman cement are very destructive to the eyes if permitted to remain any considerable time. Wash the eyes immediately with water, then with water containing vinegar or lemon juice.

For acids in the eyes wash with water containing a little ammonia or baking soda.

For alkalis wash with water containing vinegar or lemon juice.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana, Michigan and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for entry and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmonton and Prince Albert districts have been getting [illegible] cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the [illegible] is better off there [illegible] There [illegible] good railway facilities [illegible] climate [illegible] Minn.

A FROST MAP.

An Interesting Chart Made Up by the Pioneer Fuel Company.

The Pioneer Fuel Company has issued a map covering Wisconsin, the northern peninsula of Michigan, Northern Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota, a portion of Manitoba and the southwest corner of Assinaboia. The different states and provinces are in colors. The object of the map is to show the average dates of killing frosts at various points in the territory included. For instance, observations taken in Minneapolis and St. Paul, cover a period of 20 years. The map shows that the average date of the first killing frost during the 20 years at this point has been Oct. 6, and that the average date of the last killing frost in the spring has been May 2. The figures also show that the first recorded killing frost in the fall in this locality was Sept. 1, 1778; that was the earliest. The latest in the spring was May 23, 1882. The map shows these facts with regard to over 75 points covering the settled portions of all the territory included in the map. Blank lines at the different points are left for adding observations of future years. The map will be found a very interesting and valuable one to farmers and grain men in particular and business men generally. It is very interesting to know, for instance, what the observations for 12 years show to have been the experience at Moorhead; that on an average killing frost may be expected there by Sept. 12 in the fall; that it may be expected as late as May 20, and frosts have occurred in that locality as early as Aug. 25, and as late as June 8.

Burlington Scenery at the Fair.

If you have already visited the World's Fair, you have, no doubt, inspected the exhibits in the government building. If you have yet to make the tour, do not omit to see what Uncle Sam has to show in his own house. If you have been there, you missed one of the most interesting features if you did not devote a little time to the postoffice exhibit. Do you remember "Section 1, No. 10?" Those oil paintings of scenery on the upper Mississippi caught your eye, and you admired them, the more heartily that you were yourselves from the Northwest, and had perhaps made a good portion of the journey along the east bank of the great river, where are the original scenes of these paintings. Perhaps you came to Chicago on the trains of the Burlington Route, and it will interest you to know that this fine collection was loaned to the government, (by special request) by the passenger department of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad. For rates, map, time tables and any information concerning this popular route, address W. J. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn. If you have not yet been to the Fair, make a note of this exhibit and look it up while there.

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The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

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Attorney-at-Law
Rockitte Block, Crookston, Minn.

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"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.
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Open to students of either sex. Expenses very low.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 13th, 1893.

For Catalogue and Circulars, address
[16-19] JAS. W. STRONG, President.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, August 15th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Donalda Beauchamp, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Donalda Beauchamp, deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Stanislas Beauchamp has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Donalda Beauchamp died in Ramsey county, Minnesota, on the 16th day of July, 1893, testate, and that said petitioner is the surviving husband of said deceased, and there being no executor named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the Probate Office in said county, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at the city of Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 15th day of August, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[18-20] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, August 22nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of August Walter, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Julia Walter, Executrix of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into her hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of, the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained, the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences, and praying that license be to her granted to sell all of the real estate mentioned and described in her petition on file.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Julia Walter to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary (for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses) to sell the whole of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court, on Monday, the 18th day of September 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Julia Walter to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 22nd day of August A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[19-21] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS.......................15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

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THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people had ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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THE STATE BUILDINGS.

New York's Is the Handsomest at the Fair.

PENNSYLVANIA'S IS ALSO FINE.

Great Preparations Being Made for the Keystone State's Day at the Exposition on Sept. 7—Virginia's Building a Reproduction of Washington's Home at Mount Vernon—Some Other Buildings.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—New York, as a matter of course, has the finest state building on the grounds, and it has been described in print, I suppose, about 300 times. I only mention it here to note the care with which everything about it is kept up and the general freshness, comfort and elegance of the place. All the fountains are running, and while they make the air seem cooler their gentle murmur gives a restful effect. All the flowers are blooming freshly, all the palms are cool and green, all the parlors are neat and elegant, there is plenty of room and the arrangements for correspondence are a little better than in any newspaper office I have recently worked in. Sept. 5 is set as the state day, when Governor Flower and many other great men will be here, but no formal programme has yet been agreed on.

Pennsylvania occupies an equal space just west of New York, and her building is almost equal to the latter's, these two fronting the Art galleries on the south, constituting the central nucleus of state buildings. Thursday, Sept. 7, is to be Pennsylvania's day and a most elaborate programme has been prepaired. All residents of the state and all sons and daughters of Pennsylvania, wherever resident, are urged to meet at the building about 10 a. m. and dedicating exercises will be held. Possibly the later exercises will be in one of the large halls. The state's thirty commissioners for this fair are all to be present. There will be prayer by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss and brief addresses by Governor Pattison, Lieutenant Governor Watres, Chief Justice Sterrett, Attorney General Hensel and Colonel A. K. McClure.

But this is only the official and smallest part of the proceedings. All the afternoon and evening will be filled with festivities, fireworks and fun, receptions and Pennsylvania reunions. The governor is to issue a proclamation calling the clans to Chicago and as he and his suite come across the country all the sons and daughters of the Keystone commonwealth are expected to fall in the rear so long as there are cars to haul them. At least so the enthusiastic natives say. Of course business will not be neglected, however, for that isn't the way of that state. More than one native there of her's said that no other commonwealth in the world is so little influenced by mere sentiment as Pennsylvania, and a veteran politician thereof once made this reply to a youth who inquired as to party management, "My son, go and study Pennsylvania."

A socio-politico-financial question which sets all Massachusetts to talking and writing and makes a campaign in Indiana a pretty fair imitation of civil war, which makes Iowa roar as if a prairie fire swept it and sets Kansas wild, raises scarce a ripple on the broad and placid bosom of Pennsylvania. It is said that the state has never had a fad or an ism or a great religious excitement outside of Philadelphia. Even her labor riots are on a strictly business basis. So it will be a delightful novelty to see her go wild and take the White City for one night. After much parading and music there will be Pennsylvania fireworks on the lake front and the wooded island. Four set pieces are being prepared for the lake front, from original designs in pyrotechnic art, which are expected to excel anything previously shown in America. They will represent "The Keystone," "The Pennsylvania Coat of Arms," "William Penn" and the word "Pennsylvania."

* * *

Virginia, by odd contrast with her neighbor, is probably the most sentimental state in the Union, and her building and all its belongings show it. It is, as all the world knows, a model or reproduction of the home of Washington at Mount Vernon, and it is filled with relics of colonial and revolutionary times. It is not designed for an exhibit or even a place of popular resort, except so far as the porches and open grove in the rear give ample room for the weary. Everything about the whole structure seems calculated to excite the softer and more tender emotions of patriotism, everything seems to say, remember the glorious past, respect the patriots and sages who are gone and strive to emulate their virtues. The Buckle who is to explain the curious differences between the Americans of various sections, will, when he comes, have one delightful task; it will be to explain how a region not quite 100 miles square, between the Blue Ridge and low tide water, has produced more presidents, generals and senators, more able orators in law, religion and politics, more state governors and more adventurous pioneers than any equal area in the same time since the golden age of Athens.

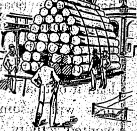
My first visit to Virginia's building was on the evening of her state day. General Fitzhugh Lee and Senator Daniel had held forth at Music hall and the evening reception was just beginning. Everybody and everything American was duly honored except the letter "r." The soft southern accent dispenses with that liquid consonant, and nowhere is that accent used with a greater charm than among the cultivated people of Virginia. The fact the state building is a reproduction of Washington's home makes it look small beside its neighbors. Iowa is to its right, as one looks north, and to the west and southwest are the territories. Crossing the avenue west of Utah's building (Brigham Young stands there in good likeness, but I do not see his wife about) and turning to the southwest with the winding walk one passes in succession the buildings of Texas, Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington, Colorado and California to the right and those of various older states to the [illegible]

* * *

All these, be it noted, are in the extreme north end of the park, and Illinois alone has her state building [illegible] pond, as she is the only state [illegible] a complete exhibit in her state building. Washington and California have truly wonderful exhibits in big [illegible] and Michigan has [illegible] shapes, and just south of Machinery hall has a regular logging camp, an exact reproduction of one in the northern woods. It is the old fashioned double cabin of unhewn logs, that is two cabins connected by a covered open way, and about it are the adjuncts of the camp, including a "load."

Now it is alleged by the north Michiganders that all this pile of logs was hauled into camp last winter by a single team of horses over a road where the snow was so nicely beaten down that it was like ice, but as it contains fifty logs 18 feet long and weighing 144 tons, one naturally hankers for a sight of the sled and the figures as to the weight and pedigree of the team. However, these fellows say that on the smooth ice of those northern woods, when sleet and freezing and wearing have done their work, a child can shove along the heaviest two-horse sled. The logs make a sort of pyramid about 30 feet high and the lumberman's estimate is that they will work into 36,000 feet of lumber.

This camp and its adjuncts may be set down as a sort of second Michigan state building, for in it is shown the common life of a class which even yet is large, though growing smaller and destined to rapidly grow much smaller as the timber area is exhausted. It shows that the logger's life is not all labor and privation, for the cabin contains many comforts and the walls are thick set with photographs in rustic frames showing the wild and romantic scenery of the woods. They present pretty openings in the primeval forests, vistas among the tall pines and lovely dells to be found here and there along the streams. Log "booms" are pictured in the same streams which resemble the financial and real estate "booms" in this, that they often give way as suddenly as the latter do, and sometimes with fatal results to the loggers.



LOAD OF MICHIGAN LOGS.

* * *

Another exhibit which may be called a state adjunct is that of Mr. F. G. Logan, of Chicago, in the Anthropological building, which consists of stone implements and weapons of every stage represented in America. It might be called an adjunct of three states, for Mr. Horatio N. Rust began to make the collection while a boy in New Hampshire, continued it while a business man in Chicago and made immense additions to it while a resident of Pasadena, Cal. He finally sold it to Mr. Logan, who is a member of the board of trade of Chicago, and he has arranged it here in an order which illustrates the progress of the aborigine from his first choice of stones suitable to crack nuts or crush bones to get at the marrow, down to the polished flints at which, apparently, the native American stopped, unless one counts the Mound builders, who certainly used copper.

Primeval man, says the speculative scientist, came naked and bare into a world of toil and terror. On every side he saw dread phenomena, but had no idea of their cause. With him there could be no distinction between the natural and the supernatural, for he was as ignorant of the one as of the other. Of the reign of law he had no conception, but he did have clear ideas of one subject—the feelings of himself and his fellowmen. To him every motion had a motive. There was to him but one possible solution of what he saw going on about him—it was all the work of beings influenced by pleasure and anger and spurred on by hunger and love, like himself and his fellows. These beings must be propitiated at any cost, and so along with the rude pestle and mortar and flint arrowhead we find rude attempts to make something to please the gods. And as the dead chief was liable to turn into a god, or to need what he had needed in life, they buried all these things with him, and sometimes added a few dogs and wives and other slaves to be on the safe side.

Very poor judgment, indeed, in the savages, but very fortunate for our anthropologists. It was just the same as when a party of travelers in the wilderness leave at every camp part of their worn out materials and bits of bone indicating what they ate and how they cooked it. As we can track the travelers from camp to camp, so we can track the journey of man as a species from the day when he first selected a slightly hollowed stone in which to crack a cocoanut down to the time when steel first came into use. Mr. Logan's collection indicates that the "mitata" or grinding stone of the Indians was gradually hollowed out on top by long usage, that the savage then got a round pointed stone and pounded his acorns or grass seeds or bones in the cavity thus formed and so by a happy accident, as it were, the pestle and mortar was invented. That was brought to perfection and then another step was taken.

One specimen from southern California shows a bottomless basket fastened on to the rim of the mortar by a sort of tough plaster. This made a very complete affair indeed, and doubtless marked a great advance for those days. There are some very nice cooking vessels cut from solid stone, and the system employed probably was that of heating small white stones and dropping them into the mess often enough to keep it at a cooking heat. There are several stove lamps from northern California which the aborigines doubtless used with fish or animal oils and a piece of fibrous bark for a wick. Tomahawks and arrowheads, of course, are innumerable, as the condition was one of chronic war, and not only are there stone axes but stone spades and what seem to be plow points.

In my boyhood stone arrowheads were so plentiful on the Wabash hills that every boy had a store of them. Later they became valuable, but a few years ago a [illegible]

[illegible]

HIGHWAY DRAINAGE.

Information Concerning the Forms and Location of Underdrains.

There is no fixed rule for the construction of underdrains, says I. B. Potter in Good Roads. The primary object of this form of drain is to provide an underground channel which shall invite and carry off the surplus water which saturates the surrounding earth above the level of the drain. Any form of underdrain which permanently accomplishes this result is good, and a drain that is not permanently good might better have been left unmade. To construct a good drain requires no elaborate outfit, and the common sense selection and use of materials found in most neighborhoods will generally suffice.

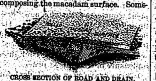
Draintile should be used if possible. It is cheap, plentiful and makes a permanent and substantial drain, insures an ample, uniform and constant channel for the flood of water and is far and away the best channel for ordinary road drainage that has yet come into common use.

In the matter of size a draintile having an inner diameter of 3 or 4 inches will generally be sufficient for the under drainage of a 30-foot roadway and in many soils of even a greater width. A greater diameter may always be used to advantage, and a 6-inch pipe is none too large to improve the condition of the roadway, since the larger pipe invites the entrance of warm air in spring and quickens the thawing of the frost and the drying of the earth which surrounds the pipe.

Draintiles should be carefully laid, and since this work is designed to be lasting and is always troublesome to repair it is best at the outset to give due attention to the work of making it permanent.

There is a variety of methods followed by different authorities in the making of tile drains, and most of them are good and none positively bad. It is idle to take sides in a controversy which serves no good end and settles no important difference. Tiles should be laid true to grade, evenly and substantially supported by the soil beneath and at the sides and covered in such manner as to prevent the introduction of silt, mud and other foreign substances into the interior of the pipe.

This is accomplished in most cases by a layer of straw or coarse marsh grass, over which is carefully placed a considerable depth of rubble or field stone and the whole topped off with a material composing the macadam surface. Sometimes the rubble or field stone is placed in direct contact with the pipe, being carefully laid against it on either side to support it in constant position, while at the top of the stone layer is placed a compact layer of sod, which serves to prevent the passage of earth through the loose stone and into the channel of the pipe.



CROSS SECTION OF ROAD AND DRAIN.

But excellent drains are often made without the use of draintile, and where tile cannot be readily obtained other methods may be substituted with advantage. In stiff, firm soils drainage has been very well effected by simply digging a uniform ditch of the proper depth, form and grade and filling it to a depth of two or three feet at the bottom with irregular bowlders and rough field stone of such size and shape as to insure a loose, open structure through which the water will readily pass. Over this is placed a layer of sod, straw or coarse marsh grass and the top finally completed with the material which forms the roadway surface.

A somewhat more elaborate yet vastly more efficient form of drain can be made by the use of rough stones and consists in the selection of flattened stones of a moderately uniform size and so laid at the bottom of the trench that the edges of adjacent stones rest against each other so as to form an angular opening through which the water may pass, as in the case of a draintile. The bottom or channel stones are then covered with coarse rubble or field stones, over which is placed the usual layer of sod, straw or coarse marsh grass, and the trench is then filled to the top with earth conveniently at hand.

Help From the Railroads.

A few of the railroad companies have definitely offered free transportation of materials for the construction of public roads. This could not be asked, of course, from the companies generally. But if they would take the matter into consideration as one of vital importance, in view of the fact that railroad transportation will be necessary for a great share of the materials used for road improvement, and establish such rates for road materials as they can well afford (regarding the same as a contribution on their part and proportionate to their interest) they would do more to promote the early success of road reform than can be done by any other agency in the country or by all others combined.

Legislators Slow to Act.

The agitation for the better roads has not yet accomplished its purpose in educating public opinion up to the stage of demanding improved highways in tones that our legislature will not presume to disregard. In the meantime some educational work can be done by individual townships improving the highways within their boundaries, but road improvement on a system needs a larger field and a wider scope. This cannot be obtained until we secure the necessary legislation.—Philadelphia Press.

[illegible]

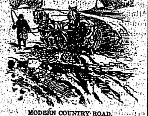
HIGHWAYS OF THE WORLD.

Our Own Poor Roads Are Without Parallel In the History of Civilization.

Pathless wildernesses are myths. Every habitable part of the world has its roads. Across the frozen plains of the far north among the peaks of rugged mountains, over broad and grassy prairies, through rich valleys and in the depths of tropic forests man has for centuries had his established roads.

Many of these are marked by signs so faint that the eye of civilized man can scarce discover them. With increasing use they become more marked until they are so wide and smooth that the blind could follow them.

Where men have beasts of burden their passing hoofs widen and smooth the trails, and bridle paths are made. That the packs may pass freely branches of trees are lopped off here and there, trees lying across the trail are cut away, easier grades are dug in some ascents, and rocks are occasionally removed when the burdened animals can neither get over nor around the obstruction. Few care to remove or to lessen difficulties after they are passed. Let those who would follow make their own way. With increase of traffic comes use of wheeled vehicles, and roads are widened and smoothed as much as may be necessary to allow passage when the conditions of weather are favorable. This is the evolution of the common wagon road.



MODERN COUNTRY ROAD.
[From Good Roads.]

As population increased and traffic grew roads improved in some countries until, where wise forethought was combined with great governing power, the public highways centuries ago reached a nearness to perfection never since surpassed, perhaps never equaled, by any people who had none of the aid given to modern mechanics by steam or explosives, and it is not clear that any nation which has such helps has ever surpassed the roadmaking of those ancients.

Growth of civil and of military power brought need of broad highways over which couriers could travel rapidly, armies move quickly and the plunder of conquered countries be transported easily to increase the power of the conquerors and add to the wealth, comfort and beauty of their central strongholds—home nests whence rapacious birds of prey swooped upon their victims.

Such were the great roads of Memphis, and of Babylon, and of the Roman empire. Such was the evolution of the wonderful highway system of that dauntless and wise nation of Americans who four centuries and more ago had roads which have never since been equaled in extent or in workmanship by any others in the western world and have never been surpassed by any of modern days.

Yet our need of such perfect highways is incomparably greater than theirs could have been. The aggregate of the distances we have to move the products of our farms, forests and factories over wagon roads is vastly greater than theirs was, and our climate and soil make our need of well drained, hard and smooth roads greater than theirs could have been.

The empire of the Incas had 10,000,000 inhabitants. In the United States are more than 60,000,000 people justly proud of their work in subduing the wilderness, of the progress they have made in art and in science and even of the government they have, and they haul millions of tons of bulky things to and from their farms each year over roads that are worse than those of any other great civilized nation. They have more products to move and farther to move them over common roads than has any other nation, and they pay in money, labor and time an enormous toll—a premium on gross incompetency in the management of a great public interest, a trust in which every member of this great family has a life interest and direct concern.

And yet the Americans are a rich and enterprising people. They have been quick to learn in other matters from the experiences of other nations. Why, then, should they not have at least as good roads as those other nations have.

D. E. VERAS.

Good Roads Gospel.

There is no gainsaying the proposition that bad roads are a deadener to business, to development, to material progress, and the southern states that are now considering in what way to encourage immigration in that direction could do nothing better than enter into a concerted movement for the construction of a highway system on permanent and substantial lines. There is no investment that will pay more largely in advancing property values, building up trade and inviting capital and settlement. The better the roads the more people will there be to travel over them.—Washington Post.

The Farmer Can't See It.

The importance of good roads is not appreciated by farmers. They do not seem to understand that one of the great obstacles to their prosperity is the almost impassable condition of the highways. It is a fact well worth noting that wherever there are good roads the farms have a thrifty appearance and the farmers are prosperous.—Savannah News.

More Is the Shame.

The state of New York has never expended a single dollar for the permanent improvement of her roads, nor has it collected or distributed information [illegible]

WEALTHY CHILDREN.

HOW THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE RICH ARE BROUGHT UP.

Young People Who Travel All Over the Civilized World Without Interruption to Their Studies—Plain Food and Few Sweetmeats For Most of Them.

There are in the United States about 100 children who, upon arriving at the age of maturity, will come into the possession of very large fortunes. They will each have many millions of dollars. In fact one-sixth of the wealth of the United States is supposed to be in the hands of 20 millionaire families, and each child of each family will some day own the millions that have been accumulated for it by its parents and grandparents.

The parents of the children who will some day own one-sixth of all the wealth in this country are very careful about the training and the education of these fortunate youngsters. They are bringing them up as carefully as ever the children of the royal families of England and Germany were brought up. Their teachers are selected from the best in the world, and they are taught, disciplined and drilled in a wonderful way—a way that many children would consider very hard, strict and tiresome.

These millionaire children must be well trained, because they will control many of the railroads of America, telegraph companies, and gold, silver and oil mines, besides iron interests and other great industries.

As a rule they travel a great deal, and some of them have been over our whole country.

Take the Vanderbilt children for example. They are constantly on the go. In the summer they are at Newport. Later they visit Lenox. Then they go to Europe in a private steam yacht and return just in time to spend Christmas at home. From February until June they travel through the west in a private car.

But during all these trips their studies are uninterrupted. A corps of teachers, governess and private tutors accompany them everywhere. Their studies are no more disturbed by a departure for Mexico than a public school child's studies are disturbed by a hailstorm.

Some time ago Mr. Seward Webb and his wife and children journeyed to the World's fair in a special train. They stopped to visit Mexico, Texas and California first. During all this long trip the Webb children and some little cousins who accompanied them went on with their studies as usual. There was a special car just for that purpose. The car was called the "Idler," and it was gorgeously hung with blue tapestries and fine pictures. It had a blue carpet and blue chairs, and all its furnishings suggested a daintily appointed schoolroom rather than a railroad car.

While on such trips the children are taught geography from observation, and it is easy to see that they get a fine knowledge of the country which they will some day control to a great extent.

When the W. K. Vanderbilt children are at home they are taught in a schoolroom which is beautifully decorated with Mother Goose melodies and nursery rhymes. There are also simple quotations from Shakespeare for the older children. Nothing is spared to make the book education complete.

In their daily lives, their goings and their comings and their play, nearly all of the little American aristocrats are brought up alike. And that is with extreme simplicity. They dress with one-half the elegance of other children, and they eat plainer food. Such children as these wear no jewelry at all. They do not know what it is to have gold rings, bangle bracelets and necklaces. Nor do they carry watches.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, who is a very rich woman, says that her daughter, who is now the wealthy Mrs. Arthur Paget of London and New York, went wild with delight over a simple little ring given to her when she was 18. It was her very first bit of jewelry.

Mrs. Whitney, the wife of ex-Secretary Whitney, used to make it a point to take her lunch at the children's dinner hour, and it was then that she took occasion to teach her little ones by precept and example the little elegances of manner which mark the well bred person. Mrs. Flagler, the wife of the rich Standard Oil man, goes farther and often lunches with her children in their schoolroom and devotes many hours to personal instructions.

But of course the daily life of rich children is not all discipline. Though they do not have candy and jewelry and rich clothes and rich food, they have luxuries which other children do not have. They own beautiful horses and fine dogs, all of the best breeds. A millionaire boy has his saddle horse and often his tandem team when at his country home, and some of these boys have a four in hand. When one of these boys wants a new horse, he buys one or selects one from his father's stables. He has a kennel of dogs, besides rare birds and other pets. And if he wants to own a collection of stamps or stones or butterflies or any other one thing, his father gives him money to buy the best that can be bought.

When young William Astor Chanler, who is now exploring the heart of Africa, was spending his summers at Lake George not many years ago, he was seized with a fancy for owning boats of all kinds. He wanted canoes, duck-boats, yachts and launches.

And he got them all. But the children of the neighborhood used to say that "poor Willie Chanler" was never allowed to buy soda water or candy. One day the temptation to buy candy became too strong for the boy millionaire, and he marched boldly into a candy store with a company of Lake George boys at his heels.

"Give me 25 cents' worth of candy," said he, "and charge it to William A."—New York Press.

LOUIS D. VANDERVERE,
One of the best known business men in Chicago, representative of the great Bradstreet Co.

HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in informing you of the very beneficial results which have followed the use of DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE in the case of myself and wife. For a year I was subject to a distressing pain at the base of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord. I lost flesh and was greatly troubled with sleeplessness. Your Nervine was highly recommended to me. My case had been so obstinate that I had no confidence in the efficacy of any medicine. Yet as a last resort I consented to give it a trial. Much to my surprise, I experienced marked benefit; my sleeplessness disappeared; my headache was removed; my spirits and general health greatly improved. I soon gained twenty pounds. All this occurred after learned and well known physicians had failed. My wife is taking the Nervine with the best of results. LOUIS D. VANDERVERE.

CURED THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

A MEDICINE THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.
Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS MILTON VAN DYKE UNmarried, of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota as mortgagor, did, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, duly execute and deliver to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company" a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio and having its principal office in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as mortgagee, his mortgage bearing date the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagee the following described lands situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land; and which mortgage was, with the power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of December A. D 1889 at four o'clock and 20 minutes in the afternoon in book "48" of mortgages on pages 182, 183, 184 and 185. And which mortgage was given to secure the payment of one thousand ($1000) dollars and interest thereon at eight per cent per annum payable on the 1st day of January of each year, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with interest coupons attached made by said mortgagor and payable to the order of said mortgagee and which note became due on December 14th, 1899.

And whereas default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighty dollars due as interest upon said mortgage on the 1st day of January A. D. 1893 and the said interest is still unpaid and due.

And whereas it was stipulated by and between the parties to said mortgage that if the maker of said note shall fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, when the same becomes due, or to conform to, or comply with, any of the conditions, or agreements, therein contained, to be kept and performed by said mortgagor that the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall become due and payable at once.

And the said mortgagee having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable and it does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable.

And whereas there is now due and payable on said mortgage the sum of one thousand one hundred twenty-eight ($1128) dollars at the date of this notice, and no action or proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land, situated in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 28th day of August A. D. 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated July 8th 1893.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Mortgagee.

[illegible] Attorney for Mortgagee,
Hallock, Kittson County, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Before and After Taking.

1892—BEFORE TAKING.

Grandfather's big hat.
Wheat 90 cents to $1 per bushel.
Wool 25 cents per pound.
Factories running day and night to fill orders.
Homestead labor $6 to $18 per day, and striking for more.
Labor in demand and all employed.

1893—AFTER TAKING.

Grover's big collar.
Wheat 50 cents per bushel.
Wool 10 cents per pound.
Factories shut down—gone democratic.
Money scarce and hard to obtain.
Labor idle and out of a job.
Which did you vote for in '92?—Exchange.

IT is said by some politicians that congress will soon repeal the Sherman bill and adjourn early in October.

THE financial situation for the past week is said to be slowly improving. The steady influx of gold from Europe is having its effect.

CONGRESSMAN L. FLETCHER has been appointed a member of one of the best committees in the house. It is not often that your Uncle Loren gets left.

John Starr who recently bought the Fisher Bulletin, is getting out a good paper, besides attending to his large mercantile establishment. The Bulletin is a good property, and its owner expects to make some money out of it.

The attendance at the World's Fair is increasing, the visitors being principally the middle class from the rural districts. Every day the railroads bring in train-loads of excursionists, and the attendance will probably increase from now till the end of the fair—October 31st.

THE Red Lake Falls News under the management of P. and J. Meehan, has been removed to Thief River Falls and is called the Thief River Falls News. What Polk county needs more than anything else is a few more papers—only seventeen publications in the county now.

THE National German American Bank of St. Paul will resume business, reducing its capital stock one half and by giving depositors and creditors certificates payable at stated intervals. The elegant bank building at the corner of Fourth and Robert streets is to be sold, and other economic measures are to be adopted.

EDITOR MATTSON, of the Warren Sheaf, commenting on the advice of Comptrollor Eckles, who wants the people not to hoard their money, declares that he is not hoarding a cent. This is probably the condition of nine-tenths of the newspaper men of the country—they never hoard their wealth—and still the financial depression continues.

The Great Northern railway lately made a reduction in the salaries of its employes, which will save about $1,250,000 per annum to the company, and Jim Hill says it is not owing to the hard times, but "the fulfillment of a long continued plan of economy." The probabilites are that the hard times affect the Great Northern as much as any other road, and the stock has been kept up simply by the close business policy which Mr. Hill instils into every department of the road.

IT seem that the report of the appointment of a receiver for the Northern Pacific road was true in this case. This will, however, make no difference in the operating of the road. It will be run just the same and kept right up to its present excellent standing. The receivers have confirmed the appointment of J. W. Kendrick as general manager of the road. The headquarters of the receiver will be in Milwaukee.

THE main cause of the appointment of receivers for the Northern Pacific railway is said to be that a syndicate that agreed to take care of the floating indebtedness of $9,985,526, failed to make good the subscriptions. This, coupled with the depression in business, made the appointment of receivers necessary in order to save the road. The Northern Pacific has paid as high a dividend as eleven per cent, and by the time that this financial depression has passed away and the wheels of industry are again put in motion, the water will have been squeezed out of the stock and with careful management the road can again be made to pay a dividend.

THE National Encampment, G. A. R. begins at Indianapolis on Sept. 5th. But few will go from here.

IT is now rumored that President Cleveland is very much out of health which would account for his absence from Washington at this time.

THE story goes that Lewis Baker is soon to leave Nicaragua to accept a job at Honolulu. As Baker is a lulu himself he would fit all right.

JUDGE FRED HOOKER is very sick at his home in Minneapolis and is not expected to recover. His illness is the result of La Grippe.

THE Farmers' Alliance in Georgia shows a falling off of one-half since the people's party was organized, and this condition of things is true everywhere except, perhaps, in Minnesota.

Wheat during the past week has been improving under heavy export orders making a gain 1¼ cents. If the wheat in Minnesota and Dakota could all be stacked and not thrown upon the market from the shock it would help the price wonderfully.

IT is thought that three of the robbers of the St. Paul First National bank are in the clutches of the law. Three men were arrested in Chicago, and it is said that the authorities are sure that they are the men wanted and that they can be convicted. All of which is very gratifying news.

THERE is said to be a plan on foot to consolidate the Northern Pacific with the Great Northern railroad, with J. J. Hill at the head of the new concern. As yet nothing but vague rumors are afloat but the JOURNAL would not be surprised at such a consummation—not greatly to be desired, we should say.

THE republicans of Iowa have at last concluded that they must drop the prohibition plank in their platform in order to be successful in politics, and at their state convention held on the 16th, inst. they adopted a platform in which they declare that "prohibition is no test of republicanism." In other words a man may be an anti-prohibitionist and yet be a republican. This action will unite the party, and a grand republican victory is sure to follow. Frank D. Jackson was nominated as their candidate for governor.

THE financial stringency that has existed since the legislature decided to build a new capitol, emphasizes the many objections to the scheme that were urged while the bill was pending and affords a valid excuse for delay in carrying out the scheme. Should the matter be allowed to wait until another session of the legislature it might result in such a modification of the plans as would allow the Midway district to come in and offer the state a site free gratis. It would give the taxpayers a chance to get into better shape to bear the burden imposed, and it could not delay the work much under the original plan as that does not contemplate completion inside of ten years.

THE lessons of the past three months will not have been wholly in vain if people have learned, through them the fact that all should strive at all times to live within their incomes. It is a fact that has no small significance in this present crisis that many have forgotten their homely fare and have been living way beyond their means, because they have been able to obtain the necessary credit to do so. If a person has an income of but $300 per annum it is a safe rule to adopt to save at least one-third of it and if he is so situated that he can save more, so much the better. The habit of living beyond one's income is a bad one and is responsible for much of the distress now existing.

STATE TREASURER BOBLETER has issued his annual statement for the year ending July 31, 1893. The main feature relates to the state debt, which is shown to have been reduced from $2,051,734.77 to $1,971,806.89 during the past year, or $80,427.88. Under the new law the state funds are this year distributed among seventy-three banks. The statement is as follows:

Cash in treasury July 31		$2,634,138 79
Investments in State Funds—		
Permanent school fund at		10,889,489 79
Permanent university fund		1,026,684 28
Internal improvement land sinking fund		12,371 38
State Indebtedness—		
Minnesota funding bonds (1881) 3½ per cent		[illegible]
Minnesota revenue and building bonds (1886) 4 per cent		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Deduct cash in sinking fund	$3,371 38	
Deduct cash in redemption fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Actual state debt		[illegible]

In times of financial depression it is best to look upon the [illegible] This way of figuring from the Pioneer Press is comforting. It is just as certain as day follows night that good times are coming soon. The very severity and long duration of the financial stringency, with its immense curtailment of production makes certain a speedy restoration of business activity to fill the voids created by the constancy of human wants. The actual wealth of the country, its capital, its resources, its capacity of production and consumption remain unimpaired. The volume of money is the same as before. Nothing is lost but confidence, which means credit and with confidence restored money will rush in confluent streams into all the channels of business activity and capital and labor will join hands in making things hum again.

THE Midway News is keeping up its fight against the purchase of a capital site in St. Paul. It is certainly the most absurd and profligate idea to force the state to buy a site at an exorbitant price, when Minneapolis, Midway and other equally accessible points offer to donate a site. If St. Paul will not do likewise, then let the capital commission wait until the next legislature can repeal the three-quarter mile limit clause, and then a suitable location can soon be found—without money and without price. Capital cities in other states have contributed not only the site, but many of them money besides. Take Bismark, North Dakota, for instance. With a population of about 3000, the citizens contributed—by private subscription—$100,000 and procured a free site for the capital. If the capital is worth nothing to St. Paul, then let some other place have it that will appreciate it enough to donate a site.

A Journalistic Blot.

Sauk Centre Avalanche: A. R. Holston, a populist, who runs a hotel at Crookston, acts as county attorney for Polk county, and essays to edit a people's party paper, in Crookston, is another blot on the field of journalism. His review of the president's message smacks of ignorance, and the language used stamps his paper as one unfit to enter the home of respectable people, but it does one good thing—shows the calibre and style of the man and bespeaks him as being one from the slums where profane and indecent language makes up the subject matter of conversation.

Supt. Jenks to Succeed Shields.

It is said that Superintendent Jenks has been promoted to Shields' place with headquarters at Spokane. This is a worthy promotion.

Jim Hill's Economy.

Warren Register: The Great Northern Express Co. has quit delivering express along this part of the line, except when called for. Another of Jim Hill's economic moves.

South Carolina Alliance.

The state alliance of South Carolina held its sixth annual session on July 27th. Its retiring president, M. L. Donaldson made an address in which he reviewed the order from the time it took shape in the west, fourteen years ago, its growth and achievements, its place in the arena of organizations, its power and its influence. He was candid in saying that up to the opening of the late national election the progress and growth of the farmers alliance was steady, rapid and healthy, but the zeal of many of their leaders outran their knowledge when they attempted to form a new political party through the medium of the organization. Mr. Donaldson, on this topic said:

"Then it was that the onward progress was checked. The sudden deflection from the true methods as plainly marked out in the constitution for its government brought the entire order, from Maine to California, to almost a standstill. Like a great cloud moving slowly over a dry and thirsty land, showering blessings down upon all, it was met by adverse winds of partisan politics and scattered into fragments. This is the condition in which the order finds itself to-day, and the causes which I have briefly stated are those which have led to that condition. The alliance of South Carolina, I am proud to state, has held fast to her moorings, and has weathered the storm thus far with less damage perhaps than that of any other state. No disturbing influence, either external or internal, has yet had enough force to seriously disrupt the organization, and in my opinion, for intelligent conception of its true principles and purposes and loyalty to those principles, the South Carolina farmers alliance stands as the typical state alliance of the union. This enviable position can only be maintained by a continued and complete divorcement of the alliance, as such, from partisan politics, nor are the rights and privileges of its members curtailed thereby, but on the contrary enlarged. The guarantee of perfect freedom in political and religious views is necessarily the bulwark of safety to the alliance in common with every secret organisation of which I have any knowledge. The voice of the alliance is advisory and not mandatory."

Hood's pills cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE SCENIC "BURLINGTON."

The Opinion of a Prominent Foreign Journalist About It.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24, 1893.

W. J. C. Kenyon, Esq.,
Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & N. R. R.
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:—Allow me to compliment your company through these lines for the perfect comfort, the beautiful scenery, the smoothness of its road-bed, and the great speed, which make traveling on your lines a pleasure of the highest order.

I have traveled a good deal for the last year, both in Europe and America, but I do not know that I have ever enjoyed a trip on a railroad more than a recent trip from Minneapolis to La Crosse.

The scenery along the great Father of Waters, is such a magnificent and such a varied one, that one forgets it late or never. The reclining chairs and the well equipped cars are all of the best that I have ever met with. The usual smoke, dust and dirt, which make traveling a hardship on most roads, are entirely absent on yours. I remain,

Yours very truly,
DR. FRED. MOSS MOHN,
Representing "Bergen's Aftenblad," Bergen, Norway, at Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

A Battle For Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

Reduced rates on all railroad lines have been secured for the Minneapolis Exposition, which is to be held this year from September 6 to October 7.

Under the excellent management of W. M. Brackett, last year's Exposition was a great success. Mr. Brackett is again at the helm, and has the entire business community of Minneapolis behind him.

We are informed that the exhibits at this year's Exposition will surpass those at any of the proceeding seven displays at the "Flour City."

The President of the Norwegain "Storthing"

Viggo Ullmann, the radical leader of the liberal party in Norway and president of the Norwegian "Storthing" (parliament), will deliver two lectures in Crookston, and probably in two or three other cities in this part of the state, about the middle of September. One lecture will be on the political situation in Norway and the one on the latest Norwegian literature. Notice of the exact time place will be given in this paper and in the "Red River Dalen" of Crookston Minn.

I have one or two choice young Jersey cows for sale. Who wants them? Also will sell one or two Jersey heifers should anybody desire to purchase. They are all fine animals, extra care having been taken in their breeding and are worth very much more money than they will bring at these times. Will sell only for cash or delivery. For particulars inquire of H. E. Cooke at the JOURNAL office.

BRACE UP.

Millions of dollars are returning to this country to be put in circulation, and in a few weeks we will feel the effects of this money. People who have been hoarding their money will return it to the banks and they in turn will loan it out, and business will resume its wonted activity. Now if every business man will brace up and put an ad. in the JOURNAL he will have the confidence of the public generally.

Brace Up.

Brace Up.

Brace Up.

Brace Up.

BRACE UP.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

(Formerly Crookston Business College.)

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM $3.00 PER WEEK.

TUITION $12.00 PER TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

FULL CORPS OF COMPETENT TEACHERS.

C. M. TITUS, Principal.

BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 2d, 1893.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

IT IS NOT THE TARIFF,
IT IS NOT THE SILVER BILL,
BUT A LACK OF
CONFIDENCE
THAT MAKES TIMES APPEAR HARD,
ALL WHO
TRADE WITH
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
have Entire Confidence that they get their money's worth. One way to make times better in Polk County is to
TRADE WITH FONTAINE & ANGLIM,
THE BARGAIN MAKERS.

IN THE ART GALLERY

Place of Great Attraction at the Exposition.

PICTURES OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

The Painter Invariably Makes Her According to His Own Nationality—The Impressions of One Who Is Completing His Education in Art—Interesting Relics of Ancient Art from India.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—I have been very industrious lately, completing my education in art, and the first point I mastered—that is to say, got it down fine—was that art has at least one striking resemblance to literature of the newspaper sort. It is this: There is just one first-class way to do a thing, perhaps two or three so so ways, and then about a thousand bad ways. And the average beginner, he who is not a wonderful genius, does not know which is the bad way till he has tried it once or twice. People often say, "There is a right way and a wrong way to do anything." It's a great mistake. There may be but one right way, but there are very many wrong ways. And the more artistic a job might be the more wrong ways there are to do it.

I find also that the persons who go oftenest to the Art palace have their own definition of art. It does not mean painting or sculpture only. It means anything in which thought or a sense of beauty is fixed in a visible form, and so they class all sorts of things in gold, silver, bronze, leather, wood, glass, and even butter, tallow and lard, as works of art. There is a lard hog in one of the exhibits to which a friend called my attention as a curious work of art. Says I, "Do you call that art. To me it is almost repulsive." Says he, "That's the beauty of the hog—it is artistically ugly." I had not thought of that. In the same class I suppose belongs the ivory "Ganesa" in the Hindoo exhibit. It looks to me like a fat woman with an elephant's head on her, but they say it is art. But to return to the Art palace.

All the cultured ones I know say that this exhibit shows how modern painters are rapidly coming to care less about mere beauty than the expression of truth and that as this goes on painting is popularized. Sculpture moves much more slowly in the same direction. Pursuant to advice of a cultured friend I attempted to see and understand all the pictures of the Virgin, and when I got through with it the only really clear idea I had about them was that expressed once by Mark Twain—that the painter had invariably made her a Dutch, a French, an English or woman of some other people according to his own nationality, but not one had ever made her what she was—a Jewess. The question at once rose in my mind—is it the same with the pictures of Christ? I examined many more carefully and found that several painters had given Him a really Jewish cast of face, somewhat idealized of course; but why this distinction between the Christ and the Virgin I cannot imagine. It is of course absurd to suppose that Mary looked like a stout, blonde Flemish woman, but she is so represented in several pictures here.

* * *

I note also that as there are many more wrong ways than right ways, so there are very few types of beauty and many of ugliness. Those who picture ugliness therefore have an immense advantage. I wonder if this is the reason why any schoolboy can draw a caricature of the teacher while not one in a hundred can make even a passable outline drawing of the girl he likes. They tell me that in the American section there is no really distinct type of female beauty and that many years will probably pass before we have one, but of my own knowledge I haven't the thing down that fine yet. In the British section these same cultured friends go into raptures over a picture by Frederick Leighton representing the daughters of Hesperus with the dragon, and say the female forms present the truly ideal beauty. The picture is indeed beautiful, but it is evident that the Hesperides are "quite English."

I have, as aforesaid, some very cultured friends in Chicago, and they all agree that a certain "Psyche" in the German section (the catalogue credits it to Paul Thumann) is absolutely free from any trace of a race or local type—that is, it presents the purely ideal woman. I am therefore using it for educational purposes and am beginning to flatter myself that I see what they mean. It is a delicately outlined blonde figure, with gossamer wings, leaning over the water to see the reflection therein, and every group of women who come near it break out in exclamations of delight. As to working one's nationality into a picture I think the French are more given to that than the English and Americans, especially in military scenes. So far as I have examined their great victories show in the pictures that they were victories, but in the scenes of 1870 there is nothing to show which side whipped. On second thought, however, I do not remember seeing in any of our capitols a picture of Americans running from British or Mexicans or Indians, though they certainly did it a few times. As to all the rest of the 5,000 and odd pictures in the Art palace, of course they have "tone" and "depth" and "finish" and "chiaro-oscuro" and all the other things pictures ought to have. And this is all I know (and considerable more) of high art at present.

* * *

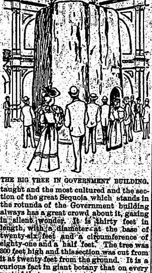
The relics of ancient art interest me aside from any idea of beauty because they represent so much history, and in the Anthropological building is one very curious collection of articles discovered only two years ago. It is supposed to be the remains of a school of art which was founded in the extreme northwestern part of India during the short period the Greeks held that region. Perhaps it is only the result of an overflow of Greek ideas from Persia during the period that Alexander's successors ruled there. At any rate it shows an overlapping, so to speak, of Greek forms, faces and ideals on a Buddhist basis. To put it in [illegible] words the figures show Buddhist ceremonies and indicate that to have been the faith the artist meant to gratify, but he has either followed Greek models or was so far a Greek that he worked his nationality into the figures, just as these Dutch painters have made the Virgin Mary a stout blonde.

The most [illegible] which Surgeon Captain Stoney [illegible] British army found in [illegible] thirteen fig[illegible] on a throne, over him a lotus leaf canopy. He is pouring oil on the head of a boy and the attendant priests are conducting the religious ceremonies. The action is Hindoo, but the faces are Greek. Another figure, unearthed by H. C. Thomson just after Surgeon Stoney's discovery had caused a general search, represents an orator. It is pure Greek throughout, face, form and costume and is so much like the famous statue of Demosthenes at Athens that some think it represents that orator. As the find was in the Peshawer district which Alexander conquered in 330 B. C. this is not entirely improbable, though from their political relations I cannot see why the conqueror should have had that orator commemorated there.

Buddhism is always to be spoken of with profound respect because it is the faith of one-third of the human race, but it certainly is not a very artistic faith. And looking on this odd combination of the art of one nation with the faith of another I am again impressed with the old, old problem: How did it happen that a faith so lightly held, if indeed it could be called a faith, as the mythology of the ancient Greeks, gave form to the most beautiful and most enduring of all developments of art? With a sort of rude humor the exhibitors have surrounded these beautiful and curious figures with the queerest array of unsightly gods in the whole building. There are gods of stone, wood, bone, shells and feathers, and some that look like sun-baked mud, from the south seas and Alaska, from the Maoris of New Zealand and the Gaboon in Africa. They are classed, however, as objects of superstition, not of art.

* * *

It requires no education in art to appreciate the big trees which are so numerous here. They appeal equally to the untaught and the most cultured and the section of the great Sequoia which stands in the rotunda of the Government building always has a great crowd about it, gazing in silent wonder. It is thirty feet in length, with a diameter at the base of twenty-six feet and a circumference of eighty-one and a half feet. The tree was 300 feet high and this section was cut from it at twenty feet from the ground. It is a curious fact in giant botany that on every part of that great mountain range, that is on the western slope, and at about the same elevation, big timber grows, from far down in California to far up in British Columbia.


THE BIG TREE IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

In the northern part of California I once journeyed seventy miles through a forest where, so far as I could see, no axe had ever been used. The trees ranged from one to ten feet in diameter, with a few much larger; they rose about 100 feet without a limb and their spreading tops were so thickly joined that for an hour's travel at a time one never found the sun's rays striking the earth. Far above the sighing of the wind was heard and the higher branches could be seen swaying before it, but down among the mammoth trunks there was a dead calm. Now vast strips of that wonderful region bear nothing but stumps, but the figures in the Washington building still claim 23,000,000 acres of unbroken forest for that state, on which are still standing the raw materials of 410,000,000,000 feet of sound inch lumber, worth as it stands $260,000,000. "And," adds one exhibitor with grim humor, "your goll derned congress can't demonetize that."

Mrs. Mary Miller, who owns a generous tract of this tall timber, selected the straightest and prettiest "stick" she could find on her land for a flagstaff for the Washington building. It is straight as an arrow and was 228 feet long, but in bringing it down to the railroad twenty-three feet was broken off, so, as they say, "our state has to put up with a little weed of a flagstaff only 205 feet high." More than one-fourth the entire population of the state depends on the lumber industries for labor and business, but as 1,000,000 acres of splendid coal lands are already located and opened enough to prove them, and there is much more, that interest must eventually be greater. The big trees of California are shown in many places and the whole Forestry building is itself an exhibit, being composed of every kind of logs and bark from every state in the Union. It illustrates the forestry wealth of the world in a general way and of the United States in complete detail.

* * *

It is observable that each day for special state, race or national exhibit increases in interest. Today is for the colored people, tomorrow for Missouri, the 30th for the grocers and the 31st for the Netherlands and the Ottoman empire, but no extensive programmes are made out. Sept. 1 is Nicaragua day and Sportsman's day. On the 4th comes the Welsh Eisteddfod which will be a wonderful affair, of course. The games of all nations and races excite universal interest and as such performances increase so the attendance increases.

J. B. PARKE.

One of the most magnificent views of the fair is from Lake Michigan at night. Steaming down from the city, the shore lights gleam and twinkle all the way and the fair itself is an illumined dream. The fireworks cast red lights on the enormous white buildings and the peristyle stands glowing against the lighted grand basin, with its surmounting statues outlined against the drifting smoke. Shouts of the crowds on shore float out across the iridescent waves, the crash of bombs re-echo doubly [illegible] and the smoke from [illegible] takes on odd fantastic shapes [illegible]

The poets will celebrate Aug. 30 at the fair. Director of Works Burnham, Mr. Frank Millet and artists are at work preparing for the day. Mr. Henry [illegible]

FRENCH WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

Some Are Ranked Among the Notables of Paris—Their Work and Manners.

The newspaper women of France are comparatively few. They are constantly accused of a total lack of the critical faculty and of a want of perception of the ridiculous. Furthermore, their ideas on ethics and philosophy are said to be "stale." Nevertheless it is true that their contributions to magazines and periodicals are impatiently awaited and widely read, after which many of the masculine writers go into mental convulsions and tear their vocabularies in tatters in trying to prove that these feminine effusions were worse than worthless.

The women who, in spite of this, persist in writing do not have sinecures. Not long ago at a celebrated criminal trial a woman journalist presented herself at the court as the judiciary reporter of a leading morning newspaper in Paris. The police are said to have been aghast when Mme. Severine drew forth her pad and pencil and demanded admission to the press tables. The guards were somewhat taken aback, and, with a deplorable lack of French chivalry, wanted to turn her away. But, by wit or wiles of some sort, she gained her point and cleared a pathway for all women reporters who shall come after her.

Mme. Edmond Adam is another woman journalist, perhaps the leading one in Paris. She is a politician, author and editor. She has been honored by the municipality of Paris in having her name given to one of the streets of the capital, an honor rarely bestowed on a person during his lifetime. It isn't much of a street, to be sure, the Rue Juliette Lamber but it is young and may grow some day. Under Napoleon III Mme. Adam had a salon in opposition to the imperial government, and there she reigned. She was young and handsome then, with soft, pretty hair and bright blue eyes. She was an intense republican and a great friend of Garibaldi. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war she had no one in France to particularly oppose, so she selected Bismarck. Such phrases as these have been attributed to her: "Bismarck and me!" "Bismarck was to have been overthrown by me!" "At last the czar condescends to follow my political views!" She is a good speaker and can talk on almost any subject. Her dinners are decidedly interesting. One-fourth of her guests are usually officers of the French army, another fourth is composed of political men, and the others are artists and literary people. The dinners are usually followed by receptions, which are attended by cabinet ministers, deputies, senators, diplomats and journalists. There are, except on special occasions, few women.

Mme. Severine is both more valiant and more sentimental than Mme. Adam. Severine, as she is familiarly called, is a well known figure in Paris. She has been nicknamed Mamzelle Gavroche and Jenny L'Ouvriere, and although she is much given to literary floods of tears, she writes vigorously and well. She has her own particular conceptions of good and evil. Severine imbibes her political views from The Cri du Peuple (The Voice of the People), and Mme. Adam drinks of the fountain of La Republique Francaise, founded by Gambetta. Severine's ambition is to secure the abolition of capital punishment.

Mme. Yver is a curious figure in the newspaper world. She frequents the prefecture of police, and is remarkable for her persistent praise of the police and the justice they dispense. "Good," in her mind, is represented by the prefect of police, the detectives and the gendarmes, but never by the prisoners.

Gyp is another woman journalist, but her name—Mme. de Martel—is better known in connection with novels on Parisian high life and as author of a few comedies. She is a noted contributor, in a very light vein, to that lively publication, La Vie Parisienne. Gyp is popular, and, besides being a writer of great talent, paints with success.

Perhaps the most successful newspaper women in Paris are those who write about the thing they know best—fashions. But men are encroaching somewhat upon this territory, and altogether woman's place in French journalism is not all that could be desired.—New York Sun.

Why Is It?

Why is it that a woman can struggle until she is red in the face and worn out both in temper and body by a window in a railroad train in her vain endeavors to close or open it when all that a man has to do is to walk up and go over exactly the same line of action that she has already exhausted, and down comes the refractory window in a jiffy? It is a most humiliating fact, but a very true one nevertheless, that not five women out of a dozen ever succeed in arranging a window to their satisfaction. They pull and tug until they are embarrassed, and finally, in a pleading manner, look around at some slip of a man, who without any nonsense brings about the desired effect, while the woman looks on in silent wonder at his marvelous skill and dexterity.—Philadelphia Times.

Birds Enjoy a Shower Bath.

A friend reports a pretty incident. During the hot, dry weather the birds about her house were apparently much in need of bathing places, and the lady discovered this recently when she went out to water her flowers. A little bird hovered about as if he wanted something. Presently he revealed what he did want by getting under the sprinkling of the water, just beneath the dripping plants, and fluffing his feathers in this shower bath just as he would in a pool, and plainly enjoying it in the highest degree. He began to watch for the daily coming of the lady to water her plants and gave himself up to his bath with gay abandon.—Boston Transcript.

[illegible]

A View of the Common Herd.

The society journal Vogue has as one of its correspondents an alleged member of the "Four Hundred," who writes as follows: "What is the attraction yearly at the horse show, which is always jammed to its doors? The horses? No. Society in the boxes, and the people cheerfully pay their money to be able to gaze at the beings so far removed from them, constituting an inner circle. It was this feeling which caused Broadway to be choked with a howling mob on the day of the wedding of Miss Bradley-Martin to the Earl of Craven, and it is this same impulse which prompts the crowds in the upper tiers at the opera and in the orchestra stalls to spend the time of the intermissions in gazing around the house at the fashionables as if they were waxwork from Mme. Tussaud's or the Eden Musee and following them up by aid of the little printed list on the bill, whereby each box owner is conveniently numbered and catalogued.

"We stand as royalty does abroad, and we are prepared for this homage. Those who cannot see us read of us, but unfortunately frequently through the medium of writers who commence their observations in the style of one who a few years ago started his paragraph in this way, 'I dropped in at Mrs. Astor's last night,' and evoked, consequently, the pungent reflection of Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., a writer of the people, who evidently knew his man:

"'Dropped in at Mrs. Astor's! Good heavens! for what—the ash barrel?'"

Washington's Cabin.

There are few buildings that attract the admirers of Washington that have more of interest in them than a decaying cabin which stands alone in an old pasture field a half mile from Berryville, in the [illegible] valley of Virginia.

The old [illegible] the home of Washington when [illegible] a surveyor. He came here direct from the maternal roof to begin the arduous and at the time dangerous work of surveying the lands of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, who owned all the northern part of Virginia under the king's patent. The work was arduous because of the physical aspect of the country, then a dense wilderness, and dangerous because of the character of the inhabitants, who were principally Indians or scarcely less wild trappers or squatters upon his lordship's domain.

Washington had been selected by the nobleman because of his belief in the youth's ability to cope with these elements early in 1748, just after the completion of his sixteenth year, his only companion being George William Fairfax, nephew of old Lord Thomas.

Whether these boys erected the building or found it already in place history does not state, but well authenticated tradition says that they built it themselves. That they used it for an office, kept their instruments there and slept in the upper room there is ample proof.—Washington Post.

Cementing the Russian Empire.

The czar of Russia shows undoubted sagacity in adopting the best physical means to hold together his vast empire. He has pushed the transcaspian military railway southeastward until it has almost reached the frontiers of British India and China, the two powers most likely to dispute with him the acquisition of further dominion in Central Asia. Having thus assured the safety of the Russian position in the southeast, he has undertaken a more stupendous work in beginning the construction of an unbroken line of railway to connect European Russia with a port on the Pacific ocean. The whole length of the Asiatic or main Siberian line is 4,800 miles.

The estimated cost is $200,000,000. The work, which is now progressing from both ends toward the center, is to be completed in about 10 years. There will then be a stretch of railway, all located upon Russian territory, about 6,000 miles in length, holding European Russia and Asiatic Russia firmly together with a continuous band of steel. Until the proposed railway running north and south to connect the two Americas shall have been built there will be nothing on earth to rival this great stretch of eastern and western railway across the Russian empire.—Omaha Bee.

Folly of Hoarding.

It is really remarkable that so many people in this country, who have funds from which they might earn a good rate of interest, persist in locking up notes in safe deposit vaults or pack them away in old stockings. Money will earn today large returns, with the best of real estate security as first class collateral to protect the lender, and yet a great many individuals, waiting for they know not what, decline to take advantage of what is an unusual opportunity for making money. The currency of a country is intended to circulate as evidence of credit. If it does not, it becomes absolutely useless to everybody. In a famine a community would be no better off if it locked up millions of barrels of flour than if it had none at all. The same is precisely true of money.—Washington News.

Browning to Coleridge.

Browning loaned Lord Coleridge one of his works to read, and afterward, meeting the poet, the lord chief justice said to him: "What I could understand I heartily admired, and parts ought to be immortal. But as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or not, because for the life of me I could not understand it." Browning replied, "If a reader of your caliber understands 10 per cent of what I write, I think I ought to be content."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Hard Conundrum.

Of the 1,300,000,000 or 1,400,000,000 of people populating the earth how many may be said to dominate it? The direction of all affairs is still in the hands of more or less than 10,000 men and women [illegible]

THE JUDGMENT DAY.

ITS NEAR APPROACH HAS BEEN MANY TIMES PREDICTED.

In All Ages Convulsions of Nature Have Produced Popular Alarms—How Lieutenant Totten Interprets the Signs of the Times—He Foresees the Millennium.

Few facts in history are more remarkable than the periodicity of popular alarms about the approach of the end of the world and the day of judgment. The signs accepted as portentous of the last great cataclysm have been many and various, and men have never been lacking to take advantage of the delusion for the furtherance of objects dear to them, and even for their own financial profit. To the long prevalence of a scare of this kind more than to any other cause may be attributed the great revival of interest in religious matters during the tenth century and the erection of many of the churches and other ecclesiastical edifices that remain today as mute but eloquent architectural testimonies of men's faith in Christianity's saving power.

Wars, famines, pestilences, eclipses, comets and earthquakes have all more than once been among the immediate causes of these popular panics, but history shows that whether they became general or were merely local they always had the assistance of prophets who based their dire predictions on the still older prophecies of holy writ. The Christians of the first century believed quite generally that the end would come within a hundred years of the birth of Christ. When that epoch had passed, they began to date from the time of the ascension, and when this period was also completed they looked forward to the fall of the Roman empire as the critical juncture in mundane affairs.

LIEUTENANT TOTTEN.

But the empire fell and the end came not, and once again the prophets were forced to revise their predictions. They then fell back upon the twentieth chapter of Revelation and taught that the church would reign for a thousand years and that then "satan would be bound" for another thousand years, after which judgment and the end would come.

This put the disaster far off in the future and immediately found enthusiastic believers. But time moved on and the tenth century approached; to the dismay of millions who had gained but a dim idea of the millennial doctrine and misapprehended its purport for the idea that the end was to come in 1,000 years. Once more the prophets turned loose their eloquence, once more the miseries that fell upon the population of Europe seemed to justify the conclusion that the prophets were correct, and once more the subsequent prophets were able to point out the mistakes of those who had preceded them.

Ever since then there have been believers in the millennial doctrine, and various dates have been set for the "accomplishment of the prophesies," and still the world wags on. But there have been a number of alarms during the intervening centuries that had no necessary connection with this doctrine except it might be on the general ground that it predisposed people to be panicky. Most of these were but of local influence, but several became quite general. One in the sixteenth century was occasioned by a German astronomer named Stoffler, who was also an astrologer. He predicted that on Feb. 20, 1524, there would be a second deluge, and not a few people believed him.

The famous eclipse of 1654 produced another panic principally because people did not understand eclipses very well then, and the great comet of 1679, which was visible for six months, occasioned yet another. The disastrous earthquake in 1755, known as the Lisbon earthquake, also impressed many people with the idea that the end of the world was imminent, and most of the great quakes since then have produced the same effect.

The Millerite delusion is still remembered by many people as an event of their youth and had the advantage or disadvantage of having four different years set for its fulfillment—1842, 1847, 1848 and 1857. Since then various other times have been fixed upon by believers in the millennial theory, the latest and consequently the most interesting by Lieutenant C. L. A. Totten of the United States army, formerly a professor in Yale university, whose theory has brought him a good deal of notoriety during the past four years.

Lieutenant Totten, however, does not believe that the end of the world is near, nor does he accept the common belief as to the day of judgment. The earth, he thinks, will abide forever, and the day of judgment is a period of seven years which has already commenced and will end in the spring of 1899, when the dawn of the millennium will be ushered in. The recent trouble in the financial world afforded him opportunity for his latest jeremiad. "Things will not get better," he says, "but worse. We are approaching the crisis which must precede the millennium. These troubles are world wide. They will not down. They mean disaster to rotten institutions, the bursting of all inflated enterprises, the exposure of deceits of every description and the trial as by fire of every man's work [illegible]

A Gleam of Sunshine.

I stood in the great courtyard of Sing Sing prison two days before the famous escape of Roehl and Pallister. The genial keeper had shown us everything and everybody of the hundreds of prisoners save the fatal five in the condemned cells. We had seen the workshops, the dining room, the tiny sleeping apartments, the chapel painted by a convict's pencil with scenes from the "Prodigal Son." As we turned to go away the attendant called to me:

"Look yonder."

There was a little girl, the daughter of an official of the prison, surrounded by three men in stripes. How they kissed her innocent face and almost worshiped her as she stood among them with the sunlight playing around her slender form!

"Strange thing, sir, but these fellows do so love children!" said the keeper. "If we only let them play where the prisoners can see them, they will watch them by the hour and spend days in making little toys for them. Ay," continued he, "and robins, mice, rats, anything alive, they will catch, tame and cherish."

The scene in the grim, gaunt prison was a fascinating one. As the great iron gate clanged behind us I turned and looked again. The group was still there, gilded by the April sunlight.—New York Ledger.

A Cyclist Catches a Train.

"We have all seen men run for a train," said a traveler. "The other day I saw a man make a break for one on a bicycle. We had halted at a station from which a straight, level road ran back at a right angle to the railroad. At a considerable distance up that road we saw a man coming on a bicycle. A man afoot couldn't have got anywhere near us from that distance, and it didn't seem as though the man on the wheel could get within rods of us, but he came down the street whizzing. When he had come about half the distance, the conductor gave the signal to start, and the engineer sounded the whistle and started the train. It was astonishing how fast the man on the wheel was coming now. There was a broad, level space around the station. The bicyclist swept over this in a great curve that landed him alongside the baggage car. Dismounting, he lifted his wheel up to the waiting hands of the baggage master. A fraction of a second later the steps of the first passenger car came along, and the bicyclist stepped aboard a winner."—New York Sun.

About How He Felt.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitts were out driving. "I wonder," said she, "just what the poor horse's feelings are? It must be just horrid to be driven and dragged around, without any idea as to where one is going, except as some one directs."

"I fancy I can appreciate his feelings," replied Mr. Fitts calmly. "I imagine he feels just about as I do when you take me out on a shopping trip."—London Tit-Bits.

Mr. Geo. W. Twist

All Run Down

"A few years ago my health failed, and I consulted several physicians. Not one could clearly diagnose my case and their medicine failed to give relief. I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. From an all run down condition I have been restored to good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Formerly I weighed 135 pounds, now I balance the scales at 170 pounds." GEO. W. TWIST, Coloma, Waushara Co., Wis.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

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NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In District Court, 14th Judicial District. In the matter of the assignment of J. V. E. Wyatt, insolvent.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of October, 1893, at District Court chambers, in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard I will apply to the Court for an order discharging the undersigned, the duly appointed and qualified assignee in the above entitled matter.

Dated [illegible] 1893. JOHN [illegible], Assignee.
[illegible] Russell, Attorney for Assignee. [12-31]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Hail did great damage in the vicinity of Cokato last week.

Judge Hooker of the Hennepin county district court is dying.

Ninety-seven teachers attended the summer school at Caledonia.

Three new elevators have been built at Redwood Falls this season.

Homestead, Otter Tail county, has adopted the free text book system.

St. Paul won the junior four and the junior double race at Lake Geneva last week.

Nick Udell of Sparta, Wis., was found murdered near Elgin. A gang of tramps is supposed to be responsible.

Work on the public building at Mankato will be resumed at once. It was stopped on account of change in the plans.

P. S. Ware, editor of the Thief River Falls Press, has been appointed deputy United States marshal by Marshal Donahamer.

Will Megquier of Royalton and Joe Sheedy of Duluth will have a glove contest at Little Falls for $500 a side Aug. 28.

Mrs. Rheinhart, a St. Paul widow, has discovered that she is one if not the only heir to an India estate valued at $25,000,000.

Professor W. W. Pendergast of the state agricultural farm will, it is said, succeed Professor Kiehle as state superintendent of schools.

It is stated the Great Northern has issued a circular cutting salaries of employes from 10 to 30 per cent, according to the amount received.

The Blue Earth county commissioners have decided to postpone the erection of the $35,000 jail and jailer's residence until another year.

The board of regents have adopted plans for the library building at the Minnesota university. Its cost is not to exceed a total of $155,000.

About 50 teachers attended the examinations for state teachers' certificates held at St. Paul Saturday. The majority of them were granted.

Judge James O'Brien of Houston county, who recently resigned the position of chief justice of New Mexico, is expected to return in October.

Two of the persons killed by a steamboat boiler explosion on Snake river, Wash., were Winonans. Their names were Thomas and John McIntosh.

Three line elevator companies operating in the southern part of the state have held a conference and decided to take out licenses under the state law.

Two men supposed to be implicated in the murder of Daniel O'Dell of Sparta, Wis., which occurred Thursday night at Elgin, have been captured at Eyota.

Four of the heirs of the late Commodore Kittson have begun suit against the St. Paul Trust company, charging gross mismanagement and misconduct in administering the estate.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis Publishers' associations are agitating a reduction in the price of typesetting till the hard times are over. It is not likely the printers' union would submit to it.

George N. Giltinan of Stevens county has been appointed deputy state auditor of Minnesota in place of E. E. Bierman, deceased. Mr. Giltiman has been chief weighmaster at St. Paul for some time.

Lieutenant Cloonen was overcome by smoke while at a fire in Dyer Bros.' music store at St. Paul and fell from the ladder to the ground, breaking his neck. Two other firemen were also overcome, but were rescued.

The railroad and warehouse commission will hold a meeting at the state capitol Aug. 31 for the purpose of establishing grain grades for the ensuing crop year. All persons interested are invited to be present or to communicate their views in writing.

A postponement has been granted in the matter of the hearing of the injunction asked to prevent the state railroad and warehouse commission from proceeding to erect the state elevator at Duluth until Sept. 13. On that date arguments will be heard before Judge Willis of the district court at St. Paul.

Two persons were arrested at Minneapolis last week for whom police all over the country have been looking. One of them is John Paul Moore, alias Dr. Garland and a dozen other names. The other is Minnie May, alias Minnie Menard, Mrs. Dr. Garland and Mrs. Dr. Russell. They were arrested for running a clairvoyant depot and obtaining money under false pretenses, although this charge may be changed. There are five charges against them in St. Paul and 20 in Chicago. It is also thought the police departments in several other cities would give them a warm welcome.

WILL RESUME.

Stockholders of the St. Paul German American Bank Have a Meeting.

St. Paul, Aug. 18.—The first steps towards the reorganization of the National German American bank were taken during the morning by the stockholders of the bank. They were unanimously in favor of reopening the bank, and adopted after considerable discussion a plan of reorganization, which was outlined in a set of resolutions. The meeting adjourned until Aug. 31 at 10 a. m. The statement of President Lockey showed assets of $4,849,483.85 and liabilities $2,891,010.77.

Printers Object to a Cut.

St. Paul, Aug. 22.—St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30 by a unanimous vote has rejected the proposition of the employing printers to reduce the price of composition from [illegible] cents to 35 cents per 1,000 ems on morning papers and from 37 cents to 30 cents on evening papers.

IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.

Northern Pacific Railway Company Held to Be Insolvent.

Milwaukee, Aug. 16.—The Northern Pacific Railway company is in receivers' hands. Judge Jenkins has appointed Henry C. Payne of this city, Thomas F. Oakes of New York and Henry C. Rouse of Cleveland as the receivers. They were appointed in a suit brought by P. B. Winston, the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, William C. Sheldon and William P. Prentice, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of William C. Sheldon & Co., against the Northern Pacific Railway company. Miller, Noyes & Miller of this city, are the attorneys for the plaintiffs. Each receiver is ordered to file a bond for $500,000 within 10 days. They are ordered to take charge of all the company's property, to manage it as receivers usually do, paying out what is necessary for the operation of the road and holding the balance subject to the order of the court. The officers of the company are restrained by an injunction from interfering with the operation of the road by the receivers.

At St. Paul Also.

St. Paul, Aug. 16.—Shortly after 8 p. m. in the circuit court Judge John A. Williams appointed Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne and Henry C. Rouse receivers of the Northern Pacific Railway company. The papers are the same as filed in New York, Milwaukee, Bismarck, Helena, Olympia and Portland.

The receivership embraces the Northern Pacific railroad and all the railroads owned, leased or controlled by the said corporation.

SELECTED BY CRISP.

House Standing Committees of the Fifty-third Congress Announced.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Speaker Crisp has announced the standing committees of the Fifty-third congress. The chairmen are as follows:

Elections—O'Ferrall (Va.)
Ways and Means—Wilson (W. Va.)
Appropriations—Sayers (Tex.)
The Judiciary—Culberson (Tex.)
Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland (Mo.)
Banking and Currency—Springer (Ills.)
Foreign Affairs—McCreary (Ky.)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Wise (Va.)
Rivers and Harbors—Blanchard (La.)
Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Fithian (Ills.)
Agriculture—Hatch (Mo.)
Military Affairs—Outhwaite (O.)
Naval Affairs—Cummings (N. Y.)
Postoffices and Post Roads—Henderson (N. C.)
Public Lands—McRae (Ark.)
Indian Affairs—Holman (Ind.)
Territories—Wheeler (Ala.)
Railways and Canals—Catchings (Miss.)
Private Land Claims—Pendleton (W. Va.)
Manufactures—Page (R. I.)
Mines and Mining—Weadock (Mich.)
Public Buildings and Grounds—Bankhead (Ala.)
Pacific Railroads—Railly (Pa.)
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Allen (Miss.)
Education—Enloe (Tenn.)
Labor—McGann (Ills.)
Militia—Forman (Ills.)
Patents—Covert (N. Y.)
Pensions—Moses (Ga.)
Claims—Lunn (N. C.)
War Claims—Beltzhoover (Pa.)
Invalid Pensions—Martin (Ind.)
District of Columbia—Heard (Mo.)
Revision of the Laws—Ellis (Ky.)
Library—Fellows (N. Y.)
Printing—Richardson (Tenn.)
Civil Service—Deforest (Conn.)
Election of President and Vice President—Fitch (N. Y.)
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—English (N. J.)
Immigration—Geissenheimer (N. J.)

HOW THEY FARED.

Positions Given Northwestern Members by Crisp.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The assignments of Northwestern members are as follows: Baldwin (Minn.), invalid pensions and militia; Boen (Minn.), expenditures on public buildings and territories; Fletcher (Minn.), commerce; Kiefer (Minn.), claims and labor; McCleary (Minn.), railroads and canals and labor; Hall (Minn.), public lands and Indian affairs; Tawney (Minn.) irrigation and invalid pensions; Pickler (S. D.), invalid pensions and Indian affairs; Haugen (Wis.), banking and currency; Lucas (S. D.), private land claims; Johnson (N. D.), coinage and election of president and vice president, etc.; Hartman (Mon.), expenditures, department of agriculture and mines and mining. Gear of Iowa is the only Northwestern representative to get on the ways and means committee.

Negro Miners Demand a Raise.

Kansas City, Aug. 19.—The imported negro miners at the Central Coal company's shafts near Weir City, Kan., who recently took the places of strikers, have demanded an increase of wages of 5 cents per ton, yearly scale, and propose to strike if their demand is refused.

Will Go to the Courts.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Colonel Charles P. Lincoln, late deputy commissioner of pensions and a promising candidate for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., is authority for the statement that an effort is soon to be made to prove through the courts that the suspensions of pensions granted under the act of June 27, 1890, are illegal.

[illegible] For Senator.

New York, Aug. [illegible]—[illegible] of Governor Horace Boies [illegible] senator [illegible] Democratic [illegible] convention on Aug. [illegible] as the party's candidate for United States senator and there is no doubt that it will be indorsed.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE.

SECRETARY CARLISLE TALKS OF A CHANGE IN RATIO.

It Would Cost the United States Over a Hundred Millions For Recoinage to Adopt Any Ratio In Advance of the Present One—Voorhees' Trump Card.

Washington, Aug. 21.—In an article headed "The Present Situation," which the Washington Post makes the most prominent feature in Sunday's issue, it says: The free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1 or at any increased ratio is practically impossible. This is the trump card which Senator Voorhees is to play in the senate on Tuesday. It is behind this barrier that he is to intrench himself. This is to be his explanation for abandoning the convictions of a lifetime. This is to be his answer to those who will quote against him his

Memorable Speeches in the Past.

This trump card has been played in Senator Voorhees' hand by the administration. Secretary Carlisle, who despite all assertions to the contrary, is loyal to the president in the last degree, first gave to Senator Voorhees verbally the data to make good this assertion that free coinage is impracticable. He has gone further than this and has prepared an elaborate letter which the senator will read in the senate on Tuesday. In this letter the statement is made that it will cost the country between $112,000,000 and $113,000,000 to carry out the provisions of Senator Vest's free coinage bill. It is true that there is nothing in Senator Vest's bill about recoinage. But it does not need a prophet's vision to know that

Dollars Below Par,

which only the government is compelled to take, will drift into the treasury in payment of customs duties and taxes, and will there remain to the conjestion of the currency. Unless they can be recoined they would be useless as money, and if there is free coinage at an increased ratio, some of the silver financiers in the senate must provide the secretary of the treasury with over a hundred millions of dollars to execute the law. Altogether it would seem as if the silver men were involved in a situation from which it will be difficult to extricate themselves.

IN THE SENATE.

Bill to Repeal the Sherman Law Reported Favorably.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The finance committee of the senate has presented, through its chairman, Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), a bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman law and containing a declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver coins. The minority of the committee, through its spokesman, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) presented a substitute fixing the number of grains of silver to be contained in the dollars, half dollars, quarters and dimes on a 20 to 1 ratio. The bill and substitute went to the calender, and their consideration is to begin on Tuesday next after the morning hour. The bill to allow national banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of their bonds on deposits occupied the attention of the senate most of the day. There was a long discussion on the amendment offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) for the cessation of interest on the bonds on which the increase is to be based, and on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) for the redemption in greenbacks of such 2 per cent bonds as may be offered. Mr. Allen's amendment was defeated, 39 to 11, and Mr. Cockrell's had not been acted upon when the senate adjourned.

REPRESENTATIVE CHIPMAN.

News of His Death Received With Regret at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The announcement of the death of Representative Chipman at Detroit, which first came by bulletin over the United Press wires, was received with genuine sorrow by his associates in the house. They had been led from recent reports regarding his condition to expect a recovery from the illness that afflicted him, and the news had the added poignancy that comes from the unexpected. The death of Judge Chipman was announced to the house later in the day and adjournment followed.

SURE TO BE SEATED.

Governor Osborne Receives Private Advices as to Appointed Senators.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 19.—Governor Osborne has received private advices from Washington to the effect that the appointed senators from Wyoming, Montana and Washington are sure to be seated. As soon as this decision of the senate is announced the governor will immediately name a senator to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of A. C. Beckwith.

Dispensary Law Void.

Greenville, S. C., Aug. 22.—Judge Simonton in the United States circuit court has filed his decision in the case against Sanford, agent for the Richmond and Danville railroad, arrested for delivering to the consignee a keg of whisky shipped from an outside state. The court holds that the state dispensary liquor law is in conflict with the state and United States constitutions and is therefore void. The state will probably appeal [illegible]

[illegible] in Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, Aug. [illegible]—The statue of Abraham Lincoln [illegible] memorial [illegible]

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Everybody Every Time.

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Are Suits
As are Suits.

Suits that Fit to a T.

LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited

With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

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One Price Clothing House,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

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On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
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MEAT MARKET,
VINE & RICHINGS, Props.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Constantly on hand.
GAME, POULTRY, FISH,
In season.
Highest price paid for
FAT CATTLE, HOGS,
SHEEP and POULTRY.

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Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
[illegible]
Office in McKinnon Block.

A Smash
In Crockery.

We don't mean that the Caockery is smashed, but the price is broken all to pieces. The reason for this is that we have a big stock and must unload. We have a choice lot of Canned Goods, and are making special prices on them. A large supply of Preserving Jars. Everything in the Vegetable line fresh every day. Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed.

The Crookston Grocery Co.
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager,
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ALDERMAN &
SYLVESTER,
ARE OFFERING
SPECIAL PRICES
ON
FARM MACHINERY.
SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER.
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
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Crookston Normal College
AND
BUSINESS
INSTITUTE.

Preparatory, Teachers', Collegiate, Elocutionary, Commercial and Musical courses.

Courses Short and practical.

Gives a good practical education in less time, and less expense than any other school in the Northwest.

Special classes for those deficient in the English language. Students can enter at any time.

Board $1.50 and $1.75 per week. Room 35 and 60 cents per week. Tuition $10 per term.

School Opens October 3d, 1893

For Catalogue address,
M. L. TUVE, Principal.
P. J. CHRISTENSEN,
Associate Principal.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Aug. 16.

A frightful yellow fever epidemic now prevails in Ampala, Honduras.

The postoffice at Woodhull, Richland county, N. D., has been discontinued; also Theodore, Walworth county, S. D.

C. O. Rice & Co. of St. Paul, dealers in carpets, wall paper and decorating materials, have made an assignment. The assets are about $75,000 and the liabilities about $118,000.

Rev. H. Price Collier, the Brooklyn pastor, who, some months since, secured a Dakota divorce, has married Mrs. Katherine Delano Robbins, a wealthy Brooklyn widow.

Four hundred employes in Woodard's casket works at Owosso, Mich., have commenced work at a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. There is an unsettled feeling among the men, and they may strike.

Thursday, Aug. 17.

Several business buildings at Stewart, O., were destroyed by fire during the night.

The annual retreat of the two houses of Sisters of Charity in Dubuque, Ia., concluded by the profession of 27 novices to the order. Many sisters have left for Aurora, Ills., where a new mission will be established.

A jail delivery occurred at Waukesha, Wis., James Robinson, James Wocasek and John Parker gaining their freedom. The prisoners secured a heavy bar, battered down a window and dropped to the ground by means of blankets made into ropes.

The Chilian claims commission have adopted rules for procedure and adjourned to meet Oct. 9, when the adjudication of claims will begin. These claims date back many years and do not grow out of the assault of the Baltimore sailors.

Friday, Aug. 18.

Emma Rice, wife of the cowboy evangelist, was rotten egged by a mob in Chicago while preaching on the street.

Ernest Osmond, an English bicyclist, covered two miles on a safety in 4 minutes 24 2-5 seconds, breaking all records.

Seven valuable St. Bernard dogs, owned by Dr. Arthur Rutter, a dog fancier, 828 Vernon avenue, Long Island City, were poisoned by unknown persons.

A. A. Zimmerman won the one mile open, the half-mile international and the one-fourth mile open at the Ripon, (Wis.) bicycle tournament Thursday.

The First National bank of Rico, Colo., which suspended payment in June, having complied with the conditions imposed by the comptrollor of the currency, and its capital stock being unimpaired, has been permitted to open its doors for business.

Saturday, Aug 19.

The pope has raised the vicarate of Idaho to the dignity of a bishopric.

Banks at River Falls and Ellsworth, Wis., which suspended a few days ago will resume.

Cholera appears to have been completely stamped out in New York harbor.

Secretary Carlisle has requested the resignation of J. Webb Flanagan, collector of customs at El Paso, Tex.

Anthony Scott, residing in Highlands, a suburb of Denver, became insane on learning that his pension of $8 a month had been cut off.

The 83d birthday of Emperor Franz Josef was celebrated at the world's fair grounds by Austrians of this country. There was a large attendance.

One of the best known and oldest of American landscape painters, John W. Casilear, N. A., died suddenly of apoplexy at Saratoga Springs, aged 82 years.

At Denver, Frank Barton, a carpenter, was fatally shot by Officer McPhee, the policeman mistaking him for a burglar. The man ran when hailed, and the officer, who was inexperienced, fired three shots, two taking effect.

Monday, Aug. 21.

The steamship La Touraine, from Havre, bought 5,741,000 francs gold.

Kansas coal miners have surrendered and the strike is now at an end. Work will be resumed at once.

The Keystone Watch Case Manfacturing company has shut down until Sept. 14, throwing 1,750 employes out of work.

Willie Knecht won the national croquet tournament at Norwich, Conn., having defeated Gormond. He played a wonderful game.

A blasting explosion occurred in the King Ludwig coal mine at Horne, near Bochum, in Westphalia, and seven miners were killed. Six were seriously injured.

Imports for the week, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York were $7,793,848, of which $2,457,690 were dress goods and $5,516,124 general merchandise.

Tuesday Aug. 22.

Fourteen cases of smallpox exist in Muncie, Ind.

Bankers at New York are pleased at the situation and think the turning of the tide has begun.

Roy Wilkes paced the first heat of the free for all at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 2:06 1-2, lowering the stallion race record.

Relations between France and Italy are considerably strained on account of the massacre of Italian subjects in France.

A committee of British exhibitors at Chicago will be organized to represent England at the San Francisco midwinter fair.

Three events were won by the Delawares in the closing [illegible] Columbian regatta on Lake Geneva, Wis., and the eight-oared [illegible] by the Minnesotas of St. Paul.

PROHIBITION OWNED.

Hawkeye Republicans Reverse Their Policy on the Liquor Question.

DES MOINES, Aug. 17.—The policy of the Republican party in Iowa is changed. The state convention has repudiated prohibition by adopting a local option plank in its platform and naming an anti-Prohibitionist as candidate for governor. This means almost certain repeal of the prohibitory law by the next legislature as the Democratic party has always opposed it.

After permanent organization and pending the report of the committee on resolutions, nominations for governor were made. The first ballot stood as follows: F. D. Jackson, 498; Lafayette Young, 241; F. F. Drake, 154; J. A. Lyons, 84; E. S. Ormsby, 81; W. P. Torbert, 67; F. S. Coffin, 16; Albert Head, 36; D. B. Henderson, 3; James Harlan, 2; whole number of votes cast, 1,204; necessary to a choice, 603.

A second ballot was taken and various counties swung swiftly to Jackson. He received more than 800 votes, and on motion of Captain Fee of Appanoose county the nomination was made unanimous. The nominee is in New York on business and has not been in Iowa for two weeks.

The committee on resolutions next appeared and Editor Clark of Keokuk read the platform, the liquor plank of which was as follows:

The Liquor Plank.

"That prohibition is no test of Republicanism. The general assembly has given to the state a prohibitory law as strong as any that has ever been enacted by any country. Like any other criminal statute its retention, modification or repeal must be determined by the general assembly elected by and in sympathy with the people and to them is relegated the subject to take such action as they may deem just and best in the matter, maintaining the present law in those portions of the state where it is now or can be made efficient, and give to the localities such methods of controlling and regulating the liquor traffic as will best serve the cause of temperance and morality."

There was a long discussion over the prohibition plank, but the whole platform was adopted by a majority of 590 to 63. Adjournment was then taken until 9 p. m.

At the evening session Warren S. Dungan of Lucas county, was nominated for lieutenant governor on the second ballot. For railroad commissioner J. W. Luke of Hampton county, was renominated, and G. S. Robinson of Buena Vista county, was renominated for judge of the supreme court. Ex-Supintendent Henry Sabin of Clinton, was nominated on the third ballot for state superintendent of instruction. The convention adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

GRASSHOPPERS.

An Invasion Like That of 1875-76 at Fort Scott, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18.—An invasion of grasshoppers as marked as that of 1875-76 occurred at Fort Scott, Kan., during the night. They appeared from the South and by morning had laid waste all lawns, stripped trees and were so thick on the streets that the ground was almost covered. They are larger than the old red legs.

Steel Plants Resume.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—Employment was given Monday to between 12,000 and 15,000 idle men in this vicinity by the resumption of operations in iron and steel plants. Among the mills resuming were the Black Diamond Steel works, Sligo Iron works, portions of Jones & Laughlins' Iron and Steel plant and the National Tube works.

French Elections.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Republicans gained 66 seats in the elections Sunday, according to latest reports, giving them almost a majority without the reballots, of which over 100 will be necessary.

Cherokee Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The draft of the proclamation opening to settlement the Cherokee outlet has been sent to the president for his approval.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1893.

HOGS—15c higher. But one packer on the market, clearing the pens early at $4.90.

CATTLE—Good demand for butcher cattle. Prime steers, $3.00@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.50@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders, $3.00@2.40; bulls, $1.25@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady.

Muttons, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $2.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $1.50@3.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 25; cattle, 50; sheep, 875.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22, 1893.

WHEAT—September opening, 55½c; highest, 57c; lowest, 55c; closing, 56¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 60½c; No. 1 Northern, 58½c; No. 2 Northern, 56¼c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Aug. 22, 1893.

CATTLE—Market weak.

HOGS—Firm; 10c higher. Heavy, $4.50@5.40; mixed and medium, $4.25@5.75; light, $5.5[illegible]@5.80.

SHEEP—Weak; 10@15c lower.

Receipts: Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 23,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, [illegible]

CORN—August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]

OATS—August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]

PORK—August, $12.50; September, $12.[illegible]; October, $12.[illegible]

LARD—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]

SHORT RIBS—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]

CORN—August, [illegible]

[illegible]

COLONEL PHILLIPS' SPECTACLES.

Story of Their Use as Related by the Big Hairy Man From the Prairies.

"The way you Chicago people look at things reminds me of my old friend Colonel John Phillips."

The speaker was a large, hairy man, with a big slouch hat and a voice evidently better adapted to the acoustic properties of the prairie than the smoking room. He appeared to realize this as he glanced around and saw every man in the room looking toward him, some smiling, some scowling.

"Tell us about your friend, the colonel," suggested a real estate agent who had the hairy giant on the string for a big cash trade.

"Why," continued the big man with the prairie voice, "Phillips saw everything that belonged to him big and everything belonging to me small"——

"That's human nature—" the agent was suggesting, but the prairie man interrupted with:

"No, 'twan't no human nature. 'Twas spectacles! He got 'em made in this town. I believe you people all wear 'em too."

"What peculiar properties did your friend's spectacles possess?" asked a curious listener.

"Just as I've said. They made his property loom up in regular Chicago World's fair fashion, but squashed other people's stuff worse'n a Zimri Dwiggins bank"——

"How could he do this?"

"Why, the blamed lenses worked on an axis and showed things telescope fashion, you know. S'pose there was a horse trade up; he'd let you look at your own horse through the ordinary little end of his glasses, but when you came to look at his he'd get at his specks again under some pretext—just flipping 'em over the magnifying way—and you'd see a magnificent animal. It was the same way with houses, tracts of land, wheatfields, changing money—anything. Once you looked through his glasses at anything, you were his victim, for you felt as if you couldn't live until you'd traded just as Phillips wanted you to. But he met his reward. He tried a bluff game on big Buffalo Jones of Arizona, to whom he had by that spectacled jugglery sold 100 jackass rabbits for burrows, and looked at big Jones' six gun through the little end of his glasses, trying to put him down small, you know. But, alas, it didn't work!"

"What happened?" asked the agent.

"Big Jones' gun went off repeatedly just as Colonel Phillips was adjusting his glasses. It was as well perhaps," continued the prairie man, dropping his voice so low that the bellowing of tugs in the river and lake could again be heard, "for my friend had acquired such a habit of trying to talk up to the magnifying side of these glasses that his long enjoyed reputation for veracity was entirely sp'iled. We buried him at Big Jones' expense, and to prevent a recurrence of such a tragedy I took possession of the spectacles, and"——

"Whatever became of them?" asked a hungry looking man who had gone broke on a World's fair hotel scheme.

"I now wear 'em myself," said the big, hairy prairie man.—Chicago Tribune.

This Frog Weighed a Ton.

The labyrinthodon, a huge creature resembling a toad or a frog, and which lived in the earlier periods of our planet's history, has been found in a surprising state of preservation in the marl beds of Huezelweitz, Hungary. All species of this gigantic frog are now extinct and are known to the naturalists only through the investigations of the geologists, who have often found parts or entire fossils of the monster in strata of the triassic portion of the mesozoic period. Southwick mentions it in a three line entry in his "Quizzism and Key," under the head "A Frog as Large as an Ox," and in Barnett's "Geological Epochs" it is considered in a chapter on "Huge Froglike Creatures of the Mesozoic Age."

The specimen unearthed in the Hungarian marl bed is entire with the exception of the left forearm and the lower jaw. The skull measures 18 inches between the eye sockets and weighs, exclusive of the missing underjaw, 812 pounds. The bones which have been discovered up to date (and there is still hopes of finding the missing parts), with the adhering matrix, weigh 1,860 pounds, almost a ton.—St. Louis Republic.

The Jury Suited the Lawyer.

A Chicago attorney, somewhat noted for his sharp practice, sent his client one day to watch the case. Word came to him that his case was next on the docket, and he hurried over to find the opposing counsel already beginning. In vain he looked for his client. He was nowhere to be seen. In vain he asked for delay, but the court told him that the carelessness of a client would not allow such a thing. At last he glanced into the jury box and saw his client there.

The stupid man had thought he heard his name called and had marched in with the rest. The opposing counsel was so anxious to hurry the case along that he neglected to examine the jury. Seeing the thing was in his own hands, the Chicago attorney turned to the court. "I withdraw all objection," he said. "I have my client where I want him."—Green Bag.

No Bogus Italian Counts.

American heiresses need have little fear of bogus Italian counts for the same reason that there is no imitation Italian wine—the real article is too cheap. The possession of a title in Palermo gives nothing great of itself, but its indispensable accompaniment is a carriage, horses and drivers in livery. To maintain these on an income of next to nothing a year it is often necessary to eat macaroni and thick soup [illegible]

Growing More Liberal

That's what the human race is doing,—particularly the American part of it.

There are a few left who are satisfied with ancient history. But most people are ready to apply modern progress and common-sense to the treatment of the human stomach—an organ that demands its rights whether or no; that resents the insults of worn-out methods. All this is to emphasize the facts about

Cottolene

There was once a prejudice against Cottonseed oil. But people who are *alive*, who *investigate*, who have no bigotry in their composition, have found that pure, refined cottonseed oil combined with selected beef suet is a better article in every conceivable way than hog's lard. And so they wisely use it for cooking—and are correspondingly healthy and happy. The sales of COTTOLENE are enormous and constantly increasing; a proof that it is appreciated by appreciative persons. Ask your grocer for it.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
CHICAGO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

IS THE ONLY LINE

Running Through Cars
TO
St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth and
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TO——
HELENA,
BUTTE,
SPOKANE,
TACOMA,
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PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
ELEGANT DINING CARS
—ON ALL—
THROUGH TRAINS.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily. For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 6:40 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.
have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

MY PROFITS ARE SMALL,

But by selling strictly for cash I am able to sell goods on a small margin and make a living. When you trade with me you pay no one's bad debts. My groceries are fresh and clean and of the best quality. My canned goods are all new. I keep all the fresh vegetables the market affords. Call and look over my stock.

L. I. BENOIT,
Broadway, - Crookston, Minn.

IT PAYS

To buy a first-class article, no matter in what line. We sell the

DEERING HARVESTING MACHINERY,
ADVANCE THRESHERS AND ENGINES.
RUSHFORD WAGONS. - - -
JOHN DEERE PLOWS AND RAKES.

And a Complete Line of—:-:—:-:—:-:—:-:—

BUGGIES. CARTS AND HARNESS.

WE ARE are strictly in it on this year. Don't be deceived TWINE by any so-called cheap twine. It is either short in weight or length, or inferior in some way. In Twine, as well as everything else, a first-class article bought of responsible dealers at a fair price is sure to prove cheaper and more satisfactory in the end. See our goods and get our prices before you buy.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.
Broadway and Robert St, Crookston, Minn.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans,
Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜
Office on Robert Street, CROOKSTON, MINN

McKINNON BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL OF THE LEADING
Agricultural Implements.
MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.
☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

The P. Lorillard Company
has been for many years the largest manufacturer of tobacco in the World—why?

Chew Climax Plug
Chew Climax Plug
Chew Climax Plug
Chew Climax Plug
Chew Climax Plug

CHEW CLIMAX PLUG and the reason why will be as clear to you as the noonday sun.

IT'S MUCH THE BEST.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
8:05p.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	7:55p.m. Daily.
7:00a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points.	6:50a.m. Daily.
7:15a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent.	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a m. Tues. Thurs Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Take the Great Northern in going East, West North or South. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West	at 6:40 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north,	at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton	$5.00@$8.00
Butter, per lb	12c
Eggs, per dozen	11c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	60c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	46.

'Round Home.

If there is any virtue in a soaking rain, Tuesday was a corker.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Fell Cartier Jr. [13-24]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Mr. H. J. Mayers, of Oakland Md., says: "I have sold thirteen bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to-day and am literally sold out. This is the largest sale on record of any one preparation in a day over our counters. It gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine we handle, and it leads all other preparations on this market." for sale by S. A. Wallace

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Rev. G. L. Morrill, a well known divine of Minneapolis, is home from a trip to Alaska. He came from the Pacific Coast on the Great Northern, and in an interview in the Tribune of that city pronounces it the best line to the coast for service and scenery.

30 Day Tickets

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $22.27 via the Great Northern Railway.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific makes another cut. Commencing August 12th, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good 30 days from date of sale at a rate of $22.30. Now is your chance to visit the fair cheaply. For Pullman berths and detailed information apply to

C. A. SHARKEY, Agent.

Threshing from the shock is in full blast this week.

Sam Sutor, W. H. Averill and W. A. Hillgoss were in from Fosston last week.

E. S. Corser has had twelve self-binders at work in his fields for the past week.

Alderman & Sylvester have been shingling the Norman house with tin this week.

Rebecca lodge No. 39 gave a picnic at Gentilly last Friday which was well attended.

M. L. Tuve, principal of the Normal college and business institue, returned last Saturday from Valparaiso, Ind.

Mr. C. Lyon severed his connection with the steam laundry last week, and left for St. Paul where he has secured a position.

Rasmussen & Motz last week moved their stock of hardware from their place on North Main street to a store in the Fournet block.

The St. Hilaire Spectator says that Prof. Wishard has accepted the position of principal of the St. Hilaire school for the coming term.

Patrolman H. N. Tweten welcomed a nice little girl at his house on Friday of last week. The genial patrolman has been stepping higher ever since.

W. A. Sorsoliel, who buys wheat at St. Hilaire, for Johnson & Marshall, of Red Lake Falls, was in the city last week and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Pete Cornelius says his wheat on section fifteen, is of excellent quality and good for fifteen or twenty bushels per acre. He expects to do a good bit of haying after he gets his harvesting done.

H. A. Ronaan, a prominent merchant of Halstad, was doing business in the city last Thursday. He reports everything lovely down there, and says Halstad is getting to be quite a town.

O. L. Larsen was down from Fosston last week. Says farmers will be pretty generally through harvesting this week and busy with their fall plowing. He estimates the average yield of wheat at from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre.

H. Steege has been improving every hour of daylight since harvest began with two binders and intends to get through cutting this week. Then for the threshing which will be done from the shock.

Rev. L. W. Squier, who is giving a series of Sunday evening sermons on popular topics, preached last Sunday evening on "Our Young Men", and only thing to be regretted about it, was that there were not more young men in attendance. Mr. Squier gave an excellent discourse, full of practical modern ideas.

Mrs. John Miller, whose illness has been previously noted in these columns died at her residence, the Germania hotel, about midnight Saturday. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives on Monday at 3:30. The services were conducted at the house, the Rev. J. G. Smith officiating.

Chris Houston has been trying the doubtful experiment of cutting three hundred acres with one binder. He has run it during every hour of daylight for ten days not stopping for dinner but changing teams frequently during the day. Some of his grain is bound to get too ripe though even if he makes it win. P. S. He was obliged to buy a new binder.

A couple of strangers with what they advertised as the shriveled remains of a Norwegian giant nine feet tall, and the body of a petrified woman, did a good business in the vacant store in the McKinnon block, last week. While the people generally regarded it as a fake, still they gave up their money freely to see what kind of a fake it was. Such is human nature.

Tommy Wallace found that his McCormick was inadequate to the task of cutting his grain which was ripening too fast so he came in and had John McKinnon set up a Wood machine on Friday which he took out and set to work. Tommy said: "I shall put this machine at work and if I can't keep up then I shall keep them at work Sunday and all until I finish. I have an excellent crop and I am determined to use every endeavor to save it. It ripens up very fast and when too ripe shells very badly."

John Wyatt went out to McIntosh Tuesday on business.

Tuesday's rain called a sudden halt on harvesting operations.

Austin Larson reports the arrival of a little girl at his house, born Sunday morning.

Next Sunday Rev. R. H. Battey will speak as follows: Mentor 11 a. m., Maple Bay 3:30 p. m. Fertile 8 p. m.

Bill Weaver will start his threshing machine this week. Bill has a bran new engine this fall and says he is prepared to do the best of work.

In North Dakota the prairie chicken crop is ripe and being harvested. If we are not mistaken some chickens are being picked green in Minnesota.

George and Albert Fontaine and Miss Ermine, Mrs C. E. Damples, Miss E. Veronnea, Miss Hall and Miss Nettie Brown are away at the World's Fair.

Mary, the eight-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Bain, of Fisher, died of diphtheria last Tuesday and was buried on Tuesday night.

P. S. Ware has been appointed deputy U. S. marshal with headquarters at Thief River Falls. The appointment is worthily bestowed if we have got a democratic administration.

Well the farmers have one thing to console them if wheat is low it will not cost so much for harvesting and threshing and they have also saved a good deal by good weather.

H. F. Brown and Will Hoch with Mrs. Burkhardt and children, went out after high bush cranberries last Friday and if any cranberries escaped we haven't heard about it.

Miss Hattie Maxwell, of Tacoma, who has been visiting with Mrs. I. U. Jennings, returned to her home in the far west on Wednesday morning. She expressed great pleasure in our bright young city and its people.

While everybody was as busy as could be cutting wheat last week, Henry Stone was plowing his stubble having finished cutting. He had to move the shocks over on the plowed ground as fast as he would reach them.

By the frost chart compiled by the Pioneer Fuel Co., of Minneapolis, we figure that the first killing frost will occur about Sept. 14th this year. If this chart is correct there will be no frosted wheat in Polk county this year.

Martin Swanson is preparing to take the field with his threshing outfit just as soon as the business is ready. The JOURNAL is informed that he offers to deliver the grain from the shock into the sack at eight cents per bushel all round.

This is what Jud Carruth has to say of two Crookston boys in the issue of the Grand Forks Plaindealer of August 21st. "W. H. Cleary, of the firm of Cleary Bros., of Crookston, and Charles Brennan of the same place, are at the Northern. The boys bagged seventy-one of the prairie birds in yesterday's hunt."

Ed Wile left for home on Thursday evening of last week having been summoned about a week sooner than he expected to go on account of some insurance matter to adjust. He told our reporter that he was not satisfied with his short visit and would be back again in October to wrestle with the chicken problem.

Rev. R. H. Battey came home Tuesday evening having closed the State Training School at Hallock. He reports the interest and work of the school as having increased up to the very close. It continued the period of twenty-four week days. There were 62 teachers in attendance. Mr. Battey gave daily lectures on school work and two public lectures on character during the school. His assistant instructor, Prof. E. T. Carroll gave thorough instruction in grammar and mathematics.

Eli Steenerson and Chris Hoch returned last week from a trip to the pine lands on the Red Lake Reservation having been gone about 18 days, some of the time cruising about on foot viewing the magnificent pine trees. Eli has seven forties of excellent pine and talks of taking a quarter section more in the same neighborhood and Chris thinks of taking the balance of the pine on the Reservation that Eli don't want. The boys report having had a grand time though they had to foot it all the time—couldn't drive a team about where they wanted to go on account of numerous windfalls of timber.

On Saturday morning of last week occurred another one of those events that always fills the farmers heart with dread—a hailstorm. It was more or less general throughout the county but more severe on a trip running from [illegible] in Polk County to Twin Valley in Norman County, in which strip thousands of acres of [illegible] grain in shocks were damaged from one-third to one half of the grain [illegible] has been cut. Gardens were ruined and potato fields cut down. Very little if any insurance was had on the crops destroyed.

Miss Evelyn Hall is off for the World's Fair.

Lots of people find comfort at the lake this hot weather.

Tuesday's rain caused some farmers, who have over-ripe wheat, to look serious.

Max Ericsson returned on Sunday from a visit to Germany and is expected up this week.

The soil ought to be in good condition for fall plowing after Tuesday's soaking rain.

Miss Trudie Wyatt went out to Fairfax on Monday evening to spend the week with Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

P. J. Carey, of Beltrami, reports an almost total loss of his crops in the hail storm on Saturday morning.

The JOURNAL is informed that Ham. Nut made a half mile at the track on Monday in 1:47. He is a great colt.

Miss Nellie Simmons is contemplating a visit to relatives who live about 100 miles south of Chicago, at an early day.

M. E. Kirsch started for his old home Wabasha on Sunday evening. Expects to take in the World's Fair before he returns.

The hail of Saturday did some damage in the vicinity of Fertile, but would have done more had not much of the grain been in shock.

P. J. Lachapelle has been training some wealthy Canucks about this county with a view to locating them on Polk county soil.

Miss E. Veronneau starts this week for Chicago to purchase her fall supply of millinery. Look out for her announcement later.

Harry Ives, the good-looking genius of the St. Hilaire Spectator, showed up through the gloom like a rainbow in a thunder shower on Tuesday.

A. A. Glenn is talking seriously of purchasing a farm near the city and going to farming. Says he can see more money in farming than in any other business pursuit.

Since Earnest Roisch changed his steady doctor for a tinner he is doing nicely on the game leg. Dr. Laman fixed him all O. K. and didn't charge him anything either.

Leopold Marchand of the town of Lambert was in the city this week selling cheese. The Marchand Bros. haue turned out a lot of cheese this this summer—and its first-class too.

Potatoes and late fall feed were greatly benefitted by the copious rain that fell on Saturday and Tuesday. It will also put the stubble in excellent condition for plowing. The land was indeed becoming very dry.

Comrade C. Snyder brought in a sample of the finest potatoes we have seen in years and tells us that is a sample of his crop this year, While everybody complains that the drouth has ruined potatoes Snyder does not seem to be troubled that way.

Oren Simmons, who lives in Russia reports that Saturday morning's hail did no damage in his vicinity, but, said he, "for about a minute or so I would not have given $50 for my chances of a crop the prospects were so bright for a big storm. We got a little but not enough to hurt."

Tom Bjoin has sold three complete Buffalo Pitts threshing rigs and one separator this season. Chas. Gilbert of the town of Roome, Jos. Sauve of Gentilly, and J. E. Swenson, who will go to Reynolds, N. D., have bought complete rigs, and Oscar Jenson of the town of Lowell, a separator.

After attending a meeting of the judges of the state at St. Paul on the 24th inst., Judge Ives goes to Chicago to see the Fair, then he will go on to Boston to see Mrs. Ives, and as soon as she is able they will again return to Crookston. Mrs. Ives has been dangerously ill during the summer but all will be glad to learn that she is nearly well again.

The JOURNAL receives the sad intelligence of the death of Olive L., only daughter of D. C. Hallock, of Reis township, which occurred recently at the residence of her uncle at Pleasant Valley, Wis. of quick consumption. Miss Hallock had devoted her life to missionary work and intended soon to enter upon a course of study to fit her for that calling but the All-wise Father has ruled otherwise and her friends have now only a sacred memory.

The I. O. G. T. lodge organized in this city last spring has grown very encouragingly all summer, we are informed. On Tuesday night this week their weekly meeting was the scene of initiating three new members followed by festivities. It seems that the membership is divided into sections which are rival sides in getting up literary programmes, and the side that wins is banqueted at the end of the quarter by the side that is beaten. So, on Tuesday night this quarterly festivity of the order come off. Ice cream, cakes, pears and peaches were heartily enjoyed under "The Good of the Order."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mrs. Tom Brown was in from Euclid last week visiting relatives and friends.

L. Davis told our reporter on Monday that he had nearly all of his cutting yet to do, that owing to wet lands in his neighborhood very much grain yet remains to be cut. Said that B. C. Jorgenson had a solid quarter section of wheat that was not ripe enough to cut yet. The wheat was filling nicely, however, and if the frost holds off will be an excellent crop.

Many of the friends of Mrs. J. B. Copeland and daughters gathered at the Great Northern depot on Thursday morning to bid them farewell and wish them a safe and pleasant journey to their new home in Seattle. They have been residents of this city for many years and few could go from our midst who would be missed more than "Cope's folks." J. B. was an old-time conductor on the line until promoted to the responsible position of superintendent, with headquarters at Seattle, and his friends here are legion.

E. O. Flanders says the JOURNAL got the wrong pig by the ear when it rung in the name of W. L. Palmer. He says it was G. H. Palmer whose life he saved in the recent war with Africa. Palmer had gone to war with only a ball bat and if he hadn't happened to come up with the reserves and plenty of ammunition Palmer would have been food for fishes long since. He says Palmer is much more grateful to him than there is any need of for he only saved his life. As it was the only life he had about him at the time it was natural that he should kind of like to have it saved.

Talk about your drouth; this wee bit dry weather we have had for a month past aint a patchin' to what they are having in old Steuben county, New York if the following account of the prevailing drouth, which we take from the Bath Plaindealer is within a rod of the correct thing. The Plaindealer says: "We have been having a regular old-fashioned drouth. A large portion of the vegetation is all dried and shrivelled up. Many farmers are feeding their stock hay. The heat and dust is very oppressive. It is bad enough right here in this village, but outside reports are worse. Some of them are that over in Sonoro they have to drive their hogs into the creek every few days and soak them up so they'll hold swill. That they have to run sprinklers ahead of the boats on Lake Keuka to keep the dust down. Up in Prattsburgh they have to keep their hens in ice-houses to keep them from laying hard-boiled eggs. Campbell creek is so dry that your can wipe your face on sheets of its water."

Our reporter encountered Lawyer Watts, bright and early Monday morning with 17 or 90 yards of canvas onto him, headed for the prairie. Our reporter had a binder whip, something less than 'steen miles long and an ile can in his vest pocket and was on his way out to see how things were going on "the farm, the farm, the expensive old farm" as the poet says. Watts informed us that he was on his way out to his 80(0) acre wheat field to set up his binder so we jest nachelly talked shop from an agricultural point of view. We came to the unanimous conclusion that if we should farm it as successfully for 99 years more we would make enough, (if it don't hail and we don't get no frosts) to keep our executors guessing how to divide the spoils. "Why" said Watts as a wave of enthusiasm darted athwart his classic countenance, "If this 'ere crop what I am now harvestin' will pan out 20 or 25 bushels per acre and I can get 80 or 85 cents per bushel for it I can come darn close to paying the expense of making the crop this year all but this 'ere canvas carrier, and I calkilate I can stand off Larsen, Carpenter & Co. about a year for it, if I can't do that I recon I can bring another suit for Billy McKensie vs the county, and thus help the crop pay all expenses. We unanimously concluded that what business men of Crookston don't know about farming would fill a large sized book and Watts and we then and there decided to run for a county office next time one comes along that we would like.

Malaria and atmospheric influences are best counteracted by keeping the blood pure and vigorous with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A little caution in this respect may prevent serious illness at this season. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best all-the-year-medicine in existence.

For Sale.

Valuable farm and timber land in town of Godfrey and Woodside.

H. HALLECKSEN,
854 Milwaukee Ave. Chicago Ill.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Hair Sicilian Renewer.

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

Money on Chattels.

$1000 to loan, in small amounts, on good chattel security, for from 60 to 90 days. P. J. RUSSEL,
[13-tf] Crookston.

Holstein Bull.

John Scheffer has a fine Holstein-Friesian bull at the Centra house barn to which he desires to call the attention of breeders. For terms and further particulars call on or address.
[5tf] JOHN SCHEFFER.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

For a sluggish and torpid liver, nothing can surpass Ayer's Pills. They contain no calomel, nor any mineral drug, but are composed of the most active principle of the best cathartics, and their use always results in marked benefit to the patient.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhœa in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on accoun to fmy husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhœa very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a peice of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affecteb parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

A Visit to Waterloo.

M. Jules Claretie, the administrator of the Comedie Francaise, paid a visit shortly before his arrival in London to the battlefield of Waterloo. It was 78 years ago that the battle was fought, yet M. Claretie was still able to glean something in the locality from actual eye witnesses of that mighty historic event. In the little wineshop called the "Belle Alliance," where Wellington and Blucher, according to an inscription, met and saluted after their victory, he found two old women engaged in darning stockings. They appeared to take very little notice of the strangers, but on being questioned the elder of the two declared that she was over 90 years of age. "I was 13 years old," she said, "at the time of the battle. I was living with my parents at Plancepoit.

"We took refuge all of us on the Friday in the woods with the cattle. It was on a Sunday they fought. It was just after my first communion and on the day of St. Donnat, a saint in whose honor there is a pilgrimage in the neighborhood. When all was over, we went out and saw dead bodies everywhere. At night after the battle there was a storm. The bodies became swollen through the rain, and there were fears of a pestilence. They were buried in heaps, with dry branches between each layer, and then the branches were set fire to or quicklime was poured in the trenches."—London News.

When a personage of high rank dies in Siam, the king helps bathe the body and prepare it for cremation and finally lights the funeral pyre.

A cubic inch of gold is worth $210; a cubic foot, $362,880; a cubic yard, $9,797,762. This reckoning bases the value of gold at $18 per ounce.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Historical Society

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1893. NO. 20

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State.

Governor............Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..........F. P. Brown.
Attorney General..........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District..........Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court..........Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor..........C. U. Webster
Treasurer..........J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..........John Amundson
Attorney..........A. R. Holston
Sheriff..........Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate..........C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..........A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..........O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r..........W. H. Averill
Coroner..........Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..........John E. Oppegaard
Second District..........Anton Linden
Third District..........M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District..........C. P. Demers
Fifth District..........A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Augus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Nellsville
Keystone,	D R Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lambert
Liberty,	Clark R Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Honkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Bonkind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perrusse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Harvest Excursions.

Cheap round trip excursions to points along the Great Northern Railway, in Northern Minnesota and South and North Dakota, Aug. 22nd, Sept. 12th and Oct. 10th, from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior, in connection with eastern lines. The Northwest is favored this year beyond other parts of the Union, and now is the time to invite investors and home seekers to help continue development and growth. Advise your friends to take advantage of the low rates and visit you, or if you will write F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., he will send publications and full information about rates, etc., to your eastern friends. 17—20

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land, 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

THAT SEWER.

The Fixing of the Third Street Sewer Outlet is Becoming a Serious Problem.

The City Council Divided in Opinion Upon the Best way to Remedy It.

The Break Under the Railroad Track Has Cost the City $4,000 Already.

The break in the Third street sewer last fall, and the heavy expense entailed upon the city since is becoming a very serious matter, and one which the city council will have to take some action on before long. During the spring and summer the Great Northern people have been at work trying to stop the landslide, and the council has been waiting until they would get the slide stopped permanently before attempting to put the sewer through under the track again. In the mean time the city has had to keep the water pumped out of the sewer, and the expense incident thereto, up to date, amounts to $4000. The railroad company has thus far failed to stop the slide, and the city council is in a quandary. They do not know whether to wait any longer in the hope that the railroad people will eventually check the slide, or change the sewer outlet, and thus setttle the question for all time to come. Those of the aldermen who favor the idea of making a new outlet are met with the obstacle of a lack of funds to do this. There is one thing certain and that is, that if anything is to be done in the matter it should be done soon, or it will have to go over to next year, and cost the city two or three thousand dollars more. At the last meeting of the council City Engineer Arnold submitted a report in which he recommended that the sewer outlet be changed. His plan was to connect an outlet from the manhole at the centre of Second street and Main, and run west on Second street to the railway right of way, then south to Robert street and west on Robert street to the river. Then rebuild the sewer on Main street from Third to Second street, so that the sewage would run to Second street and the job would be complete. To do this would involve an expense of probably $4000. The present sewerage plan provides for an overflow on Main, Broadway and Ash streets from the Sixth street line into the Third street outlet. The proposed change would do away with this overflow, and turn all the drainage north of Fourth street and in the district around the schoolhouse from the Third street line into the Sixth street line. The proposed Sixth street sewer is to be a four-foot brick, circular sewer, and is therefore able to take care of all the drainage from the hill district west of the Northern Pacific railway, besides the additional sewage caused by the proposed changes.

The formation of the bank of the river opposite the end of Second street is such that a slide is liable to occur there, and so the engineer is of the opinion that if another outlet be made, the city had better not take any chances of a repetition of the Third street trouble and that is his reason for recommending that the outlet be made on Robert street.

Will Begin on the Sand Hill.

Ezra J. Valentine and N. D. Miller, two of the commissioners appointed to look after the drainage matter, came up last week for the purpose of locating the point at which the work should be commenced this fall, and went up and spent one day on the Tamarac river. Returning on Thursday evening, they were joined by E. D. Childs who went with them to look the ground over on the Sand Hill River. Having thoroughly done this it was decided to begin work on the Sand Hill River and push it as far as the means will permit this fall. They will at once advertise for bids. One point that decides the location of the work at that point this fall is the fact that on the Sand Hill a dredge can be worked while it cannot on the Tamarac owing to a lack of sufficient water. Mr. Valentine told our reporter that the work will be done thoroughly and as cheaply as possible to obtain it, so as to make the funds go as far as it is possible and the object is to show the people of the State what can be done for this section by drainage, whereas, if they should commence at several places at once as many want them to do no substantial results could be obtained. The obstructed course of the Sand Hill River will be opened to the Red River. If this work can all be completed this fall next spring will show conclusively what the benefits will be. It is the intention of the commissioners to give work to every farmer who wants it.

Generosity.

Among the exhibitors at the County Fair at Crookston, July 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1893, E. D. Childs & Co. received in premium awards $20.50, and at a meeting of the Directors of the Association held August 24th, 1893, the following communication was read in open meeting:

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 22d, 1893.
J. V. E. Wyatt, Sec'y.,
Crookston, Minn.

Dear Sir: We return herewith premium slips drawn on your secretary for amount specified, with the request that your society accept the gift of these premiums from us as an expression of our good will and appreciation of the valuable work your Association is doing for the interests of agriculture in this Northern portion of the state. We wish that every farmer could so fully appreciate the work and ability your officers and committees have displayed, that they should do likewise and help your society in its infancy from the financial burden of these premiums. The display certainly much more than compensated any exhibitor for all trouble he may have been to in contributing to the success of the Fair. With kind and earnest wishes for the future success of your enterprise, we remain

Respectfully Yours,
E. D. CHILDS & Co.

The secretary was instructed to tender E. D. Childs & Co. a written vote of thanks from the officers and directors of the associaton for his good-will and the donation.

Winter Rye.

It has been said by those who have tried it, that raising winter rye is one of the best means for getting rid of noxious weeds that there is. This looks natural for the rye is ready to cut by the time the weeds are ready to bloom, hence harvesting the rye prevents the weeds going to seed and as wild oats and mustard depend upon their seed for their continuance this would seem a good way to kill them out. It is also said to be better for the land than summer fallowing. Farmers in this vicinity have an excellent opportunity to try the experiment on a few acres as E. D. Childs has procured a carload and will supply all who wish to try the experiment at just the exact cost of the seed to him. All who want seed should engage it at once, for the supply is liable to be inadequate to the demand.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending August 26th, 1893.

Berg, Anna H	Lobeau, John
Lampe, Paul	Mori, Fred
Mattison, Edward	Nelson, Nilla
Olson, Simmon Skogness	Stodard, Mr.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Death's Doings.

Mrs. O. S. Buckley, of Neilsville, died of consumption on the 24th inst. and was buried on the 27th. She was 45 years of age.

Chas. Henry, a little son of Mr. and Mrs Henry Jones of this city, died of convulsions the 22nd inst. and was buried on the 24th.

On Sunday afternoon B. J. Duntley received a telegram requesting him to find Mr. D. R. Carr and inform him that his daughter Jennie was sinking rapidly and to come at once. Mr. Carr left for his home in Minneapolis on Sunday evening but did not get there in time to see his daughter alive as a dispatch arrived here on Monday stating that she died about 7 o'clock Sabbath evening. Miss Carr would have been twenty had she lived until Sept. 3rd next. Miss Carr spent some years of her life in this city where she has many friends to whom this news will come with sadness as they remember her many graces. Mrs. B. J. Duntley went down on Monday's train to attend the last sad obsequies. Mr. Carr will probably remain the balance of the week and return by Monday to resume his labors at the mill.

For sale. Valuable farm and timber land in town of Godfrey and Woodside. [illegible] H. H[illegible], [illegible] Milwaukee Av., Chicago, Ill.

THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

They Pass Through The City Sunday on a Special Train.

The special train carrying the foreign commissioners who are visiting Minnesota and North Dakota as the guests of President Hill, of the Great Northern, passed through the city Sunday evening at about 5 o'clock. They were bound for Niche, from which point they returned to Grand Forks where they were given a reception. After visiting Larimore, N. D., the party returned to St. Paul by way of Fargo.

The following countries sent representatives: Austra, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, New South Wales, Norway, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad, Turkey, Uruguay. Besides the representatives of these countries, there were a number of railroad officials, newspaper representatives and others. The St. Paul delegation consisted of the following gentlemen: W. J. Pastner, president commercial club; J. H. Beck, Secretary St. Paul Jobbers Union; T. G. Walther; Conde Hamlin, managing editor Pioneer Press; John D. Miller, correspondent St. Paul Dispatch; Geo. K. Shaw, editor St. Paul News. Minneapolis was represented by C. A. Pillsbury, Geo. A. Brackett, Judge Isaac Atwater, W. H. Dunwoody, J. H. Sullivan, John Blanchard, editor-in-chief Minneapolis Times; Herbert Heywood, correspondent Minneapolis Tribune; W. T. Harwood, correspondent Minneapolis Journal; The Chicago Herald, the Associated Press and United Press had representatives. William E. Curtis, chief of the Latin-American Department World's Columbian Exposition; John E. Hanson, President Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee; John C. Wyman, executive commissioner for Rhode Island; Louis M. Howland, executive commissioner for New York; Alfred Dickey, executive commissioner for North Dakota, and Louis Jackson, industrial commissioner C. M. & St. Paul R. R. were also on board. The Great Northern sent the following officials: A. L. Mohler, general manager; C. W. Case, general superintendent; F. I. Whitney, general passenger agent; Max Bass, immigration agent, and A. P. Hendrickson.

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

Manager Satolli's Impressions.

The Papal Ablegate made an official trip to the Pacific coast in July, via the Great Northern Railway visiting Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Everett and Seattle. On his return to St. Paul he expressed much pleasure with the appointments of the passenger service on the new transcontinental route, noting specially the comforts of the buffet car, with its library, magazines, smoking rooms, writing tables, easy chairs, bath room, barber shop and observation windows, run in connection with palace dining and sleeping cars and spoke eloquently of the grand scenery in the Rocky and Cascade mountains.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhœa in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on accoun to f my husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhœa very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

"Dont buy a blood purifier because it is cheap." The best, the Superior Medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is in the end the cheapest blood purifier in the market. The ingredients of which it is composed are the most expensive and medicinally efficacious that can be obtained.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

To-morrow, Sept. 1st, prairie chickens are ripe according to law and our local nimrods, who have so faithfully (?) observed the law up till this time, will go forth to the slaughter of the innocents with no man to hinder or make afraid.

Chris Greenhalgh and Will Andrus came back from the Keystone farm on Monday, having painted all of the buildings on the farm.

Henry Burkhardt arrived on Tuesday morning to take Will Hoch's place at the Cleveland house while Will is away at the Reservation selecting a pine claim.

There was a big call for men for threshing on Wednesday morning. Everybody seemed to want from one to a half-dozen men right away quick.

Miss Aggie McLennan, is in from Angus this week.

August Wentzel went out to the farm on Tuesday to thresh his brothers, Mike and Julius.

A. L. Rice who has been representing the Champion folks in the county during harvest, returned to Springfield, Ohio, on Wednesday evening.

W. J. Hammond, representing Aultman, Miller & Co., was over from Dakota last week.

Mrs. Sabastian, a former resident is visiting friends in the city.

C. F. Martin, of Red Lake Falls, came down on Wednesday morning in time to take the train west to Dakota.

Hod Haney, Fisher's genial butcher was in the city on Tuesday.

Chas. Krieger came in from Nesbit on Tuesday to arrange for threshing. He says early sown wheat is the best every time.

John Ghoosen and wife drove in from Euclid this week to do some trading. John has finished cutting 700 acres of excellent grain.

R. G. Webster was in from his farm near Fisher arranging to thresh on Tuesday.

Trouble, and the city schools will commence on Monday Sept. 4th.

John Crawford Jr. and R. W. Hitchcock, started Wednesday for a trip to Winnipeg via the bicycle route.

Will Arnold and John Wyatt start this morning for a few days hunt in the town of Louisville.

John Bergquist was thrown from a road-cart on Wednesday and quite severely injured.

What Do You Take

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of it merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

Purely vegetable—Hood's Pills—25c.

Mrs. Leslie's Sanctum.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's sanctum is the corner room on the third floor of the Judge building, at Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue. It is quite different from the average "office," being filled with books and chairs and handsome tables. Mrs. Leslie herself occupies a heavily covered chair of antique pattern. She is always richly dressed, even at her desk, and is by no means shorn of the handsome jewelry she possesses.

In speaking of the recent theft of her brooch by a Brooklyn young woman, who also forged Mrs. Leslie's checks, she said that she had never been more completely deceived.

"Why, the girl was so deadly respectable! And as for her claiming to be only twenty-one, she must be thirty. She told me she was twenty-one, and I simply laughed—thought she was joking. It was as if I should say to you that I was only five. And it is so strange that all of the talk is about the theft of the brooch, while the great offense—the forging of Mr. Gerlach's name and that of another friend—is almost unmentioned."—New York Recorder.

It is remarkable how virtuous and generously disposed every one is at a play. We uniformly applaud what is right and condemn what is wrong when it costs us nothing but the sentiment.—Hazlitt.

"Do not weep for me nor waste your time in fruitless prayers for my recovery, but pray rather for the salvation of my soul," were the last words of Isabella of Aragon.

France leads the world in fanmaking, and one was once made for the Empress Eugenie which cost $2,400, and one for the Princess of Wales valued at $1,600.

Noon takes its name from the Latin word nona, the ninth hour, which among the Romans was the time of eating the chief meal of the day.

DOZENS OF DEAD.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE VISITS THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

The Storm One of the Severest Ever Known at Atlanta—A Dozen Dead and Forty or Fifty Missing—Meagre Details.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Almost on the anniversary of the great hurricane of 1881 Savannah was again swept by one of the severest storms it has ever known. The storm, which had been predicted by the weather bureau for several days, began early in the afternoon and increased from then on until it reached the climax between 11 and 12 at night, having blown for eight hours in a terrific hurricane. A view of the city at daylight revealed a scene of wreck and ruin that surpassed that of the great hurricane of 1881. It is impossible at this hour to estimate the damage as the result of the storm, but it was very general and it is safe to say that it will go up in the hundreds of thousands and perhaps more.

The List of Fatalities

is gradually growing and it is impossible to tell to what extent it will go. Several bodies of drowned people were picked up during the morning and searches are now being made for others who are missing. Every hour seems to bring some new story of a death as a result of the storm. The drowning of Mr. A. C. Ulmer, assistant cashier of the Central Railroad bank, on Hutchinson's Island, was one of the most unfortunate fatalities of the storm. Mr. Ulmer owns a farm on the island and had gone over to pay off his hands and attend to other duties. Miller, his dairyman, has not been found and it is presumed he was drowned. The other fatalities so far as reported are as follows: Tony Haimes, colored; four unknown negroes, drowned on the Brampton plantation four miles from the city; Lewis Gaggnett, colored; The Squire, a 6-year-old colored boy, drowned on Hutchinson's Island; John Williams, Mary Butler and Sarah Green, drowned on a rice plantation south of the city; two unknown sailors, drowned at Tybee island.

Fifty Persons Missing.

There are 40 or 50 other persons who are reported missing and, as nothing has been heard from them, it is supposed that their bodies will be found later.

The ruin at quarantine is immeasurable. The wharves are gone, the new fumigation plant, which has cost the city so much, is at the bottom of the sea, and nine vessels which were waiting for release to come to the city are high and dry on the marsh, and no doubt will be totally wrecked. The tug Paulsen arrived in the city at 5 p. m. She brought up about 60 passengers from Tybee. Mr. Revers, one of them, stated that four negroes engaged in clearing the railroad track were drowned. A sailor and cabin boy on the schooner Harsl, which is on her side on North beach, are drowned. It is reported that eight of the crew of a terrapin sloop which went ashore on the South beach were drowned.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Some Results of the Storm on the Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The West Indian cyclone which swept over this part of the Atlantic coast on its way to New England, has left its marks over the whole region around New York, with a sweep of fully 1,000 miles.

Stories of loss to life and shipping are still coming in. Stephen Cooper of the pilot boat Thomas D. Harrison, reported that when 20 miles off the highlands he picked up a man clinging to the masthead of a sunken wreck. He proved to be the only survivor of the schooner Narragansett, Captain Chase, bound from Philadelphia for Waltham, Mass., coal laden, which foundered during the hurricane. The crew of five men were all lost, and the survivor was for seven hours on the mast before being picked up. He is Henry Suza, a Portuguese.

Two Vessels Went Down.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 25.—About 2 a. m. two vessels, a coal barge and a towing vessel, were wrecked off the coast at this point. Up to the present writing six men from the wrecked vessels have been washed ashore, three alive and three beyond resuscitation. The 15 other men of the crews are believed to have been drowned, thus making the total loss of life 18 persons.

Eighteen Perished.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The fishing schooners Empire State, with a crew of 10 men, and the Ella M. Johnson, with a crew of eight men, went down during the night off Manasquan, on the Jersey coast, and all on board were lost.

SIX BOYS DROWNED.

Sailing Yacht Capsizes at Port Henry, N. Y.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The sail yacht Alpha, owned by George P. Witherbee, was struck by a squall three miles from here and capsized, sinking at once. Witherbee, John Whitman, William Braedner, Edward Joubert, William Gillday and Albert Brush, all between the ages of 12 and 20, were drowned.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Aug. 23.

It is said that Mrs. Frank Leslie is to marry Miron Calice, the actor.

Reports from the Texas cotton belt are favorable for a heavy yield.

An extradition treaty has been exchanged by Colombia and Spain.

There are over $3,000,000 lying in the Massachusetts state treasury awaiting distribution among the certificate holders of the defunct endowment orders.

The coroner's jury upon the Senate hotel disaster at Chicago brought in a verdict against the proprietors of the hotel, holding them to the grand jury.

Lena Bemeke, a young girl employed as a domestic at Janesville, Wis., left a note saying she was tired of life and housework, blew out the gas and retired. She was found dead in bed in the morning.

Thursday, Aug. 24.

Cholera continues to prevail in a mild form in Italy.

Paid admissions to the world's fair are averaging about 150,000 daily at present.

W. H. Truesdale has been appointed receiver of the Minnesota, Wisconsin and Pacific railway.

Illinois assessment returns show property worth $761,230,201, an increase for the year of $15,476,509.

Eighty-seven Chicago gamblers have been surprised by indictments issued at the instance of State's Attorney Kern.

Chicago's mayor, Carter Harrison, will wed Miss Annie Howard, a 25-year-old lady from New Orleans who is worth $8,000,000.

Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotte is dead. The Duke of Edinburg, who is heir to the kingdom, has taken the oath of office.

Friday, Aug. 25.

Yang Yu, the new Chinese minister, has left San Francisco for Washington.

Rev. J. T. Kendall of Lutesville, Mo., charged with immoral conduct, was acquitted.

Work was commenced at Washburn, Wis., on a complete system of sewers. Two miles will be put in this summer.

At Evansville, Ind., 150 employes of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad were given vacations until Sept. 5.

Ground was broken in San Francisco, in Golden Gate park, for the California Midwinter fair in the presence of 50,000 people.

At Holland, Mich., the boat of a sailing party was capsized and John Haan and Miss Jennie Anderson of Chicago were drowned.

There is no further doubt at Halifax that fully 25 persons perished in the wreck of the steamer Dorcas and the barge Etta Stewart. Twenty bodies have been recovered.

Saturday, Aug 26.

Paid admissions to the world's fair Friday were 140,031.

At Dickson, Pa., John Partsell drank a quart of poor whisky and died in 15 minutes.

Brother Azarias, a distinguished Roman Catholic author, died at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Nancy Hanks went a mile at Springfield, Mass., Friday in 2:08, the fastest time ever made in New England.

The New York Herald is now issued from its new 8-story building, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. It is an odd looking structure, Italian renaissance style.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says it has been announced officially that cholera is disappearing slowly from most of the infected districts of both Austria and Hungary.

Monday, Aug. 28.

The New York state Democratic convention will be held at Saratoga on Oct. 5.

Western lines have agreed to one fare for round trips on state days at the world's fair.

Eighty cases of smallpox exist at Muncie, Ind. There are no indications of an abatement.

Boomers are in training on bicycles and horses awaiting the day of opening the Cherokee strip.

D. M. Craig, Italian contractor for a Buffalo firm, was robbed of $11,000 at a Pennsylvania hotel.

John Roberts, the billiard expert of England, has arrived in New York. He will meet Ives Sept. 18.

Southern members of the Epworth League threaten to secede unless their Northern brethren bar the negroes.

One man was killed and another fatally scalded in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio road near Newark, O.

The New York mills located at Utica will shut down on Sept. 4 for two weeks at least. They give employment to 1,000 hands.

The full plant of the Merrimac Mills Print works, in all employing 2,600 operatives, have started on full time and will run permanently.

Tuesday Aug. 29.

Dr. Augustus H. Salisbury, for 19 years one of the most prominent physicians of Minneapolis, is dead.

The grand congress covering labor, anthropology, social science and zoology is in session at Chicago.

It is stated that a newspaper crusade is to be inaugurated against Mgr. Satolli in the United States and Europe.

T. D. Higbee, a judge in the department of manufactures at the world's fair, has been discharged for attempting to bribe exhibitors.

The Brunswick (Ga.) relief committee has issued an appeal for aid. They claim the destitution is as great as if the fever was epidemic.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of sciatica at Kissingen. Dr. Schweninger, the ex-chancellor's physician, has been summoned to attend him.

CHICAGO'S BIG FIRE.

One Hundred and Thirty-one Houses Were Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Insurance agents and adjusters were busy all day among the ruins of the South Chicago fire. Daylight and cooler investigation reduces the actual number of houses destroyed fully 25 per cent. What was while a red hot smoking mass of embers, thought to be the ruins of between 200 and 250 homes, is conceded by the police to be 131 homes. The district burned abounded in one and two-story frame dwellings, the average cost of which was $1,500. Most of the owners were insured, though very few carried insurance on their personal effects.

From the brick building in which the fire had its origin, and before the few fire engines of the district could make the slightest impression upon the flames, they bounded eastward, between Ninety-first and Ninetieth streets, in the direction of the lake. House after house rapidly fell before the sweep of fire, which hurled blazing brands far in advance. After Superior avenue, the flames crossed Ontario avenue, Buffalo avenue, Mackinaw avenue and Green Bay avenue.

Despite the rapidity with which the flames spread and the crash and panic which at one time choked up the streets, no lives, as far as known, were lost, but half a dozen persons were injured. Over 5,000 people were rendered homeless by the fire and the total loss will reach nearly $1,000,000.

WRECKED TWO COACHES.

An Accident on a Long Island Railroad Results In Death to Fifteen.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 28.—An accident that cost the lives of 15 people occurred shortly after midnight in the little village of Berlin, near Calvary cemetery in the town of Newtown. The train that left Manhattan Beach at 11:15 o'clock was overtaken by the train that left Rockaway Beach 15 minutes earlier. In the frightful collision that ensued the two rear cars of the five that made up the Manhattan Beach train were demolished and the middle car was overturned. Hardly one of the scores of passengers aboard these three cars escaped unhurt.

In addition to those killed at least 15 others were seriously injured, several of whom will die.

THE EDWARDS PLAN.

The Banks at Mayville, N. D., Propose to Move Crops.

MAYVILLE, Aug. 29.—After long consideration Bankers Rosholt of the First National bank and Edwards of the Goose River bank of Mayville have put into successful operation a plan that will solve the moving of the crop problem that is before the minds of the people of the Northwest and will relieve the currency famine in this vicinity. The "Edwards" plan as it is called here, is as follows: The banks issue drafts on their Minneapolis and St. Paul banks payable to bearer, in small denominations of $5, $10 and $20. These, together with some silver, the elevator men pay the farmers in exchange for wheat. The farmers use these drafts in paying their store bills, twine notes, machine notes, and, in fact, the drafts will pass current everywhere in this country. The grain men ship the wheat and sell it in the markets below, receiving drafts in payment. These are received by the banks here and sent to their correspondents below for credit, and thus, with but little trouble and no anxiety, the crop will be sold, the farmers and merchants get their accounts paid, the banks their notes paid, and the great problem is at once solved. The bonanza farmers are paying their men under this plan, and it meets satisfaction.

Sentenced for Life.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—Gustav Scharff, Jr., who on Saturday, Aug. 19, murdered his wife and stepchild, has been sentenced by Judge Wallber to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary at Waupun.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 29, 1893.

HOGS—Steady to strong. Yards cleared early to the local packers at $4.90@5.05.

CATTLE—Quiet, but steady. Not much offered. Good demand for butcher cattle. Prime steers, $3.00@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.40@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $1.50@3.50; stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders, $2.00.

SHEEP—Slow.

Muttons, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $1.50@2.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 50; cattle, 875; calves, 5; sheep, 130.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29, 1893.

WHEAT—August close, 55⅝c; September opening, 56c; highest, 56⅞c; lowest, 55¼c; close, 56⅜c; December opening, 63⅝c; highest, 63⅝c; lowest, 62½c; close, 63⅜c. On track—No. 1 hard, 60c; No. 1 Northern, 58c; No. 2 Northern, 56c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Aug. 29, 1893.

CATTLE—Market steady.

HOGS—Steady. Heavy, $4.95@5.55; mixed and medium, $5.20@5.75; light, $5.40@5.80.

SHEEP—Weak, 25c lower.

Receipts: Cattle, 17,000; hogs, 88,000; sheep, 17,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO Aug. 29, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 61½c; [illegible]

CORN—September, 37¾c; October, 37⅞c.

OATS—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]

PORK—August, $12.50; September, $13.05.

LARD—October, $7.95.

SHORT RIBS—September, $8.60; October $7.91.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—August, 62c; September, 62½c; [illegible]

CORN—August, 37⅛c; September, 37⅛c; October, 37⅞c.

OATS—August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]

PORK—September, $14.75; October, [illegible]

LARD—September, $8.10; October, [illegible]

SHORT RIBS—September, [illegible]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The Biwabik mines have resumed operations.

Mankato banks recently suspended will probably reopen next week.

Two more of the St. Paul bank robbers were arrested in New York last week.

Mankato is borrowing money for current expenses on account of bank failures.

Colonel E. A. McNair, a pioneer and prominent citizen of Duluth, died suddenly Friday.

A factory for the manufacture of linen, yarns and cordage is to be established at Janesboro.

George Slade, deputy sheriff of Nobles county, was fined $20 and costs for killing a prairie chicken last week.

About 800 licenses have been granted the railroad and steamboat ticket agents of the state under the anti-scalper law.

The St. Paul city authorities have decided to stop glove contests. They had become too much like full fledged prize fights.

The Twin City Street Railway company is at work vestibuling all its cars to comply with the law passed by the last legislature.

St. Paul and Minneapolis printers, by large majorities, voted not to accept the reduction proposed by the newspaper publishers.

Prince Yoharito, heir apparent to the Japanese thrown spent Friday in St. Paul. He is making a tour of the world to complete his education.

Dick Moore and George Kerser fought at Minneapolis for a prize of $1,000 Friday night. The fight was awarded to Moore on a foul.

A brood mare valued at $250 was shot and killed at a lumber camp on Leech lake by a near sighted hunter who mistook the animal for a moose.

There will be a sale of all public lands of the State of Minnesota located in Freeborn county, held under the management of the state auditor on Oct. 14.

The American Express company's office at Graceville was robbed for the third time Friday night. Only a dollar in money was secured, besides some packages.

Mrs. Caroline Hall of Chisago county is charged with poisoning her mother-in-law, Mrs. Johanna Hall, who died under suspicious circumstances about a month ago.

The work on the construction of the addition to the state normal school in Winona is progressing very finely, and it is anticipated that by Jan. 1 the new part will be ready for occupancy.

Congressman McCreary has secured a promise from Indian Commissioner Browning that the Sisseton Indians residing near Granite Falls should be paid their annuity there instead of at the agency.

The North St. Paul plow works, Luger Furniture company and North St. Paul Table company all start up this week. The McCormick Harvester works will also start up, giving employment to upwards of 1,000 men.

A reunion of the Van Sant family took place at the residence of Representative S. R. Van Sant at Winona last week. It is a remarkable fact that not one of a large family is dead, and the parents are close to 90 years of age.

A rumor was current last week that owing to many banks in which the state had funds deposited having suspended, the state treasury was crippled for resources and salaries were not being paid. Inquiry at the capitol proved that the state has ample funds in solvent banks.

There is an interesting county seat war on between Adrian and Worthington. The county commissioners decided in July to bond the county for $10,000 to build a jail and sheriff's residence; also to levy a tax of $8,000 for a courthouse at Worthington. Adrian people have been fighting on the county seat and have secured an injunction.

Secretary Hart of the state board of Corrections and Charities completed a statement of the cost of maintaining the institutions of the state, together with an exposition of the population and the like. It shows that there are 8,909 inhabitants of the institutions, whereas the estimate that had been made by him several months ago was that there would be 8,181. The cost of maintenance has been $759,143, and the estimated cost was $768,570.

Judge Williams of the United States court at St. Paul, has rendered an important decision. The case is that of the Northern Pacific against the Great Northern, and involves 200,000 acres of land in the western part of the state, where the two lines intersect. The decision gives the land in dispute, and orders all moneys received from sale of the lands turned over to the Northern Pacific. The suit has been pending several years. Oscar B. Hillis is appointed special master to carry out the terms of the decision.

ELEVATORS OPEN.

They Claim to Have Been Promised Money by Eastern Banks.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 26.—The big elevator companies of Minnesota, having failed to make an agreement with the farmers and banks as to a method of moving the grain crop, have taken the bull by the horns and resolved themselves to to push the crop to central markets as possible. Ten elevators have been opened at Lake Crystal, Garden City, Vernon, Amboy, Elmore, Madelia, Brewster, Sheldon, Sioux Falls and Montrose. Twenty-six more will be opened on Monday. The companies claim they have the promise of plenty of funds from eastern banks and will pay currency or certified checks for all grain purchased. [illegible]

A Wicked American Abroad.

I was once in a village on the Welsh coast. The Welsh, I have been informed, are a sober people, and so some of them may be. A certain wicked traveler chanced to come that way. According to his own account he had "struck oil" in the western states of America—and, possibly, he had "struck" some peculiar notions, t... For a whole week he "stood Sam" at the local hostelry, to everybody who chose to come and drink.

For a whole week every soul in the place, to all intents and purposes, was drunk—all the men, many of the women and some of the children. The occasion offered, and they rose to it. They had never before enjoyed themselves so much in their lives—that being their idea of enjoyment. No doubt to this hour many of those amusement seekers look back to that week as being the most amusing week they ever spent.—All the Year Round.

Patience With Eccentricity.

Many of the leading people in English society regarded Thomas Carlyle with a feeling almost akin to reverent delight when he chose to behave like an ignorant boor in their drawing rooms, even taking his seat, it is said, unbidden in the presence of the queen. This generation, however, has little patience with such eccentricities.

It was an English bishop that is still living who, when the historian Freeman had worn out his patience with his rudeness, introduced him to a waiting audience as "the distinguished scholar that so admirably describes and illustrates the savagery of our ancestors."—Youth's Companion.

Chemical Effects of Lightning.

Lightning works chemically. It has the power of developing a peculiar odor, which has been variously compared to that of phosphorus, nitrous gas and most frequently burning sulphur. Wafen mentions a storm on the isthmus of Darien which diffused such a sulphurous stench through the atmosphere that he and his marauding companions could scarcely breathe, particularly when they plunged into the wood.—Chambers' Journal.

Lace Industry In Ireland.

The development of the lace industry in Ireland has been a great boon to the impoverished people. In embroidery alone 12,000 girls are employed and 1,065,000 dozen handkerchiefs were sent last year to the American market.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

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Attorney-at-Law
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NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In District Court, 14th Judicial District. In the matter of the assignment of J. V. E. Wyatt, insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of October, 1893, at District Court chambers, in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard, I will apply to the Court for an order discharging the undersigned the duly appointed and qualified assignee in the above entitled matter. August 19th 1893. JOHN CROMB, Assignee. [illegible]

MOTHERS FRIEND
LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGOLDRICK, Beans Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw. MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

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[16-19] JAS. W. STRONG, President.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, August 15th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Donalda Beauchamp, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Donalda Beauchamp, deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Stanislas Beauchamp has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Donalda Beauchamp died in Ramsey county, Minnesota, on the 16th day of July, 1893, testate, and that said petitioner is the surviving husband of said deceased, and there being no executor named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the Probate Office in said county, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at the city of Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 15th day of August, A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[18-20] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term August 22nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of August Walter, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Julia Walter, Executrix of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into her hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid; and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to her granted to sell all of the real estate mentioned and described in her petition on file.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Julia Walter to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court, on Monday, the 18th day of September 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Julia Walter to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 22nd day of August A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[18-20] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS.......................15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

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Health, Wealth.	In the Northwest. Free Lands, New Towns, New Railways, New Mines, Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.
Sweetes Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.	Sheep, Hogs.
Herds, Mines	These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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ART AND MYTHOLOGY.

Greek Gods in the Palace of Fine Arts.

IN FORMS OF ENDURING MARBLE.

The Great Mystery of How the Greeks So Far Outran All Other Nations in Sculpture Manifested Anew at the World's Columbian Exposition—The Paintings of Holland and Russia.

WORLD'S FAIR, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—I have taken some more lessons in high art, and have progressed so rapidly that I now understand the whole outside of the building and all the figures on it from Victory to Ceres and from the tall angels to the little caryatides. As everybody knows, the Art palace is more solidly constructed than any of the other buildings as it is to remain here, while the others, with possibly one or two exceptions, are to be removed. It stands on the north shore of the north lagoon, almost exactly in the north center of the grounds and is 320x500 feet in the main, with two annexes, eastern and western, each 120x200 feet.

The main oblong is intersected each way by nave and transept, each 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, and at their center is the great dome, the concave side of which is 125 feet from the floor and atop of it is the winged Victory. The entire structure still retains its original clear, white color and externally as well as internally it is in truth a palace of art. Few visitors study the outside. They appreciate the general effect in beauty, but fail to note the Ionic purity of the columns, the chaste and yet massive simplicity of the statues, pediments and bas-reliefs, in short, all the figures suggestive of the progress of art from the dawn of history to the present time. In truth, it requires a special education to get the idea meant to be conveyed, for there certainly is not another building on the grounds and possibly not another in the country, of which the exterior more fitly suggests its purpose.

And herein is manifested anew that great mystery which has been discussed by the learned for the last 400 years and was discussed even in Rome while the fact was yet new—the mystery that a mere handful of people in a little corner of southwestern Europe, a region not so large as New Jersey, should have so far outrun all the rest of the world in this art and produced masterpieces so perfect that the modern can only admire and imitate but cannot hope to surpass. The traveler through the modern world sees on every side strange symbols of a long dead and discarded faith. Over the insurance offices is the fabled Phœnix, rising freshly hatched from the ashes of the parent bird; in the drug store windows appears Atlas, bending under the weight of the globe, or Esculapius with the serpent curling around his staff, and elsewhere are Diana and Juno, Minerva and Jupiter and Apollo and other classic gods.

The literature of every Aryan land abounds with references to these creations of religious fancy and there is scarcely a political demonstration or a Veiled Prophet or other carnival display which does not in some way revive the old religion. In this Palace of Art, with its 7,000 statues and pictures, the Greek gods are constantly recurring and even in pictures with very modern titles one can see that the old mythology was still present in the painter's mind. One must know at least a little about it to get the idea, and while it is not well to appear arrogantly instructive, perhaps the unlearned reader will stand a paragraph or two on mythology while we are yet on the porch of the Art palace.

Know then, inquiring friend, that several thousand years ago the original Aryans lived on the highlands of south central and southwestern Asia and worshipped the powers of nature. As they sent off successive swarms of emigrants and founded new races and nations their original language gave rise in turn to Zend, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and all the Keltic and Teutonic tongues. But as the language slowly changed the names of things came to be considered the names of persons. Instead of thunder as a power they put the thunder-god as a person. The Aryan said, "The sun dries up the dew." His Greek descendant, retaining the names without their meaning, said; "Helios devours Prokris." When the obscured sun sent a peculiar ray through the clouds the Aryan said as our own children say, "The sun is drawing water." His Hindoo descendants say, "Indra's elephant is filling his trunk to shower the fields."

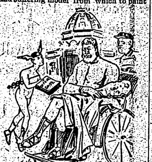
The exploits of great pioneers and other leaders were interwoven with the actions of gods and the fancy of poets did the rest. Hence that wonderful mythology which enters so fully into modern art. But this still leaves the great problem of Greek pre-eminence unsolved. Of course each separated branch of the Aryan stock developed its mythology according to the nature of the country in which it is located. The Aryans in India, dazzled and overpowered by the awful phenomena of that tropical country, developed that gorgeous system of millions of gods of which missionaries have told us so much. Hence that queer array of many-armed and snaky and long-snouted gods to be seen here in the India exhibits. The Teutons went far to the north and so they created Thor and Woden and Friga, with gods of ice and fire and hail, gnomes, and kobolds, night-riding hags and witches and monsters not fit to be described in a family paper, which did unutterable things in the depths of forests or on the black and blasted heath.

These were the two extremes. Midway between them was our Aryan race which worshipped the beautiful and especially the beautiful in human form. In what way the Greek mind took this direction we cannot say. It certainly did and to an extent that seems miraculous, but the how and the why remain a mystery. Every myth of the Greek faith or fancy was put in the loveliest forms of enduring marble and we have them here.

Of Diana, for instance, there are four very beautiful statues in the French section alone and very many paintings elsewhere. And very appropriately, too, for she was goddess of the cold, chaste moon, the friend of hunters, patroness of old maids and guardian of chastity. She was so set in her way that one fellow who offered to see her home was instantly consumed to ashes, and when the great hunter Aktaeon accidently came upon her while bathing in the forest she changed him into a stag and sicked his own hounds on him. They made a meal of him in short order and this is the only authentic instance I can find of a stag supper that was approved by old maids. And there was Prometheus, who gave us fire. The gods had intended to leave mankind without this blessing, but when Prometheus saw that man alone among the animals had no natural weapons, he went up to heaven and stole fire from the chariot of the sun and by its aid man became the head of creation. For this Jupiter had him chained down on Mount Caucasus with vultures devouring his ever-growing liver, and if any one doubts this story he can come here and see Prometheus, life size, and all the sorrowing sisters of the mountain weeping about him, while the horrid, grim-eyed birds tear at his vitals. (Austrian section, No. 50.)

"Cupid and Psyche, or Love and Soul," are everywhere, in all sorts of combinations, and every reader knows their history. Venus is also reproduced in all kinds of marble and more paintings than I could think of counting, and every reader knows her, at least by name. She was engendered by some of the blood of Jupiter which fell in the sea and as she rose from the waves near Rhodos she was called Aphrodite, which is perhaps a poetically Greek way of saying that beauty comes of good blood and bathing. When she entered the court of Olympus all the gods broke out in acclamations, and she was unanimously elected goddess of love and beauty. Jupiter gave her in marriage to his lame son Vulcan, but she preferred Mars, the red god of war, and there was material for the divorce court. Perhaps this is one reason why Mars and Vulcan are so seldom seen in art.

It was this Vulcan who made the chains for Prometheus, and it was to get a living and suffering model from which to paint the scene that Parrhasius of Athens tortured an old slave to death, as the poet says:



HERCULES AND MERCURY ON THEIR VACATION.

"Parrhasius stood gazing forgetfully
Upon his canvass. There Prometheus lay,
Chained to the cold rocks of Mount Caucasus,
The vultures at his vitals and the links
Of the lame Lemnian festering in his flesh."

It is gratifying to add that Prometheus possessed the eternal secret on which the stability of the universe depended, and Jupiter finally had to release him to get at it. Unfortunately we do not know what the secret was. Hercules is another great character in art and mythology, the emblem of strength. His statue is everywhere and almost any Fourth of July orator feels free to mention the infant Hercules strangling the serpents. Mercury was the messenger of the gods and is known in art by the wings on his helm and heels. It was he who set the fashion of wearing bird wings on hats, and he and Hercules may be seen, in types as it were, any day on the avenues of the park. And here I must mention the singular fact that in all the Holland section I have not found a single picture in which the classic gods are prominent. Nearly all the Holland paintings show work or workers or suggest work. There are peasants plowing and peasants digging and peasants driving cattle; there are many scenes in humble homes and there are boats and canals and ports crowded with shipping. There are also many beautiful pastoral scenes. But nearly all are of the utilitarian cast. And what is not utilitarian is religious. The Dutch appear to have found an art in work as well as made a gospel of it. And after two pretty thorough surveys I am satisfied that I shall never learn to like these Dutch pictures. The female forms in them are all alike to my eye, from the Virgin to the women pulling the canal boat. When I mentioned this to Mrs. C. S. Brooks, the butter sculptress, she assured me there was really great and ideal beauty in them—to a Hollander. May be so. But they are all Dutch to me.

Another section I cannot learn to like is the Russian, though it is always crowded with ardent admirers. Several of the pictures are indeed wonders in art, but they are so dreadfully intense. There is so much knocking down and dragging out. There are three large pictures in which the whole black tragedy of Russian history seems to be concentrated and the main one (No. 84 A, "Pugatchoff, Impersonator of Peter III") appears to draw and fascinate the crowd very much as a rattlesnake might. Another represents a sort of riot among the guests at the "Wedding of the Grand Duke Vasalia II." Does the Russian artistic mind turn naturally towards the dark and the dreadful? Verily, it seems so.

J. B. PARKE.

Handling the Crowds.

More than a quarter of a million people attended the fair on Illinois Day, and yet the transportation facilities were not taxed to anything like their utmost. The crowds were handled admirably, or rather they handled themselves admirably. Both the transportation companies and the public are much better educated on the subject of getting to and from the fair than they were the Fourth of July. Not one of the harrowing scenes of that day, of people physically exhausted, struggling for a chance to get home, were repeated. At no time were there any such late crowds on the streets along the north and west side cable loops as there were the Fourth of July. The Fourth of July the World's fair steamboats carried in all something over 48,000 people. As late as 10 o'clock at night steamboat inspectors were busy preventing them from overloading on the trip down. On Illinois night the last boat, the John A. Dix, left the World's fair pier soon after 11 o'clock with very few passengers. The inspectors say that from 8 o'clock until 11 in the morning and from 2 o'clock until 7 in the afternoon the boats did a replica of the Fourth of July business in carrying people to the fair.

Souvenir Tickets.

Souvenir tickets of the World's Columbian exposition are on sale at all entrances, at Van Buren street and at the leading hotels. The series consists of Lincoln, Columbus, Washington, Indian. They are the finest engraved tickets that can be executed. A ticket purchased at any of the gates is good for a single admission any time between its purchase and the close of the exposition.

ENORMOUS COST OF BAD ROADS.

More Than Double the Annual Road Tax Sunk in the Mud.

Nearly 1,000 merchants, marketmen, legislators, members of the League of American Wheelmen, county and state road improvement associations, and farmers, editors, city and county officials, bankers and others at 818 cities and towns in 28 states east of the Rocky mountains have sent replies to Bradstreet's inquiry as to the condition of neighboring country roads, the effects of the same on prices of agricultural products and farm lands, on mercantile collections, interests and discount rates, and to kindred inquiries.

An attempt was made to arrive at a uniform basis for reporting the per capita country road tax in all states covered by the report, but conditions underlying the raising of funds for road improvement differ in so many instances that no generalization from replies to this question is possible. It remains to be stated that with direct county or state appropriations for country road improvement, such as prevail in some portions of the east, the best class of roads are a result with little friction or disagreement. At the south and southwest, where are found the farming out of road improvement to tollgate companies, the system of working county prisoners on country roads, a direct road tax and the requiring of men of from 21 to 50 years of age or thereabouts to work from two to six days on the roads each year, or the payment of what is regarded as an equivalent sum of money—where all these systems of improving roads are employed results shown are far from satisfactory.

From Maine to Texas and from Georgia to Minnesota prices of farm products have been advanced unduly because of delays to interior wagon traffic by heavy roads. In comparatively few instances no advance is reported because good roads have been in existence for a number of years, thus leading correspondents to report "no effect" on prices of agricultural staples due to bad roads. Quotations for potatoes, hay, butter and eggs, and almost all farm products, are included among those specified. In many instances prices of these products have been high in cities and towns, owing to scarcity, and the farmer, if roads would have permitted him to get to town and sell his surplus, would have been able to pay his road tax from the extra profit.

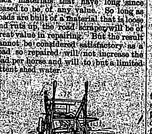
The effect of bad country roadways on mercantile collections, interest and discount rates can no longer be questioned, so many of the correspondents have pointed out an extremely unfavorable influence on mercantile collections not only during the past spring, but in the spring and fall of preceding years. Many bankers and others having financial dealings with country merchants explain that rates of discount on country paper are largely influenced to the detriment of makers by bad roads, and the tendency among banks is to get remuneration for the annoyance of past due obligations, with a disposition to curtail accommodations where prompt attention is not given.

Perhaps the most ambitious question among those sent out was that which asked for the "total direct and indirect excess cost annually to farmers and country merchants in your vicinity of bad roads, because of delayed or irregular wagon traffic in its effect on farm values, discounts, collections, etc.," and it is significant to note that while the number of replies is comparatively few those which have been received are from exceptionally well informed people in all instances and lead to the conclusion that most of the estimates which have heretofore been made in public prints and elsewhere as to the aggregate loss of this character have been understated rather than exaggerated. In one instance four independent replies to the question (from a single county) ranged within $10,000 of an alleged grand total direct and indirect loss there amounting to $100,000 per annum from causes as quoted above.

The replies make it plain that one or two years' losses in this direction would come near gridironing the country districts east of the Missouri river with roads which would compare favorably with the best macadamized or telford avenues of large cities anywhere in the United States. The heretofore prevailing estimate of the total annual road tax of $120,000,000 is therefore probably less than one-half the total annual loss due to bad country highways.—New York Sporting Times.

Repairing Roads With a Road Scraper.

In ordinary repairs the road machine plays an important part, its use being in the main to give shape by dragging back materials that have long since ceased to be of any value. So long as roads are built of a material that is loose and ruts up, the road scraper will be of great value in repairing. But the result cannot be considered satisfactory as a road so repaired will not increase the load per horse and will to but a limited extent shed water.

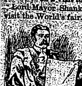


ROAD SCRAPER.

Water below but near the surface is a destroying element, and the whole theory and practice are to get it out and keep it out. There is no division of opinion on this point. The division comes on the cheapest and most practical way of doing this. A dirt road, under cover, would doubtless give satisfaction to light travel, and it would probably retain its shape for a long time if sprinkled just enough to prevent dust forming and not enough to make mud.—Good Roads.

DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR.

He Will Accompany Other Irish Officials on a Visit to the Fair.



LORD MAYOR SHANKS.

Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin is to visit the World's fair. He comes as the official representative of the capital city of Ireland and was duly authorized to make the journey by resolutions passed by the city's aldermen and councilors. With him will come ex-Lord Mayors Meade, Gill and Sullivan, High Sheriff Doherty, Corporation Clerk Campbell and Alderman Mayne, who hopes to be lord mayor himself some day.

The present lord mayor is one of the most popular chief executives Dublin has ever had. He has been a leader in the city council for a number of years and is possessed of considerable influence other than political. He is a home ruler of the stanchest sort and has a strong admiration for Gladstone. His age is about 55 years, and he is a man of good address and a fair public speaker.

Mr. Shanks is especially interested in Irish representation at the fair and did a great deal publicly and privately to assist Lady Aberdeen in establishing the Irish village in the Midway plaisance. He has also given liberally to help along the cottage industries. He is a man of wealth, having made a great deal of money in the manufacture of ginger ale and mineral waters. He is also interested in a bicycle manufactory and in several other business enterprises.

Aldermen Meade and Mayne are even more interested in the success of the Irish village than the lord mayor. The former is chairman of the executive committee that established the village, and Blarney castle is one of his pet projects. He, too, is a man of great wealth, liberality and public spirit. As a contractor for public works he has had much to do with the best improvements in Dublin.

Alderman Mayne's interest in the Irish village is personal as well as national, for Mrs. White and Miss Agnes Mayne, who manage it, are his daughters. He is one of the most progressive members of the Dublin council and had a great deal to do with the lighting of the city by electricity and other improvements. He was a member of parliment for Tipperay for a long time and did good service for his constituency, being active in everything that tends to better the condition of his native land.

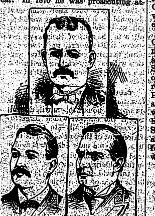
THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Something About Gubernatorial Candidates Bracken, Neal and McKinley.

Aside from the issues involved, the Ohio gubernatorial campaign comes at an opportune time to attract national attention. Only 18 of the states hold elections this fall, and of these only five ballot for new governors—Ohio, Virginia, Massachusetts, Iowa and Wisconsin. These five will all be closely watched by the whole country, but the prominence given to national questions in the Buckeye fight has a tendency to centralize interest upon it.

Edward J. Bracken, who is the nominee of the People's Party for governor, is a veteran in the ranks of labor agitators. He was formerly president of the Columbus Trades assembly and is a man of more than ordinary intellectual force and intelligence. Recently he has been the Columbus correspondent for several journals devoted exclusively to labor's interests, and in this capacity has assisted the passage of many of the bills demanded by workingmen.

Lawrence T. Neal, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, is known the country over as the author of the tariff plank in the last Democratic national platform. He is a lawyer and was city solicitor of Chillicothe in 1867 and a member of the legislature in the same year. In 1870 he was prosecuting attorney of Ross county, and in 1872 was sent to congress from the Seventh district, being re-elected in 1874. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1889, and again in 1891, but was each time defeated by Governor Campbell. He was also before the Democratic caucus for the United States senatorship when Brice was selected. He is a native of Parkersburg, W. Va., 50 years of age and a bachelor.



BRACKEN.
NEAL. McKINLEY.

Of Governor McKinley, who has been renominated by the Republicans, little need be said beyond the statement that he is 50 years of age and served seven terms as a member of congress, where he became famous because of his prominence in tariff matters. He was elected governor in 1891 by a plurality of 21,511 votes. The particulars of the financial disaster which overtook him last winter are still fresh in the public mind.

Mrs. Langtry in Wax.

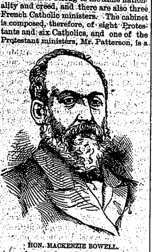
Mrs. Langtry has sent to Chicago a doll 3 feet high especially modeled to resemble her in face and dressed exactly as she was in Cleopatra [illegible]

A CANADIAN CRISIS.

Trouble In the Dominion Cabinet Over Mackenzie Bowell's Indiscretion.

A resolution condemning Gladstone's Irish policy recently passed by the Orange grand lodge of Canada is likely to split the Dominion cabinet and cause a political crisis. It was introduced by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, who is acting premier in the absence abroad of Sir John Thompson.

The situation is peculiar. Sir John Thompson, the leader of the government, is an Irish Catholic. Two other members of the cabinet belong to the same nationality and creed, and there are also three French Catholic ministers. The cabinet is composed, therefore, of eight Protestants and six Catholics, and one of the Protestant ministers, Mr. Patterson, is a strong home ruler. Yet Mr. Bowell, the acting premier, by moving a resolution condemning Irish home rule and directing that money be forwarded to the Ulster Orangemen, placed the whole Canadian government squarely in antagonism to the policy of the present government of Great Britain and seriously compromized his party.



HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL.

The Irish Catholics, who form a considerable part of the Thompson government's following, condemn Bowell's conduct severely, and the Catholic members of the ministry dare not attempt to uphold Mr. Bowell's course, so unless the cabinet is reconstructed before next winter there is likely to be a lively discussion and possibly a crisis in parliament over the matter.

Mr. Bowell is an ex-grand master of the Orange order and was for many years looked on as its leader. As a member of Sir John MacDonald's cabinet, however, he twice supported resolutions in favor of home rule, and this caused him to be regarded as "unsound" by his fellow Orangemen. The introduction of the recent resolutions seems to have been an effort to rehabilitate himself. He has been a member of parliament since 1867 and was first called to the cabinet in 1878, since when he has been almost continuously a member of the government.

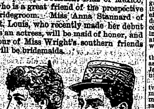
AFTER AN AMERICAN BRIDE.

General Ezeta Coming From Salvador to Wed Ida Dent Wright.

That a wealthy foreigner of distinction should wed a dowerless American girl is a reversal of the usual rule in international marriages, but that is what General Antonio Ezeta, at present vice president, and soon to be president, of the little republic of Salvador, is going to do. The maiden of his choice is Ida Dent Wright, a native of Georgia, the daughter of Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, a writer for the New York press. The wedding is to be in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, and Cardinal Gibbons will perform the ceremony.

Miss Wright is fair and tall and has blue eyes and golden hair. She was educated in France and has traveled extensively in Europe. She first met General Ezeta at a ball in San Salvador while on a tour of Mexico and Central America with her mother. She talks German, French and Spanish fluently, a very fortunate circumstance, for General Ezeta speaks no English.

The wedding will be a brilliant affair. General Ezeta will be accompanied by a military suite of 25 Salvadorian officers, and the minister and members of the Salvadorian legation at Washington and other prominent Central American representatives will attend. Governor Prince of New Mexico is also expected, and perhaps President Diaz of Mexico, who is a great friend of the prospective bridegroom. Miss Anna Stannard of St. Louis, who recently made her debut as an actress, will be maid of honor, and four of Miss Wright's southern friends will be bridesmaids.



IDA DENT WRIGHT. GENERAL EZETA.

General Ezeta, who is a widower and the father of three children, is a very wealthy man. He has large estates in Salvador, among them several valuable coffee plantations. New York artists are now engaged in refurnishing and decorating the palace to which he will escort his bride. His wedding present, it is said, will be a necklace of diamonds and black pearls valued at $40,000.

Besides being vice president of Salvador, General Ezeta is commander in chief of the Salvadorian army, which position he achieved during the revolution that resulted in the election to the presidency of his brother, Senor Carlos Ezeta, who still holds that office, but will vacate it next year to give place to General Antonio. The Salvadorian congress recently appropriated $100,000 to send President Carlos to the World's fair.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

THOUSANDS CURED

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

A MEDICINE THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

WHEREAS, MILTON VAN DYKE, UNmarried, of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, as mortgagor, did, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, duly execute and deliver to the "Union Central Life Insurance Company" a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio and having its principal office in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as mortgagee, his mortgage bearing date the 14th day of December A. D. 1889, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagee the following described lands situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred and forty nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land; and which mortgage was, with the power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of December A. D. 1889 at four o'clock and 20 minutes in the afternoon in book "48" of mortgages on pages 182, 183, 184 and 185. And which mortgage was given to secure the payment of one thousand ($1000) dollars and interest thereon at eight per cent per annum payable on the 1st day of January of each year, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with interest coupons attached made by said mortgagor and payable to the order of said mortgagee and which note became due on December 14th, 1899.

And whereas default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighty dollars due as interest upon said mortgage on the 1st day of January A. D. 1893 and the said interest is still unpaid and due.

And whereas it was stipulated by and between the parties to said mortgage that if the maker of said note shall fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, when the same becomes due, or to conform to, or comply with, any of the conditions, or agreements, therein contained, to be kept and performed by said mortgagor that the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage shall become due and payable at once.

And the said mortgagee having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable and it does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable.

And whereas there is now due and payable on said mortgage the sum of one thousand one hundred twenty-eight ($1128) dollars at the date of this notice, and no action or proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half (1-2) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing 320 acres of land situated in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 28th day of August A. D. 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated July 8th 1893.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

ELMER C. YETTER,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Hallock, Kittson County, Minn.
[18-19]

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Before and After Taking.

1892—BEFORE TAKING.

Grandfather's big hat.
Wheat 90 cents to $1 per bushel.
Wool 25 cents per pound.
Factories running day and night to fill orders.
Homestead labor $6 to $18 per day, and striking for more.
Labor in demand and all employed.

1893—AFTER TAKING.

Grover's big collar.
Wheat 50 cents per bushel.
Wool 10 cents per pound.
Factories shut down—gone democratic.
Money scarce and hard to obtain.
Labor idle and out of a job.
Which did you vote for in '92?—

THE National Encampment G. A. R. meets at Indianapolis next week on Tuesday. Saturday, Sept. 9th will be G. A. R. day at the World's Fair.

THE latest advices that we have seem to indicate that the elevators will soon have money enough to handle the crop without having to adopt the the certificate plan. This is as it should be.

THE health of the president is said by some to be in a precarious condition others say he is all right. Be that as it may the fact remains that he convened congress and then skipped out for his summer resort with great alacrity as though to wash his hands of the whole business.

THE appearances all indicate an early return of that confidence that has been said to be missing from business circles for some weeks now and a full resumption of business all along the line. It looks as though the money to handle the wheat crop will be forth-coming and things get down to their normal condition soon.

Minneapolis says she can't find the money with which to handle our wheat crop. What does Duluth say? This is what the Duluth News Tribune has to say about it: "The wheat crop will soon be moving and Duluth will get a large share of it. What is more she will be able to handle it. Make no mistake about that. The money will be found all right."

ST. PAUL and Minneapolis papers do not seem to appreciate the fact that the north part of their own state lies in that very Red River valley whose praises they are now constantly ringing as the "bread-basket of the world," in connection with the visit of the foreign commissioners to us. They constantly refer to the glories of North Dakota; entirely ignoring the fact that Minnesota is right in it.

THE Wilson bill, to repeal the Sherman law passed the lower house of Congress on Monday, by a vote of 239 for repeal to 110 against. Amendments for free coinage from 6 to 1 to 20 to 1 inclusive were sucessively voted down by a large maority in each case, then the final ote resulted as above. It is said hat the senate will now discuss the atter until about September 15, efore a final vote is taken.

THE speech of Senator Hill on the ilver question in the senate last week as a direct bid for the presidential omination in '96. The way he cored the administration was musing but if anybody could get ny idea of what Hill's policy would e by his speech he would be a good ortune-teller. He makes a direct id for the support of populists and e disaffected members of his party. here are those who predict that ave will be the next presidential ominee of the democratic party.

Bro. Lamphire, of the Moorhead ews does not approve of the prosed plan for handling the crops is fall. This is what he has to say out it: With due deference to e judgment to Ex-Governor Meram and other high-minded and triotic men who honestly desire relieve the present business and dustrial distress caused by the oney famine, and have proposed d advocate the scheme of issuing -called clearing house certificates, ne checks or other substitutes for oney, in order to move the crops d tide over present difficulties, the ws ventures to speak in disapoval of the plan. We have a vernment "of the people for the ople and by the people." Its presentatives are now in session e very important power that has en imposed upon Congress by the nstitution is to provide for the coining of hard money and the issue of paper or credit money. Let that body do its duty and do it speedily. To allow banks and associations of banks, corporations, firms or individuals to issue substitutes for money under regulation of law, would be an experiment too dangerous; to permit them to do it without law or against the law, indicates a helplessness and imbecility on the part of the national administration that we never expected to see in our life-time. The plan now talked of in Washington of passing an act authorising the secretary of treasury to issue notes, based on the silver bullion now in the treasury, is sensible. It is in line of what this paper has advocated. It can be done within forty-eight hours and the paper can be paid out by the million at once. It would instantly relieve the congestion and squelch the shylocks of New York who are trading on the necessities of the people by charging and receiving from 1 to 4 per cent bonus for currency.

Minneapolis has the very best permanent Exposition Building in the country. It is to be filled next September with the most elaborate products of field, factory and atelier ever seen in the Northwest.

In addition to the general display there will be a splendid exhibition of dairy, horticultural and agricultural products, for which premiums aggregating in value $7,000 are offered.

Many novel and attractive manufacturing exhibits will be seen.

The Exposition is held during the four weeks commencing September 6.

Reduced rates on all railroad lines have been secured for the Minneapolis Exposition, which is to be held this year from September 6 to October 7.

Under the excellent management of W. M. Brackett, last year's Exposition was a great success. Mr. Brackett is again at the helm, and has the entire business community of Minneapolis behind him.

We are informed that the exhibits at this year's Exposition will surpass those at any of the proceeding seven displays at the "Flour City."

The President of the Norwegain "Storthing"

Viggo Ullmann, the radical leader of the liberal party in Norway and president of the Norwegian "Storthing" (parliament), will deliver two lectures in Crookston and probably in two or three other cities in this part of the state, about the middle of September. One lecture will be on the political situation in Norway and the one on the latest Norwegian literature. Notice of the exact time place will be given in this paper and in the "Red River Dalen" of Crookston Minn.

The Fashionable Flower.

Everybody who is anybody knows that it is the thing just now to wear violets. They look so dainty, sweet, modest and girlish, and then there's something sc aristocratic about them.

But their cost is aristocratic too.

So the girls, after spending all their spare pennies for them and going without soda water in order to purchase the wee purple flowers, hit upon the plan of buying very natural looking artificial violets and wearing them with that sweetly innocent air that deceives a man every time. Sometimes they are very successful, and if the violets are pinned on just right and droop at the proper angle, with a realistic background of green leaves, nobody ever suspects that they are not real. Sometimes a girl meets another girl acquaintance who is just mean enough when there's a man one knows with her to sniff at the violets and then cry in that innocent, surprised way that some girls know how to assume so well: "Why, dear me! your violets aren't real! I never dreamed they were artificial and tried to smell them. How clever you are, you sly creature!"

Then the wearer of the flowers would like to weep from mortification. Some girls are so hateful.—Chicago News-Record.

Making the Most of Household Pets.

Whatever beast is kept it should have its own quarters in which it is at home and free from intrusion and to which it can retire when it chooses. This home should be kept clean and sweet by frequent changes of bedding and the use of soap and water. No one has a right to keep an animal in confinement who finds it too much trouble to attend to its health and comfort. It should be regularly fed on food that is most healthful for it, and what is quite as essential to its happiness and consequently to its health, it should be talked to and noticed as much as anybody.

I am certain many animals and birds suffer and die in our homes from pure loneliness and from being regarded by their human neighbors as creatures of an altogether different nature. Whereas the truth is, if one will but cultivate their acquaintance, he will be astonished to see how the dullest and most stupid will wake out of its apparent torpor and show understanding and character.

I know a family very fond of pets, in which the creatures show most extraordinary individuality. Their cats do things no cat was ever before known to do, their parrots and other birds show what we call human nature in a wonderful degree, and their dogs almost talk. The reason is plain; the animal or bird is made one of the family. It is talked to and petted as well as cared for. Its intelligence develops, and the beast becomes very like the human being.—

STORY OF A MUDDY ROAD.

How the Mud Turtle Beat the Hare—A Modern Version of Æsop's Fable.

Once upon a time, during a spring thaw, a mud turtle came out of the comatose state in which he had remained all winter and started for a millpond. On the way he met a frisky young hare, who straightway began to guy him because of his slowness. This caused the mud turtle to get exceeding wroth, whereupon the frisky young hare renewed his efforts.

Now, the mud turtle was a regular subscriber to his home paper and therefore was up to snuff. He knew that every spring the trail between Yellow Creek and Loran was one wild waste of soft and sticky mud, so he promptly offered to bet the cigars with the hare that the latter wouldn't stand half a show with him in a race between Kleckner's corner, Yellow Creek, and Fry's corner, Loran. This tickled the hare immensely, for he thought it was the biggest bluff that was ever promulgated by any being on this terrestial sphere. But as he had no particular objection to filling his vest pocket with good Havanas he snapped up the offer so quick that the mud turtle, who was considerable of a snapper himself, opened wide his mouth in admiration.

HE WINKED HIS OFF EYE.

Arrangements were soon perfected for this grand track event. The contestants toed the scratch, and the word was given for them to go. With a few jumps down the sidewalk the hare was far in the lead. He turned once to yell back to the mud turtle, inviting him to start, but the latter kept in the road and sawed mud and said nothing. Being in his natural element, the mud turtle knew he was all right.

In about six jiffies the hare had made half a mile and found himself at the end of Main street. Here he had to leave the dry sidewalk and take to the highway. Two leaps landed him in the middle of the road. He stuck there.

Along about 8 o'clock in the afternoon the mud turtle came to the spot, and with a pitying glance at the hare, supplemented by a wink of his off eye, he forged past.

Three weeks later news came that the turtle had reached the goal slightly disfigured, but still very much on the turf, while the last heard of the hare was that he was still struggling and calling the road authorities very bad names.—Good Roads.

Add Another R.

Education in the art of roadbuilding is so much needed and so hard to obtain that an enthusiastic advocate of the road reform movement declares that to the proverbial three R's there should be added a fourth—roads.

The great scientific British roadbuilders, Macadam and Telford, were incited to their inventions by the pressing needs of agriculture and commerce. The fine, permanent highways which they laid out took the place of clumsy turnpikes with heavy tolls, which in their turn had been preceded by roads so wretched that 200 years ago, it is said, produce was often allowed to rot in one English village when in another only 20 miles away there was actual want.

Somewhat similar as to cause and effect are the well proved facts that in some parts of this country farms only 10 miles from large cities are worth but $25 an acre because of the bad roads leading to the city markets, while elsewhere farms 20 miles from a city, but connected with it by model highways, are valued at from $200 to $300 an acre.

In some sections of the country also it costs a quarter of the price received for grain to pay for carting it to market over bad roads.

If the farmers once knew what good roads could do for them, they would no longer, as Professor Shaler expresses it, "wallow in the mire of their ways, pay excessive tolls—endure, in a word, a grinding taxation generation after generation without appreciating the burden which rests upon them."—Youth's Companion.

Caution with Canned Fruit.

Now that the season of canned fruit is again upon us housekeepers will do well to repeat the caution which forgetful maids need periodically—to empty the provisions out of the can as soon as it is opened. Often a most dangerous acid is formed by the chemical action of the air upon the soldering of the cans.

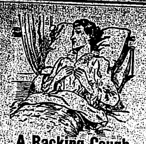
It is this acid, indeed, which is responsible for much of the prejudice against canned food. Many of the reported accidents would, if they could be thoroughly investigated, be found to have resulted from carelessness. The thrifty cook who, wishing everything in ample time, opens her can of corn or peas an hour or more before it is put into the saucepan exposes the family to a danger which is none the less serious because usually avoided. Open the cans if necessary, but empty their contents at once, and never set a remnant away in them for future use.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

No Advancement In Roads.

No other civilized nation on earth has as bad, cheap roads as there are in America, and foreigners who visit the country wonder that people who have developed so marvelously in almost every other commendable direction are so backward in a line of improvement that yields so handsome a return for money invested as does this one.—Detroit Free Press.

Get Him Interested.

Once convince a man that $5 worth of labor spent on the road passing his farm means the saving of two or three times that sum in the transportation of his goods over the roads and he will not only join in the movement himself, but will see to it that his neighbors are interested.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.



A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

THE SCENIC "BURLINGTON."

The Opinion of a Prominent Foreign Journalist About It.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24, 1893.

W. J. C. Kenyon, Esq.,
Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & N. R. R.
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:—Allow me to compliment your company through these lines for the perfect comfort, the beautiful scenery, the smoothness of its road-bed, and the great speed, which make traveling on your lines a pleasure of the highest order.

I have traveled a good deal for the last year, both in Europe and America, but I do not know that I have ever enjoyed a trip on a railroad more than a recent trip from Minneapolis to La Crosse.

The scenery along the great Father of Waters, is such a magnificent and such a varied one, that one forgets it late or never. The reclining chairs and the well equipped cars are all of the best that I have ever met with. The usual smoke, dust and dirt, which make traveling a hardship on most roads, are entirely absent on yours. I remain,

Yours very truly,
DR. FRED. MOSS MOHN;
Representing "Bergen's Aftenblad," Bergen, Norway, at Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year, and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock, every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m., and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read, via "The North-Western Line." For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address,

T. W. Teasdale,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

I have one or two choice young Jersey cows for sale. Who wants them? Also will sell one or two Jersey heifers should anybody desire to purchase. They are all fine animals extra care having been taken in their breeding and are worth very much more money than they will bring at this time. Will sell only for cash on delivery. For particulars inquire of H. E. Cooke at the JOURNAL office.

BRACE UP.

Millions of dollars are returning to this country to be put in circulation, and in a few weeks we will feel the effects of this money. People who have been hoarding their money will return it to the banks and they in turn will loan it out, and business will resume its wonted activity. Now if every business man will brace up and put an ad. in the JOURNAL he will have the confidence of the public generally.

Brace Up.

Brace Up.

Brace Up.

Brace Up.

BRACE UP.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

(Formerly Crookston Business College.)

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM $3.00 PER WEEK.

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C. M. TITUS, Principal.

BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 2d, 1893.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

IT IS NOT THE TARIFF,

IT IS NOT THE SILVER BILL,

BUT A LACK OF

CONFIDENCE

THAT MAKES TIMES APPEAR HARD,

ALL WHO

TRADE WITH

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

have Entire Confidence that they get their money's worth. One way to make times better in Polk County is to

TRADE WITH FONTAINE & ANGLIM,

THE BARGAIN MAKERS.

THE BILL PASSED.

VOTE IN THE HOUSE ON THE WILSON BILL.

After All the Amendments Had Been Defeated by Overwhelming Majorities, Mr. Wilson's Measure Was Passed by a Vote of 240 to 110. Those Who Voted Aye on the Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Under the impression that the order under which the house has been operating the past two weeks, so far as the hour of meeting was concerned, prevailed, the public galleries of the house of representatives were filled before 11 a. m., and many members were in their seats on the floor at that hour. The surrounding corridors and lobbies of the floor were also filled with a throng of people, curious to know the outcome of the oratorical contest which has been going on within the chamber for 14 days.

No New Amendments.

After the reading of the journal Mr. Weaver of New York appeared at the bar of the house on the arm of his colleague, General Tracey, and was sworn in by the speaker. The resolution contained in the order of procedure on the silver question was reported by the clerk providing for a vote first upon free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. Representative Bailey of Texas asked if, in the event of all the amendments included in the order being defeated, it would be in order to propose an additional amendment germane to the subject. Speaker Crisp replied that as at present advised he would answer no; that the order provides exhaustively all that the house may conclusively consider, but when the time came to formally present the question the gentleman from Texas might be heard. Representative McMillin of Tennessee desired to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of a product of the silver mines of the United States, but Mr. Bland objected even to having read, saying that such a proposition was not free coinage at all.

The Balloting Begun.

The roll was called upon the amendment to the Wilson bill providing for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It resulted, yeas 123, nays 225. Not nearly as much interest was taken on the second vote, which was on the ratio of 17 to 1. The decisive vote on the 16 to 1 ratio seemed to dishearten the silver men and in place of the attention which was paid to the first was substituted a listlessness which spread throughout the hall. The vote resulted in the defeat of the amendment, yeas 100, nays 225. The 18 to 1 standard was defeated by a vote of yeas 102, nays 239. The house then voted immediately on the 19 to 1 amendment and it was also defeated by a vote of yeas 104, nays 238. Then came the 20 to 1 amendment and this in turn was defeated though it showed more strength, the vote standing yeas 121, nays 222. No one who voted for 19 to 1 voted against 20 to 1, but there was a decided gain. The proposition to re-enact the Bland-Allison act as a proviso to the repeal bill received the strongest support, but even that was defeated by a majority of 77, the vote standing yeas 136, nays 213. The vote was taken upon the final passage of the Wilson bill and it was passed, yeas 240, nays 110. Those voting against repeal were as follows:

Democrats—Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bailey, Bankhead, Bell, Blanchard, Bland, Boatner, Bower, Branch, Bryan, Burnes, Caminetti, Clark, Cobb, Cockrell, Coffen, Cooper, Cox, Crawford, Culberson, Dearmond, Denison, Dinsmore, Dockery, Ellis, Enloe, Epes, Fithian, Fyan, Goodnight, Grady, Hall, Hatch, Heard, Henderson, Hooker, Hutcheson, Ikert, Jones, Kilgore, Kyle, Lane, Latimer, Livingstone, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory, Marshall, McCulloch, McDearmont, McLaurin, McRae, Money, Morgan, Moses, Neill, Richardson (Tenn.), Robbins, Robertson, Sayers, Sibley, Snodgrass, Stallings, Stockdale, Strait, Talbert, Tarsney, Tate, Terry, Wheeler, Williams, Williams, Woodward.

Republicans—Aitkin, Bowers, Broderick, Cannon, Curtis, Ellis, Funston, Hager, Hainer, Hartman, Hepburn, Hermann, Hilborn, Hopkins, Loud, Lucas, Meikeljohn, Pickler, Smith, Sweet, Wilson.

Populists—Baker, Bell, Boen, Davis, Harris, Kem, Hudson, McKeighen, Newlands, Pence, Simpson.

The anti-silver men knew that they were playing a winning game from the start and when this overwhelming majority was shown for the Wilson bill its advocates did not indulge in enthusiastic cheers, but contented themselves with a single round of applause.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) gave notice that he would ask the house to next consider the rules and then, at 3:30 the house adjourned.

ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Mantle and Allen Not Entitled to Seats in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—There was an unusually small gathering of spectators in the senate during the morning, the vote in the house on the silver bill having attracted the curious and the sightseers to the south wing of the Capitol. Notice was given by Mr. Sherman that he would address the senate next Wednesday on the silver question and by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colo.) for Thursday.

The bill allowing the national banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited by them was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) for the redemption of such 2 per cent bonds as may be presented, and the payment thereof in a new issue of treasury notes. The vote was taken without the discussion being renewed and the amendment was rejected by yeas 28, nays 29.

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment authorizing the holder of any United States bonds to deposit them and to receive in exchange legal tender notes equal to the face value of the bond. The bond is to be held in the treasury subject to redemption in the same amount of legal tender notes which are then to be destroyed. The amendment was discussed until 2 o'clock, when the Lee Mantle case was taken up.

Senatorial Cases Settled.

Mr. Vance's motion to lay on the table Mr. Manderson's motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate decided last week that Mr. Mantle was not entitled to a seat was the first question considered. The vote was taken and resulted yeas 31, nays 28. So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to. The vote was then taken on the original resolution as amended and it was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 29. The effect of the vote is a declaration that Mr. Mantle is not entitled to the seat. A vote was then taken on the right of John B. Allen to a seat from the state of Washington, claimed under similar circumstances, and it was also decided in the negative by exactly the same vote, 32 to 29. No action was taken on the third case from the state of Wyoming, Mr. Beckwith having resigned. The consideration of the national bank circulation bill was then resumed.

Without action on the amendment the senate proceeded to executive business and at 5 p. m. adjourned.

BY ACCLAMATION.

Hawkeye Democrats Renominate Governor Boies.

DES MOINES, Aug. 28.—The Democratic state convention, by a rising vote which was entirely unanimous, and with cheers which were many times repeated, for the third time placed Horace Boies in nomination for governor. The report Tuesday night that he would not refuse was all that was needed to secure for him the honor in the face of his letter of two weeks ago opposing third terms and expressing a determination to retire to private life.

The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant governor, A. L. Bestow; judge of supreme court, John Cligett; superintendent of schools, J. B. Knoefler; railroad commissioner, Thomas Bowman.

LOOKS LIKE A STRIKE.

Employes of the Milwaukee Will Not Accept a Cut.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—"It looks very much as if there would be a strike on the Milwaukee road next Friday," said an employe of the system during the day. "I have it as straight as it can come from headquarters," he continued, "that the company will not recede from its position regarding a cut of 10 per cent in the trainmen's wages Sept. 1, and I also have the word of one of the members of the grievance committee, which met here a week ago, that its members are as equally determined not to accept the cut. I understand that the committee is not at all satisfied with the company's representations as to its losses of business. The committeeman who talked to me said he did not believe the earnings of the road had decreased as much as the published reports indicated; in fact he thought the statements had been prepared for the purpose of frightening the men. I can see no other outcome than a strike, which will probably take place Friday or at the outside Saturday."

ESCAPED TO THE WOODS.

Dozen Convicts From Bismarck Penitentiary Break For Liberty.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 28.—Twelve of the 22 convicts engaged in a brick yard adjoining town, and about two miles from the penitentiary, while being conveyed to the prison from work about 5 p. m., broke away from the guards and ran in different directions, most of them to the timber and thick underbrush south of the city. Six only have been recaptured. Hundreds of armed men have surrounded the timber, and, as it is bright moonlight, it is believed others will be captured before morning.

THE STRIP OPENED.

President's Proclamation Fixing the Date at Noon Sept. 16, Issued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The president has issued his proclamation opening Cherokee strip to settlement at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, central standard time, Saturday, Sept. 16.

Foreign Visitors at Grand Forks.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 28.—Since Grand Forks was founded some 16 years ago her citizens never entertained guests of such diverse nationality as those who gathered here when the world's fair representatives left the Great Northern special train, and, as the guests of the city, gathered at the banquet table spread for them in the main hotel of this pretty little city. In the afternoon the guests were driven about the city and paid a visit to the state university.

Chief Arthur Settles.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 28.—Judge Ricks has made an order allowing the receiver of the Ann Arbor Railroad company and Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to settle the $300,000 damage suit brought by the railroad company against Chief Arthur during the late trouble. Arthur agrees to pay $2,500 and the costs in this case and also the costs in the case of the Ann Arbor against the Pennsylvania and other connecting lines that were brought into the affair.

Surveying Contracts Let.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The commissioner of the general land office has let the contracts for surveys in South Dakota as follows: Elbert D. Hawkins of Vermillion, S. D., to survey four townships in the Lower Brule Indian reservation for allotments to Indians, the price is $1,750; Carl Gunderson, Vermillion, S. D., to survey two townships in the Blue Ridge Indian reservation for allotments to Indians, the price being $900.

WEALTHY CHILDREN.

HOW THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE RICH ARE BROUGHT UP.

Young People Who Travel All Over the Civilized World Without Interruption to Their Studies—Plain Food and Few Sweetmeats For Most of Them.

There are in the United States about 100 children who, upon arriving at the age of maturity, will come into the possession of very large fortunes. They will each have many millions of dollars. In fact one-sixth of the wealth of the United States is supposed to be in the hands of 20 millionaire families, and each child of each family will some day own the millions that have been accumulated for it by its parents and grandparents.

The parents of the children who will some day own one-sixth of all the wealth in this country are very careful about the training and the education of these fortunate youngsters. They are bringing them up as carefully as ever the children of the royal families of England and Germany were brought up. Their teachers are selected from the best in the world, and they are taught, disciplined and drilled in a wonderful way—a way that many children would consider very hard, strict and tiresome.

These millionaire children must be well trained, because they will control many of the railroads of America, telegraph companies, and gold, silver and oil mines, besides iron interests and other great industries.

As a rule they travel a great deal, and some of them have been over our whole country.

Take the Vanderbilt children for example. They are constantly on the go. In the summer they are at Newport. Later they visit Lenox. Then they go to Europe in a private steam yacht and return just in time to spend Christmas at home. From February until June they travel through the west in a private car.

But during all these trips their studies are uninterrupted. A corps of teachers, governess and private tutors accompany them everywhere. Their studies are no more disturbed by a departure for Mexico than a public school child's studies are disturbed by a hailstorm.

Some time ago Mr. Seward Webb and his wife and children journeyed to the World's fair in a special train. They stopped to visit Mexico, Texas and California first. During all this long trip the Webb children and some little cousins who accompanied them went on with their studies as usual. There was a special car just for that purpose. The car was called the "Idler," and it was gorgeously hung with blue tapestries and fine pictures. It had a blue carpet and blue chairs, and all its furnishings suggested a daintily appointed schoolroom rather than a railroad car.

While on such trips the children are taught geography from observation, and it is easy to see that they get a fine knowledge of the country which they will some day control to a great extent.

When the W. K. Vanderbilt children are at home they are taught in a schoolroom which is beautifully decorated with Mother Goose melodies and nursery rhymes. There are also simple quotations from Shakespeare for the older children. Nothing is spared to make the book education complete.

In their daily lives, their goings and their comings and their play, nearly all of the little American aristocrats are brought up alike. And that is with extreme simplicity. They dress with one-half the elegance of other children, and they eat plainer food. Such children as these wear no jewelry at all. They do not know what it is to have gold rings, bangle bracelets and necklaces. Nor do they carry watches.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, who is a very rich woman, says that her daughter, who is now the wealthy Mrs. Arthur Paget of London and New York, went wild with delight over a simple little ring given to her when she was 18. It was her very first bit of jewelry.

Mrs. Whitney, the wife of ex-Secretary Whitney, used to make it a point to take her lunch at the children's dinner hour, and it was then that she took occasion to teach her little ones by precept and example the little elegances of manner which mark the well bred person. Mrs. Flagler, the wife of the rich Standard Oil man, goes farther and often lunches with her children in their schoolroom and devotes many hours to personal instructions.

But of course the daily life of rich children is not all discipline. Though they do not have candy and jewelry and rich clothes and rich food, they have luxuries which other children do not have. They own beautiful horses and fine dogs, all of the best breeds. A millionaire boy has his saddle horse and often his tandem team when at his country home, and some of these boys have a four in hand. When one of these boys wants a new horse, he buys one or selects one from his father's stables. He has a kennel of dogs, besides rare birds and other pets. And if he wants to own a collection of stamps or stones or butterflies or any other one thing, his father gives him money to buy the best that can be bought.

When young William Astor Chanler, who is now exploring the heart of Africa, was spending his summers at Lake George not many years ago, he was seized with a fancy for owning boats of all kinds. He wanted canoes, duckboats, yachts and launches.

And he got them all. But the children of the neighborhood used to say that "poor Willie Chanler" was never allowed to buy soda water or candy. One day the temptation to buy candy became too strong for the boy millionaire, and he marched boldly into a candy store with a company of Lake George boys at his heels.

"Give me 25 cents' worth of candy," said he, "and charge it to William A."—New York Press.

Assertion unsupported by fact is nugatory. Surmise and general abuse, in however elegant language, ought not to pass for truth.—Junius.

A View of the Common Herd.

The society journal Vogue has as one of its correspondents an alleged member of the "Four Hundred," who writes as follows: "What is the attraction yearly at the horse show, which is always jammed to the doors? The horses? No. Society in the boxes, and the people cheerfully pay their money to be able to gaze at the beings so far removed from them, constituting an inner circle. It was this feeling which caused Broadway to be choked with a howling mob on the day of the wedding of Miss Bradley-Martin to the Earl of Craven, and it is this same impulse which prompts the crowds in the upper tiers at the opera and in the orchestra stalls to spend the time of the intermissions in gazing around the house at the fashionables as if they were waxwork from Mme. Tussaud's or the Eden Musée and following them up by aid of the little printed list on the bill, whereby each box owner is conveniently numbered and catalogued.

"We stand as royalty does abroad, and we are prepared for this homage. Those who cannot see us read of us, but unfortunately frequently through the medium of writers who commence their observations in the style of one who a few years ago started his paragraph in this way, 'I dropped in at Mrs. Astor's last night,' and evoked, consequently, the pungent reflection of Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., a writer of the people, who evidently knew his man:

"'Dropped in at Mrs. Astor's! Good heavens! for what—the ash barrel?'"

Washington's Cabin.

There are few buildings that attract the admirers of Washington that have more of interest in them than a decaying cabin which stands alone in an old pasture field a half mile from Berryville, in the beautiful Shenandoah valley of Virginia.

The old cabin was the home of Washington when he was a surveyor. He came here direct from the maternal roof to begin the arduous and at the time dangerous work of surveying the lands of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, who owned all the northern part of Virginia under the king's patent. The work was arduous because of the physical aspect of the country, then a dense wilderness, and dangerous because of the character of the inhabitants, who were principally Indians or scarcely less wild trappers or squatters upon his lordship's domain.

Washington had been selected by the nobleman because of his belief in the youth's ability to cope with these elements early in 1748, just after the completion of his sixteenth year, his only companion being George William Fairfax, nephew of old Lord Thomas.

Whether these boys erected the building or found it already in place history does not state, but well authenticated tradition says that they built it themselves. That they used it for an office, kept their instruments there and slept in the upper room there is ample proof.—Washington Post.

Cementing the Russian Empire.

The czar of Russia shows undoubted sagacity in adopting the best physical means to hold together his vast empire. He has pushed the transcaspian military railway southeastward until it has almost reached the frontiers of British India and China, the two powers most likely to dispute with him the acquisition of further dominion in Central Asia. Having thus assured the safety of the Russian position in the southeast, he has undertaken a more stupendous work in beginning the construction of an unbroken line of railway to connect European Russia with a port on the Pacific ocean. The whole length of the Asiatic or main Siberian line is 4,800 miles.

The estimated cost is $200,000,000. The work, which is now progressing from both ends toward the center, is to be completed in about 10 years. There will then be a stretch of railway, all located upon Russian territory, about 6,000 miles in length, holding European Russia and Asiatic Russia firmly together with a continuous band of steel. Until the proposed railway running north and south to connect the two Americas shall have been built there will be nothing on earth to rival this great stretch of eastern and western railway across the Russian empire.—Omaha Bee.

Folly of Hoarding.

It is really remarkable that so many people in this country, who have funds from which they might earn a good rate of interest, persist in locking up notes in safe deposit vaults or pack them away in old stockings. Money will earn today large returns, with the best of real estate security as first class collateral to protect the lender, and yet a great many individuals, waiting for they know not what, decline to take advantage of what is an unusual opportunity for making money. The currency of a country is intended to circulate as evidence of credit. If it does not, it becomes absolutely useless to everybody. In a famine a community would be no better off if it locked up millions of barrels of flour than if it had none at all. The same is precisely true of money.—Washington News.

Browning to Coleridge.

Browning loaned Lord Coleridge one of his works to read, and afterward, meeting the poet, the lord chief justice said to him: "What I could understand I heartily admired, and parts ought to be immortal. But as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or not, because for the life of me I could not understand it." Browning replied, "If a reader of your caliber understands 10 per cent of what I write, I think I ought to be content."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Hard Conundrum.

Of the 1,300,000,000 or 1,400,000,000 of people populating the earth how many may be said to dominate it? Is the direction of all affairs sublunary in the hands of more or less than 10,000 men and women? I do not mean as elected or hereditary rulers of nations merely, but persons in the capacity of rulers, financiers, priests, soldiers, writers, statesmen, etc.—Cor. New York Sun.

FRENCH WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

Some Are Ranked Among the Notables of Paris—Their Work and Manners.

The newspaper women of France are comparatively few. They are constantly accused of a total lack of the critical faculty and of a want of perception of the ridiculous. Furthermore, their ideas on ethics and philosophy are said to be "stale." Nevertheless it is true that their contributions to magazines and periodicals are impatiently awaited and widely read, after which many of the masculine writers go into mental convulsions and tear their vocabularies in tatters in trying to prove that these feminine effusions were worse than worthless.

The women who, in spite of this, persist in writing do not have sinecures. Not long ago at a celebrated criminal trial a woman journalist presented herself at the court as the judiciary reporter of a leading morning newspaper in Paris. The police are said to have been aghast when Mme. Severine drew forth her pad and pencil and demanded admission to the press tables. The guards were somewhat taken aback, and, with a deplorable lack of French chivalry, wanted to turn her away. But, by wit or wiles of some sort, she gained her point and cleared a pathway for all women reporters who shall come after her.

Mme. Edmond Adam is another woman journalist, perhaps the leading one in Paris. She is a politician, author and editor. She has been honored by the municipality of Paris in having her name given to one of the streets of the capital, an honor rarely bestowed on a person during his lifetime. It isn't much of a street, to be sure, the Rue Juliette Lamber but it is young and may grow some day. Under Napoleon III Mme. Adam had a salon in opposition to the imperial government, and there she reigned. She was young and handsome then, with soft, pretty hair and bright blue eyes. She was an intense republican and a great friend of Garibaldi. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war she had no one in France to particularly oppose, so she selected Bismarck. Such phrases as these have been attributed to her: "Bismarck and me!" "Bismarck was to have been overthrown by me!" "At last the czar condescends to follow my political views!" She is a good speaker and can talk on almost any subject. Her dinners are decidedly interesting. One-fourth of her guests are usually officers of the French army, another fourth is composed of political men, and the others are artists and literary people. The dinners are usually followed by receptions, which are attended by cabinet ministers, deputies, senators, diplomats and journalists. There are, except on special occasions, few women.

Mme. Severine is both more valiant and more sentimental than Mme. Adam. Severine, as she is familiarly called, is a well known figure in Paris. She has been nicknamed Mamzelle Gavroche and Jenny L'Ouvriere, and although she is much given to literary floods of tears, she writes vigorously and well. She has her own particular conceptions of good and evil. Severine imbibes her political views from The Cri du Peuple (The Voice of the People), and Mme. Adam drinks of the fountain of La Republique Francaise, founded by Gambetta. Severine's ambition is to secure the abolition of capital punishment.

Mme. Yver is a curious figure in the newspaper world. She frequents the prefecture of police, and is remarkable for her persistent praise of the police and the justice they dispense. "Good," in her mind, is represented by the prefect of police, the detectives and the gendarmes, but never by the prisoners.

Gyp is another woman journalist, but her name—Mme. de Martel—is better known in connection with novels on Parisian high life and as author of a few comedies. She is a noted contributor, in a very light vein, to that lively publication, La Vie Parisienne. Gyp is popular, and, besides being a writer of great talent, paints with success.

Perhaps the most successful newspaper women in Paris are those who write about the thing they know best—fashions. But men are encroaching somewhat upon this territory, and altogether woman's place in French journalism is not all that could be desired.—New York Sun.

Why Is It?

Why is it that a woman can struggle until she is red in the face and worn out both in temper and body by a window in a railroad train in her vain endeavors to close or open it when all that a man has to do is to walk up and go over exactly the same line of action that she has already exhausted, and down comes the refractory window in a jiffy? It is a most humiliating fact, but a very true one nevertheless, that not five women out of a dozen ever succeed in arranging a window to their satisfaction. They pull and tug until they are embarrassed, and finally, in a pleading manner, look around at some slip of a man, who, without any nonsense, brings about the desired effect, while the woman looks on in silent wonder at his marvelous skill and dexterity.—Philadelphia Times.

Birds Enjoy a Shower Bath.

A friend reports a pretty incident. During the hot, dry weather the birds about her house were apparently much in need of bathing places, and the lady discovered that every day when she went out to water her flowers a little bird hovered about as if he wanted something. Presently he revealed what he did want by getting under the sprinkling of the water pot or beneath the dripping plants, and fluffing his feathers in this shower bath just as he would in a pool, and plainly enjoying it in the highest degree. He began to watch for the daily coming of the lady to water her plants and gave himself up to his bath with gay abandon.—Boston Transcript.

Love Is Love Forever More.

Fanny—He said he loved me with a love that could triumph o'er the grave.

Nanny—Yes. That engagement ring he gave you was buried with his first wife. I know.—Truth.

HOOD'S CURES

Mrs. M. F. Bone

"I Was a Wreck

With catarrh, lung trouble and generally broken down. Before I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt better. Now I am in good health, for all of which my thanks are due to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. M. F. BONE, Clover, Iron Co., Mo. Get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

AT HOME DAYS.

"At Homes" a Clear Gain as Compared With Calls Paid Against Time.

Afternoon calling is not exactly what it was when the present generation were children and when their mothers paid and received calls. In those days "at home days" were unknown and afternoon at homes singularly few. Afternoon calls were made in the expectation of finding people at home, which expectation was generally realized, for beyond the afternoon drive ladies had but few engagements. A change has come over the spirit of the age, and the restless desire to be here, there and everywhere, to be doing something, seeing something or organizing something, leaves little leisure or inclination for sitting quietly at home to be called upon in a desultory manner by friends and acquaintances. Thus it came about that afternoon calling gradually developed into afternoon card leaving. Society was seldom or never at home to callers, and they considered it rather a bore when it was. Four calls in one afternoon of 20 minutes' length took up an hour and 20 minutes at least, added to which the distance to be got over from house to house nearly exhausted the calling hours, and a large circle of acquaintances could hardly be called upon within a couple of months at this rate of progress.

Calling became irksome and dull, and society ladies with much to get through were more surprised than pleased to find their friends at home. A short visit was discourteous, a long visit meant a tax upon time, and thus "at home days" gradually came to the rescue. They were at first protested against and pronounced rather bad style than not, but they were a useful institution. They supplied a need. They bound society together. They made their way and became generally accepted. Most ladies have three or four "at home days" to attend every day more or less. They go early to one and late to another and take them all in turn. They know the hostess will be at home to them, and not only can they have a few minutes' talk with her, but they can also see from 10 to 20 friends and acquaintances at each house during their short stay. The host is also not infrequently visible and has a pleasant word to say to his wife's friends. Then, too, agreeable men drop in occasionally. Thus it may be said that "at homes" and "at home days" are a clear gain as compared with afternoon calls paid against time.

A Cyclist Catches a Train.

"We have all seen men run for a train," said a traveler. "The other day I saw a man make a break for one on a bicycle. We had halted at a station from which a straight, level road ran back at a right angle to the railroad. At a considerable distance up that road we saw a man coming on a bicycle. A man afoot couldn't have got anywhere near us from that distance, and it didn't seem as though the man on the wheel could get within rods of us, but he came down the street whizzing. When he had come about half the distance, the conductor gave the signal to start, and the engineer sounded the whistle and started the train. It was astonishing how fast the man on the wheel was coming now. There was a broad, level space around the station. The bicyclist swept over this in a great curve that landed him alongside the baggage car. Dismounting, he lifted his wheel up to the waiting hands of the baggage master. A fraction of a second later the steps of the first passenger car came along, and the bicyclist stepped aboard a winner."—New York Sun.

About How He Felt.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitts were out driving. "I wonder," said she, "just what the poor horse's feelings are? It must be just horrid to be driven and dragged around, without any idea as to where one is going, except as some one directs."

"I fancy I can appreciate his feelings," replied Mr. Fitts calmly. "I imagine he feels just about as I do when you take me out on a shopping trip."—London Tit-Bits.

A BAND OF COMRADES.

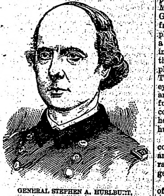
THE GRAND ARMY MUSTER AT INDIANAPOLIS ON SEPT. 4.

The Birthplace of the National Encampment to Be Honored by a Mighty Host of Boys In Blue—History and Principles of the Order.

Onward to the World's fair by the way of the Grand Army encampment at Indianapolis will be the rallying cry of the veterans the first week in September. The pilgrimage to Indianapolis, like that to Chicago, is for the celebration of a new discovery—namely comradeship. The universality and strength of the tie that binds old soldiers together were first revealed at Indianapolis in 1866, when the first national encampment of the infant order convened there. Up to that time the idea of a society of veterans was only a dream, fermenting in the minds of a handful of enthusiasts, led by Major B. F. Stephenson, the father of the Grand Army. At that gathering the hopes of the dreamers were taken up by the old soldiers and sailors of the nation, the mystic password was whispered to the men of the east, the middle states and the great west, and they returned to their homes bearing the seed of a marvelous and a mammoth organization.

There were then but few posts in existence. The first had been organized at Decatur, Ills., by Stephenson in April, 1866. Stephenson and a few comrades who were charter members of the Decatur post had worked out the plan while campaigning in Sherman's army the last year of the war. Springfield, Ills., the home of Stephenson at that time, also had a post, but the banner post of the order was at Indianapolis. It mustered over 1,000 comrades, and although Illinois was the stronger in the number of posts the first encampment was called at Indianapolis, where there was a certainty of a rousing and enthusiastic welcome. The call for the meeting extended an invitation to all old soldiers and sailors in and out of the order to fall into line and test the strength of the old army ties. Thousands responded, and 11 states were represented by delegates who had been invited and bore state credentials. The encampment was held in Morrison's Opera House, the stage of which had been transformed into a field camp and draped with the battle torn banners of the Indiana regiments. Unbounded enthusiasm swept over the great gathering of soldiers and was communicated to the people of the city and of the whole state.

After the business was finished and the organization perfected on a national basis, a rousing public meeting was held, and Governor Morton, Indiana's war governor, spoke to the veterans, praising the devotion to one another and predicting a wonderful future for the new Grand Army. As an echo of that encampment, when the news was flashed over the country, a mighty cheer went up from the Atlantic to the Pacific and ten times ten thousand voices shouted "Comradeship is a fact." The national body of officers included veterans from eight states—namely, Illinois, New York, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. General Stephen A. Hurlburt of Illinois was chosen commander in chief.



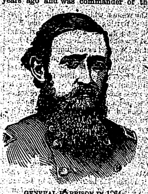
GENERAL STEPHEN A. HURLBURT.

The second national encampment, held in Philadelphia in 1868, was undoubtedly the most important of the earlier gatherings of the veterans, for then were fixed the character and scope of the new movement, but that encampment was made possible by the sendoff given at Indianapolis. The deliberations at Philadelphia decided what the veteran order should be; the enthusiasm at Indianapolis declared that there should be an order of veterans, so there is little reason to fear but the old soldiers who muster in the western city 100,000 strong will know what they are there for and acknowledge in hearty fraternal spirit the claims of the Hoosier capital upon their good will. Thousands of comrades who had the best chance to know these things, because they were a part of them as workers in building up the order, have gone to join the "grand army above," for the ranks are thinning by Time's unsparing hand almost as fast as the bullets thinned them in the war days. But what the founders knew their juniors have learned.

Tradition is strong where sentiment is concerned, and what is the fraternal idea if not sentiment? That was the discovery made at Indianapolis. The war was over, and everybody weary of it and of everything which echoed its thunders and its passions. "What good?" cried the practical ones when asked to join the new army. I have never forgotten, though my memory is a poor staff to lean upon, the setback which I received from a veteran of distinction in civil and social life when I asked the use of his name to call together a body of veterans and agitate the establishment of a post of the Grand Army. He had been a splendid war man and comrade and was a believer in progress in every good work.

Said he: "Old soldiers can have no interests not common to all citizens, hence I do not see the need of a veteran organization." Since then the wave of comradeship set moving in Indianapolis has drawn him within the magic circle, and he finds enough interest in the order to be won from the coveted retirement of old age to an active official position. He is an old man now, and it is not rash to predict that he will be borne to his last resting place on the shoulders of his Grand Army comrades.

And the enthusiasm for comradeship is not a transient one to flash brilliantly and suddenly die out. An old hero was buried in New York city the other day who was among the very first to catch up the ringing watchword sounded by Stephenson in 1866. I refer to General Edward Jardine, the martyr of the draft riot. He was active in rallying old soldiers into the Grand Army ranks 20 to 25 years ago and was commander of the department early in the seventies. His injuries compelled him to withdraw from prominence in Grand Army affairs, and for 20 years he has been lost to view except among the members of his own post. But at his death the comrades of the city united to give him a military burial. A guard was placed over the remains, and the services of the order were read in the presence of a large body of comrades, who made up a worthy cortege to follow the well nigh forgotten hero to his tomb. Who in the rushing metropolis would stop in the excitement of financial panic and brave the sweltering heat to remember a veteran, although he shed his blood to prevent pillage and destruction of the city in 1863? But for comradeship to hold vigil over the ebb and flow of life and death and revive old memories a ten line obituary would be the ignoble ending of a glorious career.



GENERAL HARRISON IN 1864.

Nor has the enthusiasm for comradeship died out in the land of its birth. It was an Indiana comrade who after 25 years of familiarity with its ceremonies, a time long enough to have discovered their true character and significance, in his presidential message to congress, declared that amid all the cares and honors of the office of chief magistrate he could not forget that the ties of comradeship in the Grand Army of the Republic placed obligations upon him equally with the most obscure veteran. General Harrison may be forgotten by the nation at large, as a dethroned king is fated to be, but the old soldiers will ever remember that while he was president he was always a comrade in a simple, unaffected and hearty way.

To explain this comradeship, which had its birth so humbly in the hearts of a few men and has grown until it affects the lives of 500,000 veterans, would puzzle the shrewdest of the initiated. Many an idea from the time of the great Galilean down has swept the world from its feet and yet could not be explained. A veteran one day entertained a company of his regimental comrades in arms at his home and introduced them to his devoted young wife as "people I think the most of in all the world." Tears came into the startled woman's eyes, and looking at the babe in the cradle and two or three little tots hiding bashfully in the corners of the room she recovered herself enough to say between her sighs, "That is saying a good deal, husband."

"Yes, it is saying a good deal, but it comes from my heart, and I mean it as an expression of how dear my old comrades are to me. We braved death together, and that is the whole of it."

It was that sentiment common to men of one company or regiment who had been close companions in many battles which the enthusiasts of Indianapolis believed would be broadened so as to thrill the breast of every man who wore the blue. Friends and neighbors are doomed to separation; real brothers in arms, like brothers of the blood, cannot always keep together. Comradeship left to itself would lose cohesive power and vanish amid the clashing changes of active civil life. And if it was sublime to face death together it was sublime to have faced death at all for the same cause. So the old and powerful ties of state pride, of army conceit, of corps enthusiasm and of regimental and battery feeling were swept away. A new standard was held aloft, and the old soldiers thrilled by a bugle blast never heard before except in the thunder and smoke of battle, where all were for once alike in the presence of death, where the inspiration that nerved the arm of each was but a spark of the fire that swayed the hearts of all.

If the war fever had been nothing more than extravagant enthusiasm, then a fraternal bond based upon it would have proven a rope of sand when it came to the test of strain, for men are not angels, take the best of them. But the old soldiers are prouder today of their war enthusiasm than they were then. It has long since given way to a stern unyielding conviction. The war was an awful reality, and patriotism of the grandest and loftiest kind saved the country, and naturally pride in the enthusiasm that made them comrades and pride in the deeds performed while comrades are sentiments common to those whose flag and whose cause and whose sufferings and risks were common.

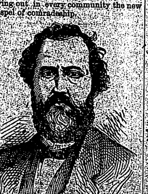
A great many spectators on the outside of the Grand Army are alarmed because old soldiers show little sensitiveness where the honor of veterans is apparently in jeopardy. It is because the test of honor was applied long ago. The Grand Army is past all that. If a comrade or a body of comrades forget themselves and do a foolish thing, they have the same quick conscience to discover the error as their more discreet brothers, only give them time. They will see the error and undo it or avoid repetition, and it is comradeship to give them time and not force the good work by zealous preaching. There is only one spirit that can rule the Grand Army or that does rule it in the long run, and that is the spirit of true comradeship, the fraternal, charitable, devoted spirit of brothers. The Masons have their differences and their discipline to themselves, and the church has the same in so far as it can have them and not revive the odious Inquisition.

The Grand Army is so constituted that discretion must be left to individual members and posts. It is not an institution emanating from a center. The life is in the individuals who associate themselves in a post. There in the post, with the members gathered together, is a little Grand Army world, there the alpha and the omega, the beginning and the end. The departments and national body are the machinery maintaining a touch of elbow between distant posts and between the states. Naturally there is friction, but seldom a collision that the outsiders hear about. When there is a speck of trouble that gets noised abroad, it never amounts to the open war some people try to make out.

The pension question has disturbed the country for nearly 20 years, but it didn't reach the Grand Army until less than 10 years ago. The Grand Army existed and flourished before the question was raised and will go on flourishing whichever way it is settled and if it never is settled. An outsider who should happen to lift the roof from a post encampment to hear the veterans deliberate on pensions would get weary over the long order of business to be gone through with before the question could get the floor and go away disgusted to find that 99 times in 100 it doesn't get the floor at all. The department and national encampments meet once a year, their sessions last from two to four days, and the pension business fares extremely well if it gets—outside of the committee rooms—one hour's consideration in the department councils and two hours in the national council. That is one hour a year in a department encampment and about two hours a year in the national encampment. Therefore it is extremely improbable that the Grand Army, which was born amid the throes of the nation's sublimest struggle and which has been built up and fostered with so much jealous zeal and care, will be destroyed by a clash of opinions over a subject of minor importance.

In the early days of the order partisanship seriously interfered with its usefulness and threatened to become a stumbling block to success. The evil was promptly met by legislating all political discussion and action out of encampment sessions. The Grand Army may be put upon the defensive in pension matters, and in that case there will be a substantial unity of action, but comradeship will never go to the wall for anything less noble and commendable. Every day added to the years of the aging veterans makes newer demands upon comradeship. Every day proves the wisdom of those dreamers who sounded the army long roll amid the pæans of peace at Indianapolis 27 years ago. Every day finds veterans stricken down beyond the reach of pension relief with its tantalizing delays. Every day adds thousands to the many, many millions already drawn from the Grand Army treasury to feed and shelter those whom the nation with all the solemnity of dying oaths promised should never come to want. But for the Grand Army and the fidelity of comrades to comrades every wayside would be thronged with army mendicants, the worthy and the unworthy, the genuine and the imposters commingling, and the country scandalized by the spectacle.

Two evils that follow in the wake of war have been spared this nation by the nobility of the soldiery. One was the saturnalia of disbanded armies and the other the pest of public mendicancy. Before the last drumbeat of the volunteers returning from the southern camps was hushed a Grand Army post was opened in every northern city of 10,000 inhabitants, and the encampment halls became new bivouacs whose fires should not grow dim and where the floating, disbanded soldiery were drawn into association with their settled and provident comrades. Committees of employment and relief promptly took up the burden that belonged to society. In a twinkling the old army passed out of sight, and in its place appeared a brotherhood of industrious, self respecting, loyal veterans living out in every community the new gospel of comradeship.



MAJOR B. F. STEPHENSON.

It is this record of 27 years of Grand Army work that will furnish inspiration to 100,000 boys in blue in their anniversary jubilee. They know what is back of the little bronze lapel button and the simple hailing salute which seems so meaningless to the uninitiated. They never lose sight for a day of the wonder working machinery set in motion at Indianapolis when the comrades of the east and of the west shook hands and vowed to stand together in peace as they had stood together in war.

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WITH A FULL LINE OF
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Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
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COMPELLED SUNDAY OPENING.

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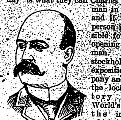


CHARLES W. CLINGMAN.

"The man who opened the fair on Sunday" is what they call Charles W. Clingman in Chicago, and if any one person is responsible for Sunday opening he is the man. He is a stockholder in the exposition company and one of the local directory of the World's fair, but the injunction which he obtained restraining the directors from closing Jackson park on Sunday was granted to him as a private citizen and taxpayer of Chicago.

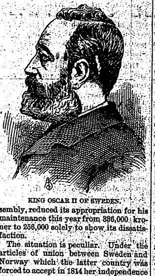
The history of the case is peculiar. The injunction, for violating which several of the prominent directors and other exposition officials were fined $1,000 each, was obtained with their knowledge and consent when they resolved to open the fair on Sunday and was intended to head off a counter injunction by those opposed to Sunday opening. When the directors found that Sunday opening did not pay, they ordered the fair closed on that day, ignoring the fact that the injunction was still in force. In this consisted the contempt of court for which Judge Stein fined them, and the fact that they were men of the highest standing and intelligence in the community had weight with the court as adding to the aggravation of their offense and the necessity for exemplary punishment. As the appeal which was at once taken cannot be heard before October, it is probable the fair will be open on Sundays during the remainder of its existence.

Mr. Clingman, who is mainly responsible for this state of affairs, is a commercial traveler who is very well known on the Pacific coast and in Indiana and Illinois. He is a native of Chicago and about 43 years of age. He was for 20 years a member of the First Presbyterian church in Chicago, and during that time was a member of the Bible class and librarian of the Sunday school.

NORWAY DESIRES INDEPENDENCE.

A Peaceful Political Revolution In Progress In Scandinavia.

A republic in Norway would not be an astonishing outcome of the present strained relations between the people of that country and King Oscar II, though press and politicians alike declare, even while treating of the wrongs of Norway in the most radical strains, that they do not desire any such revolution as the establishment of a republic would necessitate. It is very doubtful if such a revolution could be inaugurated during King Oscar's reign, for he is personally popular with the Norwegian people, though the storthing, or great assembly, reduced its appropriation for his maintenance this year from 336,000 kroner to 256,000 solely to show its dissatisfaction.



KING OSCAR II OF SWEDEN.

The situation is peculiar. Under the articles of union between Sweden and Norway which the latter country was forced to accept in 1814 her independence was guaranteed and she was to have her own representatives abroad and the right to conclude treaties with foreign nations. These rights have been tacitly abrogated by Sweden, and it is upon the demand for their re-establishment that the bitter agitation of the past two years in the Norwegian parliament has been based. King Oscar of course refused to approve the resolution for the appointment of separate Norwegian consuls. Had he done otherwise his seat upon the Swedish throne would have been imperiled. Then the storthing refused supplies for the consular service as at present conducted and reduced the royal appropriation as above stated.

The king finds it no easy task to satisfy the desires of the people of his two kingdoms, for their interests are not only different, but somewhat antagonistic. Norway is a land of poor soil, and her people are a seafaring and trading race and in favor of free trade. Sweden is an agricultural and industrial country, and the Swedes are protectionists. Each nation has its own parliament, and the king has to pass upon much diverse and sometimes contrary legislation. He is in constant danger therefore of offending one country by his action upon matters submitted by the other, and the irksomeness of his position is aggravated by the racial jealousies of the two peoples.

The political union of the countries, though of long continuance, has failed to unite them in sentiment, and Norway's constitutional agitation is at bottom a struggle for independence. With King Oscar's death or the decline of his personal influence, the establishment of a republic is among the possibilities.

Hanged For Begging.

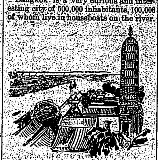
During the reign of Henry VIII 71,400 persons were legally executed in England, the larger portion of whom were guilty of no offense worse than misdemeanor. In one year 1800 starving beggars were hanged for asking.

THE SIAMESE CAPITAL.

Bangkok a Very Unhealthy City For Europeans to Live In.

The trouble between France and Siam is the old and familiar one. The great and civilized nation which has long controlled the lower part of the peninsula and now owns all Anam wants more territory, and Siam refuses to give up the Me-Kong valley.

Bangkok is a very curious and interesting city of 500,000 inhabitants, 100,000 of whom live in houseboats on the river.



A BIT OF BANGKOK.

The larger part of the city is uninhabitable by Europeans on account of filth, especially during the dry season. The tide sets back far enough to make the river Menam brackish, and it is sluggish at all times, and for months together rotting carcasses and vegetation almost choke the current. The water is like pea soup in looks. Powdered alum is used to clear it, but even when it looks clear as mountain spring water it is often deadly to Europeans.

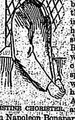
The natives drink it without clearing, and when a cholera season comes they die by tens of thousands. All the carrion birds of the vicinity flock to the city, but cannot devour the corpses that are tumbled out on the plain. Many times, says an authority, over a third of the people have died in a summer—say, 150,000 or 200,000—but they await their fate with the helpless apathy of Asiatics or the sullen torpor of despair. The wet monsoon ends the epidemic. The rain descends in such torrents as to almost strangle one exposed to it, the filth is washed away, the country laborers crowd in till the population is restored and all goes on as before.

Siam contains about 300,000 square miles, and intelligent explorers have pronounced it the richest section of earth by nature. The valleys may be called excessively fertile, and in the hills are timber and medicinal plants of immense value. Probably no other equal area in the world contains so great a variety of plants and animals, including reptiles, and the animals are usually the largest and most vigorous of their species. The common elephant of Siam is not equaled in any other country, but the so called white elephant is smaller. There are also deer, musk oxen, wild cattle of every kind, wild hogs, every variety of apes and monkeys, birds of almost every known species and of the most brilliant plumage, and reptiles in scores of species from the largest crocodiles to the little green lizard.

A list of the valuable plants would almost fill this column, and there are also rich lodes of various metals. For many years Siamese jealousy kept out all who would develop these riches, but King Khoulaloukorn I, who came to the throne in 1868, has encouraged the introduction of European methods.

THE SISTINE CHOIR.

Oldest and Most Peculiar Musical Organization In the World.



A SISTINE CHORISTER.

His Holiness Leo XIII has astonished the cardinals, and indeed all the Catholic world, by giving permission for the famous Sistine choir to come to the United States and sing at the World's fair. To realize how great a compliment to America this is it must be remembered that only twice in all its history has this choir sung outside of Rome, and both were cases of necessity, so to speak. One was when the pope had to retreat to Avignon, France, and the other was when Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned emperor.

The choir consists of 32 men, and for centuries its music has been composed by one of its own members. Its Italian title is Il Collegio dei Cuppillani Cantori della Capella Pontificia—that is, it is the pope's personal choir, and only sings when he officiates at mass or on the death of a cardinal.

It is the oldest musical organization in the world, dating back to the fourth century, when Pope Sylvester set up a school for training the voices of boys. For a time all the churches in Rome were supplied from this school, and only the best were retained for the pope's choir. In the time of Gregory the Great the honor of membership was so highly regarded that persons of most noble birth contended eagerly for places, and many of the choir went to take charge of the music in the principal churches of other countries. After various changes the number in the choir was fixed at 32 in 1550 and has remained at that ever since.

That was during the short period that the famous Palestrina was master of the choir. He was the only married man who ever served in it and was removed by Pope Paul IV for that reason. It was long thought very remarkable that such fine soprano voices were heard in this exclusive male choir, and many curious stories were told to account for it, but it is now known to have been the result of a special training begun in childhood. This system, known as the [illegible], is still in use in Spain, and voices thus trained retain their sweetness to extreme old age. Four years ago one member of this choir died at the age of 74, having retained the purity of his voice almost to the last [illegible]

RIDING PRETTY HARD.

An Old Wartime Engineer Tells About an Eventful Railway Journey.

Bivouacked around a campfire one evening were a party of officers busily engaged in roasting goobers in the ashes and washing them down with the contents of their canteens. "Never heard tell o' the time I got lost in the mountains with a engin', did ye?" asked a tall, lanky, good humored comrade, who strolled up and helped himself to a handful of the goobers.

Every man present expressed his bitter regret at never having had the opportunity of hearing the story.

"Waal," said the tall man, seating himself on an upturned bucket, "I mout's well tell ye, long's ther's time afore taps. I wur runnin an engin' fur the guv'ment doorin the war down in Ferginny. She wur an ol hookmotion Rogers an smart enuff to clim' a tree ef she'd 'a' got toe holt onto it.

"I had a nigger fireman as was afraid of his shadder, w'ich didn't prevent him goin to sleep at any minute, day or night, whilst he wur standin up lookin ahead, 'parently wide awake. But I wuz goin to tell ye about gettin lost. Ye see, 'twar this way: They started us out one dark night over a branch that we didn't know, and we had to go to it blin. The track wur in turr'ble shape, an 'twould hev puzzled ye to say when we wuz on the rails an when we wuzn't. I should say we everidged 'bout half and half. We was plowin 'long 'bout so so, when all of a suddent I saw by the headlight thet we was a-goin into a tunnil.

"I giv Zeb a kick and hollered, 'Zeb, is ther' a tunnil on this line?'

"'Can't tell for shuah, boss,' said he; 'mighty cur'us doin's these days. 'Twasn't so 'fo' de wah.'

"'Waal, keep yer eye skinned fer snags,' I sung out, an as I wuz sort of sleepy myself I snoozed off an on, mostly on, I guess, fer a spell, till finally the old gal giv' a snort an stopped dead. We both on us waked up to wunst.

"'Twas so dark I couldn't see Zeb to kick him fer goin to sleep, but I cussed him fer lettin us hit a snag. 'Git down ther', ye coon, an see if we're on the rails,' sez I.

"He took the torch an clim'ed down an wallered roun awhile. Fust I knowed he wus back ag'in, his face white's a sheet.

"'Well, what's the matter now?' I asked him.

"'Fo' de Lo'd, boss,' he sez, 'we's in de tun'l yit, an dere ain't a rail in sight!'

"Jest ez I was gittin down to 'vestigate, long comes the conductor. 'What in thunder do you mean,' says he, 'by running this train six miles into a cave?'

"Shore enuff, those Johnnies had taken up the rails and turned 'em into that cave, and that ol hook motion kept on a goin with us till we struck the end of it. I 'member thinkin she was ridin pretty hard, but I s'posed she hed got off the ties onto the roadbed, which wasn't graded very well."—Kate Field's Washington.

Artificial Features.

Artificial noses are now made of aluminium, and they are so perfectly shaped, colored and adjusted as to defy detection. The aluminium is first covered with some light cloth—muslin generally—and is then painted, and the color of the skin is so closely adhered to that it is impossible to tell which is the false nose and which the true until you pull it. The materials formerly used for this purpose were vulcanite, wax, celluloid, wood and porcelain, but for many reasons aluminium is the superior of them all, it being lighter as well as stronger. Aluminium ears have become quite as fashionable as aluminium noses.

There are more of these false noses and ears on the street than one would suppose until one deliberately looks into the subject. Scores of people wear these deceptive noses and ears, and so artistically are they made that it is impossible to tell the false with the naked eye. I have said that the best way to tell a real nose from the false member is to give it a jerk. Yet I must admit that if one were to go about jerking the noses of friends an strangers just to detect the false noses life might be made decidedly unpleasant for that one.—Chicago Tribune.

Yankee Sententiousness Saving Salt.

In our opinion sententiousness is rarely effective without a considerable dash of humor. How much more telling Emerson's sententiousness was than that of most of his contemporaries (Goethe, for example, or Carlyle), just because Emerson was seldom sententious without a smile, while Carlyle was most sententious when he was least humorous. A Yankee, indeed, seldom gives advice without a little irony pointed to himself for giving it, but Germans and Englishmen are sententious in grim earnest and are very apt to be quite as self important as they are earnest. Very few of the so called wise sayings of Goethe and Carlyle are free from this fault of ponderosity.—London Spectator.

Steam Vessel First Used as a Transport.

There is a curious fact that may have been overlooked—that troops withdrawn from Canada upon the close of the American war of 1812-15 for the purpose of joining the army intended to crush Napoleon after his return from Elba were transported down the St. Lawrence by a Canadian steamer. This was probably the first occasion on which a steam vessel was used for purposes of military transport.—Toronto News.

A Sensible Prayer.

"And now, parson," said the editor, "will you ask a blessing before we dine?"

"Good Lord," said the parson, "have mercy upon this man and open his eyes that he may see and understand that greens are not greens without bacon, and that grace without grits is dead."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Real Mother Goose.

Mother Goose, who is probably more familiar to children than any other personage in story books, was a real person. Mrs. Goose (for that was her real name) lived with a family named Fleet, who [illegible]

GOOD Food - - - Digestion - - Complexion - are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright housekeeper use

COTTOLENE
The New Vegetable Shortening

and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

Cottolene is Clean, Delicate, Healthful and Popular.

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IS THE ONLY LINE
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PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
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—ON ALL—
THROUGH TRAINS.

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Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 6:40 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
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IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

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Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
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MY PROFITS
ARE SMALL,

But by selling strictly for cash I am able to sell goods on a small margin and make a living. When you trade with me you pay no one's bad debts. My groceries are fresh and clean and of the best quality. My canned goods are all new. I keep all the fresh vegetables the market affords. Call and look over my stock.

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And a Complete Line of
BUGGIES, CARTS AND HARNESS.

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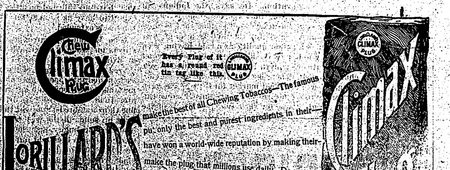
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Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:05p.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	7:55p.m. Daily.
:00a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points..........	6:50a.m. Daily,
7:15a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint. Vincent..........	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylia, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston..........	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Take the Great Northern in going East, West North or South. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Ashland, Duluth, Chicago, and for all points South, East and West..........	at 6:40 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina, Brandon, Winnipeg, and points north, ...	at 7:45 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Hay, per ton..........	$5.00@$8.00
Butter, per lb..........	20c
Eggs, per dozen..........	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt....	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters..........	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters..........	2½c@4½c
Potatoes..........	60c
Flax Seed, per bush..........	$1.25
Wheat—1 Hard	46.

'Round Home.

L. D. Marshall was up from Minneapolis last week.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

R. A. Wilkinson, of St. Paul, spent several days in the city last week.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

John Urness takes the field with a new threshing rig this fall.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Dr. A. A. Just is off for the World's Fair this week. Expects to be gone two weeks.

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Fell Cartier Jr. [13-24]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Mr. H. J. Mayers, of Oakland Md., says: "I have sold thirteen bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to-day and am literally sold out. This is the largest sale on record of any one preparation in a day over our counters. It gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine we handle, and it leads all other preparations on this market." for sale by S. A. Wallace

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

30 Day Tickets

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $22.27, via the Great Northern Railway.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

World's Fair Rates.

The Northern Pacific makes another cut. Commencing August 12th, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good 30 days from date of sale at a rate of $22.30. Now is your chance to visit the fair cheaply. For Pullman berths and detailed information apply to

C. A. SHARKEY, Agent.

Halvor Steenerson goes to the World's Fair the last of this or the first of next week.

Pete Cornelius commenced mowing on section 8, Fairfax, on Saturday. The boys say help must be mighty scarce when you see Pete driving the mower.

H. C. Misner, of Euclid, went to Chicago to attend the World's Fair last week, where he expects to meet his wife who has been visiting with friends for several weeks.

By a typographical error last week Ham Nut was made to do a half-mile at the track in 1:47. The item should have read that he did his mile in 2:47, without urging, which makes a better showing for Ham Nut.

His Imperial Highness, Prince Tomatokatsup Yoharito, of Japan, with his high lord chamberlain passed through enroute for the World's Fair last week. Tom intends to spend some time traveling in America before he re-crosses the big pond.

On Wednesday afternoon Aug. 23d, Miss Olive Webster was united for life to Theodore O. Gakestad, a prominent merchant, of Fisher. Miss Webster is a daughter of County Auditor Webster. The happy couple left for Detroit on the evening train accompanied by the best wishes of hosts of friends.

S. L. Dobson informs the JOURNAL that he will commence grinding oatmeal as soon as oats come into market providing they are large and plentiful enough. He would like to secure a sufficient quantity to keep the mill running all the fall and the coming winter. He is encouraged to believe that there are plenty of oats in the county of excellent quality.

Taken as a whole the harvesting season has been very propitious and the grain has been put into the shock in good condition. Much of it is now in stack and the stacking is being rapidly completed. Stacking this season seems to be more general than ever before which, in the condition of the money market is a good thing. If the wheat should be rushed upon the market from the shock it would have a tendency to keep the price down.

From W. A. Marin, who was in the city on Saturday we learn that the hail-storm of a week ago damaged his crop considerably; also injured the crops of J. P. Bullan, Durdall Bros., O. S. Johnson, Mr. Hoff and several others to a considerable extent, practically destroying all their grain that was not cut, and injuring that in shocks considerably. The hail was quite severe and many others suffered some losses from it.

Mr. S. Lipscombe departed for Chatfield, Minn., last week, to which place his family preceded him a few weeks. He has secured a situation for the coming winter and may possibly conclude to make it his future home. Mr. L. is one of the early settlers in Crookston, has seen it grow from almost nothing to its present size and importance, and he leaves many friends here who will unite with the JOURNAL in best wishes for his future prosperity.

Warren Sheaf:—Wm. N. Box, of South Bend, Wash., arrived on Monday, and looks as hale and hearty as ever. He says times on the coast are dull, same as they are everywhere in the U. S. Mr. Box tells of a narrow escape from drowning which he experienced this summer, and judging from the earnestness with which he tells about it, it must be more than a common fish story. He and four other persons were out on the bay in a boat when the craft capsized throwing all in the water, and he and one more were the only ones saved.

Dave Robinson returned last week from a trip to the Red Lake reservation. Said that the trip from Thief River Falls by boat is one of the most pleasant that can be imagined. As far as the pine is concerned he is of the opinion that the very best is as yet unsurveyed, and lies along the northern boundary of the reservation. He says the Indians all agree that the best pine is as yet unsurveyed. The pine that is now ready for market is not of very good quality as a rule, having been mostly killed off and the second growth is not quite matured as yet. There is much tamarac but no convenient market for it yet. The agricultural lands are mostly conspicuous for their scarcity. He is of the opinion that it will be years before that country will be generally settled up.

Dr. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Pete Stuhl went out stacking for Chris Houston this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Cahoon left on Tuesday evening for the fair.

A. C. Rhinehart was in the city from East Grand Forks on Monday.

Mrs. Mat Cornelius went down to Ada on Monday evening to visit friends and relatives.

Bill Weaver intended to start up his threshing machine for the season at Sam Marin's this week.

Willie Gervais has returned from a pleasant visit to his old home in Canada, taking in the World's Fair on the way.

Hugh Thompson went down to Fisher to look at his wheat crop. Is very well satisfied with the prospects for a good crop.

The semi-annual examination of pastors of the Methodist Episcopal church for the northwestern portion of Minnesota will be held in this city next week.

The morning topic at the Methodist church next Sunday will be "Christian Socialism," and in the evening, "The tramp in America, and what to do with him."

Rev. Squier: I wish you would say that we want all the laboring-men to come to our services next Sunday. We want them to get rid of the idea that the church is only for the business man.

Everybody will want to attend the Andrews opera company's entertainment on Saturday evening. It will be remembered that this is the company that was in the disastrous wreck near Brainerd a while ago.

If any thing pleases Ed. Shraeder better than to pull the lines over an elegant driving team we do not know what it is—and that is just what we caught him at on Tuesday. He has a daisy team and no mistake about it.

C. Christianson, bookkeeper for Christianson Bros. returned Tuesday from a week's visit at the fair. While there he saw the big fire in South Chicago. He met Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown, Sam Wallace and other Crookstonites who are doing the fair.

S. L. Collins: Notwithstanding the report one hears of excellent crops in Polk county, the average of wheat will not exceed 8 bushels per acre. Mark that prediction and when verified say I told you so—but the wheat will all be of excellent quality, my boy, remember that also.

Judging from the way the threshing crews go out this week there will be lots of grain threshed from the shock in Polk county. Almost every farmer is out of feed and obliged to thresh oats and barley from the shock. It is probable that more wheat will be shocked this year than is usual.

Rev. R. H. Battey preached at Mentor and Fertile on Sunday arriving home Monday morning. On Tuesday morning he shipped 16 barrels of cement to the Mentor church. Says the building will soon be ready for occupancy and when done will be a neat little edifice. He goes to Stephen next Sabbath.

The salvation army gave an ice-cream entertainment at their church on Saturday evening. It was well attended and was a big success socially and financially it is said. On Sunday evening the church building was filled to overflowing the occasion being the enlisting of several children in the ranks. The army seems to be in a very prosperous condition and florishing remarkably.

R. H. Carr was in from Fosston this week. Mr. Carr with one or two others went up toward the head-waters of the Mississippi this summer, about 50 miles from Fosston, but whether in Beltrami or Cass county they do not know and took up a claim each, built upon them and put up hay for winter's use and intend to move out there this fall with their families. At present they have no railroad facilities but expect to have as soon as the Fosston line is extended.

John Wyand appeared on the streets on Monday afternoon with a little sawed-off team of rats geared to a top buggy. They had such a distant appearance that at first his best friends did not recognize John who is wont to drive a fine thorough-bred Clyde colt that is built up solid all the way from his head to the buggy but these rats seemed to have been laid out wrong—with a 20 foot lane between the place where they stopped growing and the dash board. They had such a very distant appearance that John had to use a binder-whip to connect them with civilization. The team appeared in town somewhere about 2 p.m. and a half hour or so later John came along in the buggy looking as calm and placid as though he had a team. He called them bronchos and young at that and thinks they will be all right when they grew as long as the buggy tongue, but they look like rats more than anything else.

Fred Flanders was down from Warren over Sunday.

Bill Weaver bought his new engine from Collins & Creamer.

Mat. Cornelius intends to start the threshing machine this week.

Otto Kankel, proprietor of the Fertile flour mills, was in the city Tuesday.

John G. Tenney contemplates a trip to the World's Fair after harvest.

Jim. Muir starts up his threshing machine this week in Steege's wheat fields.

Lambert Benoit and wife drove up from Gentilly to visit relatives on Sunday.

Mr. Harverstic, representing Heintz & Co., of Pitsburgh, Pa., was in the city over Sunday.

C. D. Mills returned to Fergus Falls on Friday of last week, after a two weeks visit in the city.

E. D. Childs put his threshing machine at work this week. Estimates a fair yield of excellent wheat.

A. Chabot and wife and Mr. and Mrs. B. La Due, went up to visit Mr. and Mrs. Capistran on Sunday.

C. E. Corwin, who has been engaged as assistant principal of the high school, arrived last Sunday morning.

B. S. Bale took the field last week with a new thresher and engine from Collins & Creamer's machinery depot.

Chris Houston finished cutting his wheat last week. He has some 25 bushel wheat if there is any in the county all right enough.

S. Cruikshanks walked in from his place at Buffington last Saturday to have his hand doctored which he cut so badly not long since.

The Valley Roller mills start up to-day, and will run 10 hours per day until wheat comes in fast enough so they can run night and day.

Uncle Robert Cochrane was in on Monday morning picking up a crew for threshing. Wanted to commenence on Wednesday morning.

Peter Stuhr was in from Euclid Monday, and reported cutting nearly completed. Says he has as fine a crop as he ever raised in the county.

Norman Hanson, cashier of the Fertile state bank, and a brother-in-law of the Christianson Bros., was doing business in the city Tuesday.

Landlord Jerome has temporarily closed the dining room of the St. Louis, but is keeping his house open to roomers. A party from Grand Forks is trying to lease the hotel.

R. P. Roberts, formerly of the firm of Williams & Roberts of this city, but now clerking in a dry goods house in Chicago, came in yesterday morning to dispose of some dry goods he has stored here.

Quite a number of sports were preparing to go after chickens Tuesday—but didn't go. A couple of game wardens dropped into town and the nimrods changed their minds.

I. U. Jennings brought suit against Sam Bearns last week to recover some insurance money which he had paid for Bearns. The latter claimed to have paid the plaintiff but couldn't produce the receipt and Justice Gossman gave judgment in favor of Jennings.

Agent Fegan informs the JOURNAL that there is a rumor afloat to the effect that a change will be made next Sunday in the time card of the Great Northern. The east bound passenger which reaches here at 8 p. m. will arrive at 1 a. m. No notification has been sent out from headquarters yet, and the rumor may be groundless.

One cannot call to mind an opera campany that has produced so great a variety of the standard and comic operas as the Andrews' Opera Company, and it is not going outside of bounds to say what is equally true that no company, past or present, existing or defunct, has produced as many operas with such marked success. However, not in one single instance is its work in the beautiful opera, Dorathy, been overshadowed, and it may be said in all good faith that it is the greatest Dorathy company that has ever been before the public. To be seen at the opera house Saturday evening next.

As a rule the farmers seem inclined to stack their grain this fall and we believe that is the best plan under existing circumstances. Of course this would be impracticable for everybody to do, as the machines must be kept busy constantly in order to finish the threshing in season and if everybody stacked all their grain the machines would necessarily have to remain idle too long. Oats and barley could be threshed from the shock and the wheat all stacked and this is what many intend doing—in fact will have to as most everybody is out of feed for fall's work. We think that all who stack their wheat will be the gainer as by the time stacked wheat is ready for market the price will unreservedly be better—if indeed it is to be at all this fall.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dept. Sheriff Losey went up to Fosston on Tuesday.

Sheriff Grundysen is enjoying himself at the World's Fair.

Farmers are building granaries more than ever this fall.

The Andrews Opera Company will be with us next Saturday evening.

Much of the wheat will be in stack this week, and next week fall plowing will be well inaugurated. Early fall plowing is the very best to eradicate weeds.

The JOURNAL learns that Steege has given up the idea of threshing this week. The wheat is yet too soft he says. It seems to harden up very slowly this year.

Something like a half dozen threshing rigs pulled out of the city last week to commence operations in the fields and the machines are humming merrily this week.

The tramp crop is as good as usual this year and does not seem liable to be affected by frosts or hail. Some complaints reach us of these nuisances in the country.

The first frost of the season, a light one occurred on Sunday night. In some locations it was quite severe in others not so much so. No damage has been reported so far.

J. N. Priester returned to St. Paul this week, after a few days hunt in the county. While here he made arrangments to purchase the brewery and intends to form a stock company capitalized at $50,000.

The idiotic girl that was sent in from Woodside and whom Judge Benson tried to get sent to the asylum, was returned to her home in Woodside last week being refused admittance to the asylum.

You can never have a real good complexion until the impurity is cleansed from your blood. What you need is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is absolutely free from all harmful ingredients and therefore, perfectly safe.

Max Eriesson, who was up from St. Paul last week, says he had a splendid visit at the old home in Berlin, Germany but says times are extremely hard across the water. Says we don't know anything about hard times in America by comparison with the old country.

August Wentzel and family drove out to his farm on Sunday. August has one of the finest river farms in Polk county with plenty of wood and water handy. The shocks stand so thick upon his wheat fields that you can hardly drive between them. One secret of this is that August uses all the manure that is made on the place and any rainy day you will find his team busy hauling manure.

The way wheat is turning out this fall is a surprise to many who predicted only disaster from the fact that the straw is very short and the heads also. The wheat is plump, heavy and is rolling out in a manner truly surprising under the circumstances. The cost of harvesting and threshing also is a very great item being very much less than usual, but the extremely low price that seems inevitable is the only one great drawback to an unusally successful issue. Some predict enormous prices next year.

The Andrews Opera Company will produce the charming comic opera Dorathy, in three acts, at the Grand opera house in this city on Saturday evening next. In this opera one is at a loss to know which he most admires, the brilliant gems of the music or the keen wit and humor of the libretto. Ed. Andrews, as Luecher, an eccentric English constable, creates an endless round of laughable situations, and coupled with the lines he interprets with perfection born of genius, has never yet failed to meet the approbation and applause of his hearers. This company is always assisted by their own able orchestra.

R. J. Montague: I had an amusing thing happen me the other day. A farmer living near Fosston, who is among the number now being sued by the Millers and Manufacturers Insurance Co., wrote me asking my advice in the matter, and stating that there were about sixty farmers who would club together if I would take the case. As a similar case has been decided by the supreme court in favor of the insurance company, I wrote the Fosston man that, as the amount he owed was small, I thought the best thing he could do was to pay it. And now the farmer thinks that as I refused the case I must be employed by the insurance company.

W. D. Wilson left Sunday evening for a visit to Fargo.

Monday was one of those clear, bright days for which Minnesota is justly celebrated. Prospects good for lots more of them this fall.

O. J. Barnes and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Chief of Police Gonyea in Sampson's addition.

O. J. Barnes: We got a letter from the Copelands. They arrived safely at Seattle and are stopping with some former Crookston people. They like the country.

Miss F. Desmond of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs W. E. Kelsey. She was a schoolmate of Mr. Kelsey's, and in fact they grew up together, but haven't seen each other for a number of years.

Attorney Watts went down to Duluth Monday evening to take some depositions in a couple of cases which will be tried by the court here.

The Hallock News says that Elmer C. Yetter, a prominent Hallock lawyer, was married in Wisconsin and returned last week with his bride.

Harvest help seems to have been abundant this year and the same holds good with regard to help in threshing. Seems to be lots of it available.

Ald. J. E. Morrisey, T. G. Thompson and Will Peterson went out for a hunt on Monday.

That is a dandy bulletin board in front of the Ideal restaurant. The lettering upon it shows that Shep is quite a genius in that line.

A. C. Schmidt took a buggy-load of his painters out for a hunt on Tuesday.

V. D. Carruth writes from Norwich New York, that he is enjoying a visit with old comrades and friends there, and expects to start for Crookston at an early day. Says times are extremely dull there and everybody feverishly anxious for the resumption of business that is expected to follow the repeal of the Sherman law.

Henry Shepard is having a severe time with a tumor on the right temple. It is a painful and troublesome customer.

One of Frank Bivins' colts was severely hurt on a wire fence on Monday. Dr. M. Leguee was called to sew up the wounds and the colt is doing nicely.

George Reilley, of Fisher, is the owner of as fine a roadster as you can see in a day's travel. He came up on Monday to have Dr. Leguee prescribe for it.

C. W. Palmer arrived from his home in Troy, N. Y. last week. Says the east feels the financial stringency in a greater degree than we do here and money seems harder to get hold of there than here, but he thinks the worst of it is over and that business will resume its wonted activity. He spent several days at the World's Fair enjoying the sights and scenes there. Says it is a big thing.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Look Out for Bargains.

In a few days I will open up and dispose of about $1,000 worth of dry goods which we didn't dispose of last winter. These goods are clean and all right, and will be sacrificed for cash. Watch for announcement of time and place of opening.

[20] R. P. ROBERTS.

Notice.

There came into my pasture last week, near Euclid, nine colts. The owner can have same by paying charges.

[20] WM. BRANDT.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a peice of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it on to the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Money on Chattels.

$1000 to loan in small amounts, on good chattel security, for from 60 to 90 days. P. J. RUSSEL,
[13-tf] Crookston.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893. NO. 21

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor……Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor……David M. Clough.
Secretary of State……F. P. Brown.
Attorney General……H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist…Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist……E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist….John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court….Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District……Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court……Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor……C. U. Webster
Treasurer……J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds……John Amundson
Attorney……A. R. Holston
Sheriff……Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate……C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools……A. A. Lommen
Surveyor……O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r……W. H. Averill
Coroner……Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District……John E. Oppegaard
Second District……Anton Linden
Third District……M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District……C. P. Demers
Fifth District……A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor……A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk……E. C. Carruth
Office in Times office.
Treasurer……Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor……A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street
Engineer……W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 38 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department……Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace……C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace……L. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeseen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Bouklnd	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	O J Knox	T R Falls

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land; 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the few remedies which are recommended by every school of medicine. Its strength, purity and efficacy are too well established to admit of doubt as to its superiority over all other blood-purifiers whatever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads them all.

NEWSLETS.

Mr. I. I. Hillstad, who has served four years as postmaster at Fosston, and who sent in his resignation last March, has just been succeeded by Dr. E. A. Umland.

A barn at Fosston belonging to O. A. Hostetter, was burned last week, and its contents—aliant $3000 worth of saw mill machinery—was destroyed. There was $1000 insurance on the machinery.

The fall races of the Grand Forks Driving association will be held at Grand Forks on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst. $1675 will be given in prizes.

In North Dakota recently a blind pig was discovered in a St. Thomas meat market—and the proprietor of the shop was arrested.

The Northwestern Farmers Protective Elevator company, of Grand Forks, is going to handle wheat for its members on the following plan: The association proposes to pay cash at full market price for wheat shipped by members to its general agent, L. C. Horsven, at Duluth or Minneapolis. Checks will be sent for the wheat as soon as the wheat arrives, and the company has ample funds and ample storage room to take care of all wheat that comes. Members who do not desire to sell at the present low prices and have not sufficient storage room can ship their wheat; the company will pay the freight and store it as long as desired at the minimum charge. The members get all the money there is in the wheat, a very small commission only being required, which covers all expenses. The association already has 2,200 members and there is no risk whatever in sending wheat to the company. Mr. Horsven, the general agent of the company, is also the treasurer and is under $75,000 bonds. Mr. Thos. Ulven, of Grand Forks, is the secretary of the association.

Farmers Would Grade the Road.

Fertile Journal: The farmers living in the vicinity of Maple Bay are desirous of getting a railroad into that place and to that end in view have offered to do the grading for the Northern Pacific railroad from Lee's siding to the Bay and promise to have it done within a month from the time they commence work, and all they ask the railroad company to do is to lay the track. We have not learned as yet whether the Northern Pacific folks will accept the proposition or not.

The Gas Crookston Will Have.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: The Economic Gas company are meeting with many compliments on the results of their gas, and a great deal of the patronage seems to be coming their way. The stores in which the light is used present a fine appearance when illuminated. The Economic people may feel proud of it, as it is without doubt the best gas in existence.

Handsomer Than Ever.

Moorhead News: Building operations on Broadway, Fargo, are now at their height. If the work mapped out goes on uninterruptedly for sixty days, the street will present a handsomer appearance than it did before the fire.

The Fosston Fair.

Thirteen Towns: The posters advertising the Thirteen Towns Fair were received by the secretary last Saturday from the JOURNAL office Crookston, and are being distributed around the county as fast as possible. They make an attractive appearance, the colored picture at the top being very appropriate, showing a variety of stock, vegetables, machinery, etc., that will be seen here next month, 4th, 5th and 6th. But the association does not advertise like a circus. The latter always pictures many things that one never sees or expects to see at their show, but the Fair Association does not pretend to picture a quarter of what will be seen here next October.

After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel like a new man. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

Money on Chattels.

$1000 to loan in small amounts on good chattel security, for from 30 to 90 days. [illegible] Russell, Crookston. [13-tf]

CASH FOR WHEAT.

The Farmers Can Obtain the Coin of the Realm for Their Wheat by Bringing it to Crookston.

Time Checks, Sight Drafts, Certified Checks, Money Orders nor Postal Notes Don't Go.

Plenty of Currency for Wheat, and the Market Shows Signs of Bracing Up.

Hear ye, all you farmers who wish to dispose of your wheat, you are hereby notified that you can get cash for it in Crookston. On Monday the McManns & Farley elevator people announced that they would pay cash for wheat; M. C. Malone, the independent track buyer, is paying cash for wheat; the Red River Valley elevator will be opened Monday, and will pay cash; the Valley Roller Mills are paying half cash; the Carman elevator will pay cash; and with all these cash buyers in the field, the farmers of this vicinity need not take anything but the currency of the country for their wheat—if they are disposed to sell it at the present price. It is right that it should be so. The farmer shouldn't have to wait for his money when he brings to market the best wheat in the world, and offers to sell it for 50 cents per bushel. It is said there are hundreds of thousands of dollars of English capital in Duluth to buy wheat with, but the only way they can buy is through the independent elevators and track buyers. But this has brought the elevators to time, and if they want any wheat they will have to plank down the hard cash. And if the elevator companies can pay the drafts which are issued to the farmers and then sent to headquarters, there don't seem any good reason why the money cannot just as well be paid to the farmer at the country elevator.

A Disciple of Doc Fish.

Recently the Plano Manufacturing Co. made a levy on the crop of Lars E. Nelson in the town of Knute, this county, and the sheriff posted a notice of said levy on said Larson's farm. Afterwards the following notice, written by Larson, was posted up beside the sheriff's notice.

My intention has never been to swindle any of my creditors, which can be proven by asking any one who knows me (with the exception of Ole Narveson.) Thus my intention was none other than to pay my debt to the Plano Manufacturing Co., which can also be proven by the fact that I to the above named company have paid the following notes: One for $15.00, one for $25.00, ($21.85 paid on a note of $70.00) and it has been my intention to pay capital and interest on what I had signed, but no other expenses, and now, if the worthy collecting agents are willing to compromise on this proposition, then very well. From what they now claim it appears that the proposition was to pay half the capital November 1st, 1894, and the other half November 1st, 1895, and then I should receive right, if not full possession of the land, is alright enough, and if Gilbertson, Espeseth or Berge would kindly (I should repay them for their trouble) bring over these documents for my signature, as I should very reluctantly stomach the oder of a butchery. Take warning and do not attempt to take anything by force from my farm while I live there, for whoever does shall be tendered a home in "the happy hunting grounds," and I have friends who will assist if need be.

And this is truth and no poetry to read for those that earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, but any day you can hear the bloodhounds and Pinkerton detectives sing the same with a gleeful halleluiah.

LARS E. NELSON.

This man has evidently been a reader of the Great West or the Normanden, and has got thoroughly imbued with the radical doctrines preached in these anarchistic sheets. There is too much freedom of the press in this country. The farmers knowingly and willingly assume obligations fully aware of the consequences of failure to meet these contracts when due. Then by the teachings of such papers as the Great West and the Normanden, these farmers are made to believe that their creditors are a lot of oppressors, monopolists, plutocrats, etc., and thus get the farmers so excited that, as in the case of this man Nelson, they are ready to do violence to resist the claims of their creditors.

The Teachers' Examination.

The following list of the successful candidates at the teachers' examination held in this city on August 23, 25 and 26, has been furnished us by Superintendent Lommen:

Uniform First grade certificate—	
C. E. Southmayd,	Lindsay.
Uniform Second grade certificate—	
Miss Kate Marin,	Crookston.
Miss Belle Kyle,	"
Miss Lizzie Crookshanks,	"
Miss Elizabeth Zarracher,	"
Miss Olive Twedten,	"
Miss Sophia J. Sletto,	"
A. D. Wishard,	"
R. B. Norwood,	Beltrami
H. M. Dahl,	Tilden
J. T. Hettler,	McIntosh
Miss Tilda Berg,	Thief River Falls
Miss Caroline Hansen,	"
Miss Ada Brown,	Fisher
Miss Florence Swarm,	"
Miss Mary Loughridge,	Warren
Miss Johanna Espeseth,	Erskine
Miss Libbie Brown,	East Grand Forks.
Miss Alice Mullaly,	East Grand Forks.
Miss Melvina Millet,	Fosston
Limited Second grade—	
Miss Pauline Peterson,	Valley
Miss Tina Brownlee,	Fisher
Miss Emma Sutter,	Red Lake Falls.
Miss Mary Kyle,	Crookston
Miss Julia Olson,	Bockersville
Uniform Third grade—	
Miss Clara Jorgensen,	Crookston
Miss Mina Borchert,	Mentor
Miss Stella Robbins,	McIntosh
Miss Anna M. Brant,	Ovelia
Miss Anna Walker,	Euclid
Miss Clara Hendrickson,	Fosston
Miss Clara Olson,	Fisher
Miss Milla Olson,	"
Miss Alice Levi,	East Grand Forks
Miss Sarah J. Ball,	Neilsville
Thora Tonning,	Grands Forks
Mr. Axel Swanson,	Wylie
Trueman Fletcher,	Red Lake Falls
Miss Maggie Linehan,	"
Miss Ella Linehan,	"
Permits—	
Miss Maggie McRoberts,	McIntosh
Miss Mary Hanson,	Fertile
Miss Clara Couvrette,	Crookston
Miss Kate Nolan,	"
Mrs M. Dillon,	Mentor
Matthew Scully,	Gentilly

Limited Second grade signifies an average standing of from 70 to 75 per cent, on special examination.

A permit is a Third grade with an average standing of from 60 to 65 per cent, or a Third grade granted on special examination.

The Uniform certificate is the standard.

Sunday Evening Club.

The Men's Sunday Evening Club was partly organized last Sunday evening by the election of A. A. Miller president, O. J. Barnes secretary, and appointing the following committees: Committee on Program, C. E. Corwin, A. A. Miller, L. W. Clark; Committee on Music, Fred Hall, Wm Lanctot, W. E. Slocum. Other committees are to be appointed later. The next meeting of the club will be September 17th. There being no meeting next Sunday on account of the Union Temperance meeting at the Presbyterian church. The club is intended to be a place for the consideration of all questions that have to do with an all-around manhood. There will be opportunity for the considering of any question except partisan politics. A question box will be open each Sunday evening to which all are invited to contribute their topics.

Notice.

Bids will be received at the office of the secretary of state, St. Paul, Minnesota, until Sept. 9th, 1893, in accordance with the act of the legislature of 1893, for labor and material necessary in cutting ditches in Polk County, for improving the Sand Hill River, from the east side of section 17, township 147, R. 46, to section 15, township 147, R. 48, in accordance with plans on file with E. D. Childs, Crookston, Minnesota. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

EZRA G. VALENTINE,
Pres. Board of Audit, Red River Valley Drainage.

H. STOCKENSTROM,
Secretary, Board of Audit, Red River Valley Drainage.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30, 1893.

Many people, not aware of the dangers of constipation, neglect the proper remedy till the habit becomes chronic or inflammation or stoppage results. A dose or two of Ayer's Pills in the beginning would have prevented all this.

Persons troubled with chronic diarrhœa should try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Many cases have been cured by it after all else had failed and skilled physicians were powerless. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

LABOR DAY THOUGHTS.

Attorney Montague Thinks it a Good Time to Make a Kick for the Misguided Farmers.

CROOKSTON, Sept. 4, 1893.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—This being Labor Day, a day set apart by the state for the recognition of labor and the rights of the laborer, intending thereby to call special attention to the fact of the dignity of labor and the important position which the laborer holds in civilized society, I know of no better work than the statement to-day of the following facts, which if true, and I have reason to believe them true, are gross violations of the rights of labor and the robbing of laborers and the appropriation of the fruits of labor by those not entitled thereto.

Some years ago the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. was organized. Its financial standing was not recognized by the people to be very high. Its agents took a large number of applications for insurance in this county, generally by traveling through the country. Policies were issued on these applications, and the farmers' notes were given for the payment of the premiums. The fact that nearly all these policies were void, being issued on risks which the company would not recognize and in violation of the rules of the company and provisions of the policy, such as insuring a farm dwelling having a stove-pipe through the roof, and without chimney, placed the farmers who had given their notes in the position of having to pay without receiving anything in return, or without any chance of collecting in case of loss. Some losses occurred in different sections of the county, proofs of losses were sent to the company, the company denied its liability. The result was other farmers in the vicinity where such losses occurred and where payment was refused, generally failed to make any further payments on their notes given in consideration of these worthless policies.

If there was nothing further to it than this, we might say that it was simply another lesson to those who are too ready to subscribe and obligate themselves to pay simply because some stranger asked them to sign a paper or a note, and to teach people to run their own business in place of all owing it to be run by some agent who is a stranger to them. In other words, it might teach those who wanted insurance that the business way was to go to some office, state the facts to some person in whom they had confidence and from such person procure what insurance they required.

But this is not all; when the insurance company a few weeks ago undertook to enforce the payment of these notes against the farmers of this county, they found very willing and pliant persons holding public offices in this county to assist them. All the suits, about one hundred, were brought before one justice of the peace in the City of Crookston; the summonses were taken by a constable under contract to be served at an expense to the company of considerably less than one-half the fees charged to the farmer sued. My information is based on statements of different persons who have knowledge of the facts, and admissions of persons interested. Mr. Jones, the agent of the Millers and Manufacturers Co., which is the old company above referred to, re-organized, made a bargain with a justice of the peace in this city that he was to do all the work necessary as a justice, in each case for one dollar. Then Jones let to this justice the contract of issuing summonses and taking all proceedings as justice in all the cases the company had, about one hundred, in this county. Jones then made a contract with a constable allowing him a little more than a dollar a piece for serving the summonses. This constable relet the contract to one or two other constables for serving these sermonses, at one dollar each. This insured to the company that in case they failed to get judgment in any case that about two dollars would be all the costs they would have to pay, and defeat to the company under such an arrangement would be very improbable.

There might be nothing wrong in this if the contract provided that no more than these amounts were to be charged up to the farmers, but in the judgments entered and in the cases of those who have settled up, that Justice has charged against the farmer his full fees, in some cases more than two dollars, and in no cases where judgment was entered less than two dollars, and the constable's fees charged up to the farmer are in many cases from five to eight dollars. Now, it is easy to be seen that the insurance company, in a case where the constable's fees would be charged at $6. and the justice' fees $2, would be gainer by having brought the suit, of all that was due on the note, and about $5 profit on the excess of fees, charged by these officers more than paid for those services. Such is a direct inducement to the company to bring suits; such is a degredation of the office both of Justice of the Peace and constable, a making of them pliant tools and minions of the plaintiff. It is the robbing of these people who are sued of five or six hundred dollars illegal fees stolen along with the other spoils received out of the proceeds of the notes. Should not an inquiry be made into these matters, and this company deprived of its charter for so seeking to further its own interests by such attempts at prostitution of justice. I state the facts above as I have learned them from different sources, and believe them to be true.

Yours Truly,
R. J. MONTAGUE.

The Wheat Yield.

The following is a general summary of the weather and the yield of wheat, for several counties in the state, for the week ending September 5th, as compiled by the Minnesota weather bureau:

The temperature has averaged slightly above the normal; the first part being below with cool nights and light frosts which slightly injured in a few localities, corn, buckwheat and late potatoes.

The damage is not serious, and will have no material effect upon the total yield. The latter part of the week was warm and excellent weather for ripening corn and other late crops. The rainfall was greatly deficient and delays fall plowing and sowing of winter grain. It has also dried up the pastures so that in many places cattle have to be fed, but these injurious results are offset by the weather being excellent for stacking and threshing, which is now in full blast, except in a few places, where it is retarded; farmers holding off on account of low prices.

The following yields were reported during the week:—

Kittson County, 20 to 25 bushels, grade No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern.
Polk Co., 5 to 16 bushels, and some exceptional fields as high as 22 bushels.
Becker Co., 10 bushels.
Grant Co., 4 to 10 bushels. Grade No. 1 Northern.
Big Stone Co., 12 bushels.
Wright Co., 6 to 12 bushels.
Stevens Co., 8 to 15 bushels.
Wabasha Co., 5 to 12 bushels.
Lyon Co., 15 to 18 bushels. No. 1 hard.
Faribault Co., 10 to 12 bushels.

Corn is being cut and ripening fast. The bulk of the crop will be secured during this week, providing no killing frosts occur. Plums are ripe and abundant, apples are light.

Among the incidents of childhood, that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

A little boy of Mrs. McDonald's, living near here, fell against a red hot stove and was fearfully burned. The pain was terrible, and it was thought the burn was so severe as to scar the child for life. I took the lady a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which after greasing the sore, she applied. It soon removed all the fire and eased the pain, and in ten days the boy was well, no trace of the scar remaining. J. D. McLaren, Keysport, Clinton county, Ill. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

Hon. Viggo Ullmann,

The President of the Norwegian Storthing, will deliver a lecture on "The Political Situation in Norway," at the Grand Opera House Crookston, Minn., Monday, September 18th, 7:30 o'clock in the evening. No Scandinavian can afford to miss this treat. On his trip to America Mr. Ullmann visits only the following cities: Chicago, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Hillsboro, Grafton, Grand Forks, Seattle and Tacoma. Tickets 25 cents. Parquet 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the "Red River Dalen" office, Crookston, Minn.

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

Training Schools.

(R. H. Bailey in The Message.)

TEACHERS greatly enjoy and are greatly profited by the state summer training school. The expense thus incurred by the state is one of the best investments the commonwealth makes. Hundreds of young teachers whose invaluable services as the instructors of country children have no other professional instruction save what the state gives them in the four week's summer training schools. It is a boon to these young teachers. They are not only instructed but inspired.

From the twenty-four days of study and review in branches in which teachers are more or less deficient they go out from the summer school to teach better schools, develope better traits of their own characters as young people, and inspired to read up and keep abreast of the times in the profession of teaching. Also it is very apparent that those sections of the state more remote from our colleges and normal schools are profited most by the summer training school. The teachers attending the summer school at Hallock in Kittson County this summer for instance, had, very few of them ever attended any school higher than the district school a week in their lives. The writer of this article was engaged in his duties as conductor of the Hallock training school at the time that the training school instructors of the state held their meeting at Minneapolis last month and so he is unable to express opinion as to the other schools. But some things fell under his own observation in the conduct of the school above mentioned which call for notice. These schools being in various parts of the state must of necessity differ widely in the instruction given. We had large numbers of young teachers of Kittson and Marshall counties who could not perform examples in fractions and were as deficient in other branches as in arithmetic. We had to have three classes in arithmetic and two in English grammar. The improvement of the scholarship was of necessity a matter of first importance. The question arises what can be done to develope more thoroughness and more interest in what might be called academy work in these country villages. College work but few of these young teachers know anything about. What they specially need is a better scholarship in common branches below the high school course.

International Arbitration.

If we look upon the world-drama as we should look upon any tragicomedy on the boards of a theatre, it is obvious that its interest centers in the two leading personages—Britain and America. For the last hundred years the play has turned on the story of their alienation, their differences and their misunderstandings. But with the Alabama arbitration a change came over the spirit of the scene which all storytellers and dramatists lead us to expect when they are about two-thirds through their plot. The estranged lovers begin to draw together again. They discover that many deadly affronts were merely ridiculous misconceptions. Prejudices born of conflict melt in the sun of restored confidence, and the experienced observer knows that he is within a measureable distance of the time when the hero and heroine will marry and live happily ever afterwards. Without attempting to decide whether Britain or America is the hero or the heroine in this great romance of the century, it would really begin to appear that their reunion is going to come about after all. The debate on the proposed treaty of International Arbitration last month in the House of Commons, when a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of meeting the friendly overtures of the American government for the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration, was a sign of the budding of the orange blossom, that familiar symbol of the coming bridal. Mr. Cremer, Sir John Lubbock and the peace Society have for years pressed this resolution upon Parliament; but it was not till last month that Mr. Gladstone—and with Mr. Gladstone the House of Commons—woke up to the discovery that what had previously been declared to be impossible, unconstitutional and most inexpedient, had now become so obviously desirable that not a single hostile vote could be registered against the motion. The two English-speaking peoples are now both committed to the principle of binding themselves in advance by treaty to submit all disputes to arbitration. They have already referred the Alabama and Bering Sea controversies to arbitration; but the new departure that is contemplated is to substitute for such haphazard references agreed to at the caprice of a Secretary of State for the time being, the solemn obligation of a permanent treaty binding both parties to resort to arbitration for the settlement of their disputes. From that to the constitution of the permanent international High Court, which will be the wedding ring of Britain and America, there is but a short and easily traversed road.—From the "Progress of the World," August Review of Reviews.

Danger in Japan.

By Rev. L. W. Squier in the Message.

"The Japan Gazette" of July 24th gives an account of an attack on a missionary lady of Yokohama by a jinrikisha coolie. It appears that the lady engaged the coolie to take her from the railway station to her home, agreeing on the price usually paid for the distance, but on arriving at the house, the coolie demanded an excess of pay over what was agreed upon. Being well aware of this avaricious habit of the Japanese coolies, the lady very properly refused to pay the extra fee demanded. What was her surprise a few moments later to find that the fellow had entered the house and followed her upstairs to her bedroom. She ordered him out of the house and herself opened the front door, when the scoundrel struck her a heavy blow in her face with his fist. Being alone she could only force him out and lock the doors against him.

The types that printed this outrage were hardly cool, before "The Japan Daily Advertiser" of July 27th comes out with the account of a murderous attack made by another coolie on an American gentleman by the name of Willett. Mr. Willett had engaged the Jap to take care of some stock but found the work sorely neglected and the stock suffering in consequence. The hot blood of the Oriental was stirred at the reproof the foreigner gave him, and procuring an ax he rushed upon Mr. Willett with evident intent to kill him. Mr. Willet tried to retreat but found it impossible, then pulling his revolver called on the Jap to stop, but the order being unheeded, Mr. Willett fired one shot into the ground just in front of the villain, who, however, was undaunted and now within short distance of his victim, when Mr. Willett fired again twice, each shot taking effect in the legs of his assailant and bringing him to the ground. Instantly the yard was filled with Japanese who proposed to make short work of the foreigner. Mr. Willett seeing his danger fled to the street, pursued by the mob, which increased every block, and finally cornered him in a store, he made his escape by a side door and across the street into another store room which was immediately closed and barricaded. Luckily by this time a detachment of police arrived, dispersed the mob, and permitted Mr. Willett to proceed to the United States Consulate for legal protection.

These attacks recall the assault made a couple of years ago by government students on the Rev. Dr. Imbrie of the Presbyterian Mission in Tokyo; and a similar assault made upon another missionary teacher only a few months ago. One also recollects the tragic murder of the Rev. Mr. Large of the Canadian Methodist mission in Tokyo who was killed in his own home and in the presence of his wife, by sword thrusts at the hands of masked Japanese. Other attacks of smaller moment have come to sight; and withal there is room for grave anxiety for the welfare of foreign residents in Japan.

That there has been a great change in the attitude of the Japanese toward the foreign residents in Japan can not be doubted. The kindly welcome of a few years ago has been replaced by a mere toleration of the foreigner's presence; the willing hearing of foreigner's doctrines of religion and of trade has been largely, in the open ports at least, supplanted by a silent contempt. And the Japanese instead of being the suave, gentle Oriental, has seemingly become a human tiger only waiting for an opportunity to spring upon the foreign intruder. Why this change, is a question that may not be answered by all foreigners in Japan alike. The following, however, are generally agreed upon:—

1. The Japanese, by religion and tradition, hold the instinct of national superiority over other peoples. Their national pride has been sorely humbled by the treatment Japan has received through her treaties with western nations.

2. The Japanese government has been earnestly trying to have the irksome treaties revised, but without success. Forbearance has nearly ceased to be a virtue.

3. "Japan for the Japanese" is the rallying cry of the youngest Japan,—it is the watch-word of the Empire, by the last generation held in abeyance thro' awe, but now coming to the front with increasing momentum.

4. The revival of Buddhism, stirring up the national pride of the people by appealing to their religious sentiments. Buddhist priests have ever been the foreigner's inveterate foe.

5. Personal ambition among politicians. The institution of the national parliament has developed rapidly a vast element of political aspiration, which in Japan, as elsewhere, inflames public opinion for demagogic purposes.

Besides, there may be a secret understanding throughout the Empire, that the foreigner must go. Letters recently received from Japan express incipient anxiety on this point.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

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Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

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T. W. Teasdale,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

"Waiting for the Verdict"

Is the title of a popular novel, as may be interesting to read of, but is very unpleasant practice. The judge and court officers get very weary waiting for the jury to come in, but the strain comes hardest on the prisoner at the bar on trial, it may be, for his life. Whether he shall be free, suffer a long term in prison walls, or take a long leap into the great unknown, depends on the verdict, and he waits for it in such alternate hope and fear as cannot be described. The Burlington Route has long since passed the point of waiting for the verdict—that has been rendered by the public, and is to the effect that it has the smoothest track, the finest equipment, makes the best time and of right is the favorite route North South, East and West. For maps, time tables and any information call on local agents or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

How to Make Black Coffee.

After dinner or black coffee is made by simply doubling the proportion of coffee to the amount of water. Use 2 rounding tablespoonfuls of coffee to every cup of water. If you will dip the strainer or drip in cold water just before filtering the coffee, the fine grains will not go through. Do not fill up the strainer with water, but pour slowly and steadily until all the water has percolated through the coffee, keeping it where it will not cool. Serve at once.

How to Renovate Dress Linings.

Put them in warm water and let them stand awhile. Add boiling water and stir the pieces, then put in a pint or more of milk and let the liquid dry until cool enough to wring the linings. Wring as dry as possible and press at once with a hot iron.

How to Make Grape Ice.

Wash and press lightly 2½ pounds of ripe muscatel grapes, stir in a cupful of cold water and press the juice through a sieve. Add a quart of sugar sirup and the juice of 2 lemons. The addition of a little sherry is favored by some. When almost frozen stir in thoroughly the well beaten whites of 2 eggs sweetened with 2 ounces of pulverized sugar. Keep carefully packed in [illegible] ice and salt for an hour before serving.

DREAMS THAT COME.

STRANGE FANTASIES OF THE DAY TROUBLE US IN SLEEP.

A Few Examples of Disturbed Slumber That Illustrate a Bright Remark Made by an Illustrious Poet—Remarkable Experiences In Sleep.

A lawyer who had been overworked rose in his sleep, went into the hall of his house and discharged a pistol. The household hurried to the place and found him at the head of the stairway, awake, but much bewildered. He had dreamed of burglars and had gone to attack them. One member of the family slept through the noise. When he came into the dining room—before he had heard of the events of the night—he complained that his sleep had been much disturbed. He had dreamed that he had been condemned to be shot, that he had been led to the place of execution and had fallen senseless when the guns were fired.

A lady dreamed that a man came into her room, poured some water into a basin, carried the splashing water to her bedside and began to sprinkle it over her. She awoke and heard a loud splashing. At first she was motionless with fear, but presently she lighted a candle and went to the basin, where she found a mouse making frantic efforts to get out of the water.

Another dreamed that she had a severe earache, that she rose, unlocked a door that separated her room from one in which two children slept and went to a shelf where was a lotion which she applied to her ear. When she awoke, she found herself in her own bed and without pain. The door was still locked, but in a few minutes one of the children began to cry that his ear ached, and she rose and went to the shelf for the lotion.

A young man dreamed that he was in his office, busy with a troublesome estimate, when a woman came in with a screaming baby and began to walk rapidly up and down the room, so that it was impossible for the calculator to remember his figures. Presently the woman thrust the child into his arms, and he was so startled by this that he awoke, but the screams still troubled his ears, for a mother in a neighboring room was walking about vainly trying to quiet a crying child.

Another incident appears to be a case of thought transference. Several years after the death of her husband, a widow, lying awake one night, recalled vividly some scenes of her husband's last illness. Presently her daughter, who was beside her, awoke and said, "Oh, mamma, I have been going over in my dreams all the scenes of papa's illness." She then told her dream, in which the scenes were almost the counterpart of those that had been recalled by her mother.

Dreamers sometimes answer questions and carry on more or less coherent conversations.

A lady had a summer cottage on an island in Muskoka. One night her sons were stormstaid on the mainland, and a young English visitor went to sleep full of apprehension that Indians might visit the house while their protectors were absent.

In the night the hostess was suddenly roused by some one clutching her arm and when she opened her eyes she saw her guest standing by the bedside.

"Oh, Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. Laughton," exclaimed the girl in a hoarse whisper, "there's a man at the window—an Indian He's gone to get something to climb in by."

The next moment Eva was fumbling about on the floor.

"What are you doing?" asked Mrs. Laughton.

"I have some liniment in my valise," was the answer. "I'm going to get it out, and when he puts his head through the window again I'll throw it in his eyes."

Mrs. Laughton, who was not nervous, began to laugh, but Eva paid no attention and presently asked, "Where's the button hook?"

"What do you want it for?"

"Why, Mrs. Laughton," said Eva aloud, and in a very indignant tone, "do you think I would allow myself to be seen anywhere with my shoes unbuttoned? No man would respect that kind of girl."

In the morning when Mrs. Laughton awoke and looked across the room to Eva's bed she saw the girl sitting up, gazing with dismay at her crookedly buttoned shoes in which she had slept. She had no recollection of the remarks she had made in the night, and it was evident that she had been asleep all the time.

One night in camp I heard a peculiar sound near the middle of the tent, and by the dim light I saw one of the campers apparently trying to climb up the tentpole.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"There's a snake in my bed," she answered, "so I'm going to sleep up there."

"Up there!"

"Yes, why not? It will be more comfortable."

Then, with a sudden change of tone, she exclaimed, "I forgot to say my prayers." But instead of kneeling she picked her way through the tent to the foot of one of the beds and lay there till morning. She did not remember the conversation of the night, but told us that she had a habit of talking in her sleep, and that she had often conversed with her sisters while she was sleeping soundly.—M. Bourchier Sanford in Kate Field's Washington.

Summary Treatment.

Old Uncle Gabe's young masters love to mystify him with long words, which he will never own that he does not understand.

One day one of them said to him: "Uncle Gabe, if you and your wife were walking down the street, and a man should come up and recognize you, what would you do?"

"I'd knock him down," promptly returned Uncle Gabe.—Harper's Bazar.

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TO BECOME A
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"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Assists Nature, Lessens Danger, and Shortens Labor.

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did all together with her last, after having used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND," says a customer.

HENDERSON DALE, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.

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SCHOOL OF MUSIC FULLY EQUIPPED.

Open to students of either sex. Expenses very low.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 13th, 1893.

For Catalogue and Circulars, address

[18-19] JAS. W. STRONG, President.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term August 22nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of August Walter, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Julia Walter, Executrix of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into her hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to her granted to sell all of the real estate mentioned and described in her petition on file.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Julia Walter to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 18th day of September 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Julia Walter, to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 22nd day of August A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[19-21] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In District Court, 14th Judicial District. In the matter of the assignment of J. V. E. Wyatt, insolvent.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of October, 1893, at District Court chambers, in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, at 10 o'clock a. m. or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard I will apply to the Court for an order discharging the undersigned, the duly appointed and qualified assignee, in the above entitled matter.

August 19th 1893. JOHN CROMB, Assignee.
P. J. Russell,
Attorney for Assignee. [19-21]

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Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The West Side bank at St. Paul has resumed.

An injunction has stopped work on the jail at Granite Falls.

The Lake Crystal Mirror has suspended on account of hard times.

Burglars stole $200 worth of goods from M. Solum's tailor shop at Kenyon.

R. M. Allen of Illinois has been appointed Indian agent at White Earth, Minn.

The New Ulm high school has been made a state high school of the second class.

The state W. C. T. U. annual convention will be held at St. Paul Sep. 13 to 15.

The village of Detroit is having a large well sunk to supply its system of waterworks.

Governor Nelson has appointed Professor Pendergast state superintendent of education.

Banks at Lanesboro and Lyle have closed during the past week. Both will pay in full.

Minneapolis authorities believe they have one of the murderers of J. P. Harris in custody.

An incendiary fire at Fosston destroyed Hostetter Bros.' machinery sheds. Loss, $5,000.

F. V. DeCoster's jewelry store at Litchfield was burglarized last week. Several watches were among the plunder.

Winona papers say their city is fast becoming cosmopolitan, and find the proof in the number of strangers in the town.

The St. Paul anti-coal combine committee has issued a circular to the people of the state asking them to delay buying coal for a time.

Comptroller Eckels has given the St. Paul National German-American bank until Oct. 1 to resume. He refuses to allow a reduction of capital stock.

The church troubles at Winona have apparently ended by the appointment and acceptance by the Poles of Rev. A. Klawiter as pastor of St. Stanislaus Catholic church.

The Red river drainage commission has advertised for bids for opening closed portions of Sand Hill river in Polk and Tamarack river in Marshall county. The bids will be opened Sept. 9.

The notes taken from the safe of Nelson, Tenney & Co. of Delhi have been found. The robber and cash are still missing. The amount of the theft is $5,000 instead of $500, as previously reported.

On Monday Senator Dedon, state cruiser for the state pine land investigating committee and special assessor for Itasca county, began the work of reassessing that county. He started out with 15 experienced men.

The new rate on flour from the Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard went into effect Tuesday, and flour is now being carried at 15 cents per 100 pounds from Duluth to New York, and 22 1-2 cents from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Milwaukee road has withdrawn its suit against the Omaha growing out of its contested land grant in the counties of Watonwan, Martin, Jackson, Nobles, Murray, Blue Earth, Pipestone and Rock. About 240,000 acres are involved.

Wheat receipts at Minneapolis for the crop year just closed were 64,952,550 bushels, against 72,023,160 in 1892 and 51,703,955 bushels in 1891. The flour shipments for the year were 8,599,562 barrels, as against 9,120,560 in 1892 and 7,063,391 barrels in 1891.

Coal for state institutions has been contracted for at a reduction from combine prices of 7 cents on bituminous and 25 cents on anthracite. The saving to the state is about $2,000 on combine prices. Goodnow & Lawther of Minneapolis took the contract.

The railroad and warehouse commission has fixed grain grades for the year. No alteration was made in the grades as established last year, with the exception of the omission of a note affecting No. 2 Northern spring and No. 3 spring wheat made on account of light weight.

Thursday, Sept. 7, has been set apart as Minnesota stock day at the world's fair. It will be celebrated by a parade of all the blooded stock from the state, of which there are 218 head on the grounds. Minnesota has, up to date, taken over 70 premiums on stock and horses, and the state commissioners consider it proper to celebrate the event in some fitting manner.

OWNING A HOME.

The Record of the Farming Population of Minnesota a Good One.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—"Ownership and Debt in Minnesota," is the subject of a bulletin just issued by the census bureau. In this some very interesting information is given regarding the number of city homes and farms that are mortgaged and the number that are free from incumbrance. According to the summary made by the statisticians only 15.25 per cent of the families on farms rent, while 84.75 per cent own their farms; of this 84.75 per cent more than one-half own without incumbrance, or to be exact 15 out of each 100 rent, 39 own with incumbrance, while 46 own the farms they operate. The total mortgage debt on the owned farms is $87,709,574, which is 31 per cent of their value. The average rate of interest paid is 8.18 per cent. The record regarding those who own homes and those who rent them does not read or look so well. In 100 families [illegible] their homes, 17 own with incumbrance and 80 without incumbrance.

REUNION OF VETERANS.

Twenty-seventh National Encampment of the G. A. R. Opened.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—Thanks to fine weather and successful carrying out of the admirable arrangements perfected by the local committees, the 27th national encampment of the G. A. R. opened most auspiciously. So far as the number of visitors from outside points is concerned the success of the encampment is assured. Not all of these, however, were veterans. In fact, the boys in blue are almost lost in the throngs. The hardy, hoop pole yeomanry with their wives and children and other relatives, near and remote, form a large proportion of the arrivals. As to the veterans, the arrivals outside of the state posts are not by any means up to expectations. A good many states send less than half the total that had been scheduled a month ago as certain to be here, while a few are likely to make even a poorer showing. In the encampment proper, fully 100 delegates, if not more, will fail to answer to the roll call. Hard times and the continued stringency in the money market, especially in the far Western states, is

The Ascribable Cause.

But the crowds are here and even if there are a quartette of civilians to every veteran, Indianapolis is just as well contented and happy. Almost on the very spot in Military park where 31 years ago the citizens presented to Colonel Harrison and his newly organized Seventieth regiment of volunteers the standards of Indiana and the United States to carry before them to the war, the ex-president dedicated "Camp Wilder," the name bestowed upon some 800 tents in which the reunion of veterans and soldiers' societies will be in full blast for the remainder of the week. About 3,000 people participated in the exercises which included addresses by W. A. Ketcham, General John T. Wilder, for whom the camp is named, and General Harrison.

Candidates for Commander.

Now that a goodly proportion of the men who make and unmake the rulers of the organization are on the ground, the woods are full of available candidates for the office of commander-in-chief. The list already comprises General S. H. Hurst of Ohio, J. G. B. Ames of Massachusetts, General E. Burd Grubb of New Jersey, Edgar Allen of Virginia, Charles P. Lincoln of Washington, James A. Sexton of Chicago, Editor I. O. Mack of Sandusky, O., and Charles M. Travis of Indianapolis. Adams and Lincoln are prime favorites while the support of the others is confined to their own states.

It is possible that the encampment will endorse the action of Commander Weissert in suspending Farnham post of New York for its action in adopting and circulating resolutions approving the pension policy of the present national administration.

Brilliant Reception.

The reception tendered by the citizens' committee at Tomlinson hall in the evening to the officers and delegates of the national encampment was a brilliant social function. General Harrison delivered the address of welcome, Commander-in-Chief Weissert made the response and musical selections were rendered by Mrs. Zelda Sequin Wallace and a grand chorus. As a finale there was a dancing programme of 12 numbers. Later in the evening General Harrison attended a reunion of comrades of the Army of the Cumberland.

LOCHREN'S LATEST.

An Order Benefiting Many Pension Claimants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Commissioner Lochren, of the pension bureau, has issued an order withdrawing that of June 12, 1893, rating cases under the act of June 27, 1890. The order reads:

"Hereafter in affixing rates under this act the medical referee or the medical officer in the board of revision shall weigh each debility and determine the degree that each debility of the combined disabilities disables the claimant from earning a support by manual labor, and a rate corresponding to this degree shall be allowed. In cases in which the pensioner has reached the age of 75, his rate shall not be disturbed if he is receiving the maximum, and if he is not a pensioner he shall receive the maximum for senility alone, if there are no special pensionable disabilities shown."

This order shall benefit and claimants who have been denied ratings under the former practice. Under the new order the contributory causes of disability constituting a mental or physical incapacity to earn support by manual labor, are taken into account.

THIRTEEN KILLED.

Serious Wreck On the Boston and Albany Near Chester.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1.—The wreck of the Chicago limited express at Chester was much worse than first reported. Thirteen people were killed and several injured. The train broke through a frail iron bridge on the Boston and Albany railroad one and one-half miles east of Chester, and four Wagner cars were crushed.

There were about 15 seriously injured and five or six may die.

Receiver of the Canal Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—In the United States circuit court Judge Bennett has appointed Thomas B. Atkins of New York receiver for the Nicaragua Canal and Construction company on application of Louis Chapple, one of the stockholders. The application for a receiver is acquiesced in by Warner Miller, president, who says that the company has no longer any [illegible]

Jerome Bonaparte Dead.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 5.—Jerome Bonaparte died at his summer home, Pride's Crossing, [illegible]

HOW TO BE BALDHEADED.

If You Long For This Sign of Culture, You Can Get It.

A medical authority claims that baldness is a product and sign of culture. If baldness is a sign of culture, something devoutedly to be wished, we shall perform a public service in showing how this condition can be quickly reached.

"We lose in the course of time," said Voltaire, "our teeth, our hair and our ideas." That may be true as far as the teeth and ideas are concerned, but we cannot always depend upon losing our hair.

Persons who long for the proofs of culture must resort at once to the methods of art. The first good rule is to keep the head warm. In summer, if you wish to become bald, do not wear a straw hat. On the contrary, let your headgear be a felt or cloth hat, a derby or a stovepipe. In winter always wear a fur cap. While in the house, at all times of the year, do not fail to wear a fez or an oil cap.

Women whose light hats do not wear off the hair rapidly enough may accomplish that end by using heavy switches of false hair, which will work even more rapidly than a fur cap, as the hair will fall out by the hundreds when the roll is heavy enough. The beloved nightcap, so dear to our grandmothers, is to be highly recommended also. The helmet of the officer and policeman is also a splendid invention. What is the effect of these head coverings? They make the head perspire.

Moisture is the deadly enemy to hair. On the temples and the back of the head near the neck, usually untouched by hats and caps, it is seldom that one sees baldness. A bald ring often marks the position of the hat or cap. Our young dandies who curry their heads every morning with two brushes and in the course of a day comb their hair whenever they see a mirror are on the right path to baldness. That is also true of women who allow their hair to be combed by unpracticed servants.

How to Relieve Deafness.

Stew two ordinary handfuls of garden sweet clover thoroughly in half a pint of hen's oil. After straining carefully put four drops in the ear every morning immediately after performing your ablutions. This treatment will give great relief if persisted in, and if the deafness be recent it will usually cure it. By bottling this preparation it may be kept indefinitely.

How to Prolong Life.

A scientific writer says that anatomical experiment and investigation show that the chief characteristics of old age are deposits of earthy matter of a gelatinous and fibrinous character in the human system. Carbonate and phosphate of lime mixed with other salts of a calcareous nature have been found to furnish the greater part of these earthy deposits. As observation shows man begins in a gelatinous condition. He ends in an osseous or bony one, soft in infancy, hard in old age. By gradual change in the long space of years the ossification comes on, but after passing middle life a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course these earthy deposits, which affect all the physical organs naturally interfere with their functions. Partial ossification of the heart produces the imperfect circulation of the blood which affects the aged. When the arteries are clogged with calcareous matter, there is interference with the circulation, upon which nutrition depends. Without nutrition there is no repair of the body. Hence in his work, "The Physiology of Common Life," G. H. Lewes states that "if the repair were always identical with the waste life would only then be terminated by accident, never by old age." Both Bichat and Baillie considered that the greater number of people past 60 suffer more or less from arterial ossification, which brings about obstructions in the proper and healthy circulation of the blood.

How to Make Yeast Waffles.

Add enough warm water to a quart of flour to make a batter. Add a tablespoonful of yeast. When light, beat 2 eggs light without separating, add to them half a cup of milk and half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix this with the batter and bake in waffle irons.

A Babe In the Woods.

A little daughter of blacksmith Grossenbacher, who lives on North Fourth street, Plattsmouth, Neb., strayed away from its home during the recent storm. The neighbors turned out, and for several hours were engaged in a fruitless search for the missing girl. Officers Fitzpatrick and Black didn't give up as easily as the others, and finally succeeded in finding the little one asleep under some brush in a thickly wooded ravine, less than two blocks from the home. This was after midnight, and the child was soaked from head to foot with the rain. The strange part of the proceedings was that the parents gave up the search and retired for the night long before the officers found the child.

How to Cure Earache.

Put a live coal from the fire in a cup and pour a teaspoonful of granulated sugar over it. Be careful not to let it blaze and at once insert a small funnel over it, holding the tip of the funnel in the ear. The smoke gives instant relief.

[illegible]

HOME RULE PASSES

VOTE IN COMMONS SHOWS A GOOD MAJORITY.

For the Measure For Which Mr. Gladstone Has Worked So Assiduously—A Great Demonstration In Favor of the Grand Old Man.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Mr. Gladstone's long home rule bill fight in the house of commons is ended. The bill was passed at 10 p. m. by a vote of 301 to 267. It was hurried to the house of lords, which gave it the first reading and adjourned.

There was unusual animation along the route from Mr. Gladstone's residence to the house of commons during the afternoon. The streets were crowded with people who wished to catch a glimpse of the great champion of Irish home rule, and although there was no organized demonstration the prime minister was cheered throughout the route. Mr. Gladstone was accompanied by his wife. He was evidently much pleased with the

Heartiness of the Greeting

which he received from the populace. The cheering was continuous; every man lifted his hat as the carriage passed, while the women waved handkerchiefs. The prime minister was loudly cheered by his followers as he entered the house and walked to his seat. The galleries also gave him a warm greeting. Before the debate on the home rule bill could be resumed a long list of questions had to be answered. In reply to a question by John Redmond, Mr. Gladstone said that he would issue a commission upon the financial relations between England and Ireland at the beginning of the year.

After the various questions had been answered Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader, resumed the debate on home rule. He was followed by Messrs. Chamberlain, Wallace, T. P. O'Connor, Balfour, Morley and others.

The Bill Passes.

J. P. Nolan, a Parnellite home ruler, then attempted to speak against the financial clauses of the bill, but hardly started when his voice was overcome by cries of "Divide." Thereupon a division was had upon Mr. Courtney's amendment to reject the bill, and the amendment was defeated. The bill was then put on its third reading and was passed by a vote of 301 to 267.

The full import of the occasion was felt by the spectators and by the government, and the culmination of the work in the house was accompanied by rounds of frantic cheers from the galleries and upon the floor. A moment later Mr. Gladstone entered the house from the division lobby. He was greeted at the moment of his victory by renewed and tumultuous applause. Mr. Morley, who followed him, was also cheered. Mr. Gladstone received a fresh ovation as he left the house. The scenes in front of the house after midnight were exciting. When the announcement that the house had passed the home rule bill by a vote of 301 to 267 was received

The Crowd Went Wild.

They cheered, shouted, sung, smashed hats and did other absurd things to show their appreciation of the house's action. The police were alarmed at the antics of the people, and a cordon of bluecoats was forthwith drawn up before the members' exit. The first member left the palace yard shortly after 1 o'clock. He was not recognized. The crowds surged around the cabs and carriages which were awaiting the members, and as each member of any distinction was recognized, he was given a cheer. Mr. Gladstone's carriage, containing the prime minister and his wife, emerged from the gates at ten minutes after 1. A number of mounted police instantly surrounded the carriage, but the crowd, when they learned who was in the carriage, became beyond control of the police, and, breaking through the cordon, stopped the carriage and held it while they cheered the

Triumphant Champion

of home rule to the echo. The coachman was enabled to proceed after a few minutes, but by this time the entire crowd left their positions and started after the carriage, which was at the corner of Downing street and delayed while the crowd cheered and sang. Mr. Gladstone bowed right and left to his enthusiastic admirers, and was greatly touched by the applause. The police again cleared the way, and the carriage was allowed to proceed to the premier's residence without further stoppage.

The Coeur d'Alene Mines Start Up.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 4.—There is great rejoicing here over the prospect of reopening of the Coeur d'Alene mines. The owners of the Granite mine, near Gem, concluded arrangements with their employes whereby the latter commence work at $3.40 a day, only 10 cents less than the wages formerly paid. The Poorman, Tiger, Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, all located in Coeur d'Alene county, expect to open up again within a very few weeks.

Done by Directum.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Directum, the "Black Whirlwind" from California, broke the world's stallion record, beat all 4-year-old figures and went ahead of all marks given to trotters of 5 years, and one-half of his mile was the fastest ever trotted by any horse on any track. The half was made in 1:00 1-4, three-quarters in 1:33 1-4 and the mile in 2:07.

Big Crop of Corn.

TOPEKA, Sept. 4.—The reports coming to the agricultural department for bulletins to be issued in a few days show that the total yield of corn this year will exceed 200,000,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the state except in 18[illegible]

HOW TO WORK THE BRAIN.

But This Scheme of Life Is For the Independent Only.

A healthy person does not need an afternoon nap. If a man finds himself napping at that time, either he has eaten too much at his midday meal or his cerebral circulation is feeble.

It is the universal habit of the pig that is being fattened to sleep in his sty after his midday meal. The working horse, on the other hand, which gets nothing at midday but a feed of corn—a small but highly nutritious meal—does not sleep at all after it, but is fresh and ready for work in half an hour.

One would like to persuade all literary workers to work in the day and to sleep in the night. They should never go for more than eight hours a day. Early rising would be good for most of them. A cup of coffee and a piece of toast at 6:30 might be followed by an hour's work from 7 to 8. The whole hour between 8 and 9 should be devoted to a thoroughly good breakfast and a short walk. Work from 9 to 12.

Half an hour should then be spent in gentle sauntering in the fresh air, and a light lunch should follow—say a chop and bread, with a modicum of light pudding, accompanied by a small glass of lager beer. From 1 to 2 a pipe and a saunter, and at 2 a cup of black coffee. From 2 to 4 work, at 4 a cup of afternoon tea and a rest until 5. From 5 to 6 or 6:30 work, and at 6:30 the real labors of the day should be over and completed.

At 7 a good, well cooked, appetizing, slowly eaten dinner, followed by one cup of black coffee, but no tea. At 10:45 a small cup of cocoa and one or two pieces of toast. At 11 bed, and sleep to 6 or 6:30. The brain worker should not work more than five days a week in this fashion. He should have two days of leisure in the week.

The first of these should be devoted to brisk and thoroughly fatiguing exercise in the open air and the second to lolling, lounging, a little light reading and the like. This is the kind of life which physiology would suggest for the brain worker, and in this "scheme of life" there is neither place nor necessity for the afternoon nap.

How to Make Excellent Tooth Powder.

Mix one part of best pulverized chalk with two parts of finely pulverized charcoal. Add sufficient castile soapsuds and spirits of camphor to make a thick paste. Apply with a piece of flannel or the finger, rubbing vigorously. It will whiten the teeth beautifully and is said not to injure the enamel.

How to Sleep.

Place the right hand on the forehead and the left at the back of the neck while counting 49. The rationale of this process is thus explained by Dr. Salisbury: The palm of the right hand and the fore part of the body are both plus (or positive) magnetic poles. The left palm and the back part of the body are both minus (or negative) poles. Like poles repel, and by thus placing the palms of the hands over the various centers of plexuses a vital current is directed back into the body, its normal circuit is re-established, and its energies are guided and evenly distributed among the organs situate along its course. The physical and mental systems will become passive, contented and comfortable, all parts working together for the common good. The result will be composure and recuperation. All distracting, harassing, melancholy imaginings and gloomy forebodings will have passed away. The stomach and bowels and all their glandular appendages will renew their healthy functions, while digestion and assimilation, previously at a standstill, will go on normally. Overwork and improper food are at the bottom of our sleeplessness. Dr. Salisbury warns us that "the cerebrum should not be permitted to work and consume vitality for more than 10 hours in the 24 on an average. The 14 should be spent in recreation, eating and refreshing sleep. We should live less in the garret of our house and more in the kitchen."

How to Utilize Wornout Towels.

Take the less worn parts, cut them into squares or oblongs for dishcloths, putting two together and padding with the wornout pieces. Tack the edges together and stitch crisscross on the machine to make all firm. They make soft yet very strong and excellent dishcloths.

How to Perfume the Hair.

Girls with perfumed hair are now the "correct thing." It is difficult to do. Of course the hair must be combed carefully every day. That gives the glossy effect which is so much in vogue, but this is only the start in the perfuming of it. A young lady who has tried it successfully says: "There are ways and ways of perfuming hair, but I found the best way was to have a mob cap of soft thin silk made and lined with cotton that had been thickly sprinkled with sachet powder. Now, after weekly shampoos, I wear the cap for an hour, and a delicate, indistinct fragrance is imparted to the locks that is the epitome of daintiness."

How to Prevent Feathers From Working Through Ticks.

If not possible to get new, stouter ticking, empty out the feathers, turn the tick wrong side out and lay it on a table, rubbing it with slightly warmed beeswax until it is well coated.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

Dissolve by heat an ounce of phosphorus in 2 ounces of butter. Mix this thoroughly with a thick paste made of 3 pounds of flour and a little water. Make this into balls, which should then be rolled in granulated sugar until heavily coated. Leave these balls about the house and put a few pans of water where the rats can get to them. The only objection to this plan is that the rodents fre[illegible]

How to Make Cork Airtight.

[illegible]

SIX SPASMS A DAY.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I never lose an opportunity to recommend Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine to any one afflicted with nervous complaints

HAS

with the assurance that it will not disappoint them. When our boy was eighteen months old he was attacked with violent spasms. Sometimes he would have five or six spasms in a single day. WE TRIED MANY PHYSICIANS WITHOUT BENEFIT; finally our druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We tried one bottle, and could see that

CURED

he WAS BENEFITED FROM THE FIRST DOSE. We used three bottles, and I am happy to say the child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is now three years old and perfectly healthy.

THOUSANDS

You are at liberty to use my name in SOUNDING THE PRAISE OF THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY.

S. C. HEACOX,
Agent Pacific Express Co.

Hastings, Nebraska, April 6th, 1892.

DR. MILES' NERVINE,
MOST CERTAIN CURE FOR
HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DIZZINESS, SPASMS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DULLNESS, BLUES, and OPIUM HABIT,
SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.
TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

A MEDICINE
THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S
AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.
Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE famous Dr. Graves poisoning case is settled. The alleged poisoner has taken his own life—by the morphine system.

THE Thief River Falls Press has entered its fifth volume, and its proprietors feel justly proud of its career. It ranks among the leading country weeklies of the state.

LABOR Day—Monday, September 4th—was generally observed by organized labor in the larger cities of the country. But as a holiday for labor it was not a success, as labor has been having too many holidays this summer.

BEGINNING with Sunday, September 17th, The St. Paul Sunday Globe will commence the supply of an Art Supplement which will be supplied for ten weeks, and as the price for the Globe and the supplement is only 50 cents, this feature ought to prove a drawing card for the Globe.

THE Nicaragua canal company has gone into the hands of a receiver. Like the Panama canal, it was too big an undertaking for a private corporation to handle. Nothing short of a nation, or a number of nations, will ever be able to complete either of these canals.

THIS week Indianapolis is filled to overflowing with the boys in blue who are attending the National G. A. R. Encampment. Though not as big a crowd as was at Washington last year, it is the largest gathering of veterans the Indiana capital has seen since the days of '65.

THE latest advices from Washington are that there is a safe majority in the senate in favor of unconditional repeal, and that the opposition cannot longer delay the vote than the last of next week. Cleveland is said to be pounding his lieutenants on the back and urging them to force the question to a vote as soon as possible.

LONDON correspondents say that the Irish home rule bill will be killed in the house of lords by a vote of 10 to 1. Lord Salisbury is trying to get every peer back to his post of duty when the bill comes up so as to defeat the measure by such overwhelming majority that it will not be made an issue in the next campaign. The masses of the people of the United Kingdom are in favor of this measure, but the house of lords will stand between the masses and their wishes just as long as possible.

IN a letter to the Journal Ezra G. Valentine says in regard to the work to be done by the drainage commission in the Red River Valley this fall: We expect to put the Sand Hill river in first-class condition before the snow flies. We shall also commence on the Tamarac river at the same time, and probably do a little work also in Kittson county this fall. We intend to make things lively all along the line, and trust that before we are through with it the Red River Valley in Minnesota will be the finest piece of agricultural country in the world.

ESTIMATES of the loss of life by the recent fearful hurricane on the south Atlantic coast place the number at 3000—mostly negroes. The actual number will probably never be known, as the work of burying the dead was prosecuted mostly by negroes, who kept no record of their burials, the main object being to get the bodies into the ground as quickly as possible. The sea swept inland for fifteen miles, carrying death and destruction with it. The people were drowned in thier homes or carried away by the waves. Of all the fatalities of this disastrous year, this storm has been the most destructive of human life.

THE passage of Gladstone's Irish home rule bill through the English house of commons, is a fitting close to the career of a man who has spent the best years of his life in the interests of the common people of the British Isles. Mr. Gladstone has worked incessantly for the passage of this measure, and now that his efforts have been crowned with success—and he is nearing the close of life—he will probably never champion another measure of any importance. Even should the bill never pass the house of lords and become a law, the people of Ireland—and their sympathizers will always revere the name of Gladstone.

MAYOR Eustis of Minneapolis is the right sort of a public officer, in every instance where the interest of the people of the Flour City were at stake, he has come to the rescue, and by good practical work has overcome every difficulty encountered. His latest move is the taking care of the army of the unemployed in the city. Instead of starting public work, involving the city in heavy expenses which she is unable to bear at present, the mayor has been finding employment for the idle, in the harvest field and on the railroad, and purchasing them transportation to their destination. In this way he has cleared the city of idle men and now has more orders for men than he can fill.

THE W. C. T. U. people of this country will long have reason to remember the Rev. Walter Thomas Mills, "the little prohibition giant," who got the temperance people all over the country to subscribe stock to build an immense hotel in the "beautiful village of Harvey," which could be reached from the World's Fair grounds for five cents. This hotel was to be conducted specially for W. C. T. U. folks, and was to be furnished in a luxurious manner, with the most modern conveniences. Just how much money was contributed will never be known, but at the cloes of 1892 the Rev. Mills announced that he had collected $100,000. At any rate when the stockholders began to arrive at the fair, and look for their hotel, they found it required 20 cents car fair to reach the village of Harvey, and then they had to pay 30 cents back fare to go a mile and a half to a swamp where they found their hotel, a cheap shack of a building, with small rooms, containing only a bed and wash stand, board partitions between the rooms, papered with newspapers. It is needless to say that the stockholders are mad—fighting mad—and if the hadn't been a good natured lot of people, would have handled the Rev. Mills without gloves.

Besides almost countless timely and attractive features, literary and pictorial, the Review of Reviews for September contains a brilliant and extended character sketch of Lady Henry Somerset from the sympathetic pen of that incomparable descriptive writer Mr. W. T. Stead. The article is fully illustrated, and will be read with lively interest by Lady Henry's thousands of admirers in the United States.

Economy in Fashionable Dressing.

The most popular of these Fashion Magazines are "La Mode de Paris," "Paris Album of Fashion," "The French Dressmaker," and La Mode." The former two cost only $3.50 each per annum, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 a year while "La Mode" costs only $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy, and is the best as well as the cheapest fashion journal for the home. If you are unable to procure any of these magazines at your newsdealer, do not accept any substitute, but apply to Mess. A. McDowell and Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

The new Peterson for September is in many respects the very best number yet of that excellent Magazine. Among the illustrated articles of special mention, both from a literary and artistic point of view, are "New England Nooks," by Mary G. Umsted, "Memories of Augsburg," by Miss Stroup, and an exceedingly interesting account of "Old English Ironwork." A very novel story in plot and treatment, "What Did not Happen," by Rebecca Harding Davis, written in that favorite author's most charming manner. As usual, the poems are exceptionally good and among them "Finis," by Ella Higginson, carries off the palm. Terms, two dollars a year. Address The Peterson Magazine Company, 112-114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kansas) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually precede that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhœa etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

"Waiting For The Verdict"

Is the title of a popular novel, and may be interesting to read of, but is very unpleasant in practice. The judge and court officers get weary waiting for the jury to come in, but the strain comes hardest on the prisoner at the bar on trial. It may be for his life, whether he shall suffer a long term in prison, or take a leap into the great unknown, depends on the [illegible] as cannot be described. The Burlington route has long since passed the point of waiting for the verdict—that has been rendered by the public, and is to the effect that it has the smoothest track, the finest equipment, makes the best time and of right is the favorite route north, south, east and west. For maps, time tables and any information call on local agents or address W. J. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent St. Paul, Minn.

Among the excellent articles in the North American Review for September are the following: The political situation by Ex-Speaker Reed, England and France in Siam, by the Hon. George N. Curzon, M. P. and Madame Adam. Polar Probabilities of 1894, Gen. A. W. Greely; The House of Lords and the Home Rule Bill, the Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore. The Silver Problem by Andrew Carnegie and the Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, M. P. The South Carolina Liquor Law, the Mayor of Aiken, S. C.

Minneapolis has the very best permanent Exposition Building in the country. It is to be filled next September with the most elaborate products of field, factory and atelier ever seen in the Northwest.

In addition to the general display there will be a splendid exhibition of dairy, horticultural and agricultural products, for which premiums aggregating in value $7,000 are offered.

Many novel and attractive manufacturing exhibits will be seen.

The Exposition is held during the four weeks commencing September 6.

Reduced rates on all railroad lines have been secured for the Minneapolis Exposition, which is to be held this year from September 6 to October 7.

Under the excellent management of W. M. Brackett, last year's Exposition was a great success. Mr. Brackett is again at the helm, and has the entire business community of Minneapolis behind him.

We are informed that the exhibits at this year's Exposition will surpass those at any of the proceeding seven displays at the "Flour City."

I have one or two choice young Jersey cows for sale. Who wants them? Also will sell one or two Jersey heifers should anybody desire to purchase. They are all fine animals extra care having been taken in their breeding and are worth very much more money than they will bring at this time. Will sell only for cash or delivery. For particulars inquire of H. E. Cooke at the JOURNAL office.

Drunken Mothers.

"Whatever you do," said Granny Sara to young Mrs. Martin as she sat with her first baby on her knee, "don't take to drinking ale or porter or any strong drink on the notion that it is going to do you good. If there is one thing more than another which makes a mother cruel, wicked, unnatural, it is drunkenness, and many are the mothers who become drunken from these small beginnings, ordered by the doctor."

"A great many women take such things," said Mrs. Martin.

"Yes, and a great many perish by it, body and soul. I have a niece who is one of the matrons in a woman's prison. She tells me that 90 in 100 of the prisoners get there because of strong drink, and of these 90 in 100 who drink 60 have begun by taking liquor as a medicine or a tonic."

"Well, I wouldn't wish to be a drunken mother," said Mrs. Martin, kissing her baby.

"Truly you might say that if you know how bitterly cruel drunken mothers are. Once I was hired to help in a soup kitchen. A big, red faced woman, mother of four starving children, came for bread and soup and regularly carried both to sell for liquor at the dramshop, leaving her poor babes crying with hunger. I found it out and daily took the soup and bread to feed the children myself. She was so enraged at that that she began to maltreat the poor wretched little ones and threatened to kill me. To save the limbs and lives of the children I had to call in police aid, and the woman was put in prison, and the children were sent to an asylum."—National Temperance Advocate.

Facts About Beer.

I have treated nearly 7,000 cases of inebriety, and eight-tenths of that number originated from wine and malt liquors.—Albert Day, M. D., Superintendent of Washingtonian Home at Boston.

How to Relieve Choking.

A sound slap on the back with the flat of the hand will often relieve the windpipe when obstructed. If not relieved after several slaps, send for a physician. A child should be taken up by its feet and reversed. This seems heroic treatment, but it is nearly always effective.

How to Make Banana Salad.

Peel and cut 6 bananas into six slices, then pour over them fruit salad dressing. Stand in a cold place one hour and serve.

Make Christ Manifest.

Christians should not forget that in view of what Christ has done for them they are under special obligation so to live each day as to make His presence manifest in every affair of their lives, in buying and selling, in their social intercourse, [illegible]

HOW TO CHOOSE A SERVANT.

Girls Looking For Places Should Also Profit by It.

When a young woman applies whose hair is untidy, who has a draggled feather in her hat, whose dress shows stains and lack of buttons, reject her. She will be careless and slovenly.

When she comes arrayed in cheap finery, holding one dirty kid glove, the mate of which she wears, her ungloved hand adorned with rings, a flimsy bit of lace serving the place of a decent hat, reject her. That young woman is lazy and impudent.

When she smiles in a superior way and assures you that she can do everything, dismiss her at once. She will do nothing well.

When she tells you she has "lived in the best of places" and has "seven years' reference" from Mrs. Easy, but that the lady lives in the country now; she doesn't know exactly where, she has been dismissed for dishonesty. Reject her.

When she wants a latchkey, asks for "any evening you are not going out," says she has "always been used to company, of course," send her away. She will have noisy company six nights in the week, will stay out all night at many a "ball," and her moral character will probably disturb your tender conscience.

When she is elderly and calls you "dear," speaks patronizingly and assures you you won't be bothered with anything, when she comes dismiss her. She will not accept a suggestion from you, while, if you venture to hint that the meat was underdone, she will give immediate notice.

When she makes a parade of being "willing to learn," have nothing to do with her. You will find she needs to learn everything. I have known such to be unable to bake potatoes.

Reject the girl who asks questions. A question or two concerning her work or wages is of course perfectly proper. But when she asks three questions for one of yours, when she seeks to know your family and private affairs, get rid of her at once. That young woman does not know her place.

But if a young woman should apply who is dressed modestly and neatly, who speaks quietly and respectfully, who waits until you invite her to be seated, who gives some accessible address when you ask for reference, who claims to be able to do her work well, but admits that she may not know everything, who leaves her "day out" and other privileges to your convenience, who answers all questions, but asks few or none, take her though she asks high wages. She will give you the peace of mind you have longed for.

How to Empty Feathers From One Tick to Another.

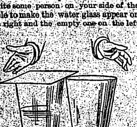
Open a seam at one corner in each tick, making the openings of equal length. Then sew the openings strongly together so the two beds or pillows will be joined. It is then easy to shake the feathers from the old tick into the new, after which they are ripped apart and the seams closed properly.

How to Get Rid of Flies.

"No, thank you, my dear, I do not want any fly papers or fly traps about my house. I learned a great many years ago that the more things we have to call flies the more will come. In the neighborhood where flies were simply a nuisance I lived almost unmolested by them because I never permitted a particle of stale food to accumulate about the premises. Flies, like a good many other things, will never stay where they are in danger of starvation, and I never kept anything about the place to feed them with, not even fly paper. Everything that could not be burned was carried as far from the house as possible and buried. All garbage is valuable as a fertilizer, and I utilize it as such. It is my opinion that every form of fly paper, fly poison and trap which is baited with any substance is just so much inducement for them to stay around the house. They think—if flies can think at all—that they are going to get something to eat and therefore hang around. The best fly preventive is starvation."

The Water Trick.

The trick I will explain calls for two glasses, one of which must have water in it. Put the one containing the water at your left hand and cover it with a piece of cardboard. Beside it, at your right hand, is an empty glass just like the first one in shape and size. You now invite some person on your side of the table to make the water glass appear on the right and the empty one on the left



without touching or moving either glass or allowing any one else to do so. After they have given up this problem you hold your hands near the glasses to show that the water is on the left, and by simply passing around the table and facing the glasses from that side you have the water on your right. This is simple and easy, but it will cause a laugh. Big bets have been won and lost on more trivial tricks than this little one.

Gout is largely caused by the introduction of stout as a beverage. It is also stated that from 50 to 75 per cent of the same cases are hereditary.

At Chase City, Va., the citizens' temperance nominee was lately elected mayor over the citizens' liberal candidate.

In Washington a company of gentlemen counted the young men in the 10 largest prayer meetings. They found [illegible]. They then went to the 10 largest saloons and found [illegible] young men. They [illegible]

In the Dollroom.

I'm going out a little while,
And you must promise, Dolly,
To sit as quiet as a mouse,
And not go romping o'er the house
With pussy cat and Polly.

For pussy's claws are very sharp,
And they are sure to scratch you,
Or if you get in Polly's reach
She'll give an awful, awful screech,
And with her beak she'll catch you.

And don't go mussing up your things
Or get your dress in creases;
Don't put your hands up to your hat;
Your bangs are loose—remember that—
And they may come to pieces.

Don't pull the buttons off your shoes
Or laugh when Polly chatters;
You mustn't mind her talk a bit,
But only shut your eyes and sit
And think of other matters.

And promise, Dolly, not to pout,
It makes you look so simple,
For every time you frown, you know,
It makes the horrid wrinkles grow
And spoils your pretty dimple.

You'd better go to sleep, for then
I'll have no cause to scold you.
By by, my dear—now try and see
How good you really can be—
Remember what I told you.
—C. M. Snyder.

The River—A Return Song.

O river! O river!
As you go to the sea
Forever and aye,
So flowing and free,

You bow to men's burdens,
You grind in their mills,
Yet, free, fresh and savage,
You flow as God wills.

O river! O river!
Going down to the sea,
Oh, fill me, oh, fill me,
That I, too, may flow free.

Though I bow to the burden,
Though I grind in the mill,
May I go to the ocean
Untamed as God still!
—Christian Register.

Princess and Little Boy.

A fellow guest at the Savoy with the Princess Eulalie tells of the satisfactory achievement of the full measure of one small boy's ambition. The little fellow greatly admired the Spanish woman, but always at a distance until one day he took his place at the end of the corridor leading from her rooms with the avowed intention of at least waving his hands as she passed. When his patience was finally rewarded by her approach, the child's speaking face at once arrested the infanta's attention.

Stopping, she said, reaching out to her delighted admirer: "What a dear little boy! I must have a kiss!" and she got it at once, with a hug thrown in, an enthusiasm which so pleased the royal woman that she asked the name and residence of the young hero. Finding he was living in the hotel, at her next leisure she sent an invitation to his parents to come with him to her apartments, where they were received with great cordiality and the small boy petted by the child loving princess to his heart's content.—New York Times.

Nine casks of missionary arrowroot have been sent to Edinburgh this year from Aneityum, New Hebrides, and three from Fortuna. The latter is a contribution from the native Christians to help prepare native teachers and to build the first church in Fortuna.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it."

"Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, September 5th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Finseth deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Anne Finseth of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston on the first Monday in March, 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examinations, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 5th day of September A. D. 1893.

By the Court,

[21-23] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

(Formerly Crookston Business College.)

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM $3.00 per week and upward.

TUITION $12.00 PER TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

FULL CORPS OF COMPETENT TEACHERS.

C. M. TITUS, Principal

BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 2d. 1893.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

IT IS NOT THE TARIFF,
IT IS NOT THE SILVER BILL,
BUT A LACK OF
CONFIDENCE
THAT MAKES TIMES APPEAR HARD,
ALL WHO
TRADE WITH
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
have Entire Confidence that they get their money's worth. One way to make times better in Polk County is to
TRADE WITH FONTAINE & ANGLIM,
THE BARGAIN MAKERS.

GREAT IS EVOLUTION

Interesting, Too, When Clothing Is Considered.

FROM GRASS TO THE FINEST SILK.

The Former Can Be Seen in Dahomey Village and the Latter in Machinery Hall—How the Need of Clothes Has Developed—Rent, Taxes and Wages Make Living High.

WORLD'S FAIR, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Evolution is the keyword of today's philosophy and here is the place to study it. Here we see how one invention which filled a long-felt want straightway created two more wants and set many more inventors to work. Thus the pressure of newly created wants is ever forcing man along, and yet at any point in his progress there is a tendency to slip and recede. And how easily they do slip. When I was in Arizona I often remarked that while it took forty years to civilize an Indian, a well disposed white man could go wild in six months. Since my five weeks here I beg leave to add that while, according to Darwin, it took 20,000 generations for the monkey to make a man of himself, a man can make a monkey of himself in twenty minutes on three fingers of Chicago whisky. It is so much easier to slide than climb.

In the Live Stock pavillion yesterday I heard a very animated discussion between some Illinois grangers on the question, "Do hogs pay?" In this vicinity they don't. It is the rest of us who pay the hogs and if things get much higher I shan't be able to stay. Down town they have been having what the Oregon Indians call a "hyas time" over the sufferings of the unemployed, and Henry George, Dr. McGlynn, Bishop Fallows, and many other eminent men and several talented women have told the sufferers why they suffer. Now if these landlords and other builders have paid for two years past any such wages as they swear to, then with any sort of economy no laborer ought to suffer in three or four months of idleness. I had got exasperated over various petty swindles and determined to interview one landlord and get my revenge by reporting him with unscrupulous accuracy. So I fired at him these conundrums:

"Why is the cost of living so much higher in Chicago than in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis or Indianapolis? Why is the price of bread as high as it was in 1864 when flour is only one-third as high? Why does the farmer have to sell his stuff for one-half what he did a few years ago and then pay a third more for what he eats of it when he comes to the city, and why does this keep on getting more so? And finally, why is it that with all these gains you fellows are all hard run and about every third one of you in the sheriff's hands?" pointing as I spoke to a pile of furniture on the sidewalk a square away, the last seizure of the ever-active bailiffs.

"It's as simple as fallin' off a log," replied mine host, who is an Indiana man. "It costs as much to get out a loaf of bread as it did in 1864 and it costs a good deal more to run a hotel. It all goes in rent, taxes and wages. I pay as much rent for this ramshackle concern of wood and plaster as they used to pay on Hunt's hotel in Cincinnati. And then the insurance—O, Jerusalem! They never can get it high enough to suit 'em. But you see yourself that if fire ever starts about here the whole block goes. The other day—you saw it in the papers—a little girl started a fire in the backyard and burnt up twenty-five acres of buildings in South Chicago. Five dollars a week is the very least you can get the poorest kind of a girl for and what they pay for good ones I don't know, for I can't get any. The bakers make next to nothing on bread for the same reasons. All last year and this spring common labor was 40 cents an hour—paid it right on this street for shovelin' dirt. Carpenters got twice that and so on. Now the buildings are finished and right away there is sufferin'. Well, we'd be the next ones to suffer if we didn't charge you fellows to correspond."

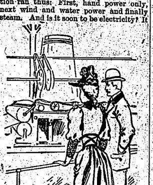
Now here's a state of affairs. Talented women at the lake front meetings tell how the poor girls are driven to evil by want, and 50,000 families complain that they cannot get domestic help at any price. Wages are so high that landlords can't make any money and laborers are in such straits that we have already had two riots. The farmers complain of falling prices for their stuff and in the city it is so high that in lieu of satisfying our appetites we have to tighten our belts as we did in the army. Surely somebody is lying. Or I am a bad economist? At any rate the problem is too much for me. I feel it—and right where I live—but the philosophy of it eludes me.

After these preliminary remarks, the application of which I trust the reader to find, let us go to the Machinery building and instead of wearisome walks and talks let us trace the evolution of just one article through all the ages of man. Let us take clothing because it is so beautifully illustrated and the machinery is comparatively simple. The looms run like lightning and turn out fabrics at a surprising speed; still a common man can see how they run, even if he has no wheels in his head. But to trace a suit of clothes from the very start we must go over and begin in the Anthropological department. There it is clearly shown that the first clothes were made of leaves, grass, bark and roots or rushes. Of course primeval man lived in quadrumanous innocence as the animals do, but with the growth of domestic order came a dawning sense of shame as to the sources of life and so a grass or other vegetable suit about the size of your two hands was invented for modesty's sake.

As refinement increased the suit gradually extended towards the head and the feet, even in hot countries and in summer, while in cold countries the skins of animals were used as soon as man learned how to get them. All this is beautifully illustrated in carvings, pictures and otherwise in the Anthropological exhibit and down in the plaisance one can still see the Dahomey dude in his cool and airy summer suit of grass. That clothing began in [illegible] very coarse strands and knotted them together as fancy or necessity dictated. Of course these strands were twisted finer and finer as man progressed and were put together by the system of over-and-under replication, and so spinning and weaving came into existence. And here are shown some of those extremely primitive looms, such as are still used by the hill people of India, the Navajo women and others—nothing in such a loom apparently but a beam fastened in the branches of a low tree, another beam staked fast to the ground and to each a loose beam attached at the ends with cords, the strands of wool running over these last. How very rude and primitive they look. Yet on such a loom I have seen a Navajo woman weave with wonderful skill, producing red and yellow flowers with colored yarns, making a blanket of such firm texture that water could be carried in it.

Much more rapid was the advance in making linen, for nations of finer taste took it up and the advance in silk was probably more rapid still as taste stimulated invention. Hence the "Babylonish garment" and all the wonderful stuffs of Tyre and India. But silk was not produced in Europe till some 500 years after Christ, when two missionaries smuggled the silkworm eggs out of China in the hollow of a bamboo cane. And now let us go into the Machinery building and see what marvels the Aryan has wrought with the stolen art of Serica and his own flax, wool and cotton. First in array are the exhibits of the Lowell Machine shops, the Knowles Loom works and the Cromptons. The feathery cotton and the snowy wool take the form and color of textile fabrics before our eyes and in the deft manipulation by the women in charge we see proof of the statement that with these automatic looms one woman can produce plain clothing enough for 600 people.

It is but little that the woman has to do, for the loom itself seems gifted with intelligence to give notice if anything goes wrong, even of so small a matter as the breaking of a thread. The line of evolution ran thus: First, hand power only, next wind and water power and finally steam. And is it soon to be electricity? It is to be hoped, for there are still grave disadvantages in using steam and when electricity can be transmitted to great distances from the waterfalls which generate it there will no longer be any economy in concentrating the textile manufacturer in a few cities. Each village can then have the weaving done for its own population at minimum cost. The power for this building is supplied from an annex running along the whole south side of the building. In it are forty-three engines with an aggregate of 20,000 horse power, which also operates 127 dynamos and thus produce the electric light and power for all the other buildings.



PAPER-MAKING MACHINE.

It is on the silk looms, however, that the finest work is done; but I shall refrain from explaining them for reasons into which I trust the reader will not too curiously inquire. Of Americans the Phœnix Manufacturing company, of Philadelphia, has looms in full operation, and J. J. Mannion, of Pittsburg, and John Best & Co., of Patterson, N. J., run sets of Jacquard looms. On these are woven silk handkerchiefs of almost gossamer delicacy, with figures showing pictures of the World's fair buildings and portraits of prominent men. These are sold on the spot by a so-called "concession," but all manufacturers who have not secured that must remove their products every night. Under the general subject of clothing would come the long array of sewing machines, cloth cutting and knitting machines and machines for making thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., but it is not necessary to describe such common things. It is a far cry from the Navajo woman toiling at her rude loom and the Navajo girl twisting wool on the rude hand-spindle as she watches her sheep, to the automatic loom and spinning jenny, but it is all illustrated here and far more effectively than could be done by a volume of such writing as this.

* * *

Moving eastward from the looms one soon enters an area where he is almost deafened by the din—the tremendous car moving on the beams overhead, the great Hoe press, only turning out 24,000 printed copies per hour of The Columbian during two hours of each day though capable of doing much more, the great paper-making machine which I study long but cannot comprehend, and the long, long lines of ponderous machines for cutting, boring, notching, trimming or otherwise fashioning iron, steel, wood and stone. In it all we see a prophecy that by and by only the rude and uncultured nations will do hard work. Our sort of folks will just stand around and watch the machines do it and see that they do not rebel.

Blessed slaves! With no bodies to kick and no souls to be damned, they yield us the equivalent of 80,000,000 of man-power. Taking his stand upon the shore of infinite possibility the inventor has in fifty years evoked from the boundless ocean of natural dynamics, and presented to us, the labor of 80,000,000 slaves. If the Americans of 1840 had been told that by this time the supernal powers would have sent to the United States 80,000,000 of the most intelligent and stalwart beings from the most highly developed planet (for it amounts to that) and that all their labor should be ours without need of lash or fear of insurrection, with what gladness would they have cried: "Vanish want! Away forever with discontent and talk no more of slavery in the south or misery in the cities! For how can there be want or discontent when an intelligent and industrious people have such slaves in number four times their own working force?" [illegible]

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The Northwestern has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1.

Howard M. Holden has been appointed assignee of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank by Judge Stover.

Secretary Smith has approved selection of 473,541 acres in Spokane Falls land district, being list No. 6 of the Northern Pacific road.

The Western Passenger association has authorized a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip for the Minneapolis exposition, Sept. 6 to Oct 7.

The Eastern and Western coal sales agents have decided that the September output shall be 3,000,000 tons instead of 2,750,000 tons, as previously reported.

Thursday, Aug. 31.

Mrs. R. G. Shephard, known on the stage as Miss Marie Prescott, is dead.

Sioux City's new union depot has been completed. It cost, exclusive of site, $300,000.

President Cleveland expresses himself as extremely gratified at the vote on the repeal bill.

Tuesday night a meteor passed across the city of La Crosse low down, causing vivid light.

Masked burglars in Pulaski, Tenn., tortured a farmer and his wife until they gave up their savings.

Fifty persons were injured in a riot at a picnic and dance at Grant, W. Va., Tuesday. Gangs of rival oil men were the participants.

A box into which all the telephone wires at La Crosse converge burned out, which will completely shut off service for two or three days.

Friday, Sept. 1.

The New England railroad is to reduce salaries.

Toronto has voted by an overwhelming majority against running street cars on Sunday.

Paid admissions to the world's fair since May 1 have been 10,000,000 in round numbers.

Louisiana cotton crops are reported failing fast on account of rust, boll worms and shedding.

A reunion of Fox River valley Odd Fellows was held at Oshkosh Wednesday. Fifteen hundred brethren were present.

Hollanders celebrated the anniversary of the birth of their queen Thursday at the world's fair. Turks celebrated the day also.

At River Falls, Wis., Fred Muckenhausen, a 15-year-old boy, was seriously burned by the explosion of a can of powder he was carrying. The cause of the powder taking fire is unknown.

Saturday, Sept. 2.

Dobbins and Domino, the great futurity colts, ran a dead heat for the $10,000 purse at Sheepshead Bay.

Nancy Hanks trotted a mile in 2:06 3-4 at Fleetwood Park Thursday, lowering the track record three seconds.

Minnesota has taken 80 prizes in stock and horse competition at the world's fair.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 12,000,000 francs of gold and 2,425,000 francs of silver.

The state bank commissioner has closed the Bank of Jennings, Decatur county, Kan. The capital stock was $50,000.

Mike Dwyer, the well known New racing man, has purchased the Fountain House at Waukesha, Wis., for $350,000.

It is learned from private sources that Anton Stover, the landscape painter, died recently at The Hague, at the age of 70.

Monday, Sept. 4.

The Royal Sewing Machine company of Rockford, Ills., has made an assignment in favor of its creditors.

The president has appointed John Mersner postmaster at Clintonville and Adam Paulus at Marshfield, Wis.

"Kid" Wilson of the Starr gang, attacked and nearly killed Marshal Tucker, a fellow prisoner at Fort Smith.

At St. Louis Alonzo Clark, a race-horse owner, after shooting and dangerously wounding his wife, committed suicide.

The hotel in Salmbach, Wurtemburg, burned Thursday morning. Five young ladies, spending vacation there, perished.

Rev. John Cunningham, D. D. LL. D., an author and professor of considerable note, died at St. Andrews, Scotland, Friday morning, of diabetes.

A. A. Bigelow & Co., the largest lumbering firm on Chequamegon bay, have issued circulars announcing a 10 per cent reduction in wages of all employes. The cut is said to be only temporary and no trouble with the men is anticipated.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Emin Pasha is said to have been eaten by cannibals in Africa.

Catholics of the world are holding their congress at Chicago.

The Pan-American medical congress is in session at Washington.

Prohibition Republicans in Iowa intend to put a ticket in the field.

Polk county, Iowa, Republicans repudiate the platform of the party on account of its declaration for local option.

The bill for the revision of the Bal [illegible]

Why Grow Old.

I find that if old people are put on a good meat diet in the way of strong soup, beef tea and animal food, and only just sufficient farinaceous food and fats and sugar to maintain the heat of the body, they increase wonderfully in energy and, as they often express it, feel 20 years younger. This is only natural; it is a food of energy—the food that builds up muscle, nerve and constitutional stamina.

The requirements of the system in old age as a rule are not great, and more harm is done by taking too much food than by taking too little. I have known people considerably over 70 to derive the greatest benefit from a thorough change in diet. It seems to rejuvenate them. Of course in old age care should be taken that the body is not subjected to rapid changes of temperature. When the nervous power is decreasing as the result of age and the system is losing its power of combating cold and strain upon its energy, a stimulating diet invigorates and is conducive to maintaining constitutional stamina better than any other.

Any natural death but from old age and general decay is an accidental death—that is, it is due to causes which might, and even perhaps could, have been entirely avoided and remedied in earlier years.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Most Young Men Are Afraid of Babies.

"The average young man," said a traveler, "has no great fondness for young children. I don't know how many times I have heard a mother who was carrying a little child, and who had halted in the aisle of a railroad car say, referring to the vacant seat and addressing the young man by the window, 'Is this seat taken?' And I don't know how many times I have seen the young man's face lengthen as he answered politely, 'No.' The mother takes the seat and the young man begins to grow restless. He reads the paper still, but he keeps his eye on the baby, and you may be sure the baby has its eye on him—a beaming, good natured eye it is, too—and the young man finds it not the easiest thing in the world to appear wholly unconstrained with attention thus drawn to him, but he makes a bluff at it and does pretty well until the infant moistens one chubby fist in its mouth and reaches out to make a print of it on the lapel of the young man's coat. Then the young man rises. 'Madam,' he says, 'let me give you this seat,' and he steps out into the aisle. And he doesn't look for another seat in that car. He makes a bee line for the smoker."—New York Sun.

The Food We Eat.

Hardly a day passes that we do not receive some shock, that we are not asked to give up some favorite dish around which clusters a host of tender early memories, and after eating of which we have for 20 years on end felt ourselves grow fat and childlike and undyspeptic. But the modern hygiene says it must go, and if we retain it on our list we do it in an anxious and guilty mood sure of itself to beget internal trouble.

Seemingly simple things like dry toast, oatmeal and apples we have heard forbidden of late as hard to take care of, and bananas, or, for example, the delicious, but as we supposed deadly, fried bacon cried up as food for babes and sucklings. This is puzzling—it goes against personal experience, it upsets all our dietary plans and pleasures, and it awakens the shrewd suspicion that mere fashion is at the bottom of the change.—Hartford Courant.

Cold Air In Place of Ice.

I predict that 10 years from now the familiar ice wagon will be a novelty upon the streets of a city, so general will have been the adoption of artificial refrigeration. For a long time brewers, pork packers and storage men have been independent of the ice crop, and the introduction of the cold air pipe lines down town has supplanted the use of ice in hotels, restaurants and barrooms except wherein it is desired to make a display of the crystal commodity. In time the distribution of cold air will be as general in cities as is gas or water, and the system will be perfected whereby the refrigerating gas necessary for attachment to a family refrigerator will be delivered in a tank just like carbonated water is to the soda fountains, once a month or as required.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dueling In France.

Until within a few years dueling in France was so common that 5,000 such encounters were fought every year. The vast majority of these occurred in the army, but in 1890 M. de Freycinet, the minister of war, discouraged the practice and rendered it optional under circumstances in which it had been considered imperative. Among civilians, however, the game goes merrily on, being chiefly sustained by angry politicians or excited journalists. It was calculated in 1886 that since 1870 847 duels had been fought in France outside the army. In only nine instances were any of the combatants disabled, while 98 per cent of those engaged left the field unscathed.—London Tit-Bits.

A Sharp Passage.

The English marriage service was the subject of conversation. Lowe said in his dashing way that it was full of nonsense. "Why," he exclaimed, turning to his wife, "it made me say 'with all my worldly goods I thee endow,' when I had no worldly goods wherewith to endow you."

"Ah, Robert," she replied, "but there were your brains!"

"Well," he said, "all the world knows that I did not endow you with them."—"Life and Letters of Viscount Sherbrooke."

[illegible]

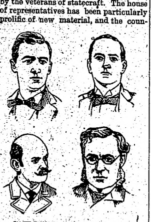
THE ART OF ORATORY

EVIDENCE THAT IT IS NOT DECLINING IN CONGRESS.

The Silver Debate Furnished a Theme For Some Notable Maiden Speeches In the House of Representatives—New Members Who Distinguished Themselves.

We are sometimes disposed to denounce the degeneracy of the times and to lament among other things the decline of forensic eloquence in American public life. This falling off has been so persistently proclaimed by pessimists and philosophers generally that many of us have come to accept the proposition without question. Fortunately for those hopeful citizens who are inclined to take issue with the croakers, recent events at Washington have furnished evidence that oratory is not a lost art.

Whatever else the silver debate may have accomplished, it has opened our eyes to the fact that the country still has a plenty of bright, powerful and eloquent public speakers, and that when occasion offers new men can be found who are perfectly qualified to fill with honor to themselves and their country the high places which have been so long occupied by the veterans of statecraft. The house of representatives has been particularly prolific of new material, and the country has been repeatedly surprised by "maiden" speeches that bore all the marks of mature and experienced statesmanship adorned with the arts of eloquence and rhetoric.



LAFE PENCE. J. C. SIBLEY.
J. C. HENDRIX. DR. EVERETT.

One of the first of the new men to step in an hour from local to national fame was Lafe Pence, the young representative from the First district of Colorado. He opened the silver debate for the Populists and made a speech that attracted and held the close attention of the house. Mr. Pence is in his thirty-sixth year and is a native of Columbus, Ind. He was graduated from the Hanover (Ind.) college in 1877, and the next year was admitted to the bar. He went to Kansas in 1879 and removed from there to Colorado in 1881. He was elected to the legislature in 1884, and in 1887 was appointed county attorney for Arapahoe county.

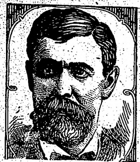
From Colorado congress expects free coinage logic, but when millionaire Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania came out for silver in his maiden speech it created something of a sensation. Mr. Sibley was born in Friendship, Allegany county, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1850, and received a common school and seminary education. He now resides at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., and is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He is also a manufacturer of lubricating oils and is interested in various other manufacturing and business enterprises. Mr. Sibley has quite a reputation as a horseman and keeps a fine stable in Washington. He has advocated paying congressmen a salary of $10,000 a year, and at the same time donated his two years' salary to the Grangers and Knights of Labor in his district.

One of the most effective speeches in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law was made by Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn and it was his first effort in the house. Mr. Hendrix has an earnest delivery, and his views were listened to with marked respect. He was born at Fayette, Mo., 40 years ago and is a graduate of Cornell university. He went to New York in 1878 and for 10 years served on the reportorial staff of The Sun. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the Brooklyn board of education and the following year was the Democratic candidate for mayor of that city, but was defeated by Seth Low. President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Brooklyn in 1886, and since retiring from that office he has been president of a trust company.

Probably the most polished of all the maiden speeches in the Fifty-third congress was that delivered by Dr. William Everett, who, although a new member, is an experienced and accomplished orator, as the son of Edward Everett should be. He comes to Washington from the Seventh Massachusetts district, so long represented by Henry Cabot Lodge, and brings a distinguished reputation for scholarship and eloquence. Nothing showed that he was making his maiden speech. His voice was clear; his attitude was graceful; his diction was perfect; his argument was keen and analytical.

Dr. Everett is a bachelor, and naturally enough is reported to be rather erratic in his personal predilections and habits. He was born in Watertown, Mass., Oct. 10, 1839, and was educated at Harvard university and Cambridge, England. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and was licensed to preach in [illegible]

H. CLARKE.



D. M. Rose

"I was troubled with terrible pain in my back and had also kidney difficulty.

For 27 Years I Suffered.

I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and began to get better. I have not had an attack since I began to use it. I was also cured of catarrh in the head and am now in good health." D. M. ROSE, Denison, Iowa. 100 doses one dollar.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation.

What Have You Done Today?

I saw a farmer when the day was done;
The setting sun had sought its crimson bed,
And the mild stars came forward one by one;
I saw the sturdy farmer, and I said:
"What have you done today?
O farmer, say?"
"Oh, I've sown the wheat in yonder field
And pruned my orchard to increase the yield
And turned the furrow for a patch of corn—
This have I done since early morn."

I saw a blacksmith in his smithy door,
When the day had vanished and the west
grew red,
And all the weary noise and strife were o'er;
I saw the kindly blacksmith, and I said:
"What have you done today?
O blacksmith, say?"
"Oh, I have made two plowshares all complete
And nailed the shoes on many a horse's feet,
And, oh, my friend, I cannot tell you half."
The man of muscle responded, with a laugh.

I saw a miller when the day was gone,
And all the sunlight from the hills had fled,
And tender shadows had crept across the lawn;
I saw the dusty miller, and I said:
"What have you done today?
O miller gray?"
"Oh, I have watched my mill from morn till
night;
Did you ever see flour so snowy and white?
And many are the mouths today I've fed."
The merry miller laughed as this he said.

I saw another when the night drew nigh,
And turned each daily toiler from his task;
When gold and crimson cloudlets decked the
sky;
A drink seller—and of him I asked:
"What have you done today?
Drink seller, say?"
But the drink seller turned with drooping
head,
And not a single word in answer said.
What had he done? His work, he knew full
well,
Was plunging souls in deepest hell!
—Exchange.

Temperance Education For Children.

The following are some of the points agreed upon by scholars as the standard for the temperance textbooks to be introduced in the public schools of New York under the laws passed through the efforts of Mrs. Mary L. Hunt. If this new education is to give to the world a coming generation of intelligent total abstainers, as we expect, its manuals of instruction must conform to the following specifications:

They must teach with no uncertain sound the proven findings of science, viz:

That alcohol is a dangerous and seductive poison.

That beer, wine and cider contain this same alcohol, thus making them dangerous drinks, to be avoided, and that they are the product of a fermentation that changes a food to a poison.

That it is the nature of a little of any liquor containing alcohol to create an appetite for more, which is so apt to become uncontrollable that the strongest warning should be urged against taking that little and thus forming the appetite.

They must teach also the effect of these upon "the human system"—that is, upon the whole being—mental, moral and physical. The appalling effects of drinking habits upon the citizenship of the nation, the degradation and crime resulting, demand that instruction here should give clear and emphatic utterance to the solemn warnings of science on this subject.

No Money For Strawberries.

Two men stopped at a fruit dealer's the other day. Said one, "What is the price of strawberries?"

"Twenty cents a basket."

"Twenty cents a basket! You'll have to sell them to rich folks. I can't afford them. The old woman will have to do without strawberries this time. Come along, Jerry, let's go and take a drink!"

They started off for the barroom, and if they spent any less than the price of two boxes of berries before they went home it was a wonder. A drinker and a "good fellow" can afford to spend money in treating men who don't care a rap about him when he "can't afford" to spend half the same amount in charity or church dues or in buying something for the wife and children who have the first claim upon him and all that he owns.—Sacred Heart Review.

Teach Children Self Control.

The liquor problem can be effectively and permanently solved by only one means—that of education. The child must early learn self control and self restraint, that his appetites be held under check and properly guided. If he be properly taught, his manhood will be self controlled and self restrained. He may not be a total abstainer, but he will be temperate in all things.—Jewish Messenger.

Rather Sour For a Little Girl.

Midget was such a very busy little person that she could never see anything lying on the table in her reach without handling and sometimes tasting it. One day her mother had left an open package of lump alum on the table, and no sooner did she turn her back when Midget put a large lump in her mouth. When her mother turned around, the little girl said, with a very wry face, "That is awful sour ice, mamma!"

THE STORY OF A DOG

WHY A SOLITARY WAYSIDE GRAVE IS MARKED "PHANTOM."

A Lost Baby In the Wilds of Western New Mexico Was Traced by the Faithful Canine—He Killed the Abductor and Led the Father to a Coyote's Den.

The tourist who visits the region of Lower Plaza, N. M., will see, among other things, as he drives along the trail from the railroad a grave with a thick headboard on which is painted the one word, "Phantom."

"It's only a dog's grave," the guide will explain, "but I reckon he'd more sense than some men."

Phantom was the property of Bernard Wisner, a cowboy living near the Datil mountains some years ago, but he was buried near the home of Daniel Chapman, whose wife was the sister of Wisner. Mrs. Chapman, when her brother first got the dog, had a hearty dislike for it. It was a big mongrel, with hound blood predominating, and, like all mongrel hounds, it had an enormous appetite that was never so well satisfied as with food stolen from somebody's kitchen.

For many offenses of this kind Mrs. Chapman had good reason to complain, and she would have taken the winchester and shot the hateful brute on more than one occasion but for two reasons. It was a very good hunting dog, and it would now and then play with the baby when she wanted to do housework—come over from her brother's house a mile away as if for the express purpose of having a romp with the little tot of 3.

However, the dog's manner kept growing worse, and one day when she saw it come sneaking around the corral she started for the gun, but stopped half way because she was reminded by the sight of the dog that the little one had not been about the house for an hour or two, perhaps more, so far as she could remember. So she ran out of the house quickly without the gun and called aloud:

"Baby! Baby!"

Then she listened and grew faint, for she heard no reply, and fainter still when she remembered that her husband had told her of seeing a panther's tracks down in the hollow near by. To think of this was to send her flying toward the hollow, but no baby or trace of it was to be found, although she looked behind every one of the scattered pines and cedars growing there. Then she came running back to the house, ringing her hands and calling "Baby" distractedly. She found the dog standing right beside the door, but she would not have noticed him, she was so near wild about the baby, only for the fact that he stood looking intently at her instead of taking to his heels with his tail between his legs, as he always done when she came toward him.

Even as it was she paid little attention to the dog, but ran hither and yon about the house and corral and horse shed, crying and calling the child, until at last she saw the dog come square before her, and after a grave look into her face start running around the house with his nose to the ground. She remembered afterward that he circled around the house two or three times and then disappeared, but by that time her fears had so overcome her that she fell headlong on the floor in a faint, and there she lay nobody knows how long.

When she came to her senses, the dog was licking her face, and at once began to caper about and bark in extraordinary fashion when she opened her eyes and sat up. Then he ran out the door and stopped and looked back, and directly came back and grabbed the skirt of her dress, which he pulled so hard that he tore it. Then she picked up a club and drove the dog out the house, and when her burst of anger was over fainted again at the thought of the lost baby. When she revived this time, she was too weak to get up, but she saw that the dog was still acting in the same unusual fashion she had noticed before. A little later the sound of horse's hoofs gladdened her ears, and with a last effort she got up, staggered out the door, saw her husband as he jumped from his horse, and, gasping out the words that "Baby is lost," fainted for the third time.

Chapman carried the woman to the bed, took one look around the room in order to assure himself that he had rightly understood what she had said, and then grabbing the winchester said to the dog:

"Hi, Phantom! where's Baby?"

"Wow!" replied the dog, and started away on a lope that kept Dan humping himself to equal. The trail zigzagged about for nearly half a mile, then crossed a broken lava bed and ran off down a draw to the creek valley. Had any other dog than Phantom been on the trail Dan would have not believed the child could have gone that way, but he banked on Phantom and kept trotting along until at last a thicket was reached just two miles and a half from home. Into the thicket the dog plunged by what was really a sort of tunnel through the brush, and Chapman had to get down on his hands and knees to follow. Two rods in he came to an opening, and there on the dry sod lay the baby fast asleep. It was apparently in the den of some wild animal.

As Dan picked up the child the growl of the dog made him look around. Phantom was standing over the dead body of a recently killed coyote.

Phantom died of old age last spring, and was buried, with many tears near the public highway, where all who pass can see it. It was only a dog that was buried there, but, then, as the cowboys say, "I reckon he'd more sense than some men."—Cor. New York Sun.

Very Hard Mental Exercise.

It has fortunately been ordained that good lying is about the severest mental exercise known to an indolent world, and when conscience fails to keep mankind truthful, laziness and prudence combine to take up the work.—Kate Field's Washington.

They Only Knew Agassiz.

In 1858 a party consisting of Lowell, Emerson, Agassiz, Judge Hoar, W. J. Stillman and several others spent a few weeks of the summer in the Adirondacks.

The journey of the company gave rise to an incident which has often been incorrectly told, and which, as a curious comment upon human fame, deserves to be told again. The coming of the party was of course made known along the track it would follow, and at Keeseville, where the common roads then ended, the town was agog to see the "philosophers," as they were at once collectively called. But neither Emerson nor Lowell was known, Agassiz being the only celebrity to that world, owing to his having recently refused the offer by the emperor of France of the keepership of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris and a senatorship with a large salary, he preferring to devote himself to science and America.

The selectmen of the town waited on the visitors early in the morning after their arrival to pay their respects, they said, but really to see a man who had no regard for money and distinction. They were received formally, the spokesman bringing a copy of a periodical which contained a portrait of Agassiz, which he produced and carefully compared with the lineaments of the professor until he had satisfied himself of the authenticity of the individual, when he addressed his followers with, "Yes, it's him!" And they then proceeded to shake hands with him, the rest of the party being ignored.—W. J. Stillman in Century.

How Did the Dollar Mark Originate?

Below I give five theories of the origin of the dollar mark ($), they being selected from about 20 seemingly plausible solutions:

That it is a combination of the "U. S.," the initials of United States.

That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight."

That it is derived from a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needlelike towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollars."

That it is a combination of "H. S.," the ancient Roman mark of money unit.

That it is a combination of P. and S. from peso duro, signifying "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts peso is contracted by writing the S. over the P. and placing it over the sum.

According to one writer the symbol of the dollar is a monogram of the letters "V," "S" and "J," the dollar being originally a "thaler" coined in the valley of Sant Joachim, Bohemia, and known as "Joachim thaler," and the monogram the initials of the words, "Valley Sant Joachim."—St. Louis Republic.

Art Instruction.

An artist had sold a picture for an exorbitant price and the purchaser sued to recover. The attorney for the purchaser was making the artist uncomfortable by his questions.

"Now, sir," he said in that pleasant, ingratiating manner of lawyers with a witness, "do you think anybody could see beauty in that picture?"

"Some persons certainly could," replied the artist.

"You think the initiated in technical matters might have no difficulty in understanding your work?"

"I am sure they would not."

"Do you think you could make me see any beauty in that picture?" this most superciliously.

"Probably not now, sir"—and the artist was most humble—"but once I could have done so easily."

"Now, sir, how is that? I don't understand you. Explain, if you please."

"That's quite easy, sir. I could have done it simply by employing you as my counsel in this case."—Detroit Free Press.

Courtesy Among the Swedes.

The Swedes are a quiet, taciturn people. There is no jostling even among the lowest classes. When a train leaves a platform or a steamboat a pier, the lookers on lift their hats to the departing passengers and bow to them, a compliment which is returned by the passengers. You are expected to lift your hat to the shabbiest person you meet in the street, and to enter a shop, office or bank with the hat on is considered a bad breach of good manners. In retiring from a restaurant you are expected to bow to the occupants. Bowing and hat lifting is so common that the people seem to move around more slowly than elsewhere, in order to observe the courtesy.—F. H. Stauffer in Kate Field's Washington.

Appreciative.

A housekeeper who has been employing a colored washerwoman for several months was surprised to see her appear last week in a hat trimmed heavily with crape.

"Why, Julia," she asked, "is any of your family dead?"

"No, no," was the reply, "but one of my best customers gave me this hat, and I didn't want her to think I don't preciate nothin."—New York Times.

Caution Needed.

A tourist had visited a small historic town. He was shown the massive wall that surrounded it, and the immense town gates.

"You need to be very careful," he said gravely to the official who was his escort.

"Why so?" [illegible]

"Sometime when these gates are open the village may get lost."—Youth's Companion.

[illegible]

M. de Semonville was a political utilitarian who neglected nothing and knew how to make capital of everything. When he died, Talleyrand fell into deep thought [illegible] "I cannot divine what advantage Semonville gains [illegible]

DISCIPLINE AND CHARACTER.

A Tribute to the Austere Training Which Produced a Man Like Tryon.

To our minds the charm of Admiral Tryon's bearing in the hour of his fate is the perfection of the system which for centuries has bred men capable of his conduct and his death. They have not had his opportunity of being visible, not his strangely scenic surroundings, not perhaps the temperament which could have inspired them to that farewell in the moment of disappearance, but there have been hundreds of men in the navy, and even in the merchant service, who would have died as bravely as he did.

It is the tradition of both services—not, we think, the order—that the highest in rank on a ship in peril must be the last to quit the vessel; that, as occurred a few years ago, even a stowaway, who is almost a criminal in sailors' eyes, must take precedence of the captain in securing safety. The origin of the rule is, we fancy, policy—that the state or the owner be protected by the captain's authority to the last—but it has become an etiquette and a pride, and in the records of hundreds of wrecks you will find few in which it was ever broken. "The captain was the last to leave the ship" is the end of almost every telegram of marine disaster.

In other words, discipline has continued for centuries under the pressure of the same necessities, and the same ideas, has extinguished in a class by no means devoid either of faults or vices, a most natural and tempting form of selfishness has induced a whole series of men, many of them hardly educated, to face a slow and painful form of death rather than fail in the performance of a professional duty. That is a wonderful result of training, and it is one which makes those who see it clearly doubt whether the modern world is altogether in the right path.

The old ideal for the formation of character was discipline, hardship, pressure, alike from the law and from teachers and from opinion, and it certainly produced many of the virtues, especially that one of obedience, which the world everywhere but on shipboard—where there are few unrealities and men carry their lives in their hands—has taken to despising. The modern idea is that discipline even for children is an oppressive thing; that it turns men into machines, and it quenches individuality—that it is, in short, unpleasant, whereas pleasantness is the end of life.

We see the result of the change in the disappearance of many forms of oppression, and a lighter atmosphere for men to move in, and we see it also in the slow disappearance of many noble elements in character. The old system, working with good material, produces as its perfect result Admiral Tryon. The new, working also on the right material, produces the British agitator.

Admiral Tryon was no doubt a brave man and gentleman without help from the service or its traditions, but the service had annealed his character into what it was, something for a nation to be proud of, which would hardly have been exhibited or have existed amid the indiscipline and softness of civil life. When one hears of such a man so meeting such an end, it is difficult not to doubt whether liberty as now interpreted is such a perfectly good thing; whether instant obedience to command is not better training; whether pressure from all sides, from service rules, opinion and hardship together, does not weld men into something worthier of the aspirations which, while men have consciences, they never quite get rid of.—London Spectator.

Caste In a Bootblack.

The idea of caste and class extends even to the bootblacking fraternity. This is illustrated by a recent occurrence in Broad street.

An Irish shoe polisher has a stand in front of Delmonico's old restaurant. Not long since he entered a broker's office to render professional services. In his absence a dandy young negro seated himself in the chair and awaited his return.

When the bootblack again appeared on the scene, he was horrified. As he approached his stand the negro said, "Shine 'em up, please, and be quick about it."

"Not if I know myself," replied the bootblack, with an oath. "Get out of that chair," he continued. "It's bad enough for me to be shining boots all me life, but I've got this to say—I never shined shoes but for one of my own color."—New York Herald.

Points About Needles.

The great sail needle, which has to be pushed with a steel palm, would puzzle most people; so, too, the broommaker's needle, which must also be pushed with a steel palm. The curious knitting machine needle, with its latchet, the arrasene and crewel needles, and the needle for shirring machines, the weaver's pin for picking up broken threads, with an open eye in the hook. The needle, as we see it today, is the evolved product of centuries of invention. In its primitive form it was made of bone, ivory or wood. The making of Spanish needles was introduced into England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Point by point the manufacture has improved.—L. G. Vance in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Christian Name.

The term "Christian name" is used in England and America only. "Baptismal name" is used in other countries. The terms seems to have been used first after the reformation, when Biblical names were used as a reaction against the use of the saints' names in the calendar. It is evident that all Biblical names are not Christian, but the reaction went so far as to consider everything in the Bible as Christian and everything not in the Bible as pagan or certainly nonchristian.—New York Evening Sun.

[illegible]

Mike (from the top of a ladder)—Hould on [illegible] come off the ladder [illegible] cracked [illegible] —New York Weekly.

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Everybody Every Time:

Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits,
Suits that Fit to a T.

LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited
With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

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OLD CAMP MEETINGS.

PICTURESQUE FORMS OF WORSHIP IN "GOD'S FIRST TEMPLES."

The Gatherings of Early Days Compared With Those of the Present—From Pine Knots to Electric Lights—Some Notable Camp Meetings Described.

WHEN I was a boy, I used to spend a part of every summer at my grandfather's farm. He lived not far from a village in central New York that shall be named here only what the villagers and the hardy folk who dwelt on the hills round about called it colloquially, "The Hook." It was a quiet village during 51 weeks of the year, but for one week it was full of life. Its three or four streets were then crowded with people. Then every family kept open house. Then the whole countryside turned out. Then the half dozen stores of The Hook did a rushing business. Then the 10 acre grove that nestled between the village and West hill was filled with snowy tents. Then the shadows under the trees were driven away by blazing fires at night, and ringing words of exhortation and shouts of glory and melody of hymns went up to the blue vault through the branches every hour of the 24.

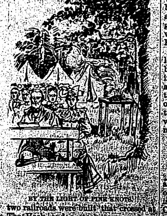
That week was camp meeting week, and if I couldn't be a member of my grandfather's family during that week the whole year seemed wasted. The meetings were held by the Methodists, and the Presbyterians and Baptists turned in and helped them enjoy the week. Camp meeting there and then was the event of the entire twelvemonth socially, spiritually and in business. Camp meeting week always came between haying and harvest time, when there was a lull in the hard work of the summer.

The meetings used to begin on Tuesday. Monday was devoted to the pitching of tents, and the repairing of the plank seats, and the getting together of pine knots for the fires that should illuminate the evening services, and the furbishing of the preachers' stand. The tenters would not all get moved in before Tuesday night, and so the first day of the meeting was usually not very well attended. From that time on the crowd would grow till Sunday, when the attendance would number 3,000 or 4,000. Families would drive 20 or 30 miles to the Sunday services, and to do this they would have to start from their homes by 2, 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning.

The sermons were models of fiery zeal. Their fervor was beyond description, and they swayed the assemblage as a field of grain is swayed in a fierce gale. The singing was "congregational," but it assisted the preacher in controlling the audience. By Thursday night "the power" would be present. By Saturday night there would be dozens of cases. All day Sunday men and women would jump into the air shouting "Glory!" and then fall unconscious to the ground. Many who came to scoff would yield to the influence of the spirit and go about the grounds singing with a strange joy, weeping tears of pleading with friends who were as yet unconvicted of sin. By Sunday night the number of those still unaffected would be greatly diminished. Every year there were conversions of some who had held out so long that their friends and relatives had lost all hope of their souls.

The reclaiming of "backsliders" was as important a part of the work done at the camp meetings at The Hook as the conviction and conversion of sinners, and every year's meeting was marked by some especially notable event of one kind or the other, so that it became a sort of landmark in the memory of the entire community. Of course some of the young folks who attended these camp meetings used to "cut up." There was more or less "sparkin" going on on the back seats among the shadows. But on the whole good order was maintained, and oftentimes some of the "wildest" young men and women were convicted and converted, to become powerful allies of the preachers among those who were still in their sins.

In those days the owner of the grounds charged no rent for their use for camp meeting purposes. A few years later two railroads were built that crossed at The Hook and a stock company was formed which purchased the ground and advertised that they might be leased by any organization that would pay for them for out of door meetings at The [illegible] season was lengthened until it now lasts two months, and the camp meetings of the temperance people, the Christian Scientists, the Salvation Army and I don't know how many other organizations besides the Methodists, are held in rotation. In place of the canvas tents of earlier times there are now painted wooden cottages. Instead of the [illegible] pine knot fires on raised platforms electric lights glow among the [illegible] at night.



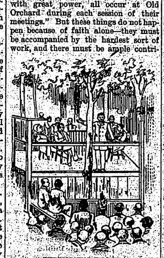
BY THE LIGHT OF PINE KNOTS.

The preachers' rough board stand has given way to a pagoda with its gay ornamentations. There are big summer boarding houses, and a camp meeting bakery and a butcher shop, and the grove is cut up into lots by narrow streets, and the lots have proved to be an excellent land speculation. There is a high board fence about the grounds, too, and a "box office," and some of the organizations admit you only after you have paid money.

Ocean Grove and Chautauqua and many of the summer schools of today are merely highly developed camp meetings. Ocean Grove has developed along one line and Chautauqua and the summer schools along another. Camp meetings of the fervid sort have not by any means died out as the more staid variety has come in, even in the vicinity of the big cities. I know of a Free Methodist camp meeting that was held this summer in quite as primitive fashion as the old time meetings at The Hook, even to the lights, which were furnished by burning pine knots in old iron kettles hung from wooden arms nailed to trees.

The Methodist camp meeting at Sing Sing held its sixty-second annual sessions this year and was very largely attended. The New York newspapers gave it much attention and reported seasons that vied in fervor with the liveliest of the past. The camp ground at Old Orchard, Me., is as well appointed as any in the country, and the meetings held there this season have been interesting and diversified. The meetings of the Christian Alliance attracted more attention from the newspapers than any other held on these grounds. They were in charge of Rev. Dr. Simpson, and an important feature was the healing of the sick.

You may perhaps doubt the genuineness of the reported cures, but the daily attendants upon the meetings did not and do not. They say that they know whereof they speak and claim that "the healing of the sick, the casting out of devils, the coming of the Holy Spirit with great power, all occur at Old Orchard during each session of their meetings." But these things do not happen because of faith alone—they must be accompanied by the hardest sort of work, and there must be ample contributions of money. The fact that $30,000 was pledged in one afternoon of this year of financial depression shows that the Alliance folk are neither poor nor close-fisted.



THE MORNING SERVICE.

I have before me as I write an account of the first camp meeting held in Delaware in 1805, and of a number of other camp meetings held in the vicinity of New York the same year. The Delaware camp meeting was opened every morning at 5 by the blowing of trumpets, trumpets sounded again at 8 for preaching, at 3 p. m. for preaching and at 8 again. "From time to time," writes a chronicler of that day, "scores were struck to the ground, a part of whom appeared lifeless; others in agonies crying with the most lamentable anguish to God for mercy, others finding peace and shouting praises and glory to God, while happy believers in ecstacies of joy and gladness were mingling their tears and voices in praises and hallelujahs to God and the Lamb." The crowds, the writer says, were very orderly, but "there were seven justices of the peace and seven constables and two sheriffs, together with a large guard of men, constantly on the ground, so that any person or persons who might have been disposed to disturb or breed disorder were kept in awe or terror."

Perhaps the camp meetings of these times that differ most from the original sort are those held by the Salvation Army. The uniforms of the men and women, the beating of drums and cymbals and the sound of wind instruments are features that would have been regarded with horror by the Methodists who used to hold camp meetings at The Hook when I was a boy.

In the south, camp meetings are largely left to the negroes. With the colored brethren and sisters the woody gatherings are truly seasons of refreshing and awakening. It is at camp meeting time that the emotional and musical qualities of the colored race have widest opportunity for exercise. Here is a sample verse from one of the most popular camp meeting hymns:

Oh! how I'll shout when I git home!
Doan' yo' feel like crossin ober?
He can create, an he destroy—
Doan' yo' feel like crossin ober?
Roll, Jordan, roll! Roll, Jordan, roll!

All things considered, camp meetings are among the most picturesque features of American life. May each sort flourish as long as the republic stands, from Chautauqua and Ocean Grove to those held by the Salvationists at The Hook and the negro meetings at Gravely Hill.

I. D. MARSHALL.

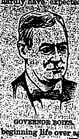
The Gulf Stream.

Three miles per hour is about the average of the gulf stream, though in [illegible] places it attains [illegible] than [illegible] miles an hour [illegible]

TOOK HORACE GREELEY'S ADVICE.

How Governor Horace Boies Made a Fortune In Iowa.

When he went to Iowa in 1867, Horace Boies was 40 years of age and could hardly have expected ever to be elected twice to the governorship of the state and renominated for a third term. He had been a practicing lawyer in Erie county, N. Y., for the 15 previous years and had managed to save a little money, but it was a good deal like beginning life over again to settle down in such a town as Waterloo then was, a place of a few hundred inhabitants in the midst of an almost unbroken prairie whose soil had hardly been scratched by a plow.



GOVERNOR BOIES.

The prospect was sufficiently uninviting to make it almost certain that Mr. Boies would never have gone there if it had not been for the sake of his wife, whose parents lived there and whose health he thought the change would benefit. But his wife did not live long after they settled in Waterloo, and he was left a widower with one daughter. After a time he married again, and his second wife also died, leaving him three children, two sons and a daughter. Since then he has remained a widower.

While waiting for clients Mr. Boies invested his savings in farming lands. His boyhood had been spent on a farm in Erie county, and he thought he knew how to make agriculture pay. He did know how, and the fact that he now owns upward of 4,000 acres, from which his income averages $10,000 a year, is an evidence of it.

Governor Boies was a Republican up to 1883, when he left that party because of its attitude on the question of prohibition. He did not use liquor himself, but did not believe in restricting its use by legal enactments. His attitude attracted the attention of the Democracy, who soon came to consider him an available candidate for governor, and in 1889 he was nominated and elected. In 1891 he was re-elected by a plurality of 8,216 votes.

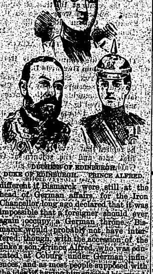
Governor Boies was born at Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., in 1827, and after a youth of considerable hardship and dearth of opportunities was admitted to the bar when 25 years of age. In 1858 he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1866 came very near being the opposition candidate to Grover Cleveland for district attorney of Erie, losing the Republican nomination by only two votes.

A TRANSPLANTED DUKE.

Edinburgh's New Titles and Estates In Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

It is not improbable that the Duchess of Edinburgh had considerable influence in bringing about the decision of her husband to resign his admiralship in the British navy and accept the dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The duchess does not like England over much, and the English do not like her. Immediately after her arrival in England the question of precedence at court ceremonials came up, the duchess insisting on her right as the daughter of one czar and the sister of another to take rank ahead of the daughters of the queen. She won her point, but the victory made her unpopular. Besides this, she never got on well with the Princess of Wales, and her relations with the queen were rather diplomatic than cordial.

The duke himself was never particularly popular in England, and this fact may also have had its influence on his decision, which might have been very different if Bismarck were still at the head of German affairs, for the Iron Chancellor long ago declared that it was impossible that a foreigner should ever again occupy a German throne. Bismarck would probably not have interfered, though, with the accession of the duke's son, Prince Alfred, who was educated at Coburg under German influences, and as most people supposed with the idea of having him succeed his granduncle instead of his father.



DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.
DUKE OF EDINBURGH. PRINCE ALFRED.

The rumor that the duke intends to abdicate in favor of his son when the young man attains his majority will probably remain unverified, for the prince was declared legally of age a year ago with the especial design, as it was then thought, of shutting his father out from the regency. With his throne the duke inherits vast estates in Thuringia, Austria and the Tyrol and numberless castles, chateaux and hunting lodges, besides a long string of titles to be added to his shopworn label of duke of Edinburgh and earl of Ulster and Kent. Hereafter he will be his highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, [illegible]

"Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both."

To assure both the above ends, good, wholesome, palatable food is demanded. It is next to impossible to present a sufficient variety of appetizing bills of fare for our meals without a liberal allowance of pastry and other food in which shortening is required. How to make crisp, healthful, digestible pastry has puzzled the cooks. A difficulty in all good cooking in the past has been lard. Always fickle, never uniform, most unwholesome—lard has always been the bane of the cook and the obstacle to "good digestion."

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comes now into popular favor as the new shortening—better than even the best of lard with none of lard's objectionable qualities. And

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—ON ALL—
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have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

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CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent,
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IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

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Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.

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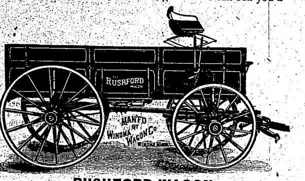
WHEN YOU BUY

An article you expect to use for a long time it is a great saving of money, as well as a source of satisfaction to buy the very best that can be had. This is especially true of a Farm Wagon. We can sell you a



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MANF'D BY WINONA WAGON CO.

RUSHFORD WAGON

at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best They have been made here at home in our own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.

You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows. We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.

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7:15a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint, Vincent	7:30p.m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
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Barley	30c
Oats	old 25c; new 29c
Corn	35c@37c
Middlings, per ton	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts, "	$9.25@$11.00
Pran, "	$9.25@$9.50
Hay, per ton	$5.00@$8.00
Butter, per lb	20c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	50c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.09
Game—Ducks, per doz	$2.00
Chickens, per doz	$1.75

'Round Home.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Feli Cartier Jr. [13-24]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unquestionably the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter, and all scalp affections.

30 Day Tickets

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $22.27 via the Great Northern Railway.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

Cash For Wheat.

We are ready to buy wheat for cash at McManus & Farley's elevator, and to grind feed every day during wheat season.

(tf) E. J. FARLEY, Agt.

Minneapolis
Exposition
Via G. N. Railway
$11.55.
Get dates and other information of
W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

The sugar famine still continues.

City council meets next Tuesday evening.

Deputy Sheriff Losey went to Fosston Tuesday.

Sheriff Grundysen returned yesterday from the Fair.

The Andrew's Opera Co.—14 in number—stopped at the Commercial.

Nels Muus reports a yield of ninety bushels of wheat per acre on his farm at Liberty.

W. B. Dawley started for Chicago on Friday night. Expects to be gone eight or ten days.

Peter Cornelius reports a yield of 2078 bushels of wheat from 100 acres in section 15, Fairfax. He is shipping to Duluth.

Agent Sharkey of the Northern Pacific, leaves to-night for the Fair, and will visit his former home at Floyd, Iowa.

H. E. Cooke left on Sunday evening for Indianapolis, as a delegate from Col. Cobham post to the National G. A. R. reunion.

The Great Northern has issued an order to charge demurage of $3.00 per day for each freight car detained over 24 hours in loading.

H. F. Brown moved his cigar factory last Saturday, from the rooms over the Merchants bank to his own building on Second street.

Mr. Arne Bustrud, Alderman & Sylvester's tinner, is happy these days because his wife presented him with a six-pound boy last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Ware came down from Thief River Falls Saturday, and in company with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McKenzie drove out to Maple Lake to spend Sunday.

Old man Supernault was returned last week from the asylum at Fergus Falls. He feels as frisky as a kitten and tickled to death to be back again.

A man named Ora Fassett, was brought before Justice Gossman last Thursday, charged with stealing a Mackintosh coat belonging to Carl Reidesel, and was bound over to the district court.

Supt. A. D. Scott of the North Dakota Milling Association, is acting as head miller at the Valley Roller mills during the absence of W. F. Bugg, who is in Brainerd receiving medical treatment.

Fourteen men arrived from Minneapolis Tuesday morning for the Corser farm. Most of them looked as though they were unused to the harvest field—evidenced by the smoking of cigarettes and the wearing of "smooth clothes"—but all seemed anxious to go to work.

While Tom Young was leading his team along the platform at the Great Northern freight shed Monday, one of them stepped off the platform and got caught between the platform and a car which standing alongside. After considerable pulling with ropes the animal was gotten on its feet again—a little scratched up, but otherwise all right.

Dave Collins, who works in T. J. Orvek's sample room, will have to appear before the United States grand jury at Duluth next month, to answer to the charge of selling fire-water to an Indian while living at Fosston. The complaint is made by said Indian, presumably on the ground that he wants to take a trip, and make a few dollars.

Lewis Ellington was out to Euclid, St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls last week. Around the latter places the grain was all stacked. He brought home a sample of wheat from Euclid that was taken right from the threshing machine and weighed 62 pounds to the bushel. Said he: "The grain is turning out better than people expected, and if the farmers could only get about 65 cents a bushel for it, the people of this county need ask no odds of anybody."

The new time card on the Great Northern went into effect last Sunday. The morning train for the west leaves here at 7:35 a. m., and the evening train for the east has been changed from 8 p. m. to 1:15 a. m. The only change in the time on the branch roads is that of the departure of the St. Vincent train, which now leaves at 8 a. m. The cause of the change is simply due to the lengthening of the time card, so as to bring the trains from the coast through on time. It was probably found that the running time of the old schedule was too fast and that if any time was lost it was impossible to make it up.

Very little wheat is coming in yet.

Rev. P. T. Hillman is building a dwelling house in Jerome's addition.

The Board of county commissioners meets next Wednesday, the 13th inst.

As will be noticed by the Northern Pacific time card, its winter schedule has been resumed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown returned from Chicago yesterday, and will go to housekeeping in the Fournet block.

Postmaster Dawley left last week for the World's Fair, and expects to visit his old home at Plymouth, Wis., which he hasn't seen since '66.

Mrs. C. A. Sawyer, Mrs J. U. Jennings and Miss Lottie Anglim leave to-night for the World's Fair. While gone, Mrs. Jennings will buy her fall stock of millinery.

J. B. Bottineau, of Minneapolis, was in the city Saturday to secure a stay of proceedings in a case in which he is interested in this district, and which has been appealed to the supreme court.

O. E. Tveitmoe, formerly connected with the Tribune of this city, but now with the Normanden of Grand Forks, was in the city yesterday, to make arrangments for moving his family to Grand Forks.

Judge C. O. Christianson is in St. Paul attending a meeting of the state board of equalization—of which he is a member.

L. D. Marshall came up from Minneapolis Tuesday, and will stay till Mr. Munch returns from the World's Fair. The Van Dusen company will operate the Red River valley elevators this year, and the one at this point will be opened Monday next, and will take wheat for storage or buy it for cash.

Mr. W. H. Whitney, of Grand Forks who has taken Frank Brown's place at the Valley Roller mills while Frank was taking his wedding trip, returns to his home this morning. Mr. Whitney was at one time connected with the United States signal service, and was located at Bismarck, N. D.

Deputy Coroner Wyatt received a telegram yesterday from the chief of police of East Grand Forks, asking him to come over as soon as possible. Later he received another telegram which said: "Undoubtedly a case of suicide."

Messrs. Crawford and Hitchcock returned Sunday from Winnipeg. They made good time on their wheels, had a pleasant trip, and report good times in the Manitoba metropolis.

E. M. Lancaster: Montana stock is going east pretty fast now. We have taken care of several train loads lately, and expect them to come right along now.

At the First M. E. Church, next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "The Superior Life;" and in the evening on "Our Youth's Greatest Need"—a sermon to students. In the afternoon Mr. Squier is to preach at Hammond school house, nine miles southwest.

The Ministers' Union of Crookston will resume its weekly meetings next Monday. All protestant ministers in the city are cordially invited to be present at half-past ten in the study of the first M. E. church, corner of Broadway and Fletcher.

The opera Dorothy was rendered Saturday evening by the Andrews Opera company in a very creditable manner. It is a combination of grand and comic opera—a mixture which takes very well with theatre going people. There are some good voices in the company—notably that of Geo. Andrews. The comic end was well sustained by Ed. Andrews who proved himself quite a comedian.

Supt. Peterson of the waterworks returned from the fair Tuesday. He spent twelve days on the grounds, and thinks it time well spent. The electrical exhibit was especially interesting to him.

Ed. Smith of Spokane, formerly of Crookston, came in Saturday accompanied by his family. They spent three days in the city and then proceeded on their way to the World's Fair. Mr. Smith has a dairy and stock farm about 8 miles from Spokane, and has been successful in business. He says it is dreadful dull out there, as all the mines tributary to Spokane are shut down. Mr. Smith owns some land in the town of Russia, and thinks that when the state makes some ditches in that neighborhood, his property will be enhanced in value.

Percy Baker, a freight conductor on the Great Northern, while standing [illegible] of a moving engine near Grand Forks Tuesday morning, [illegible] the engine passing over his left leg just above the ankle. Baker was well known here.

POLL OF THE SENATE

HOW THE UPPER HOUSE WILL VOTE ON REPEAL.

The List as Submitted to the President For Personal Information. Voorhees Thinks He Can Get a Vote Inside of Ten Days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The opening of the week finds increased interest in the financial situation in congress, and senators are being sharply called upon by the public to indicate where they stand. The following poll of the senate upon the repeal bill has been given out as the one submitted to President Cleveland for personal information:

For Repeal—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Cafferty, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Houston, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morgan, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turple, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn, White (La.), Wilson. Total, 47.

Against Repeal—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Cockrell, Coke, Colquit, Daniels, Dubois, George, Harris, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Martin, Mitchell (Or.), Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall, White (Cal.), Wolcott. Total, 30.

Doubtful, With Disposition to Vote for Repeal—Messers. Blackburn, Butler, Ransom.

Doubtful, With Disposition to Vote Against Repeal—Messrs. Call, Cameron, Hansbrough, Pasco, Quay.

Several senators are paired on the question, but should every senator vote the above is believed to be a fairly accurate statement of the standing of senators. As will be seen, the list of senators set down as "for repeal" contains several who as a last resort only will vote for an unconditional repeal. Some of them would much prefer to have the bill amended, but should they fail in this they are said to be prepared to vote for the unconditional repeal.

AN EARLY VOTE.

Voorhees Thinks the Silver Bill Will Be Disposed of In Ten Days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Voorhees is authority for the statement that the senate will vote on the repeal bill inside of 10 days. He says there is one more speech to be heard on the ultra free silver side. That is Jones of Nevada, who at the outside can talk only two days. That will allow plenty of time for the Southern senators who want to square themselves with their constituents to make remarks of reasonable length. Senator Roach also said he had learned from some of the silver senators they did not expect to filibuster. Some predict a vote inside of a week.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

The President Said to Be Preparing One at Present.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A special from Washington to The Daily News says: The president has decided to send another special message to congress. He has called his cabinet together to discuss the proposed message.

LONG AND DREARY SESSION.

Debate on the Repeal Bill Continues in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The senate had a long and dreary session, with little of interest to enliven the proceedings. The house bill for the repeal of portions of the Sherman act was kept steadily to the front after it was taken up, about 1 o'clock, and it was still before the senate at the time of adjournment. Speeches were made on it by Senators Cullom (Rep., Ills.), Coke (Dem., Tex.) and Peffer (Pop., Kan.)

IN WASHINGTON AGAIN.

The President and Family Return From Buzzards Bay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, their daughter Ruth, nurse and maid, arrived in Washington at 4:10 a. m. over the Pennsylvania road, in a special car attached to train No. 23. Mr. Thurber was afterward asked as to the general health of the party and he replied that everybody was feeling first rate and the sojourn at Gray Gables had been beneficial to all.

Two Liberty Bells.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 3.—There are now two liberty bells in the White City. The new Columbian liberty bell, which was cast in the Henely Bell company's foundry at Troy, N. Y., June 23 last, was brought into the exposition grounds at daylight. It will be erected in front of the Administration building.

Cholera in England.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The epidemic in the Lincolnshire seaport of Grimsby has been declared officially to be Asiatic cholera, having been called a "choleraic disease" for many days. The last victim of the disease was a woman, who died Tuesday. Several other cases have ended fatally.

General Grant Will Remain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The statement is now semi-officialy made that General L. A. Grant, assistant secretary of war will be allowed to remain. Secretary Lamont does not want a new man in the office because he will be absent so much of the time himself, and the assistant will be the acting secretary of war.

Legs Ground Off.

SLAYTON, Minn., Sept. 5.—O. Christianson, an old man of over 70, slipped into a threshing machine feet first, and had both legs ground up half way to his knees.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NAMELESS GRAVES.

Burial of Those Drowned by Recent Storms Without Identification.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A special to The World from Savannah, Ga., says: S. Freidling of the wholesale grocery firm of S. Buckenheimer & Son returned from Beaufort on a special tug, having left there Friday morning. Mr. Friedling says that at least 300 persons were drowned in that vicinity, and that when all reports are in upward of 1,500 will be found to have perished. Up to Friday the coroner had held inquests on 300, of which 37 were buried in one pit and 50 in another. It is

Impossible to Procure Coffins.

All that is desired is to get the bodies out of the way as quickly as possible, to prevent epidemics resulting from their rapid decomposure. No accurate record is kept of the number of dead, and the statistics of the disaster will never be fully known. On each island and on the mainland the survivors are burying all the remains of the victims that can be found. Coroners certificates are out of the question. Searching parties make their way around the plantations and homes, and as soon as a body is found it is put under the ground. Whenever whites are with these parties some sort of record is kept, but the greater number of burials are made by negroes.

The black belt on the coast has lost not less than 1,000 of its population, with a probability that it is twice the number. It will be a week before all the dead are found, as there is still much water on the islands, beneath which there are undoubtedly many bodies.

COLD IN DEATH.

Dr. Graves Found In His Cell by His Attendant.

DENVER, Sept. 4.—Dr. T. Thatcher Graves was found cold in death at 9 a. m. by the "trusty" who has been caring for him. On his person was found the following letter to the coroner:

"Please do not hold an autopsy on my remains. The cause of death may be rendered as follows: Died from persecution; worn out; exhausted."

Letter Made Public.

Dr. Graves left several other letters, one of which, directed to thes public, is quite lengthy. It is mainly a denunciation of the prosecution made against him by District Attorney Stevens and others. He charges all sorts of bribery and corruption and says his only escape is in self destruction, having already spent a fortune in defending himself for a crime he never committed.

BRAKES FAIL TO WORK.

Frightful Accident Happens to a Crowded Cincinnati Electric Car.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—What will prove, perhaps, the most disastrous street car accident ever recorded took place in this city at 7 p. m. An electric car dashed down a hill at a frightful speed, left the track, broke a telegraph pole and shot into a saloon, wrecking both itself and the structure it struck. As a result of the collision two people are dead, six are injured beyond recovery and nearly 40 more are hurt, many of them dangerously.

Increase In Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The national bank note circulation increased during the month of August $26,282,054, the circulation Friday being $198,881,881.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 5, 1893.

HOGS—10@15c higher; yards cleared early to packers at $5.00@5.10.

CATTLE—Steady, quiet; but little was offered; fair demand for butcher cattle. Prime steers, $3.00@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.50@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $[illegible]@4.00; heavy calves, $[illegible]@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.00; feeders, $2.00.

SHEEP—Dull. Little demand. Quality not very good.

Muttons, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $2.50@[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $1.[illegible]@2.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 400; cattle, 350; calves, 5; sheep, 300.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5, 1893.

WHEAT—September opening, 57½c; highest 57⅝c; lowest, 57¼c; closing, 57⅝c. December opening, 62¾c; highest, 63¼c; lowest, 62¾c; closing, 63¼c. On Track—No 1 hard, 62c. No. 1 Northern, 60c; No. 2 Northern, 57½@58c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Sept. 5, 1893.

CATTLE—Steady.

HOGS—Market steady. Heavy, $4.95@5.50; mixed and medium, $5.10@5.75; light, $5.40@5.80.

SHEEP—Market steady. Poor to choice $1.00@3.00.

Receipts: Cattle, 2,500; hogs, 12,000; sheep, 10,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO Sept. 5, 1893.

OPENING PRICES:

WHEAT—September, 62⅝c.

CORN—September, 37¼c; October, 37¾c.

OATS—October 24¼c.

PORK—September, $15.00; October, $14.75.

LARD—September, $7.92½; October $7.75.

SHORT RIBS—September, $8.70; October, $7.85@7.87½.

CLOSING PRICES

WHEAT—October, 61¼c; December, 68¼c.

CORN—September, 37½c; October, 37¾c; December, [illegible]

OATS—September, 23⅝c; October, 23¼c; December, [illegible]

PORK—September, $15.50; October, $14.75.

LARD—September, $8.05; October, $7.85.

A MODERN THRESHING RIG.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co., Put a Self-feeder and Band-cutter Into the Field.

A JOURNAL man was driven out to the farm of Henry Steege last week by Geo. Carpenter, to see the working of a threshing machine which the firm of Larsen, Carpenter Co., had sold to Jim Muir. The rig consists of a 64-inch Advance separator, with a 40-inch cylinder, a self-feeder and band-cutter attachment, an automatic grain measure and an automatic swinging stacker, the whole business driven by an 18 horse power, straw-burner Advance engine. The rig is manufactured by the Advnace Thresher Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., and the inventor of the self-feed attachment, who is an employe of the firm, came here to start this rig. Larsen, Carpenter & Co., claim that these threshers are world-beaters, and they think that with this latest improvement, they have the edge on all competitors in the machine business. It is certainly a complete outfit and saves two high-priced employes for the thresher, and two band-cutters for the farmer. Besides the saving in labor, the machine will put through more grain than by the old way. The scribe caught the time while the pitchers were working at an ordinary gait, and they were putting through almost five bushels per minute. The self-feeder is very simple, and consists of a short carrier which is set out in front of the cylinder. The bundles are thrown upon this carrier, which takes them under a shaft turning at the rate of about 400 revolutions a minute. Upon this shaft are fastened a number of knives, which revolve toward the cylinder, cut the bands and loosen up the bundles, which are then thrown into the cylinder. Mr. Steege had nine teams hauling bundles, and four men pitching them off the loads into the machine. Mr. Muir expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the machine, and thought the feeder was a great success.

Announcement.

Crookston, Sept. 5th, 1893.

On and after this date our business will be done on cash basis. We will sell our goods on no other terms than spot cash. We have come to the conclusion, that it is the only satisfactory system of doing business. By this method a cash buyer gets the benefits of the lowest prices. All parties indebted to us will please pay up this month. Unpaid accounts will be placed for collection on October 1st, 1893.

[21-24] GERVAIS & GERVAIS.

The Northern Pacific railroad is selling tickets to Chicago and return, good for 30 days, at a rate of $22.30. Tickets on sale over all St. Paul-Chicago lines. The Northern Pacific is the only train out of this city making direct connections with morning trains out of St. Paul.

C. A. SHARKEY, Agent N. P. R. R.

The buffet car running on the Pacific Coast trains of the Great Northern is one of the attractive features of that new and popular transcontinental route. It contains bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, smoking rooms, card and writing tables, library, magazines and large observation windows. The Great Northern route is the shortest to the coast and free from dust. It has the lowest rates ever put into effect on a transcontinental lines.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

For Sale.

Valuable farm and timber land in town of Godfrey and Woodside.

H. HALLECKSEN,

(18-25) 854 Milwaukee Ave. Chicago.

Temperance Notes.

Through the agency of the Missions to Seamen society over 5,000 sailors have been enrolled as total abstainers in Cork harbor alone.

The statement that suddenly enforced abstinence kills is not borne out by facts. The death rate in prison is only 8 in every 1,000, a much lower rate than in towns.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893. NO. 22

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor........................Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..................F. P. Brown.
Attorney General....................H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..............E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices, Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District ....Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court..................................Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor...C. U. Webster
Treasurer.......................................J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..........................John Amundson
Attorney...A. R. Holston
Sheriff...Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate.............................C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..............................A. A. Lommen
Surveyor...O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r....................................W. H. Averill
Coroner...Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.............................John E. Oppegaard
Second District..............................Anton Linden
Third District..................................M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District................................C. P. Demers
Fifth District...................................A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor.......................................A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk ....E. C. Carruth
Office in Times office.
Treasurer...............................Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor....................................A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street.
Engineer ....W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department.........Dr. Dampler.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace.....................C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace......................L. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Branelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot J.
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	O J Knox	T R Falls

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land, 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the few remedies which are recommended by every school of medicine. Its strength, purity and efficacy are too well established to admit of doubt as to its superiority over all other blood-purifiers whatever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads them all.

THE WORLD'S GREAT FAIR.

A Few Remarks by the Editor Upon His Visit Last Week.

As nearly every newspaper man in Crookston has been at the great World's Fair at Chicago and taken a whirl at writing it up the JOURNAL does not feel it incumbent upon itself to make much of a spread in a write up after having had a representative upon the grounds for a day and a half. The first thing the writer did upon arrival upon the fair grounds was to hunt up Maj. Handy and then for the first time learned why the Maj. was named Handy—because he was so fearfully unhandy to find—in fact the writer did not find him at all, but did see a clerk or two who asked him to call next day at three o'clock when a ticket of admission would be issued. When he called the next day he was politely informed that the aforesaid ticket had not put in an appearance yet, but "if we would call to-morrow at three o'clock we should be served to the best in the land on a silver salver" etc., adlibitum; and we were told by many of the bystanders that they had been given the same song and dance for about a week now. Our judgment of that office is that it was established to see how much advertising they could get without paying for it and it had better be abolished and save expenses. The next thing we did was to go upon the intra-mural railroad and ride around the White city until we had fixed the location of all the important places that we desired to see in our mind and then, having become somewhat familiar with them we proceeded to interview them seriatim. Of course we went first of all to the Minnesota building to register as all good Minnesotans do. This building is nicely located and the commissioners seem to have wisely and judiciously expended the people's money in its building and management. Here one can write and receive letters from home, can be made comfortable and can meet his old neighbors and friends and—if he has been—wise and provided a lunch, can find a good place to eat it in comfort. We were proud of Minnesota not only for the fine building she has erected but for the grand display of grain, minerals, live stock and other things she has on exhibition. Next to her the wonderful display of fruits and vegetables made by California took our eye and elicited our warmest encomiums; next comes Illinois with a magnificent display, Iowa, Ohio, Washington, North Dakota, Montana, in fact every state in the Union are worthy of mention. Time and space forbids a separate mention of all the various buildings and their contents even if we were capable of giving a pen picture of the great panorama—the whole world in miniature there spread out before you—one must see all he can of it to get any adequate idea of it. As to the expenses of the trip it depends wholly upon the individual him or herself. After the railroad fare is paid one can find rooms at from 50 cents to $1.00 or more per night and can live as cheaply or as expensively as they like. You can get a good meal for 25 cents or you can pay many times that sum for one if you choose. Outside of the grounds living rates are quite reasonable but once inside if you get a big meal you are liable to put up big money for it; as a result of this many bring a lunch for noon, which lunches are quite inexpensive outside of the grounds. If our readers want to know our opinion as to the advisability of a trip, there we should say by all means go if you can, as it will be the event of a life-time and it may ne made quite as inexpensive as any trip of equal distance at any time.

Suicide at East Grand Forks.

On Wednesday of last week Coroner Shepard was notified of a case of suicide in East Grand Forks and at once dispatched Deputy Coroner J. E. V. Wyatt to the scene to investigate. The victim, Sylvester N. Onstine, was a young man of 33 years of age, a man of excellent habits, highly respected by all who knew him. Some years ago he entered the employ of J. J. [illegible] & Co. at Brainerd and has been in their employ ever since, coming with them to East Grand Forks when they removed to that place and where he has served in the capacity of book keeper. From one who knew him personally the JOURNAL learns that while Onstine would occasionally take a drink of liquor he was by no means a drinking man but on Saturday evening September 2d, he got in with a party who were drinking and finished his spree on Sunday by hiring a buggy and going for a ride ending up by a runaway and wreck, in front of the post-office. It is thought that this event so preyed upon his mind that it led to this desperate act which he committed on the following Wednesday morning at his home in East Grand Forks. His mother heard him leave his room about 6 o'clock a. m., that morning and as he did not return in sometime she grew uneasy and went out to see if anything serious had occurred. In the wood-shed she found his body suspended from a joist—dead. It seems that he had attempted his life with a razor before leaving his room but only succeeded in slashing his throat badly, so he rose and taking a sheet from the bed went to the wood-shed arranged a sort of a scaffold on some saw-horses, a nail keg and a board and mounting the keg he fastened one end of the sheet to the joist the other to his neck and kicked the keg from beneath his feet. He leaves a mother and two brothers to mourn his untimely end.

State Teachers' Institute.

An institute for the County of Polk will be held at Crookston, during the week beginning October 16th, 1893. It will be under the supervision of the County Superintendent, who will make all necessary arrangements for the convenience of teachers and the success of the institute. Instructors, thoroughly prepared for the work, will be provided. They will be furnished with such professional books, apparatus and literature as will be of special service to teachers. Lectures and discussions will be appointed for some of the evenings, and everything possible will be done to fill the week with valuable matter. Good teachers and those ambitious to improve, cannot afford to absent themselves.

The 27th Annual Encampment G. A. R.

The 27th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has passed into history and once more the old boys have returned to the daily avocations of life. The march on Tuesday was a long and tedious one of about 6 miles over the rough cobble-stones and a vexatious delay of about three hours occurred that added to the fatigue of the boys. It is estimated in Indianapolis that about 20,000 men were in line but the writer does not think the number would exceed 15,000. The prevailing hard times no doubt kept many from attending who otherwise would have gone. Indiana turned out her full strength and Illinois followed with a good showing. Other states did not do as well. The good people of Indianapolis did all they could to ensure a good time for the boys and various receptions were given. The city was nicely decorated and the illuminations were fine. At the business meeting Wednesday, Capt. J. G. Adams of Massachusetts was elected commander by acclamation; E. N. Walker, of Indiana was elected senior vice-commander and J. C. Biggar, of Texas, junior vice-commander, all without opposition. Pittsburg, Pa., was chosen as the next place of meeting and thus the Pennsylvania railroad secures a monopoly of the carrying business. Immediately after the parade on Tuesday the boys began to depart for Chicago and Grand Army Day, Saturday, at the White City was a roarer.

Why Is It?

Why is it that a woman can struggle until she is red in the face and worn out both in temper and body by a window in a railroad train in her vain endeavors to close or open it when all that a man has to do is to walk up and go over exactly the same line of action that she has already exhausted, and down comes the refractory window in a jiffy? It is a most humiliating fact, but a very true one nevertheless, that not five women out of a dozen ever succeed in arranging a window to their satisfaction. They pull and tug until they are embarrassed, and finally, in a pleading manner, look around at some slip of a man, who, without any nonsense, brings about the desired effect, while the woman looks on in silent wonder at his marvelous skill and dexterity.—Philadelphia Times.

A Valuable Privilege.

The attention of college graduates is called to the fact that their degree entitles them only to enter the battle of life. It grants no quarter. Jump in, boys, and hustle. In that way alone will you ever open the oyster that has been growing all these years for you and you alone.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting of the Council Held September 12th, 1893.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, September 12, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Cromb. Aldermen absent: Walker.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The comptroller sent in a report upon the matter of the payment of taxes in front of the Commercial hotel property. On motion the report was accepted.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 12th day of September, 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Marlette:

Resolved, That a refunding order for the sum of Thirty-Two Dollars be made and issued by the proper officers of the city of Crooktson to Almira Clements for sidewalk taxes erroneously assessed against her property, the centre 50 feet of lot 12, block 18, in the original townsite of Crookston, instead of the north 50 feet of said lot 1, as it should have been. Said sum having been paid by said Almira Clements; and furter

Resolved, That the said sum of Thirty-two dollars, with interest thereon, be assessed against the north 50 feet wide of said lot 1, in block 18, in the original townsite of Crookston, in Polk county, Minn., as soon as the same can be legally assessed.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative; None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 12th day of September, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 12th day of September, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
Attest. Acting Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The petition relating to a sidewalk on Maple street, was reported upon favorably by the aldermen of the First ward, the walk to be constructed through the usual legal channels.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills.

Rasmussen & Motz, hardware	$ 11.26
Chas. Vine, meat	1.87
J. N. Simmons, drayage	21.50
J. Jorgenson, repairing leathers	1.25
H. Rondeau, labor	1.00
J. Delgeye, labor	8.00
C. E. Dampler, medical service	2.00
Christianson Bros., insurance	15.00
W. F. Arnold, stationery	2.40
J. E. Morrisey, merchandise	70.70
Erskine Brick Co, merchandise	5.00
Cooke & Hammond, printing	19.20
T. H. Bjoin, merchandise	8.25
M. D. Stoner, assisting city engineer	14.00
Oliver Merell, merchandise	2.10
Stewart Lumber Co., lumber	19.18
Edward Allard, boarding poor	15.50
Christianson Bros., ticket for pauper	56.00

On motion the report was accepted and the bills reported upon favorably were accepted and ordered paid.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Norrie, that the comptroller is hereby instructed to take from the Second ward fund the sum of $100, and return it to the improvement fund, from which it was borrowed. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Norrie, seconded by Alderman Simmons, that the matter of putting in five incandescent lights in the police office and jail, be referred to the aldermen of the First ward. Carried.

The bill of Jas E. Greenhalgh for $97.00 was allowed at $93.00, the balance being retained, awaiting further information.

J. E. O'Brien appeared before the council and asked permission to put in a sidewalk across Ash street opposite his property, same was granted under the instructions of the city engineer.

Bill of Robinson & Cary was allowed, amounting to $2.15. The bill of A. Bydal was referred to the purchasing agent. Bills of the Great Northern Ry. was referred to the committee on sewers, they to report at the next meeting of the council.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 12th day of September, 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey:

Resolved, That the sum of Three Hundred and Seventy-five dollars be transferred from the park fund to the general fund of the City of Crookston.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative, None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 12th day of September, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 12th day of September, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
Acting Mayor.
Attest. E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 12th day of September, 1893, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Norrie:

Resolved, That those portions of the following streets within the City of Crookston, hereinafter specified, be graded, to wit: St. Paul street, from Red Lake River to Pleasant avenue; Stuart avenue, from St. Paul street to Minnesota street; Johnson street, from Woodland avenue to Stuart avenue; Wilcken street, from Woodland avenue to Stuart avenue, and Minnesota street from Stuart avenue to the section line between Sections 25 and 36; and that for the purposes of such grading the city engineer make a plat showing the character and extent of such grade, the property necessary to be taken or interfered with thereby, with the name of the owner of such property so far as known, and such statement as, in the opinion of the city engineer, may be proper to explain such plat or survey, and his estimate of the cost of such improvement.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Andersen, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 12th day of September, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 12th day of September, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
Attest. Acting Mayor.
E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

A petition was presented from I. U. Jennings et al regarding a new sidewalk on Main street, in front of blocks one and two, Fletcher & Houston's addition. Same was referred to the city engineer who reported that the present sidewalk was unsafe for public travel. On motion the report was accepted.

A communication relating to Hon. Ullmann, of Norway, was presented by a committee of citizens.

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that Hon. Viggo Ullmann, President Norge's Storthing, (Norway's Congress,) has kindly accepted the invitation of certain of our leading citizens to visit and lecture in our city, and

Whereas, We recognize the high character of our expected guest and desiring to give fitting expression to our appreciation of the great service he has rendered humanity in his life-work and public service, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the president and vice-president of this council be, and are hereby elected and appointed a committee to act for this council, in connection with the citizens committee (already organized) to tender the honorable gentleman a fitting reception on the occasion of his said visit and full power to act is conferred upon said committeee.

Carried unanimously.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 12th day of Septemer 1893, Alderman Jennings offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Jerome:

Resolved: That a sidewalk 8 feet wide made of pine plank, two inches thick surfaced on one side and well nailed with 20-penny spikes upon four stringers 2 by 6 inch dimension timbers is hereby directed to be constructed upon and along lots 1, 2 and 3 in block 1 and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in block 2 in Fletcher & Houston's addition to the City of Crookston, on the west line of Main street from the line between lots 11 and 12 in said block 2 to Red Lake river all lumber used in constructing said sidewalk to be of at least as good quality as first common white pine timber and such sidewalk is directed to be on the line and grade as established by the city engineer. Resolved further that the present sidewalks along and upon the above described lots on Main street be and the same is hereby condemned.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affimative; Jennings, Jerome.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Simmons, Watts.

Anderson, Childs, Norrie, Cromb not voting.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared lost by the president of the council.

The committee on poor presented a report which is as follows:

To the Honorable President and Members of the City Council of Crookston, Minn:

GENTLEMEN:—After careful and mature consideration of the problem of the care of the poor that hitherto has and hereafter must devolve on this city, it has now become imperative (in the opinion of your committee on the poor), to devise and recommend some alleviation from the large bill of expenditure that now, each month, confronts us for the care and maintenance of our city poor.

When it is considered that the sum of one hundred dollars will not meet the expenditure charged to the city since January 1st, 1893, for each and every month, in the county hospital alone, and when it is still further considered that an approximate amount is expended in the limits of this city for support of the poor of the city who maintain themselves, or rather live beyond the pale of the hospital, yet draw monthly on the city treasury for some assistance toward their support, the question as to the best and most economical means to our city and our city's liabilities as to our poor, assumes proportions that cannot be laid aside, Therefore, with an understanding, based on the preceding facts, your poor commissioner in full conjunction with the "committee on poor" would respectfully and conscientiously recommend what now follows:

First: It is our unanimous opinion that Crookston city should own and operate her own home for her own poor, and should endeavor in every particular to make the same self-supporting, so far as possible.

In support of this status we would impress the fact on the minds of the members of this honorable council, that, beyond any possible question of doubt our city will be saved a very considerable draft on our city treasury and funds, by being in posesssion of her own poor house, for one reason alone, id est, that, several who now, and several who probably intend to, will entirely relegate their claims to the charity of our own cityto the oblivion they merit, because they will refuse to locate in the city poor house, as we intend they must do.

Second. It behooves us to consider the cost pro and con of the present modus operandi and the proposed exchange therefor.

Today, our city is paying board for parties who require board alone at the county hospital, aggregating $70 per month or more or less, for three parties only, also we are paying board in this city for one more partly approximating $15 per mouth, and further, we are paying each and every month, the following sums, and expect to continue same payments while parties live.

Mr. and Mrs. Durkee, per month, $12.00; Mrs. Boyer, $10.00 per month; Mrs. Supernault (of Carman), $10 per month.

And then add to these figures incidental and accidental drafts on our city treasury and the result is somewhat unexpected. It shows on a rough calculation an expenditure each month of over $150 on account of the poor of this city, and it is therefore only a natural sequence that your committee should endeavor to devise, acting jointly with the poor commissioner, a means of relief, not only for the financial aspect of the question as it pertains to this city, but also as to the limits of perambulation hitherto necessitated on the officers whose duty requires time and travel on behalf of our poor in looking up and proving their claims on our funds.

After submitting the foregoing to your consideration, we would respectfully suggest and recommend a proposition, that, in our opinion,

[CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.]

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Emin Pasha is said to have been eaten by cannibals in Africa.

The Pan-American medical congress is in session at Washington.

Polk county, Iowa, Republicans repudiate the platform of the party on account of its declaration for local option.

The bill for the revision of the Belgian constitution was passed by the senate on Saturday by a large majority.

Ten thousand more miners in Wales have returned to work, making 70,000 accepting the old scale. About 30,000 are out.

Governor Matthews stopped the prize fight at Roby, Ind. Militia were in readiness if the athletic club had persisted.

Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The American Waterworks association is in session at Milwaukee.

Fire at Albany, Ind., destroyed the main business portion of the town. Loss $25,000; no insurance.

One man was killed and several injured in a collison on the Big Four road near Batesville, Ind., Tuesday.

The president nominated Moritz F. Bluemenfield to be collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Wisconsin.

Cattle and horses in the vicinity of Delaware City, Del., are affected with anthrax. The farmers are much excited over the situation.

Private letters received at Brussels from the Congo state report that Kerckhoven's expedition was completely destroyed after their leader's death. Twenty white men lost their lives.

Thursday, Sept. 7.

The Sunday school congress at St. Louis has adjourned.

Paid admissions at the world's fair Wednesday were 172,765.

A free employment bureau has been established by the city authorities at St. Paul.

The Anchor hotel at Mount Olive, Ills., took fire and burned down. The loss is estimated for $50,000; insured for $35,000.

Deputy Comptroller Tucker has authorized the suspended American National bank of Omaha, Neb., to resume business.

Michael A. Ryan, head packer in the Excelsior mills, Minneapolis, was accidentally shot while hunting, death resulting in a few hours.

The race for the St. Ledger stakes, the second great event of the Doncaster September meeting, was won by Isinglass, winner of the Derby.

Friday, Sept. 8.

The Illinois Glass works are preparing to resume operations.

The Fourth Wisconsin battery held its annual reunion at Beloit Wednesday.

The business portion of White Cottage, O., has been almost totally destoyed by fire.

At the sale of Mr. Lorillard's string of racers at Sheepshead Bay Thursday Lamplighter, the star of the stable, sold for $20,000.

The Buck Stove and Range company at St. Louis has resumed work after a stoppage of several weeks. About 350 men are given employment.

At Janesville, Wis., James Donovan, a laborer, was instantly killed while working in a cellar. He was buried under sand, gravel and clay.

The Pittsburg and Lake Angeline mine at Ishpeming, Mich., which has been working two thirds time, has placed the miners and surface men on full time again.

Saturday, Sept. 9.

Ex-King Milan was stricken with apoplexy at Belgrade Thursday.

The sub-treasury at San Francisco was drained of currency last week.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Canada's new governor general, has sailed for his post.

Isaac G. Gordon, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, is dead.

Richard M. Hooley, the veteran theatrical manager of Chicago, is dead. He was 70 years old.

Nothing has been heard of the Alvo, the missing steamer of the Atlas line, which runs to the West Indies.

General James F. Fagan is dead. He commanded first a brigade and then a division east of the Mississippi river.

Mgr. Satolli celebrated pontifical mass in St. Joseph's church at Depere, Wis. The occasion was the anniversary of the Fraternity of St. Joseph, a Catholic society which has its headquarters there.

Monday, Sept. 11.

The pope will publish shortly a third edition of his Latin poems.

Isolated cases of cholera continue to be reported in the Netherlands.

Hon. Henry C. Ide has accepted the position of chief justice of Samoa.

The government has reports of extensive smuggling of Chinese across the Mexican border.

Henry P. Chamberlain, manager for a Seattle, Wash., concern, has disappeared. The firm is short $5,000.

According to Saturday's statement New York banks are $2,966,875 above the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Miners in the English colliery districts are threatening and the sections have been flooded with police and soldiers.

Colorado financiers are trying to fix upon some means of relieving the monetary stringency. The issue of bullion certificates is talked of.

The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were $2,525,880, of which $2,358,565 were gold and $169,275 silver. The imports exclusive of specie were $5,679,605, of which $1,948,174 were dry goods and $3,781,431 general merchandise.

ADAMS ELECTED.

The Massachusetts Man Succeeds Weissert.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Already the jam at the Union station of people leaving for home has begun. Seven train loads were taken out within a half hour during the afternoon without making a hole in the crowd. The encampment proper shows a disposition to rush through with its business rapidly. The election of officers was brought up late in the afternoon and the three following were elected, practically without opposition: John J. B. Adams, Massachussetts, commander-in-chief; Colonel I. N. Walker, Indiana, senior vice commander; J. C. Biggar, Texas, junior vice commander.

The report of General Weissert was devoted almost entirely to the subject of pensions.

From the Adjutant's Office.

The report which was submitted by Adjutant General Gray is probably the most interesting from the Grand Army point of view. He shows that the present encampment is composed of 1,187 members. The returns for June 30, 1893, give a membership in good standing of 397,223. The number of posts is 7,626; departments, 45. In addition to the membership in good standing there are returned delinquent, 4,070, and remaining suspended, 41,661. The delinquents are such as are in good standing, have paid dues, and but for the neglect of post officers would be so returned. There has been a net loss of membership in the past year of 2,165. During the year there were 7,002 deaths in the order.

Larger Than Any Previous Year.

From June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893, under the column "expended in charity," there was reported $178,845.52. Since these records have been kept there has been reported under this head $2,500,000. The report of the quartermaster, General John Taylor, shows receipts of $21,840 and expenses $9,652, balance in the treasury $12,187. There remains in the Grant monument fund $8,758. The report of Surgeon General William C. Wile, M. D., shows the ranks of the Grand Army to be composed, as a rule, of as hardy and sturdy a set of men as can be found anywhere, age and condition taken into consideration. Consumption, however, and grave lung troubles seem to have a good footing in the ranks, which is due, probably, to the exposure of camp duty. He recommends that a home or hospital for the treatment of these cases be erected by the government in the long-life pine region of the South.

G. A. R. ADJOURNS.

Present Administration Arraigned for Suspending Pensions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—The Grand Army encampment adjourned after adopting lengthy resolutions arraigning the present administration for its pernicious activity in the line of cutting off the pensions of the old soldiers and compelling them to produce evidence that their pitiful allowance was not procured by fraud, instead of placing the burden of proof on the numerous government officials who are lavishly paid for their service in this direction.

The following officers of the Woman's Relief Corps were elected and installed: President, Mrs. Amantha J. Waters, Minnesota; senior vice president, Mrs. Taylor, Ohio; junior vice president, Mrs. N. P. Anderson, California; treasurer, Mrs. Gordon, Kansas; councilor, Mrs. C. V. Sheriff, Pennsylvania.

TO RESTORE PENSIONERS.

Secretary Smith Sees Error in the Late Suspension Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The injustice of the wholesale suspension of pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890, by Secretary Hoke Smith has, it is said, been remedied. There will be carried to the homes of 10,000 pensioners under that act the glad tidings that the secretary of the interior has been obliged to recede even further from his position than already under the modification of his general ruling. Colonel Charles P. Lincoln, an ex-deputy commissioner of pensions and a lawyer of Washington, who has announced his intention of bringing a suit in the supreme court of the District of Columbia to test the legality of the wholesale suspension of pensions, has urged upon Secretary Smith and Commissioner Lochren the justice of restoring to the pension rolls the 10,000 veterans whose pensions had been suspended under the ruling which he only last week modified.

Recognized the Justice of It.

Secretary Smith recognizes the justice of this demand, and after a consultation with Assistant Secretary Reynolds and Commissioner Lochren decided to have all these suspended cases specially adjudicated by an extra force of clerks, and that the results should be reached within two weeks. This means that the greater part of these 10,000 pensioners will be restored at once, and they will be able to draw their money within that time.

A DOZEN DEAD.

Terrible Collision Between a Milk Train and an Express.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Two fast trains on the Pennsylvania railroad crashed into each other near Colehour, a small town near the Indiana state line, and in an instant 11 lives were lost, and nearly a score of other unfortunates were maimed and mangled.

The Fifteenth Victim.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Casper Meyer of Vincennes, Ind., one of the victims of Thursday's disaster at Colehour, died during the morning at Mercy hospital.

Parisian World's Fair.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—An official decree has been issued announcing that an international exposition will be held in France in 1900. Alfred Picard is named as commander general.

NICE YOUNG MAN, BUT A FOOL.

He is Utterly Too Good, and His Wife is Sick of Her Bargain.

One of the best girls any fellow ever knew and the pride of a village not a thousand miles from Pittsburg made a fatal mistake when she married. Being such a happy girl, so sensible and so much sought after by the best young men in the neighborhood, every one confidently expected her to make a great catch. But she didn't, and now her neighbors are wondering how it all happened. She married a fool. That explains it all. No need to go into details. The fact that he dressed well and that he moved in good society and was known as a "very nice young man" will not make the case any plainer. He is a fool, and that is all there is about it.

His foolishness consisted largely in believing that the world was not made right, that the people are wrong hearted as well as wrong headed, and that it is the duty of every one to array himself against everything as it exists and keep up a constant grumbling, growling and complaining. This young man was very religious in a sense. He honestly and faithfully endeavored to keep himself unspotted from the world by avoiding contact with it. He went not into bad company, nor did he patronize picnics and evening parties, but staid at home reading good books and thinking how he could spin for himself a cocoon that would keep the outside world away from him. He did not realize the fact that he who has himself for companion and friend is in very poor company.

It was this sort of chap that our model girl married. She ought to have known better, but she mistook his knowledge of books for an evidence of brains and of learning, while the fellow really hadn't two ideas of his own about anything. The inside history of this case shows that she did not love him any better than she had other men, but he was such a nice young fellow that she thought there would be no risk taking him. In fact, she took him in the hope of escaping the very misery she is now suffering. He doesn't beat her with a club, nor does he get drunk and smash the furniture, but he tires her life out by lecturing her, finding fault continually and never commending, and trying to make her understand that her place is at home and that her duty is to him. Their home is dreary and chilly, and their lives about the same.

They are both satisfied that marriage is a failure, and they cannot be made to believe otherwise. It isn't the man who has the least book knowledge that is the biggest fool, nor are those who are short on general information to be classed with numskulls. Some of the most delightful people one may meet are those who are blessed with an abundance of common sense. They know absolutely nothing of Darwin nor of Briggs and not a great deal about electrical science, and they may even eat with their knives, pour their coffee into saucers and blow the soup to cool it, yet with all these shortcomings and defects they are the most delightful people to know. Their hearts are all right, and they understand enough of the science of life to know how to live comfortably themselves and to make others happy.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Water Started These Two Fires.

No principle of natural philosophy is more familiar than the power of water to extinguish fire. And yet, strange to say, water has been known to cause destructive fires, not by an accident, but by direct chemical action. One case of the kind was in a large factory. A flood caused the water to rise to a pile of iron filings, which oxidized so rapidly that they developed great heat and set fire to the nearby woodwork. The building was entirely destroyed.

Another case is still more remarkable. Several engines were throwing water upon a burning building, and the water found its way to another building, which contained quicklime. The slaking of the lime, caused of course by the contact of the water, generated intense heat, and the heat set fire to the building. That was a sarcasm of circumstances, wasn't it?—Philadelphia Times.

Value of Good Cooking.

We masculines have yet to learn that the kitchen is the most important end of the household. If that goes wrong, the whole establishment is wrong. It decides the health of the household, and health settles almost everything. Heavy bread, too great frequency of plum pudding, mingling of lemonade and custards, unmasticable beef, have decided the fate of sermons, legislative bills and destiny of empires. The kitchen knife has often cut off the brightest prospects. The kitchen gridiron has often consumed a commercial enterprise. The kitchen kettle has kept many a good man in hot water. It will never be fully known how much the history of the world was affected by good or bad cookery.—Nashville Advocate.

Why He Chose the War.

When Charles Dudley Warner was the editor of the Hartford Press, back in the sixties, arousing the patriotism of the state by his vigorous appeals, one of the typesetters came in from the composing room, and placing himself before the editor said, "Well, Mr. Warner, I've decided to enlist in the army." With mingled sensations of pride and responsibility Mr. Warner replied encouragingly that he was glad to see that the man felt the call of duty. "Oh, it isn't that," said the truthful compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than try to set any more of your copy."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Purchasing Safety.

Mr. Oldtimer—I think the pay of legislators nowadays is outrageously high.

Mr. Nowadays—Nonsense, man! You don't know when you are well off. I wish they were paid more.

"More?"

"Certainly. Pay 'em enough to sport steam yachts and race horses. Then they won't be so eternally anxious to sit at their desks and spoil our laws."—New York Weekly.

A Boy on Breathing.

The following was handed in as a composition on breathing by a Kentucky boy, says the Washington Star, from which it is here reproduced:

Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our liver and kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath, we should die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life a-going through the nose when we are asleep. Boys that stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait till they get out of doors. Boys in a room make bad, unwholesome air. They make carbonicide. Carbonicide is poisoner than mad dogs. A heap of soldiers was in a black hole in India, and a carbonicide got in that there hole and killed nearly every one afore morning. Girls kill the breath with corsits that squeezes the diagram. Girls can't holler or run like boys, because their diagram is squeezed too much. If I was a girl, I'd rather be a boy, so I can holler and run and have a great big diagram.

Fast Torpedo Boats.

The famous torpedo boat builder at Elbing, Schichau, has attained an unprecedented speed even for this class of vessel, torpedo boats built by him for the Russian and Italian governments having reached 27½ knots in an hour's run at sea. The new British boats are to be 200 tons displacement, while the Russian boats are 130 tons, so that the former may do better by reason of greater power and greater size. The length of Schichau's boat is 152 feet 0 inches, the beam 17 feet 5 inches.

She may carry 40 tons of coal in her bunkers. On trial, however, she had only 20 tons on board. The small guns carried weighed 2½ tons; the torpedo armament, 6 tons; the crew, provisions stores and firearms, 4½ tons; drinking water, 2½ tons; engine and boatswain's stores and reserve parts, 4½ tons, so that all the movable parts came to 20 tons, making, with coal 40 tons.—Steamship.

Spots on Growing Plants.

The pale, round spots, about as large in circumference as a tackhead, that one sees on cigars now and then are said to be caused by dewdrops and raindrops that act as burning glasses when the sun shines through them on the green tobacco leaf. Be that as it may, the florists declare that palms are often burned by knobs and corrugations in the glass roofs of their greenhouses, as those irregularities tend to focus the sun's rays. The effect of this strong heat on the palm leaf—which is as sensitive to heat as it is to cold—is to cause a rusty brown spot to appear on the green. Sometimes the apparent motion of the sun in passing westward will trace a line of scorch across the leaf. Other plants are less susceptible to sun rays.—New York Sun.

Strange Act of a Chicago Tramp.

There is a tramp in Chicago who should be given a pension. He broke into a house in order to reach a bathroom and give himself a first class scrubbing. With no other alternative save the Chicago river it looks as though the tramp were justified.—Detroit Free Press.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

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The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair, as it gives a long day in Chicago.

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MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

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PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, September 5th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Finseth deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Anne Finseth of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston on the first Monday in March, 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examinations, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 5th day of September A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[21-23] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

James Elton as executor of the will of Julia A. Griggs deceased, plaintiff, vs Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed with the Clerk of said Court in his office at Crookston said county and state and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, Polk County Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

Dated September 5th, 1893.

[21-27] L. E. GOSSMAN & J. A. SORLEY,
Att'y's for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

Fits.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

CITY COUNCIL.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.]

will not only meet all the requirements of the poor sustained by this city, further, will really curtail the actual amount of money drawn each month from city treasury, and still further enable a more comprehensive guardianship of those properly charged to our city by the proper officers appointed therefor and our recommendation is that this city shall own and operate her own home for her own poor.

Realizing the fact that primary suggestions are generally ignored, if not sustained by advantageous offers, your committee beg to earnestly recommend the purchase by this city of property known as the Jerome residence, situated in Jerome's addition to this city; this consists of sufficient room to meet any obligation heretofore brought before this city and is already furnished in every particular necessary for immediate use and occupation. This property, consisting of a house and furniture, can be purchased for two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, ($2,250.00) terms: one thousand dollars cash down, balance in five or six years. This property your committeee has ascertained is at present owned by Mrs. P. A. Dufour and the above figures includes the furniture, the latter being of goodvalue and remarkably cheap at figures quoted.

Further remarks or suggestions will be very cheerfully submitted by any of the undersigned.

W. H. NORRIE,
I. N. SIMMONS,
FRANK JEROME.
Committee on City Poor.
LOUIS GONYEA,
City Poor Commissioner.

The comptroller presented his reports relating to this estimate of expenses for the coming fiscal year. Samewere referred to the finance committee.

On motion the city engineer was instructed to look into the matter of the condition of the sidewalks on the east side of Main street between Third and Fourth streets and to report at the next meeting.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Norrie, that the bicycle ordinance which was laid on the table be again taken up. Carried.

Alderman Childs moved to amend the ordinance which was seconded by Alderman Watts, that the sidewalk in the Fifth ward be excepted from the ordinance. Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Childs, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Watts. Aldermen voting in the negative; Anderson, Jennings, Cromb. Amendment declared carried.

The vote on the ordinance as amended was taken with the following aldermen voting in the affirmatiue; Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Cromb. Ordinance declared carried.

Ordinance relating to signs brought up but again laid on the table.

Alderman Jennings made a motion which was seconded by Alderman Anderson to bring before the council the bill of A, Halvorson which was laid on the table last spring, Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Jennings, Simmons. Aldermen voting in the negative, Jerome. Morrissey, Norrie, Watts, Cromb. Motion declared lost.

On motion the council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Folly of Hoarding.

It is really remarkable that so many people in this country, who have funds from which they might earn a good rate of interest, persist in locking up notes in safe deposit vaults or pack them away in old stockings. Money will earn today large returns, with the best of real estate security as first class collateral to protect the lender, and yet a great many individuals, waiting for they know not what, decline to take advantage of what is an unusual opportunity for making money. The currency of a country is intended to circulate as evidence of credit. If it does not, it becomes absolutely useless to everybody. In a famine a community would be no better off if it locked up millions of barrels of flour than if it had none at all. The same is precisely true of money.—Washington News.

Browning to Coleridge.

Browning loaned Lord Coleridge one of his works to read, and afterward meeting the poet, the lord chief justice said to him: "What I could understand I heartily admired, and parts ought to be immortal. But as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or not, because for the life of me I could not understand it." Browning replied, "If a reader of your caliber understands 10 per cent of what I write, I think I ought to be content."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Hard Conundrum.

Of the 1,300,000,000 or 1,400,000,000 of people populating the earth, how many may be said to dominate it? Is the direction of all affairs sublunary in the hands of more or less than 10,000 men and women? I do not mean as elected or hereditary rulers of nations merely, but persons in the capacity of rulers, financiers, priests, soldiers, writers, statesmen, etc.—Cor. New York Sun.

ARE OF ALL FAITHS.

WORLD'S CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS OPENS AT CHICAGO.

Representatives of Almost Every Creed of Earth Meet In Peace and Fellowship—The Most Significant Gathering Ever Assembled on Earth.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A processional in which the religions of the world were represented marked the opening of the world's parliament of religions at the Art Institute during the day. It was a processional that had a world of meaning in it; one that would have been impossible not many years ago. Jew marched with Gentile, and Catholic marched with Protestant. The religious cliques of India, China and Japan were represented as well as those of the English speaking nations. All, attired in their priestly robes and wearing the insignia of their office, marched in peace and fellowship to the platform, while the audience rose and cheered at the sight.

Gibbons Had the Lead.

First came Cardinal Gibbons, escorted by President Bonney. Then came Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, representing the board of lady managers of the world's fair, and then the following with their suites: Archbishop Redwood, New Zealand; Archbishop Dionysios Latas, Zante, Greece; Rev. John Henry Barrows, Chicago; Archbishop Feehan, Count Abernstorff, Berlin; Dr. Carl von Bergen; Sweden; Prof. C. N. Chahara, H. D. Harmapala and P. C. Moosomadar, India; Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, Chicago; Pung Quang Yu, China; Dr. E. C. Hirsch, Chicago; Miss Jeanne Serabji and Khersedji Laugrana, Bombay; Bishop Barnett and Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant.

An Inspiring Scene.

Even more inspiring was the scene when the vast audience arose and joined in singing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," and later when Cardinal Gibbons led those of all nations and all religions in reciting the Lord's prayer. Before the formal opening of the congress President Bonney of the World's Congress auxiliary held an informal reception in Hall 2, where he shook hands with and introduced to each other many of the lights of about all the religions of the world. There were men from India, China, Bombay, Greece, Japan, Russia, New Zealand and Turkey, in addition to many from countries that are nearer to us. Some were in their native costumes, which gave the gathering a more brilliant and cosmopolitan appearance.

Proceedings Begin.

There was not a vacant seat in the hall, and the walls were fringed with people standing up when Clarence Eddy took his seat at the organ and played a few selections previous to the processional, by which the proceedings were opened. President Bonney made the address of welcome. Rev. John Henry Burrows, chairman of the committee on organization, then addressed the congress, and Archbishop Feehan followed, welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Catholic church.

Cardinal Gibbons had to leave early, so his response to the addresses of welcome was called for out of its order. He said that though all did not agree on matters of faith, there was one platform on which all were united, that was charity, humanity and benevolence. Rev. Augusta J. Chapin welcomed the congress on behalf of women. The parliament of religions, he said, was the grandest and

Most Significant Gathering

that had ever been assembled on this earth. President Higinbotham of the Columbian exposition next welcomed the delegates on behalf of the world's fair. Responses were made by the archbishop of Zante, Pung Quang Yu, secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington; Prince Walhouski of Russia, Right Rev. Reuchi Shibati of Japan, Count Bernstoff of Berlin, Rev. G. Bonet Maury of France, Archbishop Redwood of New Zealand and H. Dharmapala of India. This closed the exercises for the opening day.

Afternoon Session.

Carl von Bergen of Sweden was the first speaker of the afternoon. In opening, he said the entire world was looking toward the goal of progress and singing the strain that was struck on the immortal lyre of the grand bard Tennyson, "Ring Out the Darkness and Ring in the Christ That is to Be."

Other speakers were Vichand A. Gandhi, a lawyer of Bombay; Professor Minas Scherez, editor of an American newspaper published in London; Professor C. S. Chakravazti, a theosophist from India; Principal Grant of Canada; Rev. A. Momery, D.D. of London; Swami Vivekanada of Bombay; Miss Jeanne Sarabji of Bombay; B. B. Nargarakar of Bombay, and Bishop Arnett of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

ORDERED SENT BACK.

Five Celestials In Jail at San Francisco Awaiting Deportation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The first Chinamen to have their sentences of deportation under the Geary registration act executed arrived in San Francisco from Los Angeles Saturday and are now confined in the county jail, where they will be detained until Tuesday, when they will be sent back to the Celestial kingdom on the steamer China.

John Can Stay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Attorney General Olney has instructed United States marshals to take no further steps in the enforcement of the Geary law pending specific instructions [illegible] the contrary from Washington.

They Only Knew Agassiz.

In 1858 a party consisting of Lowell, Emerson, Agassiz, Judge Hoar, W. J. Stillman and several others spent a few weeks of the summer in the Adirondacks.

The journey of the company gave rise to an incident which has often been incorrectly told, and which, as a curious comment upon human fame, deserves to be told again. The coming of the party was of course made known along the track it would follow, and at Keeseville, where the common roads then ended, the town was agog to see the "philosophers," as they were at once collectively called. But neither Emerson nor Lowell was known, Agassiz being the only celebrity to that world, owing to his having recently refused the offer by the emperor of France of the keepership of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris and a senatorship with a large salary, he preferring to devote himself to science and America.

The selectmen of the town waited on the visitors early in the morning after their arrival to pay their respects, they said, but really to see a man who had no regard for money and distinction. They were received formally, the spokesman bringing a copy of a periodical which contained a portrait of Agassiz, which he produced and carefully compared with the lineaments of the professor until he had satisfied himself of the authenticity of the individual, when he addressed his followers with, "Yes, it's him!" And they then proceeded to shake hands with him, the rest of the party being ignored.—W. J. Stillman in Century.

How Did the Dollar Mark Originate?

Below I give five theories of the origin of the dollar mark ($), they being selected from about 20 seemingly plausible solutions:

That it is a combination of the "U. S.," the initials of United States.

That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight."

That it is derived from a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needlelike towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollars."

That it is a combination of "H. S.," the ancient Roman mark of money unit.

That it is a combination of P. and S. from peso duro, signifying "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts peso is contracted by writing the S. over the P., and placing it over the sum.

According to one writer the symbol of the dollar is a monogram of the letters "V" "S" and "J," the dollar being originally a "thaler" coined in the valley of Sant Joachim, Bohemia, and known as "Joachim thaler," and the monogram the initials of the words, "Valley Sant Joachim."—St. Louis Republic.

Art Instruction.

An artist had sold a picture for an exorbitant price and the purchaser sued to recover. The attorney for the purchaser was making the artist uncomfortable by his questions.

"Now, sir," he said in that pleasant, ingratiating manner of lawyers with a witness, "do you think anybody could see beauty in that picture?"

"Some persons certainly could," replied the artist.

"You think the initiated in technical matters might have no difficulty in understanding your work?"

"I am sure they would not."

"Do you think you could make me see any beauty in that picture?" this most superciliously.

"Probably not now, sir"—and the artist was most humble—"but once I could have done so easily."

"Now, sir, how is that? I don't understand you. Explain, if you please."

"That's quite easy, sir. I could have done it simply by employing you as my counsel in this case."—Detroit Free Press.

Courtesy Among the Swedes.

The Swedes are a quiet, taciturn people. There is no jostling even among the lowest classes. When a train leaves a platform or a steamboat a pier, the lookers on lift their hats to the departing passengers and bow to them, a compliment which is returned by the passengers. You are expected to lift your hat to the shabbiest person you meet in the street, and to enter a shop, office or bank with the hat on is considered a bad breach of good manners. In retiring from a restaurant you are expected to bow to the occupants. Bowing and hat lifting is so common that the people seem to move around more slowly than elsewhere, in order to observe the courtesy.—F. H. Stauffer in Kate Field's Washington.

Appreciative.

A housekeeper who has been employing a colored washerwoman for several months was surprised to see her appear last week in a hat trimmed heavily with crape.

"Why, Julia," she asked, "is any of your family dead?"

"No, no," was the reply, "but one of my best customers gave me this hat, and I didn't want her to think I don't 'preciate nothin'."—New York Times.

Caution Needed.

A tourist had visited a small historic town. He was shown the massive wall that surrounded it and the immense town gates.

"You need to be very careful," he said gravely to the official who was his escort.

"Why so?"

"Sometime when these gates are open the village may get lost!"—Youth's Companion.

Puzzled Over His Last Act.

M. de Semonville was a political utilitarian who neglected nothing and knew how to make capital out of everything. When he died, Talleyrand fell into deep thought and then said: "I cannot divine [illegible]

THE REPEAL BILL.

IT CONTINUES THE ABSORBING TOPIC IN CONGRESS.

The Final Vote Not Anticipated In the Senate Before Oct. 1—No House Programme—Cleveland Says Repeal or Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The repeal bill will continue to be the absorbing topic of interest before congress this week. Notice of speeches to come have already been given sufficient to fill in the greater part of the week and others are known to be in course of preparation so that in the absence of an agreement of some kind there is no reason to believe that a vote on the bill can be reached this week. Senator Mitchell of Oregon is down for a speech Tuesday and may be expected to deliver a strong argument from a free coinage standpoint. Senator Shoup of Idaho will address the senate Wednesday in the same line, and Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota and Mr. White of California will follow on the same day, if time permits, also with free silver speeches. Thursday Senator Daniel of Virginia will have the floor for the beginning of his speech, presumbly for conditional repeal, and this is as far as the programme in the senate has been fixed.

A Long Debate Probable.

Speculation is rife as to the length of the debate now progressing. Mr. George of Mississippi has stated that he expects to speak about two days, Mr. Jones of Nevada and Mr. Daniel of Virginia will each consume two days and Messrs. Morgan of Alabama and Stewart of Nevada will each speak one day. Even if a compromise shall ultimately be agreed upon, the final vote will not be taken earlier than about the first week in October. Some senators are of the opinion that the debate will continue until the middle of October.

In the present unsettled condition of affairs it is impossible to foretell what will be the programme of the house of representatives for a week ahead. The fact is, no course of action has been laid out by the leaders, and they are satisfied to let each session of the body take care of itself.

REPEAL OR NOTHING.

Cleveland Will Not Consent to Any Compromise Measure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Cleveland absolutely refuses to consent to grant any concessions in the silver fight, says The Post. More than this, he will not promise to agree to any recognition of silver, even should the repeal bill be passed. This is the sum and substance of his position as reported by senators who had conference with him. It renewed the confidence of the friends of unconditional repeal, who asserted their unwavering faith in the final passage of the measure.

HOUSE ADOPTS RULES.

They Vary But Little From Those of the Fifty-second Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The house has adopted the code of rules which will govern it during the Fifty-third congress, subject to the decision of the committee on rules, which under the decision has an almost absolute power to direct the business of the body. The rules vary but little from those that controlled the Fifty-second congress.

After agreeing to the rules, the house at 3:50 p. m. adjourned until Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The entire day in the senate was taken up by Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) in making a free silver speech. The majority of the senators loafed in the cloak rooms during the time occupied in its delivery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Speeches from Democratic senators in the senate on the repeal bill were made by Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia, Mr. Turpie of Indiana and Mr. Jones of Arkansas. All of them were in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, but coupled with the condition that silver should be restored to the position which it occupied prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The house only held a half hour session. The senate continued its silver discussion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Pugh of Alabama and Teller of Colorado occupied the time of the senate with speeches on the silver question. The house was in session only 40 minutes and transacted no business of any consequence.

AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

Theodore Runyon of New Jersey Gets a Plum—Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations:

Theodore Runyon of New Jersey, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

Henry M. Smythe of Virginia, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Hayti.

Ablert S. Willis of Kentucky, to be minister to the Hawaiian Islands.

RUTH HAS A SISTER.

Mrs. Cleveland Gives Birth to a Girl Baby.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—For the first time in the history of the republic a president's wife has given birth to a child in the White House. Just as President Cleveland was the first chief executive to be married in the White House, so, too, is the baby upon whom the whole nation smiles lovingly, the first child of a president to be born under its roof. The event occurred at high noon Saturday, but it was some time later before the news was made public. Dr. Bryant, the family physician, attended Mrs. Cleveland. Mother and child are doing well.

Schaefer and Ives.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Jake Schaefer and Frank C. Ives have been matched to play [illegible] balk line for $2,500 a [illegible]

DISCIPLINE AND CHARACTER.

A Tribute to the Austere Training Which Produced a Man Like Tryon.

To our minds the charm of Admiral Tryon's bearing in the hour of his fate is the perfection of the system which for centuries has bred men capable of his conduct and his death. They have not had his opportunity of being visible, not his strangely scenic surroundings, not perhaps the temperament which could have inspired them to that farewell in the moment of disappearance, but there have been hundreds of men in the navy, and even in the merchant service, who would have died as bravely as he did.

It is the tradition of both services—not, we think, the order—that the highest in rank on a ship in peril must be the last to quit the vessel; that, as occurred a few years ago, even a stowaway, who is almost a criminal in sailors' eyes, must take precedence of the captain in securing safety. The origin of the rule is, we fancy, policy—that the state or the owner be protected by the captain's authority to the last—but it has become an etiquette and a pride, and in the records of hundreds of wrecks you will find few in which it was ever broken. "The captain was the last to leave the ship" is the end of almost every telegram of marine disaster.

In other words, discipline has continued for centuries under the pressure of the same necessities, and the same ideas, has extinguished in a class by no means devoid either of faults or vices, a most natural and tempting form of selfishness has induced a whole series of men, many of them hardly educated, to face a slow and painful form of death rather than fail in the performance of a professional duty. That is a wonderful result of training, and it is one which makes those who see it clearly doubt whether the modern world is altogether in the right path.

The old ideal for the formation of character was discipline, hardship, pressure, alike from the law and from teachers and from opinion, and it certainly produced many of the virtues, especially that one of obedience, which the world everywhere but on shipboard—where there are few unrealities and men carry their lives in their hands—has taken to despising. The modern idea is that discipline even for children is an oppressive thing; that it turns men into machines, and it quenches individuality—that it is, in short, unpleasant, whereas pleasantness is the end of life.

We see the result of the change in the disappearance of many forms of oppression, and a lighter atmosphere for men to move in, and we see it also in the slow disappearance of many noble elements in character. The old system, working with good material, produces as its perfect result Admiral Tryon. The new, working also on the right material, produces the British agitator.

Admiral Tryon was no doubt a brave man and gentleman without help from the service or its traditions, but the service had annealed his character into what it was, something for a nation to be proud of, which would hardly have been exhibited or have existed amid the indiscipline and softness of civil life. When one hears of such a man so meeting such an end, it is difficult not to doubt whether liberty as now interpreted is such a perfectly good thing; whether instant obedience to command is not better training; whether pressure from all sides, from service rules, opinion and hardship together, does not weld men into something worthier of the aspirations which, while men have consciences, they never quite get rid of.—London Spectator.

Caste In a Bootblack.

The idea of caste and class extends even to the bootblacking fraternity. This is illustrated by a recent occurrence in Broad street.

An Irish shoe polisher has a stand in front of Delmonico's old restaurant. Not long since he entered a broker's office to render professional services. In his absence a dandy young negro seated himself in the chair and awaited his return.

When the bootblack again appeared on the scene, he was horrified. As he approached his stand the negro said, "Shine 'em up, please, and be quick about it."

"Not if I know myself," replied the bootblack, with an oath. "Get out of that chair," he continued. "It's bad enough for me to be shining boots all me life, but I've got this to say—I never shined shoes but for one of my own color."—New York Herald.

Points About Needles.

The great sail needle, which has to be pushed with a steel palm, would puzzle most people; so, too, the broommaker's needle, which must also be pushed with a steel palm. The curious knitting machine needle, with us latchet; the arrasene and crewel needles, and the needle for shirring machines; the weaver's pin for picking up broken threads, with an open eye in the hook. The needle, as we see it today, is the evolved product of centuries of invention. In its primitive form it was made of bone, ivory or wood. The making of Spanish needles was introduced into England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Point by point the manufacture has improved.—L. G. Vance in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Christian Name.

The term "Christian name" is used in England and America only. "Baptismal name" is used in other countries. The terms seems to have been used first after the reformation, when Biblical names were used as a reaction against the use of the saints' names in the calendar. It is evident that all Biblical names are not Christian, but the reaction went so far as to consider everything in the Bible as Christian and everything not in the Bible as pagan or certainly nonchristian.—New York Evening Sun.

Not Worth Saving.

Mike (going down a ladder)—Hould on, Pat. Don't yez come on the ladder till I'm down. It's ould and cracked.

Pat (getting on)—Arra, be aisy. It would sarve the boss right to have to buy a new one.—New York Weekly.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Mr. C. H. Sterner

It Can't Be Beaten.

"We think that Hood's Sarsaparilla can not be beaten. My wife suffered with Scrofula on the side of her head. We were told it would take months, perhaps a year to cure it, but one bottle of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

healed the sores all up and they have not troubled her since." C. H. STERNER, Glidden, Carroll County, Iowa.

[illegible] cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, J[illegible]tion, Sick Headache. 25c.

The Passing Rage For Gilding.

A bottle of gilding in the hand of vogue is more dangerous than the proverbial pot of paint in the hand of a woman. The latter daubs every available useful article within reach in the name of freshness.

But fashion smears as copiously, and this in the name of high art. We have watched with a shudder prim New England splint bottomed chairs brought from the attic to be dressed in a coat of imitation gold. We have seen all sorts of incongruous articles, including rolling pins and potato mashers, filling their plebeian pores with this outward and visible sign of the Keeley cure. And now the depths are literally sounded—fishers' nets are dragged from the sea and gilded.

Not that all cheap effects are mean any more than all mean effects are cheap. The gilding only adds to the expense of fish netting, which is really popular with artistic folks "in its natural state" because of its soft gray coloring and inclination to hang gracefully. It charming acquisition to the list of pensive draperies.—New York Times

Hard Stories to Find.

A district visitor of wide experience among the ill and the ignorant finds it no easy task to read to her "poor things." They want something bright and moderately cheerful. It must be short and direct, and the langage simplicity itself. One doesn't realize till one is placed in such a position how few of these books there are. Miss Wilkins' stories were found to fit all requirements. The most illiterate could grasp them. The most fastidious invalid could be brought to listen without fatigue. They and they only were precisely what was needed.—Exchange.

Most Young Men Are Afraid of Babies.

"The average young man," said a traveler, "has no great fondness for young children. I don't know how many times I have heard a mother who was carrying a little child, and who had halted in the aisle of a railroad car say, referring to the vacant seat and addressing the young man by the window, 'Is this seat taken?' And I don't know how many times I have seen the young man's face lengthen as he answered politely, 'No.' The mother takes the seat and the young man begins to grow restless. He reads the paper still, but he keeps his eye on the baby, and you may be sure the baby has its eye on him—a beaming, good natured eye it is, too—and the young man finds it not the easiest thing in the world to appear wholly unconstrained with attention thus drawn to him, but he makes a bluff at it and does pretty well until the infant moistens one chubby fist in its mouth and reaches out to make a print of it on the lapel of the young man's coat. Then the young man rises. 'Madam,' he says, 'let me give you this seat,' and he steps out into the aisle. And he doesn't look for another seat in that car. He makes a bee line for the smoker."—New York Sun.

The Food We Eat.

Hardly a day passes that we do not receive some shock, that we are not asked to give up some favorite dish around which clusters a host of tender early memories, and after eating of which we have for 20 years on end felt ourselves grow fat and childlike and undyspeptic. But the modern hygiene says it must go, and if we retain it on our list we do it in an anxious and guilty mood sure of itself to beget internal trouble.

Seemingly simple things like dry toast, oatmeal and apples we have heard forbidden of late as hard to take care of, and bananas, or, for example, the delicious, but as we supposed deadly, fried bacon cried up as food for babes and sucklings. This is puzzling—it goes against personal experience, it upsets all our dietary plans and pleasures, and it awakens the shrewd suspicion that mere fashion is at the bottom of the change.—Hartford Courant.

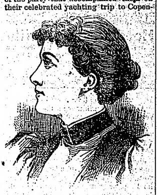
Cold Air In Place of Ice.

I predict that 10 years from now the familiar ice wagon will be a novelty upon the streets of a city, so general will have been the adoption of artificial refrigeration. For a long time brewers, pork packers and storage men have been independent of the ice crop, and the introduction of the cold air pipe lines down town has supplanted the use of ice in hotels, restaurants and barrooms except wherein it is desired to make a display of the crystal commodity. In time the distribution of cold air will be as general in cities as is gas or water, and the system will be perfected whereby the refrigerating gas necessary for attachment to a family refrigerator will be delivered in a tank just like carbonated water is to the soda fountains, once a month or as required.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MAY BE BALFOUR'S BRIDE.

Miss Margot Tennant Is a Favorite With English Statesmen.

If Arthur Balfour, the Tory leader and nephew of Lord Salisbury, should marry Miss Margot Tennant, as rumor says he intends to do, he will secure for a wife one of the cleverest and most conspicuous woman in London society, a woman, moreover, whose ability to manage men and affairs will be of immense advantage to him in his political career. It is no rare thing at an entertainment to see her surrounded by a circle of grave and reverend statesmen of both parties, who apparently forget their age and dignities under the charm of her big dark brown eyes and witty, quizzical tongue.



MISS MARGOT TENNANT.

She was a great favorite with the late Lord Tennyson, as she is yet with Mr. Gladstone, and she was the life and soul of the party that accompanied them on their celebrated yachting trip to Copenhagen, where Gladstone had his interview with the czar. Nothing more amusing can be imagined than Miss Margot's account of the rivalry that existed between the grand old man of politics and the grand old man of poetry, the one anxious to talk all the time and the other equally desirous to read incessantly his favorite poems aloud until weariness induced every one of the listeners to glide softly away, leaving the laureate reading aloud all by himself at one end of the boat and Gladstone talking all alone at the other end.

During the Emperor William's last visit to London Miss Tennant made a wager that she would force him to speak to her, and by a clever maneuver she succeeded in doing so while riding in Rotten row. So pleased was he with the acquaintance thus formed that he subsequently waltzed several times with her at the state ball in Buckingham palace.

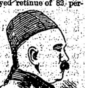
Her father, Sir Charles Tennant, who owes his baronetcy to Mr. Gladstone, is the head of the great chemical firm which boasts of the loftiest chimney in Scotland. His country house, "The Glen," is exquisitely situated on the banks of the Quarl, near Peebles.

Miss Tennant recently gave a ball at her father's house in Grosvenor square. The gathering was remarkable for the number of distinguished men, among others Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour's marked attentions to his charming hostess were the means of reviving the rumors of their engagement which were current about a year ago.

A MAN OF DIGNITY.

The New Chinese Minister Has Supreme Power Over His Legation.

Yang Yu, the new Chinese minister to the United States, Peru and Spain, brings a gorgeously arrayed retinue of 82 persons. With him came also Mrs. Yang Yu and their three children, two girls and a boy, but the mother is very exclusive, and few people have a chance to cultivate her society. The children will no doubt soon take the place held in the curiosity of the people of Washington by little Miss Mi, the daughter of the late minister, though they will not possess the same distinction of having been born in our national capital.



YANG YU.

Yang Yu differs most from the ordinary Chinese in wearing a mustache, which is black, slightly tinged with gray. He is 53 years of age, thickset and portly, and carries himself with the air of a man accustomed to lord it over others. He is extraordinarily clothed both in apparel and authority, and from a Chinese standpoint is a man to be reverently kotowed to. His raiment is of the most gorgeous brocaded silks, and his power is practically supreme over the legations of the three countries to which he is accredited. He appoints consuls at San Francisco, New York, Havana, Matanzas and Callao and charges d'affaires at Madrid and Lima and is responsible only to the emperor for the manner in which the offices are conducted.

Minister Yang has the implicit confidence of the Chinese government. Two years ago he was appointed to investigate the riots against foreigners at Ching Kiang, and the international complications arising from the outrages were all settled on the basis recommended by him. He is a man of advanced ideas, with a friendly regard for the United States, and will do his utmost to maintain cordial relations with our government. He speaks no other language than Chinese, but will have the assistance of good interpreters. One of them is Man Yew Chung, a graduate of Yale, who was coxswain of one of the famous university crews in his collegiate days.

Color of the Red Sea.

The Red sea is for the most part blue. It gets its name from those small portions of it covered by minute animalcules who dye the surface of the water red.

[illegible] For Horses.

Horses are said to be particularly fond of the skin of the banana [illegible]

Grand Opera Under Difficulties.

The hushing down of applause during the progress of a Wagnerian opera appeared rather to disconcert Mr. Lassalle, who, on making his first appearance this season in "The Flying Dutchman" at Covent Garden last week, was received absolutely without a hand. Between the acts, however, he was accorded as much applause as he could have desired. The performance of "The Flying Dutchman" must have been considered a strange one by any members of the Wagner party who may have been present. Some of the artists, in accordance with Italian precedent, sang to the footlights instead of to each other, the band, conducted by the Italian Mr. Mancinelli, went at it with vigor, the drummer particularly making a night of it, while the hitches in the stage arrangement were often very laughable.

To see several men walking in the trough of the sea pulling along the gigantic phantom ship of the Dutchman, calling to each other "Get on!" and "Whoa!" as the vessel from time to time struck on a rock, was amusing enough. Mild wagers were laid that the Flying Dutchman would never get to land at all, and indeed Mr. Mancinelli laid down his baton and stopped his band while the ship was being maneuvered. It was not the fault of Mr. Lassalle, for he clearly could not be expected to walk the waves. In the last act, too, the ship absolutely refused to smash up, and it was left still swimming the ocean when the curtain finally fell.—London Figaro

A Fresh Word on Iced Drinks.

"At this season it will be in place," writes a physician in a paper on household chemistry, "to say something as to the wholesomeness of the extremely cold water, tea, lemonade, etc., which are so extensively used in this country. It must be acknowledged that medical men are not in possession of facts sufficient to form a positive conclusion, and many adopt the opinions which agree with their desires. It cannot be denied that one may become a toper in nonintoxicants as well as in intoxicants and that it is easy to create by habit a strong desire for frequent drafts of very cold water.

"With some persons the perspirative function is so active the effect is less serious, but in the majority of cases these abundant cold drafts disturb the stomach, and it would certainly be better if one could learn to be satisfied with water at a temperature of 50 degrees F. rather than 40 degrees and to limit somewhat the amount taken. There is some indication that the medical profession is losing its confidence in the merits of effervescing (carbonated) beverages such as soda water."

An English View of America.

The announcement that an influential syndicate has been formed in Brixton to send an expeditionary force of pickpockets to the World's fair is a little belated. Gratifying to national pride it will be no doubt as showing that English spirit of enterprise still springs fresh and vigorous in the Brixtonian breast. But from the point of view of commercial speculation it is to be feared that the syndicate has been as completely whipped by American firms as have all previous exhibitions by the White City. Considering that the ashes of Christopher Columbus were all but stolen on the very opening day, and that the czar of Russia's jewels and the queen of Italy's lace have disappeared outright, we gravely doubt whether English competition will have much chance. Obviously native talent has every advantage of local knowledge, and though we could see the adventurers cross the Atlantic without a sigh we should advise them in their own interest to confine their operations to the narrower sphere of Brixton.—Pall Mall Gazette.

To Sue the Rainmakers.

James Butler, a Lyon county farmer, has had papers prepared for a very peculiar suit. Some weeks since a great cloudburst in his neighborhood caused the destruction of Butler's wheat crop. A few days later A. B. Montgomery, a rainmaker, being at Goodland, claimed to have caused the cloudburst, which came without warning from the barometer.

Now Butler proposes to make Montgomery's rain company pay the damage. The same storm caused a washout on the Santa Fe line, and a terrible wreck followed, in which an engineer was killed. The wife of the dead engineer will also bring suit against Montgomery for $10,000 damages.—Kansas Cor. Philadelphia Press.

An Old Fashioned Sleigh.

The sleigh which the Canadians presented to the Duchess of York as a wedding present is a large, old fashioned three seated affair, which was more fashionable 20 years ago than now. But it is the pattern that she expressed a wish for. It is made of second growth ash, overlaid with curved panels of mahogany. It has high single steel runners painted scarlet, and has a dark blue body striped with red. It is trimmed with dark blue cloth and has solid silver mounts.

Fined For Laughing In Church.

A curious case was tried at Cranbrook the other day, when four young men were fined 12 shillings each for laughing in church. It seems that a man fell asleep and snored so loudly that the church official had to wake him up. The sleeper on being aroused was so startled that the young men could not control their amusement. The parish clerk admitted that he had smiled, but in spite of this the offenders were fined.—London Tit-Bits.

It is not true that the new Columbian bell at Troy is cracked and must be recast. It is being polished within an inch of its life, and will soon be started on its [illegible] to Chicago.

[illegible]

OLD WINTERS ON THE FARM.

I've jest about decided
It'd keep a town boy hoppin
Fer to work all winter choppin
Fer a old fireplace, like I did.
Lawsl Them old times was contrairy—
Blame backbone o' winter, 'peared like
Wouldn't break, and I was skeered like
Clean on into Feb'uary.
Nothin ever made me madder
Than fer pap to stomp in, layin
On a extra forestick, sayin,
"Groun'hog's out and seed his shadder."

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Waste That Is Now Valuable.

A generation ago there was hardly a mill of any kind that was not troubled with a heap of rubbish or waste material that it did not know what to do with. Silk manufacturers saw the rise of this heap with annoyance, and they took it as a favor if any one would cart it away and use it as a fertilizer. An English inventor guessed at the possibilities in this pile of refuse and set about inventing machinery to utilize it. Today, as a result of his foresight and genius, 5,000 persons are employed in making the finest silk plushes, ribbons and velvets from the refuse piles of silk mills, and the inventor has grown rich.

The cottonseed oil industry is a better known illustration of economizing waste, but the dimensions to which the industry has grown are not so generally known. The annual product in oil, cake, lint and hulls from cotton seed, which a generation ago was allowed to rot, is $27,000,000, and it could be made greater if there was a market for the product.—Philadelphia Press.

The Arab's Donkey.

One sees Arabs coming into Constantinople with a donkey load of wood, which they sell for 8 francs. They have come 25 miles with it, sell it, and next day ride the donkey back. As a meal costs them but 2 cents, the wood nothing, and the donkey does all the work, what seems a small profit is really a good one. And who is it that earns it?

All saddle beasts in the east go what our Anglomaniacs call "artificial" gaits; in fact, three-fourths of all the animals in the world do so. Mules which are ridden always "sidle" or amble, all donkeys running-walk, rack or amble. But nowhere except in our southern states have these gaits been studied as an art, improved on and bred from.—Colonel T. A. Dodge in Harper's.

Marrying For Pity.

A fair maiden who had weathered the blasts of some 35 summers was informed by a booby that unless she married him he would blow the top of his head off. It's a pity she didn't let him do it. Heads of that kind ought to be blown off every time. That is what they are for. But Desdemona pitied Othello, and this fair maiden pitied her lover and went to the parson's with him. That was only a month ago, and now if he wants to kill himself she will present him with the best silver mounted pistol in the market.

Marriage is a solemn contract, and it is better to think twice before signing it.—New York Telegram.

All Right.

Two men became engaged in a fight in the street. Instantly their hats went off and rolled in the dust. One of the men was entirely bald, and the other had a thick head of hair. The bald man seized the other by the hair and began to drag him about.

"Stop him!" cried a bystander.

"Why should you stop him?" asked another. "He's only practicing the golden rule."

"The golden rule? What do you mean?"

"Why, he's doing to the other man what he wishes to goodness the other man might be able to do to him!"—Youth's Companion.

Anticipatory.

Lady of the House—Aren't you ashamed of yourself—a great, strong man like you to be idling your time away?

Transient Individual—Ah, mum, but you forget the business depression.

Lady of the House—Bother the business depression! To my knowledge you haven't done a stroke of work for years.

Transient Individual—Of course. I was merely anticipating the panic, you know—getting used to loafing so I shouldn't mind it when there was no work to be had.—Boston Transcript.

Good Enough For a Beast.

A droll little story is told of Mr. W. S. Gilbert. He put up his horse one day at a small country inn, on the signboard of which was painted conspicuously the notice, "Entertainment for man and beast." When his lunch was brought, he looked dissatisfied, and surprised the waiter by saying, "This is all very well so far, but where is the entertainment for the man?"—London Tit-Bits.

His Way of Settling Debts.

While I was reading the London papers in a comfortable chair at the Colonial club not long since two studious looking visitors went by. One said to the other: "Yes, he's a good fellow, but so eternally mysterious, though systematic, yet unreliable. Take the way he settles his bills, for instance, just like clockwork—tick, tick, tick."—Club.

The sun and the earth are both practically spherical in shape, and the earth is evidently only a small, cooled off or frozen sun. The sun has a shell of glowing metallic clouds; the earth has a shell of solid opaque rocks and metals.

The telephone was first practically used in England in 1876, when over 115 miles of wire existed between London and Norwich, but no telephone exchange was established until 1879, when 10 offices were established.

In the jewel house of the Tower of London there is a book bound throughout in gold, even to the wires of the hinges. Its clasp is two rubies set at opposite ends of four golden links.

[illegible]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

WE SUIT
Everybody Every Time:
Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits.
Suits that Fit to a T.

LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited
With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year 'round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

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One Price Clothing House.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

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On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
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GAME, POULTRY, FISH, In season.
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[illegible]
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Office in McKinnon Block.

A Smash In Crockery.

We don't mean that the Caockery is smashed, but the price is broken all to pieces. The reason for this is that we have a big stock and must unload. We have a choice lot of Canned Goods and are making special prices on them. A large supply of Preserving Jars. Everything in the Vegetable line fresh every day. Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed.

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Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
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Special classes for those deficient in the English language. Students can enter at any time.
Board $1.50 and $1.75 per week. Room 35 and 60 cents per week. Tuition $10 per term.

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For Catalogue address,
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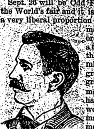
ODD FELLOWS AT THE FAIR.

They Will Assemble From All Sections on Sept. 26.



E. S. CONWAY.

Sept. 26 will be Odd Fellows' day at the World's fair and it is expected that a very liberal proportion of the 800,000 members of the order will be in attendance on that day. Committees of the grand lodge and grand encampment of Illinois have been at work for months making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of visiting Odd Fellows. E. S. Conway, grand master of Illinois, has taken a strong personal interest in the celebration, and as chairman of the joint committee of arrangements has done much to make it successful.

Though Sept. 26 has been especially designated as Odd Fellows' day at the exposition, the programme has been arranged for a grand four days' celebration, commencing on Sept. 25, when a grand parade of all branches of the order, including the sovereign grand lodge and the grand lodge and grand encampment of Illinois, will march along Michigan avenue, countermarch and be reviewed by the civic authorities and grand officials of the order opposite the Columbus statue.

On the 26th Odd Fellows and their guests will be conveyed by boats from Van Buren street pier to Jackson park, the whaleback Christopher Columbus being reserved for members of the sovereign grand lodge and their friends. The Odd Fellows' fleet, escorted by the United States warships Michigan, Blake and Johnson, will make a naval parade down the lake as far as Lincoln park and thence back along the beautiful water front to the pier at Jackson park.

At the reception to be given in the afternoon in Festival hall there will be music by the Columbian orchestra and speeches by Grand Master Conway, Mayor Harrison, Director General Davis and others. During the day the Patriarchs Militant will have competitive drills for prizes in the arena, and the Daughters of Rebekah will have exercises in Music hall. In the evening the sovereign grand lodge will have a banquet in the New York state building, after which there will be a display of fireworks on the lake and a costumed parade of all nations in the plaisance by electric light. The grounds will be kept open till 8 o'clock in the morning of the 27th.

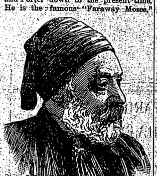
The Patriarchs will finish their drills and receive their prizes in the government plaza in the afternoon of the 27th. On the 28th the sovereign grand lodge will hold its adjournment meeting in the Woman's building, and in the evening there will be a reception, ball and banquet in the New York state building.

"FARAWAY MOSES."

One of the Most Conspicuous Characters In the Midway Plaisance.

In the Turkish village at the World's fair a fine looking old man, dressed in a rich Ottoman costume, greets visitors so cordially that he is apt to set them wondering where they ever met him before. If they ever have met him before, they do not wonder, for it must have been on the shores of the Bosphorus, and if they have ever met him there they never could forget him. It is possible that some of his cordiality may be due to a notion on his part that he may have met the visitors before and does not wish to seem to have forgotten them.

He has met a good many of them, and his memory is surprisingly good, but it would be quite impossible for him to remember all the Americans he has met and done good offices for during the past 50 years, for the list includes all our distinguished citizens who have visited the east, and a great many who were not particularly distinguished, besides all the naval officers who have been in our Mediterranean squadron, from Farragut and Porter down to the present time. He is the famous "Faraway Moses,"



FARAWAY MOSES.

immortalized by Mark Twain and "Sunset" Cox, and considers himself the particular friend of all Americans, and all Americans particular friends of his.

His friendly greeting indicates this, and his record proves it. For more than 50 years he has been the guide and counselor of Americans visiting Constantinople, and many an unlucky wight ignorant of the peculiar customs of that land of misrule is indebted to Faraway Moses for getting out of [illegible] unfortunate scrape. This has not [illegible] unprofitable to Moses in a pecuniary [illegible] well as a sentimental way, for of the round million at which his fortune is reckoned, he doubtless owes a great deal to his friends from the United States.

It is remarkable that no one seems to know any other name for him than Faraway Moses, the name Mark Twain [illegible] he was so proud of, though he is said to be [illegible] still well preserved physically [illegible]

CONGRESS OF RELIGION.

The Scheme Resulted from a Sort of Accident,

BUT HAS PROVED SUCCESSFUL.

From Appearances All the Races of Man Are Just Now in a State of Doubt or of Revived Enthusiasm—Claims of the Buddhists—Some Coming Celebrations at the World's Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR, Sept. 15.—[Special.]—No event for years, possibly no event in history, has proved so sudden and surprising a success as this Congress of Religion, and its projectors were almost carried off their feet by it. It is not generally known, but the scheme resulted from a sort of accident, and its inception and evolution were on this wise: First, as soon as congress voted that Chicago should be the place for the fair the ministers of this city by a common impulse resolved that they would waive all claims to a summer vacation and not only do their best, but call in extra help. They have kept the promise nobly and I am sorry to add that the people have appreciated it a little too well to suit my convenience. I have not been able to get within ten yards of a hearing at Mr. Moody's, and at Dr. Barrows' church I found at least 400 people leaving for want of room.

It was decided also that tent meetings should be held near the fair's gates and that so far as possible the missionaries of the various societies should have their home vacation and that there should be preaching by them in Turkish, Greek, Italian, Chinese and possibly some of the India languages. Only part of this programme has been carried out, for the plaisance people are confessedly the most irreligious of their several races and Sunday is the day when they do their wildest, as, though the gates are open, no other part of the fair is really on exhibition. Out of this plan, however, grew that of a religious congress and to Dr. Barrows more than any other one man must the credit be given. The world was ripe for it. It appears that all the races of man are just at this time in a state of doubt or a state of revived enthusiasm and are either ready to re-examine the grounds of their faith or eager to set them forth to others.

The Japanese are in effect a nation of agnostics. Their higher classes express disbelief in any supernatural agency whatever or a cool indifference to all faiths. There is a general skepticism in China. The missionary spirit seems to be reviving again among the Mohammedans, but among their most active men religion has taken on a semi-scientific cast. Babu Protab Chunder Mozoomdar, the first Hindoo to give his views here, says that the progressive Hindoos hold almost exactly the same views as the Unitarians of this country. He is the founder of the Brahmo Somaj, or worshippers of the one supreme God, and is at present the guest of some religious families here. The Buddhists in like manner admit that new movements are going on among them and smilingly claim that there are more Buddhists in the United States than there are Christians in China and Japan. In short the whole world is in a state of religious unrest and the parliament was an assured success almost as soon as it was proposed.

The missionaries in heathen lands were unanimous in its favor, the great leaders of Christendom nearly so. The names of those willing to serve on the advisory board soon reached 1,500. Prominent among its promoters in distant lands are such men as Professor Isaac T. Headland of the Imperial university at Pekin, Rev. J. S. Chandler of Madura, South India; Rev. George D. Marsh, American missionary in Bulgaria, Rev. George T. Candlin of Tientsin, China; Rev. Yoshijas Hiraiwa of the Methodist seminary in Tokyo and leader among the native Christians, and others. The leading native members of the bar in India took a great interest in it and one of them, still a devout Brahmin, wrote, "The time is at hand when the best religion must come to the front." Of course he added that he did not fear comparison. Of the old and retired missionaries it is claimed by the managers that every one has been an enthusiastic advocate of the congress.

Mozoomdar, as the Babu above named is usually called, arrived a week before the congress convened. With him came H. Dharmapala, who is the guest of prominent Christian families, and Veerachand Gandhi, who is the honored guest of Dr. Barrows. He is a priest of Jainism and was elected a representative here by his fellow priests. He has not yet said enough for us to comprehend the difference between Jainism and Buddhism or Brahminism. Another of that party is B. B. Nagarkar, Brahmin priest, who is the guest of Marvin Hughitt, well known in railroad circles. All these gentlemen speak English with clearness and fluency and are not at all backward in giving their views to newspaper men. As they traveled together from India by way of London, did the World's fair together and are sociable and pleasant guests in the same Christian families, it would seem that there is not such a painful separation of sects as we had supposed "on India's coral strand."

Ottoman Empire day at the fair was the seventeenth anniversary of the accession of Sultan Abdul Hamed I. to the Turkish throne and every Turk, Egyptian and loyal Armenian got himself up regardless. Somewhat to my surprise a few Greeks also took an interest in it, as there are still nearly as many Greeks in Turkey as in Greece. The Dutch celebrated on the birthday of little Queen Wilhelmina and their orators told us some very good things about the Dutch settlement of New York and how they established religious liberty in the new world. Today the railroad representatives are making a grand racket over the formal opening of the Manchester railroad sixty-three years ago. New Mexico has her little demonstration tomorrow, but it is stated that fewer people are here from that territory than from any other or any state in the Union. The native Mexicans are not attracted [illegible] and the Americans [illegible] miners feel tolerant [illegible]

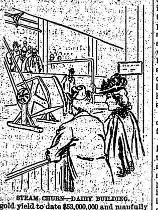
On the 20th Iowa will parade [illegible] 30,000 [illegible]

come, the old man eloquent, Colonel Richard W. Thompson, will also be with us and give us his personal recollections of the day in 1816, when Indiana was formally admitted to the Union. Of course Governor Matthews, his brows bound with the laurels of the late militia victory at Roby (where the prize fighters retreated without firing a shot) will lead the procession. The granger states are now swelling the ad[miss]ions well up towards the 200,000 ma[rk]. The stock pavilion is jammed [illegible] great cow contest and steam churn attract even larger crowds than the Art palace.

* * *

By fits and starts, as it were, I have been searching out Canada's exhibits in all the buildings for a month and trying to get them classified. This for two reasons—I just naturally like the Canadians and they have so far outdone expectations that a special feature should be made of their show. In the fisheries it is of course to be taken for granted that they excel all others, as that is their specialty; but it is really a surprise to find them so near the head in horticulture. The finest apples come from the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia, and Ontario displays thirty-eight varieties of that fruit with 1,400 bottles of preserved fruits, including such things as strawberries, peaches, pears, raspberries and others we are accustomed to think of as southern fruits. Still more surprising is the fact that cold Quebec displays seventy kinds of fruits, including many fine apples, and that the native wines of Canada are ranked high by the judges.

In like manner display of agricultural products was only what was to be expected, as that is her great industy. Her 10,000 square feet in the mines department is thickly set with displays of nearly all known minerals, gold, coal and nickel leading in importance. The survey in the remote northwest is far from complete, but it is known that in that prairie region there is coal enough to supply all the deficiencies of timber and run the manufactures and transportation for many thousand years. British Columbia reports her gold yield to date $53,000,000 and manfully insists that the world must look to her for its future coin material, for she has just opened her quartz veins and learned how to work them profitably and by the formation knows that she has enough for the world's needs for ages. South Africa comes back at her with a statement that she has recently discovered and proved a gold reef twenty-three miles long, which contains more of the yellow stuff than was mined in California and Australia, both, and that before many years gold will again be "depreciated" as compared with silver. In fact she, South Africa, will take the contract to make it so. But as Kipling says, that's another story.



STEAM CHURN—DAIRY BUILDING.

It is matter for unceasing wonder that in the latitude of Winnipeg, where the ice is five feet thick, the valleys of British Columbia have the winter climate of Tennessee, with roots and fruits, grains and flowers to correspond. But here are specimens of them to prove it. She also has as much good lumber "in the green" as all the United States east of the Mississippi, a fish export to the value of $2,500,000 annually, inexhaustible beds of coal and fertile valley land sufficient, so she claims, to support the population of England in comfort. In short, according to her very gentlemanly but somewhat enthusiastic agent, if that province were settled like France is it would take a respectable rank among the second-class powers of the world. "No other country in the world, sir, is the equal of it for hops; it has just that moist, mild atmosphere of the great hop country in southeastern England, only better, and yet agriculture is, as I may say, only started."

It goes without saying that in the Forestry building Canada's exhibit is peculiarly fine. Her white and red pine have found their way to all parts of the world and her harder woods, which take so fine a polish, are almost equally noted. All the world has heard enough, however, of her far western forests; but it may surprise some to learn that the great hardwood forests of Ontario and Quebec are scarcely touched as yet, and that the production of maple sugar is a great industry. In the Transportation building Canada excels in sleighs, of course, and one of the curiosities there is a beautiful model of the sleigh presented by the women of Canada as a wedding present to the Duke of York and Princess May. Other curiosities are ice boats, snow shoes, folding boats, racing canoes, toboggan outfits and a dozen other things in the sliding line.

And all this brings me back to my favorite "fad"—that the inventions of men to overcome climate give far more pleasure than the climate gives pain, and therefore to really enjoy himself a man of wealth should winter in Montreal and summer in the Bahamas. Then he would have a steady thing and know what to depend on. Having tried both I'll take my oath that there is ten times as much fun in Minneapolis in winter as in New Orleans, for the furs and the sleighs, the hot drinks and the glorious dinners (and how a man can eat and drink there!) the life and vivacity and intellectual sparkle in that zero and below air far more than recompense one for any climatic inconvenience—that is, if he has plenty of money.

J. B. PARKE.

Caravels Transferred to Uncle Sam.

Sept. 19 was a day of universal interest at the fair, as on that date the Columbus caravels were presented to the government. The ceremony attending their presentation was both appropriate and impressive. The honor of receiving them from Captain Concas was accorded Captain [illegible]

SHE SPOKE AT LAST.

A Schoolteacher Who Was Pestered by a "Masher" Turned on Him.

It was one of those frosty, nippy mornings when the pavements were icy and winds piercing. A small, plump damsel (by profession a schoolteacher), with rosy cheeks, might have been seen tripping along the slippery sidewalks of Kenwood. It was very early, not yet 8 o'clock, and the little schoolmarm hurried, followed by a middle aged man who had got off the car obviously to follow her.

"It's very slippery, isn't it?" he puffed as he overtook her.

The young woman's eyes flashed, but she only gave a little tug at her scrap of dotted face veil, thrust her hands determinedly into her muff and sped on.

A calling card, one of her own, was sticking out of her little jacket pocket, with only the first two words, "Miss Elizabeth," just visible and the last name obscured.

The stout man saw it.

"Your name's Elizabeth, isn't it?" he said cheerfully. "Do you know you remind me so much of Lena Morris? She was an old sweetheart of mine, and I was awfully fond of her."

No answer from the young woman except a quickening of her already Nancy Hanks gait.

"Don't go so fast," said her tormenter. "You might slip and fall. I really wonder that you are not afraid to venture out such a bad day."

Miss Blackeyes said nothing. She had about reached the drug store where she was to wait for her car.

As she went into the store with glowing cheeks, the dapper young clerk said, "Don't you want to come over by the stove and get warm?"

"I want to know why I am a target for every insolent man in town this morning," she snapped as she glanced through the door and saw the short, stout man patrolling the sidewalk and evidently still intent on pursuit. The drug clerk subsided, the car came, and on she got, with the man at her heels. He sat down beside her. When she arrived at her street corner, he arose and followed her out of the car. She had almost reached her school and was getting brave. Again he walked beside her and asked her if she wouldn't "say something to him."

Her voice had not a tremor, but was deliciously clear and steady as she spoke for the first time.

"Certainly," she said. "Do you know, I was just wondering if a man ever lived to be your age before—let me see, you must be 50 at least—who was capable of acting so perfectly idiotic. Now, for my part, I can tolerate a young, empty headed masher, but as for an old fool like you"— but the middle aged, short stout man had fled.—Chicago News.

Letters to Dead People.

Enterprising tradesmen in this city, in the distribution of their circulars, are not backward in utilizing the lists of distinguished persons which are printed in the newspapers from time to time. Not infrequently do they get hold of the names of men who long since passed over to that "undiscovered country," and circulars and prospectuses are mailed to the dead as well as to the living. It would seem that a name once enrolled on a tradesman's mailing list is never erased. Circular, letters, addressed to "Samuel J. Tilden" are still occasionally left at the Gramercy park mansion, and mail matter addressed to W. H. Vanderbilt reaches the Grand Central station every now and then. Many clubmen have recently received from a shirtmaker what purports to be an autograph letter saying: "I am anxious to have you for a customer, and I want to make you a sample shirt free of charge. Of course I cannot do this for every one, but for you it will afford me great pleasure to do so."—New York Times.

Old Rules For Night Policemen.

Old Boston is vividly brought to mind by the following excerpt from the "Selectmen's Minutes," dated Nov. 1, 1769, containing instructions to watchmen:

"In going the Rounds Care must be taken that the Watchmen are not noisy, but behave themselves with strict decorum, that they frequently give the Time of the Night and what the Weather is with a distinct but moderate Voice, excepting at Times when it is necessary to pass in Silence in order to detect and secure persons that are out on unlawful Actions.

"You and your Division must endeavor to suppress all Routs, Riots and other Disorders that may be committed in the Night and secure such Persons as may be guilty, that proper steps may be taken next Morning for a prosecution as the Law directs. We absolutely forbid your taking private satisfaction or any bribe that may be offer'd you to let such go or to conceal their offense from the Selectmen."—Boston Transcript.

Beware of "Cheap" Canned Stuff.

There is one great danger connected with preserved goods, and that is that the insane mania for cheapness at all risks which some women have has induced dishonest people to put inferior goods upon the market, but if a housekeeper is careful to buy none but the best and sees that they are properly prepared by her cook she need have no fear but that her tinned vegetables are as harmless as the same substances in their raw and natural state, and she will have the advantage of procuring an infinite variety for her table at a very small outlay both of time and money.—New York Tribune.

Singing Songs In the Oil Well.

A well known member of the Petroleum Exchange is wondering why coal oil and religion do not mix well. He is the superintendent of an up town Sunday school, which fact is known to his brother bulls and bears. When he ventures to do business and make a good trade [illegible] his associates form a line [illegible] in chorus, "Teacher, teacher, how I love my Sunday [illegible]

WHIP AND SPUR.

Ottumwa, Ia., is to have a new mile regulation track.

Billy Bunker, pacing record 2:19¾, has been sold to W. F. Van Brunt, St. Joseph, Mo.

The veteran Dry Monopole, bought several months ago by J. C. Miller of Philadelphia, will be raced this season.

At Dayton, O., the short distance rule was in vogue during the recent meeting, and but two horses were distanced the two days.

Ben Kinney has a phenomenally fast pacer in Pittsburg Wilkes, by Brotherton, who went on a trial mile at Louisville, June 12, in 2:14¾.

Joe Bassett was only 2 years of age when he sired Johnston, 2:06¼, and Tom Hal was 23 years of age when he sired Hal Pointer, 2:04½.

The names of the four best 2-year-old colts that have shown in the east begin with the letter "D"—namely, Domino, Dobbins, Discount and Declare.

The late General W. T. Withers had an outside door to every stall in his stable at Fairlawn, so that in case of fire every horse could be liberated with little trouble.

National Driving park at Kalamazoo Mich., is to be cut up into building lots. It was over the National park track that Flora Temple made her record of 2:19¾ in 1859.

Lieutenant Thomas J. Clay of the United States army has named a thoroughbred yearling Sirloin. An exchange remarks that he should make a choice stake horse.

A law in Michigan makes the American Trotting and other registers of recognized standing prima facie evidence in all courts of the state of the pedigrees therein stated.

Major McDowell is having the hoofs of the dead Dictator bound and trimmed with silver. They will be mounted and occupy a prominent place in the parlors at Ashland.

PEN, PENCIL AND BRUSH.

M. Zola, the famous novelist, has become an enthusiastic bicyclist.

John Ruskin, the new laureate, wrote his first book, "Modern Painters," not, as he said, for fame or for money or for conscience sake, but of necessity. Yet it brought him both fame and money.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett and her sister picked and sold wild grapes to get money to pay for paper, envelopes and stamps which took her first stories to an editor from the Tennessee mountains, where they lived.

Sir John Gilbert, president of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors of Great Britain, has not sold any of his water colors or oil paintings for many years past, intending to build a gallery for them and present the gallery and pictures to the public.

Ario Bates, the Boston novelist, has been elected professor of English literature in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Bates is not only a writer of books, but an experienced journalist as well, having been editor of the Boston Courier for several years.

Miss Florence Marryat, daughter of the famous writer, has always made literature a profession. She lives alone, attended by two servants, at a pretty little house in West Kensington, London, where she has a remarkable collection of "pets"—dogs, birds and flowers.

The Comtesse de Mirabeau Martel, more widely known to fame by her pen name of Gy., and accredited by one critic at least with being the cleverest newspaper writer of her sex in Europe, is a blond and no longer young. She is of medium stature, with wavy hair and large, brilliant eyes.

ALIENS IN PARIS.

The 60,000 Belgians are mostly day laborers, hatters and domestic servants.

The 14,000 Englishmen are in domestic service, mostly as coachmen and grooms.

The 35,000 Swiss are nearly all journeymen butchers, charcutiers, hotel waiters, painters and glaziers.

The Russians, 12,000 in number, are grouped around the Gobelin districts and in the Val de Grace quarter, and are either tanners, saddlers or students.

Nearly all the laborers employed at the Metropolitan gas works and slaughter houses, as well as by the city sewer department, are of foreign nationality.

The 40,000 Germans are to be found chiefly among the liquor dealers, hotel keepers and clerks of merchants and bankers. Their headquarters are in the Faubourg Montmartre.

The Italians, who are quite as numerous as the Germans, affect the districts around the Jardin des Plantes and the St. Victor quarter. They are, as a rule, plumbers, glaziers, street musicians and artists' models.

The American contingent of foreign residents numbers about 4,000 and is mostly settled in the neighborhood of the Arc de Triomphe. They may be described as the most aristocratic portion of the foreign colony.—Boston Globe.

PHILOSOPHICAL COGITATIONS.

People never become too old to "wish" for things.

Control your mouth. Your temper will control itself.

In a fight always remember that the other fellow is probably as cowardly as you are.

When a man destroys old letters, he always sorts out the complimentary ones and saves them.

Until you have done wrong, you never know how much you care what other people say about you.

The old philosophers are very disagreeable. They are always telling you things you have long been afraid were true.

It is a horrible sight to see an old man in a rage. A man's red flag should all have faded to an indistinguishable color by the time he is 50.—Atchison Globe.

ARCHITECTURAL.

The St. Louis water tower is the highest in the world.

Pompey's pillar at Alexandria is 114 feet high, the shaft being a single stone 90 feet in length.

There is a Buddhist temple in Cochin China built in the form of a triangle, the whole having an area of over a mile.

The Gothic order of architecture was originated in the ninth century and spread all over Europe. It was so called in derision.

The wall of Severus, separating England from Scotland, was 80 miles long and guarded by 20,000 [illegible] It was 20 feet high [illegible]

HON. Z. AVERY,
ONE OF THE LARGEST CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS IN NEBRASKA.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., April 8th, 1892.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I had been troubled with HEART DISEASE FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS, and although I was treated by able physicians and tried many remedies, I grew steadily worse until I WAS COMPLETELY PROSTRATED AND CONFINED TO MY BED WITHOUT ANY HOPE OF RECOVERY. I would have very bad sink ing spells, when my pulse wo uld stop beating altogether, and it was with the greatest difficulty that my circulation could be st arted, which would bring me back to consciousness again. While in this condition I tried your NEW HEART CURE, and began to improve from the first, and now I am able to do a good day's work for a man 68 years of age. I give DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE all the credit for my recovery. It is over six months since I have taken any, although I keep a bottle in the house in case I should need it. I have also used your NERVE AND LIVER PILLS, and think a great deal of them. Z. AVERY.

CURED
THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS

A MEDICINE
THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S
AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.
Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

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HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLR Proprietor.
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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THAT little baby seems to have had a mollifying effect on Grover. He is a great deal easier upon the vets since then in pensions matters.

THAT was a rich brown roast the boys gave the administration at Indianapolis last week in relation to pension matters, and it seems to have had a very salutary effect already.

THE home rule bill, Gladstone's greatest effort, is defeated in the British House of Lords—but it is not dead—the people will arise and make that body elective and the bill will triumph eventually.

Minneapolis Tribune: Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will soon be puzzling their wits for a name for that new daughter and suggestions are in order. How would "Sylva" do?

Very pretty name all right enough but it would hardly suit Grover who is not a believer in "silver."

AND the senate continues its weary war of words on the Sherman bill, while the business interests of the country languish because, forsooth, it would be an act of "discourtesy" to choke off debate, (which by the way is utterly useless). But such is life in the Senate and the people must put up with it, we suppose.

THE Hon. Hoke has decided that his ruling in relation to the pension law of 1890 was decidedly too fresh and he has so modified his order in relation thereto that nearly 10,000 deserving pensioners who had been recklessly cut off will at once be reinstated in all their rights and privileges. Not much credit to Smith, however, as he was practically forced to do it.

THE financial and industrial condition continues to improve encouragingly and with the sure prospect of being able to get cash for wheat, it would seem as though the financial cloud which threatened the prosperity of Polk county was about to pass away. It is true that wheat marketed early will not command a very good price but wheat is excellent property to keep and all who are able to keep it awhile are liable to make a good thing.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Times aptly compares a session of the senate to a merry-go-round. At the appointed hour each senator climbs into his saddle. Adlai starts the machinery, and away goes the crowd, some with their faces to the front, some like Voorhees and Sherman, with their faces to the rear. The clerk reads a sing-song of bills, amendments and other trash, the senators fly faster and faster for two or three hours; then the machinery stops, the senators climb down and adjourn to the restaurant for lunch. This is called a session of the senate, and is repeated day after day without getting anywhere.

SOME writer in a Grand Forks paper suggests a way whereby farmers can sell their wheat and still get the benefit of the rise that is bound to come later. He argues something like this: "Supposing a farmer, whose crop at the present price would yield him $2,500 should sell his entire crop now, and use the $2,000 to pay up his debts then invest the $500 balance in options, later on he could sell out for more than enough to make a good profit on the entire crop."

Well, maybe, if everything worked all right. which don't most always sometimes occur in this world of ours, but if it did it would be gambling all the same and that is just what the farmer complains of—gambling in wheat. How could any conscientious farmer encourage the very evil he complains of by engaging in it himself?

The Warren Register shies its castor into the ring and takes a gentle whirl at Bro. Holston as follows: Some of the newspapers in this congressional district are jumping on Bro. Holston, of the Crookston Tribune with both feet, because, they say, he wants to go to Congress next term. Well, what of it? He is fully as well qualified as Boen or Halvorson. He would have something to say if he were in Congress. He has the gift of gab, and that is more than Boen or Halvorson possesses. But don't worry about it, gentlemen. The next Congressman from this district will be a sound Republican, and don't you forget it.

Isaac V. Webb of St. Paul was the successful bidder on the [illegible] be done by the Red River drainage commission on the Sand Hill and Tamarac rivers. His bid was 8.69 cents per cubic foot on the Tamarac and 9.19 on the Sand Hill river. The commission passed a resolution requiring the successful bidder to furnish a bond of $50,000 for the faithful performance of the contract, and further required that 300,000 yards of the work shall be completed by Jan. 1, 1894, and the remainder by Aug. 1 of the same year. The other bids were as follows, the figures being in cents and fractions of cents.

	Tamarac.	Sand Hill.
A. C. Rhinehart		10.25
B. J. Cooper	8.83	10.24
Donald Jeffrey	10.99	11.80
Halvorsen Dahlquist Co.	12	12
Winton Bros	15.75	15.75
Sheperd, Siems & Co.	17	17
Foley Bros. & Guthrie	11.50	13.75

The senate committee on public lands on Monday was the scene of a very spirited dicussion on the bill introduced at the beginning of the session by Senator Dolph, providing for the repayment of fees, purchase money and commissions paid on void entries of public lands. The intention of the bill is to refund half of the money to settlers who paid $2.50 per acre on alternate sections of the public lands within railroad land grants. The committee is divided upon the bill upon political lines, the republicans advocating and the democrats opposing it. Estimates of the amount involved as made by senators ranged all the way from $250,000 to $1,250,000. the committee adjourned without reaching a conclusion.

It was the pleasure of the writer, on Friday of last week to attend the annual meeting of the survivors association of the old 1st N. Y. Vet cavalry, held at Chicago. This association is composed of the surviving members of the old 27th N. Y. Infantry the 33rd N. Y. Infantry and the 1st New York Vet, cavalry which latter regiment was composed of the re-enlisted members of the two former with recruits to fill up the required number, 1200. This regiment left Geneva N. Y. in September 1863 for Washington, D. C. where after drilling awhile it followed its Col., R. F. Taylor into the Shenandoah Valley which was the base of its operations, and where many of its noble members bit the dust upon many an ensanguined battle-field, until late in the fall of '64 when it was sent into the Kanawha Valley with the 7th Va. cavalry, and this Valley was the scene of its operations until the close of the war. Here its Col. was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and served, as he had ever done before with distinction. Col. Taylor went out with the old 33d N. Y. veteranized with his boys—what was left of them and led them again to the field as a cavalry regiment. This Chicago meeting was the first time the writer has had an opportunity to meet his former Colonel since we were mustered out at Rochester in 1865 and the emotions we experienced in taking the hand of the grizzled old veteran only an old soldier can know. About one hundred of the old boys attended the business meeting in the afternoon and in the evening sat down to a royal banquet, spread by our members who live in Chicago, and Sunday the boys were entertained by the Chicago members. The Chicago meeting will pass into the history of the oganization as one of the brightest spots in its existence and every participant will cherish a warm feeling for the generous hospitality of the Chicago boys.

Tariff and the Farmer.

The following is what the Northwestern Agriculturist, one of the soundest agricultural papers in the northwest, has to say about the tariff as it affects the interests of the farmers:

"Those who contend that the protective tariff does not help the farmer have a hard time explaining some features of the present situation. Manufacturers are threatened with a repeal of the tariff on their goods and hesitate about making more of the goods until that question is settled. If the repeal is made and the protection from foreign competition is taken off, of course the manufacture here will cease to be profitable and must stop, and in fear of such contingency the manufacturers are going slow now, and men are thrown out of employment.

Some of these, who have saved their good wages will buy farms. They cease to be buyers of farm products and become producers themselves. They are no longer customers but become competitors. They decrease the demand for the products of farmers previously in the business and add to the supply greater than the demand and down go the prices. Over nine-tenths of farm products are consumed by the home market—by people residing in the United States, making the protective tariff [illegible] or garden truck. It cannot increase the amount of exports of farm product for taking tariff off of imports is not the same as putting a bounty on exports, by a great deal, though many have been confused on that difference.

It may cause prices of farm products to go down so low that Europe can afford to buy American farm products then at European market prices, but which would the farmer prefer, to sell to Americans at American prices or sell to Europe at European prices?

He can sell to Europe now if he will take European prices, the tariff is not an export tariff. The only advantage to be gained at all is to enable the farmer to buy imported clothing at less than he can now, but the farmer is more able to pay $40 for a suit of European clothes while getting eighty cents for wheat than to pay $20 for a suit while getting forty cents for the same wheat. This is self evident, since the entire price of the wheat is not clear profit, the cost of producing being almost the same whether the price received is forty or eighty cents; it is the profit which clothes the farmer, not the gross price.

A few days ago a farmer was in a Minneapolis store and was told that he could buy a pair of shoes usually sold for four dollars now for three dollars. The farmer thought it over for awhile but finally turned away: "I'll never put six bushels of wheat on my feet, never," said he. The farmer who does not look beyond the first effects may imagine he has saved a dollar when by securing free trade he brings shoes down to three dollars instead of four, but—how many bushels of wheat are you willing to use on your feet? How much corn will you make into a coat? The present stringency is due as much to the threat of free trade times when six bushels of wheat will not buy one shoe, as it is any other cause."

Why Grow Old.

I find that if old people are put on a good meat diet in the way of strong soup, beef tea and animal food, and only just sufficient farinaceous food and fats and sugar to maintain the heat of the body, they increase wonderfully in energy and, as they often express it, feel 20 years younger. This is only natural; it is a food of energy—the food that builds up muscle, nerve and constitutional stamina.

The requirements of the system in old age as a rule are not great, and more harm is done by taking too much food than by taking too little. I have known people considerably over 70 to derive the greatest benefit from a thorough change in diet. It seems to rejuvenate them. Of course in old age care should be taken that the body is not subjected to rapid changes of temperature. When the nervous power is decreasing as the result of age and the system is losing its power of combating cold and strain upon its energy, a stimulating diet invigorates and is conducive to maintaining constitutional stamina better than any other.

Any natural death but from old age and general decay is an accidental death—that is, it is due to causes which might, and even perhaps could, have been entirely avoided and remedied in earlier years.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Gold In Maine.

That story of gold mining on Enchanted Ponds township is not by any means the first that has been heard about gold finds in the Moose river valley. As long ago as 1850 a man named Berry claimed to have found gold in a ledge in that region in such quantities that he "chopped out pieces with his ax, which he sold to Augusta jewelers." To be sure critical persons may say this statement is only that he sold the ax to the Augusta man, not pieces of gold, but why not gold in Enchanted township as well as in Byron, where there is no doubt about it? It has long been asserted that there is gold enough in the sands of Moosehead lake to pay good wages to those who will wash them for it.—Lewiston Journal.

Max Muller Decorated.

The sultan of Turkey has conferred the Order of the Medjidieh on Professor Max Muller. This is a merited tribute to the vast oriental learning and the deep interest taken by Professor Max Muller in the various eastern religions, and in Mohammedanism in particular. The present sultan, who is a somewhat mild and melancholy oriental of conservative tendencies, has little in common with that section of the official class in Constantinople who have been educated abroad and have adopted atheistic and revolutionary sentiments and ideas. He is devotedly attached to the Mussulman faith.—London Chronicle.

Raised the Gould Assessment.

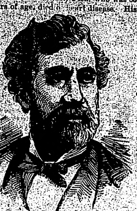
The death of Jay Gould seems to have opened the eyes of the New York tax gatherers. The assessment on his personal estate has been raised from $500,000 to $10,000,000. While Mr. Gould was alive he could swear off his taxable estate after the manner of rich New Yorkers, but necessary post mortem disclosures of his wealth have made further swearing off impracticable.—Bangor Commercial.

A curious and very objectionable crank is one who has developed in Birmingham, England. He goes about with a [illegible]

DEATH OF HAMILTON FISH.

He Was in His Usual Health Until a Few Hours of the End.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Ex-Secretary of State Hamilton Fish died at 5 a. m. at his country home, Glen Clyffe, near Garrison, N. Y. Mr. Fish, who was 85 years of age, died of heart disease. His



HAMILTON FISH.

Hamilton Fish was born in New York city Aug. 3, 1808. He graduated at Columbia college and was admitted to the bar in 1830. In 1842 he was elected to congress as a Whig. In 1846 he was defeated for lieutenant governor by the anti-renters. In 1848 he was elected governor over John A. Dix and R. H. Walworth. In 1851 he was elected United States senator. As senator he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In 1869 he was appointed secretary of state by President Grant and reappointed in 1873, serving two full terms.

MINING WAR PROBABLE.

The Minnesota Iron Company Forming a Combine.

DULUTH, Sept. 9.—That the Lake Superior consolidated mine is not to have its own way in the ore trade is evident from the action of the directors and managers of the Minnesota Iron company. Messrs. Porter, Morse, Ely and other leaders in that company will form an opposing consolidation of Mesaba mines, together with their own railway to the lake front. Already the Canton and three other mines, one of which is a large property, are in the agreement. Many individual holders of mining properties have been approached in the last few days with offers to buy, which unquestionably came from a Minnesota company source.

LOWER PRICES TO RULE.

The Big Minnesota Coal Combine Is Now a Thing of the Past.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 8.—The Minnesota coal combine has abolished its bureau of statistics and discharged its chief officer, John J. Rhodes. This organization, it was shown at the legislative investigation last winter, was formed to set a price on coal and prevent all St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth dealers from cutting rates. The abolition of the bureau kills the combine, and coal has already dropped 75 cents a ton.

LORDS OBJECT.

The Home Rule Bill Defeated by Over 400 Majority.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The home rule bill was defeated in the house of lords last night by a vote of 419 to 41. An analysis of the vote shows that 25 bishops and both archbishops, who were present at the division, all voted with the majority. The vote was the largest ever recorded in the house of lords.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

Big Four Express Robbed of a Large Amount of Gold.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern passenger train No. 14, eastbound, was held up at 8 o'clock a. m. by 20 masked robbers at Kessler, Ind., a small station 150 miles east of this city, and the safe of the United States Express company blown open and robbed, it is said, of $250,000 in gold, being shipped east by a Chicago bank.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 11, 1893.

HOGS—Steady.

CATTLE—Steady; bulk of receipts Westerns. Prime steers, $2.75@3.00; good steers, $2.25@2.65; prime cows, $2.10@2.60, good cows, $1.75@2.2; common to fair cows, $0.75@1.50; light veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.25@1.75; feeders, $1.75@2.25; bulls, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP—Dull.

Receipts: Hogs, 100; cattle, 1,500; calves, 21; sheep, 150.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11, 1893.

WHEAT—September opening, 60½c; highest 61c; lowest, 60¼c; closing, 63c; December opening, 65⅝c; highest, 67⅝c; lowest, 65⅝c; closing, 67c. On Track—No 1 hard, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS. Sept. 11, 1893.

CATTLE—Quiet.

HOGS—Market strong. Heavy, $5.80@[illegible]; mixed and medium, $5.40@6.10; light, $5.70@6.25.

SHEEP—Weak.

Receipts: Cattle, 23,000; hogs, 37,000; sheep, 18,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 70¾c; May, 78¼c.

CORN—September, 40¼c; October, 40¾c; May, 45c.

OATS—September, 27⅝c; October, 28c; May, [illegible]

PORK—October, [illegible]; January, [illegible]

LARD—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]

SHORT RIBS—October, [illegible]; January [illegible]

[illegible]

HOW TO SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Suggestions as to the Most Convenient and Economical Method

When you go to the World's Fair do not take a trunk with you if you can possibly get along without it, but pack your few necessary traveling articles in a hand bag or grip and carry it along with you. You will never know what a lot of annoyance you have been spared in this way. Then get your tickets from Crookston to Chicago and the greatest Fair the world has ever seen, reading via St. Paul, and thence via "The Northwestern Line" to Chicago. The Northwestern line runs three superbly equipped trains from St. Paul to Chicago, leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a. m. daily, 6:25 p. m. daily except Sunday, 8:00 p. m. daily, making quicker time to Chicago than by any other line. When you arrive in Chicago you will find World's Fair omnibuses at the Northwestern line depot which will take you to the Van Buren street station of the Illinois Central road, where trains for the Fair leave every three minutes, and where World's Fair steamers can be taken for the Fair every ten minutes, or you can take a steam ferry from the depot of the Northwestern line direct to the same place via the Chicago river and, making connections with the famous whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus for the Fair for 25 cents. When you arrive at the Fair you will find a number of first-class hotels within a stone's throw of the main entrance and dozens of good restaurants where meals can be had to accommodate the most modest purse.

By following these simple directions your trip is bound to be a pleasant one. See that your ticket from St. Paul reads, via the Northwestern line, and remember that by this route you will obtain the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort. Be sure and buy your tickets at starting point.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter and all impurities.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU
THE SUPERIOR BLOOD MEDICINE
PERFECT DIGESTION
PURE BLOOD
SOUND SLEEP
CLEAR SKIN
LONG LIFE
HEALTH
VITALITY
MENTAL ENERGY
STRONG NERVES
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Hon. Viggo Ullmann,

The President of the Norwegian Storthing, will deliver a lecture on "The Political Situation in Norway," at the Grand Opera House Crookston, Minn., Monday, September 18th, 7:30 o'clock in the evening. No Scandinavian can afford to miss this treat. On his trip to America Mr. Ullmann visits only the following cities: Chicago, Minneapolis, West Superior, Duluth, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Hillsboro, Grafton, Grand Forks, Seattle and Tacoma. Tickets 25 cents. Parquet 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the "Red River Dalen" office, Crookston, Minn.

For Sale, A Good Cow.

An extra good grade Jersey cow—soon to be a new milch cow. For particulars call at this office. [13-16]

CmralNrokooston School and Business College.
(Formerly Crookston Business College.)

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM $3.00 per week and upward.

TUITION $12.00 PER TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

FULL CORPS OF COMPETENT TEACHERS.

C. M. TITUS, Principal

BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 2d. 1893.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

IT IS NOT THE TARIFF,
IT IS NOT THE SILVER BILL,
BUT A LACK OF
CONFIDENCE
THAT MAKES TIMES APPEAR HARD,
ALL WHO
TRADE WITH
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
have Entire Confidence that they get their money's worth. One way to make times better in Polk County is to
TRADE WITH FONTAINE & ANGLIM,
THE BARGAIN MAKERS.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Bones of a mastodon were found near Staples last week.

Moorhead reports more men than needed for threshing.

Forest fires are again raging in the vicinity of Hinckley.

The Lutheran seminary at St. Paul was dedicated Sunday.

The famous "Faribault plan" is a thing of the past at Faribault.

Aitkin county will build a bridge across the Mississippi at Aitkin.

The American Waterworks association will meet in Minneapolis next year.

The Citizens' State bank of Montevideo will apply for a national bank charter.

Charles White has been indicted for the murder of Harry Walraven at Mankato.

Three horses belonging to John Lundquist were cremated in a fire at Winthrop.

Burglars spoiled the safe in the Milwaukee depot at Cannon Falls, but got no money.

William Weyl, Sr., an ex-member of the legislature, died at LeSueur of heart disease.

Daniel J. Collins, agent of the Great Western at Kenyon, is short $1,300. He played the horses at St. Paul.

Judge Williams, formerly state railroad commissioner, was married at Fergus Falls last week to Miss Helen A. Westover.

Elias C. Wennett of Willmar has been appointed cadet at the naval academy in place of Cadet Risbland, who failed to pass.

Lizzie Marty, daughter of a Monticello blacksmith, was found dead on a bridge at St. Cloud. She had evidently suicided by taking poison.

At Princeton Judge Baxter denied the motion for a change of venue in the famous pine case of the state of Minnesota vs. C. A. Smith & Co.

Five car loads of seal skins from the Pacific coast were shipped from St. Paul Friday, destined for London. The value of the cargo is $275,000.

Fire destroyed $20,000 worth of farm property, including several horses and 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat owned by Putnam & Nickolls at Tintah.

The Red River drainage commission has let a contract for the removal of 300,000 cubic yards of material from the Tamarack and Sand Hill rivers.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller has sent a special examiner to Winona to investigate the matter of reinstating the internal revenue district there.

At Canby Saturday fire destroyed twenty business houses and six residences, leaving but one business house in the town. The total loss was about $200,000.

The three suspended national banks at Mankato resumed Thursday. On the opening day they received an excess of deposits over withdrawals of $100,000.

Burglars broke open the safe of the St. Paul chief of police last Sunday night. It is not known what was taken. The matter was kept quiet several days.

The supreme court has decided that the City of St. Paul is responsible for damages by the West Side flood a little over a year ago, which was the result of a bursting reservoir.

The Minnesota insurance commissioner has admitted the Northern City Fire Insurance company of Duluth. Its authorized capital is $500,000, and its paid up capital stock $200,000.

M. J. Bofferding, cashier of the Bank of Minneapolis, whose paying teller Phillip M. Scheig, absconded a few days ago, committed suicide by shooting. Temporary insanity is alleged.

At Shakopee, Minn., the 8-year-old son of John Jardine got hold of a revolver. He didn't know it was loaded, pulled the trigger and shot himself through the heart, dying instantly.

The wedding of Francois Marie Arteaud Compte du Forrest of Paris to Miss Gertrude Mainzer, daughter of Captain Mainzer, a well known resident of St. Paul, is announced to take place next week.

The Minneapolis railroad discrimination cases will be heard in the federal court at Washington Sept. 20. The point involved is whether the inter-state commerce commission has power to compel railroads to obey its orders.

State Superintendent Pendergast reports that the edition of 2,000 of free text book registers is exhausted, and he has given an order for a second edition. This shows that the schools of the state are very generally adopting the free text book plan, as one register is sufficient for each school.

Judge Lewis of Duluth has made a ruling that the custom of magistrates accepting a waiver of examination and thereupon holding prisoners to the grand jury is illegal. He says that to hold a prisoner for indictment the state must show the prisoner guilty. This cannot be done when the record shows only a waiver. The point has never before been raised in Minnesota.

At Le Sueur Judge Cadwell rendered a decision in favor of the holders of elevator tickets as against the assignee of the defunct Bank of Le Sueur. The two elevators were managed by E. R. Smith, president of the bank. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat in the elevators were turned in as assets of the bank, and there was a shortage of 24,000 bushels. The wheat was ordered sold and the proceeds divided among the ticket holders. An attempt will be made to make the balance of the shortage a preferred credit.

The Perfect Place to Dwell In.

We had always been hunting for it. We had always felt sure that somewhere, some day, we should find the perfect place which was to combine the charm of the middle ages with the comfort of the nineteenth century—the Albert Durer town which could be reached in a railway train, with medieval streets through which the dinner bell would make a pleasant sound, where there would be plenty of picturesque dirt in other people's houses, plenty of fresh water and clean rooms in our own hotel. Perhaps this is a bourgeois idea. But then that is our affair.

Eight years of wandering had brought us no closer to our undiscovered country, when, last summer, as we were traveling in the mountains of—but no! why should we tell the name? Why break the serenity of its hilly streets with the rush of personally conducted parties or of easel laden artists? Why turn it into another Barbizon or Laguerre's, another Chester or Nuremberg? Besides, we have exploited so many places in our day; we have, in our recklessness, presented the painter, the illustrator, the magazine writer with more motives than they can exhaust in a generation; we have, by our enterprise, developed the cycling trade to an incalculable extent, and by our praise made the fortune of half the hotel keepers in Provence. And the result for us? Not a cycle manufacturer would give us a machine if we asked for it, not a landlord would throw us a crust were we starving, not an art student would find a spare moment to thank us. No; the name of the most picturesque place in the world we shall keep to ourselves. It is foolish deliberately to court the fate of Columbus or Stanley.—Mr. and Mrs. Pennell in Century.

The Limits of Arbitration.

With international arbitration we confess to having comparatively little sympathy. If nations mean to fight, nothing will prevent their so doing, and agreements to arbitrate will be of very little service. The suggestion of an agreement between England and the United States to establish a permanent machinery for regulating their disputes is, however, quite different. Nations in whom the same racial characteristics are to be found, who are influenced by the same ideas, who talk the same language, read the same books and possess the same political traditions, are capable of making an agreement to settle disputes by arbitration a reality.

Again, an agreement not to fight till the question in dispute has been referred to a body exercising the functions of a court of law is a step in the direction of that alliance between the United States and England which, we trust and believe, is the destiny of the two countries. If we begin by an acknowledgment that we are not in the position of foreign powers—i. e., liable to war at any moment—we may soon rise to a definite race alliance, and lastly to that declaration of a common citizenship which would prevent any Englishman from being an alien in America or any American being an alien in England and would heal the breach in the unity of the race caused by the folly of George III and his ministers.—London Spectator.

Hideous Advertisements.

It is said that a salmon, when quite devoid of appetite, may be worried into taking a fly, if only flies be presented to him with irritating pertinacity. "Hang it!" he exclaims, "I cannot be troubled with this Jock Scott any longer"—he makes an irritable snap at it and is lost. Possibly in the same way persons are driven nearly wild by seeing this or that commodity thrust on their notice in railway stations, in trains, in the streets, in the fields, on the top of Ben Macdhui. Then they may purchase a sample in despair, may like it and go on using it. This may be the theory of frantic and hideous advertisements, but on the whole it might seem more likely to work its own destruction. "Whatever I buy I will not buy that," one can conceive the citizen remarking and looking out for a less obstrusive article. But if advertising did not pay people would not advertise.—London Saturday Review.

Very Fine Handiwork.

Dr. Heylin, in his "Life of King Charles," records that during the reign of Queen Elizabeth "there was one who wrote the Ten Commandments, the creed, the pater noster, the queen's name, and the prayer of our Lord within the compass of a penny and gave her majesty a pair of spectacles of such an artificial making that by the help thereof she did plainly and distinctly discern every letter."

A somewhat similar feat was that "rare piece of work brought to pass by Peter Bales, an Englishman, who also exhibited before her majesty the entire Bible written in a book, containing as many leaves as a full sized edition, but fitting into a walnut."—Boston Commonwealth.

Danger In Odd Nomenclature.

Anything out of the common in nomenclature runs the risk of being burlesqued by unskilled tongues. The nurse who called her charges Miss "Burial and Miss "Jones" must have made their mother wish she had never christened them Beryl and Joan. As Betsy and Jane they would have come off all right. Horses, too, with fine names get strangely miscalled in the stable. One pair known by their master as Rusteb and Sohrab degenerated first into "Rusty and Soreback," and fell ultimately into the commonplace as "the little horse and the Docthor."—London Globe.

Booth's Fondness For Waffles.

Edwin Booth had a curious passion for waffles. During his last engagement in Boston he ate one evening [illegible] waffles at a sitting, and hideous [illegible] tion ensued—so bad [illegible] the great tragedian could not play the evening, and [illegible] forced to go home [illegible]

LADY SLIPPERS.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, although 81 years old, goes calling every day when the weather is fair.

Constance Smith heads the female staff at the Postoffice Savings bank in London and has 700 women in charge.

Mrs. Grant denies the truth of published stories to the effect that her granddaughter, Vivien Sartoris, is to study for the stage.

Mrs. A. L. Wistar, whose translations from the German are so well known, is a resident of Philadelphia and daughter of Dr. Furness, the venerable Unitarian clergyman.

Mrs. Soar of Ambaston, England, has a loaf of bread that was given to one of her ancestors by King John with a grant of land. The loaf is 600 years old and is getting somewhat stale.

Miss Minnehaha, an Indian woman, is a trained nurse in the New York Woman's hospital, and this namesake of Longfellow's ("Hiawatha") Dakota heroine is said to be one of the best in the institution.

Mrs. Russell B. Harrison is spending the summer at the beautiful home of ex-Senator Saunders in Omaha, an old house surrounded by spacious grounds. Here she is resting quietly from the toil and fatigue of the last four years.

Mrs. Lizzie H. Perkins of Bath, Me., didn't want lawyers to have anything to do with making her will, so she drew one to suit herself. Up to date 26 lawyers have had a shy at it, and the supreme court of the state will now wrestle with it.

Baroness Helene Reden, aged 79 years, was sent to the Vienna workhouse as a vagrant last week upon her averment that her relations would not support her. She is the widow of a millionaire and mother of the privy councilor, Baron Reden.

Miss Wladislaw Frankel, a Jewish actress, has caused a sensation in Hebrew circles by becoming a convert to Catholicism. She was received into the St. Stanislaus church, Brooklyn, recently despite the entreaties and protests of her relatives.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Professor Bell, the telephone inventor, a young and pretty woman, was a deaf mute until taught the lip language, but she now converses easily and understands all that is said around her. Her husband instructed her in the sign language.

Miss Minnie Brooks, the adopted daughter of the Masonic fraternity of Arkansas and Louisiana, was married recently in Little Rock, where for many years at each conclave of the grand lodge her name was called, Minnie usually answering "Present." When she was a child, her father, who was a Mason, died, and the Masons adopted and educated her.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Felix Morris will have in his repertory the coming season a comedy by Grace Livingston Furness.

Isabelle Evesson says that the assertion that she has signed with the Coghlans for next season is premature.

William Barry's daughter will play the ingenue role in Mr. Barry's comedy drama, "The Rising Generation," next season.

Margaret Barrett Smith, authoress of "Captain Herne," is rewriting that play for Dowling and Gleason, who will take it out next season.

Edwin Vroom, who played the dual role in "Ruy Blas" at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, this spring, will be starred by Harry Miner.

Emerson Bennett is writing a play for Edwin Gordon Lawrence, director of the Lawrence School of Acting, in which he will star the coming season.

Eugene Cowles, the basso of the Bostonians, has tendered his resignation from that organization to Barnabee, Karl and McDonald. It has been accepted.

Edgar L. Davenport, who was the leading man of the Boston Museum company for a number of seasons, has signed to originate the leading part in "Darkest Russia" next season.

There have been many theaters on paper, but St. Louis proposes to have one in the air. It will be on the lofty roof of the new Union Trust building in that city, 240 feet above the street level.

Viola Allen will create the leading female role in R. C. Carton's drama, "Liberty Hall," which will be produced for the first time in America at the Empire theater, New York, about Aug. 21.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Fog has been known to explode during earthquakes.

The occupants of a balloon a mile high command a radius of 96 miles.

A tradesman in England is not bound to sell a marked article from his window.

After every financial crash there is a marked increase in the number of insane.

The courier system which now prevails in China was put into operation B. C. 206.

The first American fire insurance company began business at Philadelphia in 1794.

A dollar loaned for 100 years and compounded at 24 per cent will amount in that time to $2,551,799,404.

In Oldtown, Me., every dog condemned to death has two days' respite, is killed by chloroform and has a decent burial.

WHITE CITY WAIFS.

Kate Field calls the Chicago fair a symphony in white.

Thirteen enormous logs from Canada on exhibition at the fair contain 1,500 feet of lumber.

A $3,000 table is on exhibition at the World's fair. It is made of metals found in the vicinity of Santa Fe.

In the East Indian exhibit is a wedding cloth. It required two years work by Jat and Baishnava women. The red ground is woven. The rest of it is embroidery. This cloth is worn only on the wedding day.

Among the objects of extreme mechanical interest at the Chicago exposition is an original iron boiler of one of Trevithick's high pressure engines, of which several were made and used principally for thrashing purposes in or about the year 1812.

GASTRIC JUICE.

Tapioca, used in puddings, is extracted from a deadly poisonous plant.

Whitebait is served at London dinners curried and also deviled like crabs.

It is said that those who do not wish to [illegible] should eschew the yellow of eggs.

[illegible] clams are served at dinner parties [illegible] the inside of small [illegible]

Progress and Cookery.

"The World Moves."

There is no better illustration of this old saying than the numerous schools now-a-days devoted to practical kitchen processes. These schools have been alert to find a reasonable substitute for Lard, the use of which is so generally condemned. This want has been fully met by

Cottolene

the new vegetable Lard. When science strikes the kitchen, it strikes *home* and everybody gets the benefit. Cottolene is a clean, delicate and economical substitute for Lard—cleaner than the hog, delicate as the finest vegetable oil, economical from its low price and small quantity required to be used. Prove it for yourself by a trial.

At grocers everywhere.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

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Sole Manufacturers,
CHICAGO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

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—ON ALL—
THROUGH TRAINS.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 6:40 p.m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

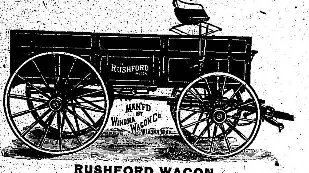
Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

WHEN YOU BUY

An article you expect to use for a long time it is a great saving of money, as well as a source of satisfaction to buy the very best that can be had. This is especially true of a Farm Wagon. We can sell you a


RUSHFORD
MAN'FD BY WINONA WAGON Co WINONA MINN.

RUSHFORD WAGON

at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best. They have been made here at home in our own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.

You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows. We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.

MERIT WINS. LARSEN, CARPAENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

P. S. We handle all kinds of wood and coal.

MY PROFITS ARE SMALL,

But by selling strictly for cash I am able to sell goods on a small margin and make a living. When you trade with me you pay no one's bad debts. My groceries are fresh and clean and of the best quality. My canned goods are all new. I keep all the fresh vegetables the market affords. Call and look over my stock.

L. I. BENOIT,
Broadway, - Crookston, Minn.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

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McKINNON BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements.

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

☞ Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call. ☜

An even mouthful of Climax Plug gives more satisfaction than
a bulging mouthful of any other tobacco for the reason that
Climax Plug is much the best

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
1:1aa.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	1:05a.m. Daily.
:35a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points...............	7:35a.m Daily,
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent..................	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls.........	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston........................	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Take the Great Northern in going East, West North or South. Sleeping and Dining Cars. Buffet, Observation, Chlonist Sleepert and Day Coaches on all through trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest. For maps and further informetion call on

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superiyr, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pocificific coast at..................	7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.........	8:03 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Wheat	55c
Barley	30c
Oats,	old 25c; new 29c
Corn	35c@37c
Middlings, per ton	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts, "	$9.25@$11.00
Pran, "	$9.25@$9.50
Hay, per ton	$5.00@$8.00
Butter, per lb	20c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	50c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.09
Game—Ducks, per doz	$2.00
Chickens, per doz	$1.75

'Round Home.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Go to the California wine house for hoice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Fell Cartier Jr. [13-24]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Money on Chattels.

$1000 to loan, in small amounts, on good chattel security, for from 60 to 90 days. P. J. RUSSEL,
[13-tf] Crookston.

30 Day Tickets

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $22.27 via the Great Northern Railway.
W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

Cash For Wheat.

We are ready to buy wheat for cash at McManus & Farley's elevator, and to grind feed every day during wheat season.
(tf) E. J. FARLEY, Agt.

Minneapolis
Exposition
Via G. N. Railway
$11.55.
Get dates and other information of
W. W FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

Mrs. Ed. Cleary is up at Euclid visiting her parents.

Wonder what makes Deputy Sheriff Losey look so lonesome since yesterday.

John Ghoosen, of Euclid, reports that his wheat is yielding 18 bushels per acre No. 1 Hard.

A thunder shower on Monday morning interfered with the threshing operations very materially.

Lawyer Palmer purchased a fine grade Jersey cow last week and proposes to live at home hereafter.

Miss Carrie Brown has accepted a position as assistant book-keeper and collector at the Valley Roller Mills

John McLean went to St. Paul for a few days last week returning on Sunday morning via the Great Northern.

Frank J. Williams' crop is reported to the JOURNAL as having turned out nine bushels of No 1 hard per acre.

Wheat advanced one cent Tuesday and the tendency is upward. Experienced dealers prophesy 75 cents before November 1st.

T. A. Harris is putting new sills under the building on the corner of Main and Robert sts. A fruit store will be opened there soon.

J. R. Hamel, book-keeper for Fontaine & Anglim has gone up to Argyle with his family to look after threshing on his farm up there.

Joe Koelmel is in the city representing Val Blatz Brewery Co. He is stopping at the Cleveland house with his brother-in-law R. Burkhardt.

It is said that A. N. Hixson threshed 735 bushels No. 1 hard wheat from 40 acres of land. His whole crop will not come far short of that average.

The residence of Lew Freeman, in Grand Forks, was struck by lightning on Sunday evening and somewhat demoralized, none of the family being hurt.

Gardner Stevens, who was once a well-known citizen of Crookston, is superintendent of agricultural exhibits of Minnesota at the World's Fair at Chicago, with an office in the agricultural building. Gard is one of the biggest toads in the puddle down there.

Dr. M. Leguee accepted a cow on a debt last week and hired a man to bring her home. On the way to the city the cow laid down and died—"but the man came back, the old cow wasn't in it,—but the man came back" and Mike mourns the loss of a good cow and a bad debt.

Divine services will be held in Hauges Church next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 8 o'clock in the evening by the Rev. M. G. Hanson, of Grand Forks. Harvest festival on Sunday afternoon on T. H. Bjoin's farm 2½ miles south of Crookston, after morning service. All are cordially invited.

The committee on arrangments for the Viggo Ullman speech, met on Monday evening to complete arrangements for the affair. A committee on finance was appointed consisting of O. O. Christianson, T. H. Bjoin and Adolph Bydal. Also a reception committee, A. D. Stephens, H. Steenerson and John Benson. A committee was also appointed to confer with the city council in the matter of entertainment.

A. J. Clark, a Becker county oldtimer, was in the city last week and favored the JOURNAL with a pleasant call. A. J. is running a newspaper in the Rosseau country—way down north somewhere near the British flag and they say he is getting out a hummer. (It wouldn't be Clark if he wasn't.) A. J. looks as fresh and rugged as he did when the writer first knew him in Detroit in 1876. He took a trip to St. Paul and return.

Polk county people who intend to go to the World's Fair should write to Ira M. DeCamp, Hotel Hayes, Cor. 64th street and Lexington Ave., and secure a room. Hotel Hayes is within a few blocks of the grounds and is ably managed by Mr. DeCamp who knows just how to take the best of care of his old Polk county friends and all you have to do is to give him about a week's notice ahead to secure all the comforts of a home. The hotel is right on the elevated road which makes it convenient to the business part of the city, and is Polk county head-quarters. Everybody goes there.

Harry Falk is off to the World's Fair.

Dr. A. Just is having a good time at the World's Fair.

Ask Sam Wallace what he knows about the Ferris wheel.

Louis Fontaine started for the World's Fair on Wednesday evening.

The Warren papers say that A. L. Palmer is up from Independence, Ia., looking after his interests in Warren.

Mrs. Van Arnam has returned from a pleasant visit to Charles City, Iowa, including a trip to the World's Fair.

Miss Josie Sutton, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. E. Misner for several weeks left for her home at Valley City, N. D., on Wednesday evening.

Miss Nellie Simmons has gone for a visit to relatives at Monroe, Wis. She will visit the World's Fair and may enter upon a musical course in Chicago or Madison.

A great improvement in the financial world is noticeable during the past week. Money is getting a little more plentiful east and its effects are becoming universally felt.

Everything has been exceedingly quiet in the city for the past week but the threshing machines have been pounding out the golden at the rate of thousands of bushels per day.

Jas. Cunningham lost a setting of wheat by the storm of Monday. One of the stacks was struck by lightning and the entire setting was burned to the ground. Quite a severe loss for Jim.

Jack McGlogan's house on the hill was struck by lightning on Monday and quite extensively damaged. Ed. Ross is living in the house but very fortunately no one was injured though it was an extremely close call.

The house on Tom Harris' farm caught fire on Tuesday and was totally destroyed. It was occupied by Nels Henry who loses all his furniture and clothing. The loss on house will be total as there was no insurance.

During the storm on Monday, Miss Julia Bloom, who was passing near the McGlogan house when it was struck by lightning, received a severe shock, from the effects of which she was some time recovering. She was reported all right at last accounts.

On the 8th inst. Dan McKinnon bought out Earnest Rolsch's interest in the Ideal restaurant on Second street, and took possession. All who knew Dan when he was in the business in this city before, need not be told that he is one of the best in the business, and all any one need do to be convinced of the fact is to go and sample his meals. Try the Ideal once and you will use no other.

Prof. A. D. Wishard leaves next Monday for St. Hilaire to commence his duties as principal of the school at that place. The St. Hilaire people are fortunate in securing Mr. Wishard, who is a teacher of more than ordinary ability, as has been shown by his work in the different schools he has taught, viz., Red Lake Falls, Euclid, Fosston, Minn., and Coatsville, Ind. He holds a first grade certificate, but at the last examination held here he only wrote for a second grade, as that was all that was required of him.

S. L. Collins received a letter the other day from India, East Grand Forks or some other foreign nation, saying: "I saw a sample copy of your fine crop of wheat on the World's Fair ground and I would like some of that 73 bushel per acre, 68 lb. to the bushel wheat for seed. Please write me your price and also how you managed to raise such a crop. I would like to know your methods of farming so that I may become a profitable farmer like yourself." Thus it is that the fame of Polk county farmers has gone abroad throughout the earth all because Collins sent a specimen of his wheat crop to the World's Fair. Collins is now studying up all the agricultural books he can find so as to be able to write a treatise on the best methods of raising wheat so that he can answer the letter properly.

A. C. Rhinehart was down to St. Paul last week to put in a bid on the drainage work. L. W. Webb, of St. Paul had the lowest bid in and the work was awarded to him, provided he gives bonds in the sum of $50,000. Webb was a former resident of Polk County and owns a farm at Beltrami which he conducted for several [illegible] Rhinehart's bid was the third lowest and he may yet get the work as it is a question whether the other bidders can give the necessary bonds. It would be very much better for the farmers of this county to have a genuine resident get the contract for in that case they would have the first chance [illegible] work. We hope [illegible] Mr. Rhinehart [illegible] ers get the benefit of what is paid out for work.

W. B. Dawley returned on Monday morning from a week's visit to the World's Fair.

S. E. Chapin, of Argye, returned this week from a fortnight's visit at the World's Fair.

Fred Tiedt, of Euclid, was in the city this week on his way home from the World's Fair.

Mrs. W. H. Norrie who has been very ill with quinsy is reported to be recovering nicely.

Dan McDonald, who has been a very sick man for the past week is reported convalescent.

Don't fail to see "America" at the auditorium if you go to Chicago to attend the World's Fair.

Miss E. Veronneau rerurned on Sunday morning from a business trip to Chicago, visiting the World's Fair incidentally.

Wheat opened out on Wednesday morning at 55 cents for No. 1 hard —and cash at that. A gain of 8 cents within the week.

Fred Sliver surprised his friends by returning from the World's Fair with a bride. Fred clearly stole a march on everybody this time.

Eben Lancaster is as busy as a bee at the stock yards this week looking after the cattle that are constantly arriving by the car-load.

It is thought by some that the great pine lumber dealer Wyerhauser, is laying wires to capture a large share of the pine on the reservation.

Judge Benson went over to East Grand Forks on Tuesday to examine a man said to be crazy. The Judge allowed the man to depart in peace.

We shall expect our delinquent readers to be ready this fall to settle all past due accounts, and we trust this may be accomplished without extra costs to them.

Jim Simpson and Levi LeDuc returned from a trip to Dakota, where they have been threshing for two weeks. Thinks the crops here are better than any they saw in Dakota.

Charlie Misner and Gay Halvorson went up to Euclid on Monday via the bicycle route, making the journey in 56 minutes. Later on they returned in one hour and 8 minutes against a stiff breeze. Pretty lively riding, that.

Conductor and Mrs. Henry Murray have been called upon to mourn the loss of their little baby girl, which died of cholera infantum at 2 a. m. Wednesday, aged 10 months and 6 days. The bereaved young couple have the sympathy of their many warm friends.

Will Hoch returned on Friday night from his trip to Red Lake reservation looking rugged and bronzed. Was in the vicinity of Turtle Lake for about two weeks, and had to walk 75 miles to Fosston coming back. He thinks be selected the best pine claim there.

W. D. Wilson is back from the great Fair at Chicago looking as smiling as you please, declaring that he had the biggest kind of a time. Says he is not decided yet that the Fair at Crookston did not contain as striking novelties as its Chicago namesake, but he is fully convinced that his prices are the lowest.

The JOURNAL job rooms have been rushed to their utmost this week to keep up with our orders—but we got there just the same. That's what we like to see and we will try and keep up with the procession if there are printers enough to be had in the Northwest. Bring on the job work.

Very much of the stacking to be done, was done before the rain of Monday and the wheat yet in shock was intended to be threshed from shock. It is said that more wheat is in stack in Polk county than ever before. This is as it should be, there it is safe from rain and can calmly await a good price.

A party consisting of M. R. Brown, Wm. Marin, L. H. Walker, Jim Creighton, Fred Sargent, Dr. Van Duzen and Dr. Cooper, started for the Red Lake Indian reservation on Monday for the purpose of cruising for pine claims. They took along a generous supply of provisions sufficient for a long stay if need be and fully intend to secure a valuable claim each, before they return.

Harry Greenlee, M. D. Stoner, Geo. Raphael, Geo. Young and Charlie Lash intend to start next Wednesday for a trip to the pine woods east of Red Lake. They will drive from here to Red Lake, and then go about 35 miles east of there, where some parties already have pine claims. Greenlee intends to stay all winter. He has a valuable claim, and thinks the pine on it will net him a handsome price some day.

During the past summer we have been very lenient with delinquent subscribers owing to the stringency of the money market, but we think the crops are sufficient to justify us in pressing matters all along the line this fall and getting the list fully settled. [illegible] and place yourself in our position, friends, and then you'll will be better able to appreciate the situation and will cheerfully respond to the request for a settlement this fall.

The county board met yesterday.

Frank Jackson was in from Red Lake Falls on Sunday. Reports business reviving up there.

Stephen J. Sprague has moved his family from Red Lake Falls to this city where he will in the future reside.

Monday's rain was a good opportunity for the farmers to get the city, and it looked like every body availed himself of the privilege.

Dr. W. A. Robertson left last Tuesday for Maple Bay for a week's outing. He said he was going to explore the south side of Maple Lake and took along his shot gun, banjo, and corn-cob pipe for company.

The premium list for the Fosston Fair is out and shows a long list of premiums to be competed for. To secure a pamphlet, write to W. H. Averill, Fosston, Minn. The printing of the pamphlet, which was done in the office of the Thirteen Towns, shows the handiwork of an artistic printer.

T. B. McManus was down to St. Paul last week for a few days. T. B. has been appointed dept. revenue inspector to take the place of Ole Hanson, whom the vicissitudes of politics retires to private life T. B. has always been an uncompromising Democrat and has put in a great deal of work for the cause, and his appointment meets with general approval among the faithful. He will undoubtedly make a good officer for Uncle Sam, and if he does as well as his predecessor he will rank with the best of them.

Supper.

Make your plans to go to the Reading Room for your supper on Thursday evening Sept. 14th. A good one will be served from five to nine o'clock, for the small sum of twenty-five cents. Proceeds to be applied for benefit of Reading Room.

Low Rates For Minneapolis Exposition.

The Northern Pacific announces low round trip rates to Minneapolis on account of the Exposition. Tickets will be on sale at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip with an additional charge of twenty-five cents for admission coupon, on September 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd, and October 3rd and 5th; and at rate of one fare for the round trip with an additional charge of twenty-five cents for admission, daily from September 25th to 30th, both inclusive.

Tickets are only good for continuous passage are limited to return on the Monday following date of sale.

For further particulars call upon your nearest ticket agent.

To rise in the morning with a bad taste in the mouth and no appetite, indicates that the stomach needs strengthening. For this purpose there is nothing better than an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills taken at bed time.

Announcement.

Crookston, Sept. 5th, 1893.

On and after this date our business will be done on cash basis. We will sell our goods on no other terms than spot cash. We have come to the conclusion, that it is the only satisfactory system of doing business. By this method a cash buyer gets the benefits of the lowest prices. All parties indebted to us will please pay up this month. Unpaid accounts will be placed for collection on October 1st, 1893.

[21-24] GERVAIS & GERVAIS.

The Northern Pacific railroad is selling tickets to Chicago and return, good for 30 days, at a rate of $22.30. Tickets on sale over all St. Paul-Chicago lines. The Northern Pacific is the only train out of this city making direct connections with morning trains out of St. Paul.

C. A. SHARKEY, Agent N. P. R. R.

In all that goes to strengthen and build up the system weakened by disease and pain, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine. It neutralizes the poisons left in the system after diphtheria and scarlet fever, and restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

For Sale.

Valuable farm and timber land in town of Godfrey and Woodside.
H. HALLECKSEN,
(18-25) 854 Milwaukee Ave. Chicago.

I have one or two choice young Jersey cows for sale. Who wants them? Also will sell one or tw Jersey heifers should anybody desire to purchase. They are all fine animals extra care having been taken in their breeding and are worth very much more money than they will bring at this time. Will sell only for cash or delivery. For particulars inquire of H. E. Cooke at the JOURNAL office.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kansas) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually precede that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhœa etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by S. A WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

Among the incidents of childhood, that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

A little boy of Mrs. McDonald's, living near here, fell against a red hot stove and was fearfully burned. The pain was terrible, and it was thought the burn was so severe as to scar the child for life. I took the lady a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which after greasing the sore, she applied. It soon removed all the fire and eased the pain, and in ten days the boy was well, no trace of the scar remaining. J. D. McLaren, Keysport, Clinton county, Ill. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

Our Public Schools

Are the main-stay of our republic. In them are being cultivated the minds which are to be our future law-makers and leaders in every walk in life. How essential it is that these minds should be united to strong, healthy bodies. So many children suffer from impurities and poisons in the blood that it is a wonder that they ever grow up to be men and women. Many parents cannot find words strong enough to express their gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for its good effect on their children. Scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases of the blood are effectually and permanently cured by this excellent medicine, and the whole being is given strength to resist attacks of disease.

Nearing the End.

Less than two months from today the World's Columbian Exposition will be closed, and all the grand sights of that flower and culmination of the material and mental develepement of the nineteenth century will be but a memory—yet a memory that will be recalled many times with pleasure. Do you wish that pleasure to be yours? Then you should make your arrangements soon to go to the World's Fair. The last few days of any great exhibition are apt to be unsatisfactory; the crowds are great, and some wheels in the machine are likely to be out of gear. Really if you have any ideas about plain bread and butter, if you are not satisfied to remain fixed all your days in one place, you cannot afford do miss a visit—short though it may be—to the World's Fair. In arranging for your trip you wish the railroad part of it to be safe, comfortable and speedy. This you can secure by asking your home ticket agent to supply you with a railroad ticket reading over the Burlington Route—Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R., or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptons by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and throughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dr. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
[illegible] Used in Millions of Homes [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893. NO. 23

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State........F. P. Brown.
Attorney General........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.,...John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District........Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court........Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor........O. U. Webster
Treasurer........J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds........John Amundson
Attorney........A. R. Holston
Sheriff........Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate........C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools........A. A. Lommen
Surveyor........O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r........W. H. Averill
Coroner........Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District........John E. Oppegaard
Second District........Anton Linden
Third District........M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District........C. P. Demers
Fifth District........A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor........A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk........E. C. Carruth
Office in Times office.
Treasurer........Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor........A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street.
Engineer........W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department........Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace........C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace........L. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen,	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skale	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mack Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkley	Fosston
Russia,	Oren Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A C Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	O J Knox	T R Falls

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land, 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

Sufferers from dyspepsia have only themselves to blame if they fail to test the wonderful curative qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In purifying the blood, this medicine strengthens every organ of the body, and even the most abused stomach is soon restored to healthy action.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
1:15a.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior,	1:35a.m. Daily.
:35a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:25a.m. Daily,
8:00a.m. Daily ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent	7:30p.m. Daily ex. Sun.
9:00a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday,
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation, Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Free Colonest Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and South-west.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the grest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Koorenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogon district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superiyr, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at........7:12 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at........8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MARKETS.

(Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.)

RETAIL PRICE.

Wheat	50c
Barley	30c
Oats,	old 25c; new 29c
Corn	35c@37c
Middlings, per ton	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts, "	$11.00@$12.00
Bran,	$10.00@$15.00
Hay, per ton	$5.00@$8.00
Butter, per lb	20c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	50c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.09
Game—Ducks, per doz	$2.00
Chickens, per doz	$1.75

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Feli Cartier Jr. [18-24]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Money on Chattels.

$1000 to loan, in small amounts, on good chattel security, for from 60 to 90 days. P. J. RUSSEL,
[18-tf] Crookston.

30 Day Tickets

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $22.27 via the Great Northern Railway.
W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

Cash For Wheat.

We are ready to buy wheat for cash at McManus & Farley's elevator, and to grind feed every day during wheat season.
(tf) E. J. FARLEY, Agt.

The Northern Pacific railroad is selling tickets to Chicago and return good for 30 days at a rate of $22.[illegible] Tickets on sale over [illegible] Chicago lines. The Northern Pacific is the only [illegible] direct connections [illegible] out of St. Paul. [illegible] Agent N. P. R. R.

VIGGO ULLMANN'S LECTURE

He Tells of the Work Being Done in Norway for the People.

The Scandinavians of this city and the adjoining country who were fortunate enough to hear the lecture in the opera house last Tuesday evening by Hon. Viggo Ullmann, the president of Norway's Storthing, (congress) enjoyed a treat, and learned many interesting things about the political situation in Norway.

Mayor Stephens occupied the chair, and after a national air by the Norwegian Glee Club, he called upon the Hon. Halvor Steenerson for an address. Mr. Steenerson explained briefly the position occupied by the speaker of the evening, and the principle which he stands for in Norway, viz. the rights of the people. He spoke of the wonderful advances made by Norway in the last 80 years, in art, science, literature, etc., and referred to the important part played by her children in the development of this country. At the conclusion of his address the chairman made a neat little speech in Norwegian, and introduced the Hon. Mr. Ullmann.

The speaker began by explaining that the struggle between Sweden and Norway was not a struggle between the two people, as it is often misrepresented to be, but between the royalists of Sweden and the liberals of Norway. In speaking of the recent struggle for a pure flag for Norway, that is, a flag without the union jack, which had met such bitter opposition from the Swedish aristocracy, he related how, little by little Norway's efforts in this direction had been crowned with success, and how at one time, while the pure flag floated from every merchant vessel in foreign and home harbors in proud majesty, the union flag still floated over forts and goverment buildings. But the victory is now won, and thanks to an act of parliament or Storthing, the pure flag now unfolds its bright colors above these places. He thought the union jack had no business on the red, white and blue surface of the pure Norwegian flag, and that the Swedish flag was good enough for the Swede and the Norwegian flag good enough for the Norskman. He spoke of the way Norway had been tossed about from Sweden to Denmark and from Denmark to Sweden in early history, but Norway had finally called "time" and was now on the road to regaining her just rights. The speaker paid eloquent tribute to Norway's famous poets and writers Messrs. Ibsen and Bjornson, and spoke of the feelings of national pride they had imbued the people with and also for promoting national freedom and liberty. He could not comprehend how a country producing such minds should submit to the unreasonable demands now forced on Norway by the king and his Swedish aristocracy.

The strife now going on between the two countries is for a separate minister of foreign affairs and also for a separate consular service. As it is at the present time, a Swedish minister has charge of these affairs, and it is needless to say that Sweden receives all the attention, while little Norway is left in the cold; which is a natural sequence as he is a Swede, and does not stand responsible to the Norwegian government for his actions. The speaker also related incidents where Swedish consuls promoted the interests of Sweden to the detriment of Norway, and this will never be tolerated by Norway who enjoys the enviable distinction of being the third merchant marine power in the world, besides these affairs can very well be attended to separately from Sweden, without injury to the union existing between the two countries. Anyway Norway bears the heaviest burden for carrying on these affairs by a good many thousand dollars per annum. He also spoke of the resignation of the Steen ministry, and the difficulty in forming a royalist ministry, opposed as it is by the Storthing and the majority of the people. He said he could not but admire the tenacity of this new ministry in its vain attempt at success for no sooner does it propose a certain measure than it suffers the most painful defeat. A Swede who is supposed to act as minister of foreign affairs for both countries is expected to be a Norwegian and a Swede at the same time, and he is a member of the Swedish and also of the Norwegian ministry, both. This man comes over from Sweden [illegible] handkerchief displayed in his breast pocket with the Swedish colors in one corner of it, suddenly he remembers that he is in Norway and is expected to be a Norwegian, he pulls out the Swedish handkerchief and replaces it with one bearing the Norwegian colors, and behold, we have the Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, [laughter]. We will suppose the Norwegian ministry resigns, being a member of it and expected to stand by it, what is this man to do; shall he stay or shall he go, or shall he stay and go both? This by way of illustration, to show how reasonable Norway's demands are. He spoke of the reduction in the king's salary, and said it was not unreasonable, as the amount deducted was an additional sum tendered Charles XV for his interest in and love for the Norwegian people. When the present king ascended the throne the people allowed this additional pay to continue, but as he so blindly ignores Norways rights, the people think themselves justified in taking back the generous donation. He spoke of royalty as only a figurehead to the nation, and that this talk of war was all bosh. The king would have to declare war, and being king of both countries, could not to good advantage declare war against himself, besides he could not get money from the respective parliaments to play war, and would hardly pay for that amusement out of his own pocket. Even should a Swedish army invade Norway, it would only be to drop their muskets and fall in to the arms of the Norwegians. He wanted the sympathy of Norwegians in this country, to encourage the struggle, and as an evidence that they had not forgotten their mother country. Expressing his pleasure at being able to address his countrymen in person, he concluded his interesting discourse by shaking hands with all present.

"Brownie" on Deck Again.

H. F. Brown having thoroughly fixed up the old stand on Second street, has taken possession, and is now ready to greet all his old customers and all the world in fine style. His stock of smoker's articles is full and complete, more than ever before. His store is a gem in its way, among the attractions he has a company of little elfs, "Brownies" he calls them, that are very attractive. His picture of the Crookston gun club, photographed from life, at a time when the club was in the field making desperate efforts to secure the first chicken under the game law, is a corker, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. The frantic efforts of Tom Morris to be first on deck are pathetic in the extreme, and the innocent confidence that T. G. Thompson has in his own prowess, that is reflected in his animated countenance is sublime, while the rest of the boys are losing no time in their efforts to catch the prize. You should see that picture. H. F. extends a cordial invitation to the smoking public to call upon him at the new stand.

Henry Berthiaume Drowned.

Henry Berthiaume, a former resident of this city, where he was for some time engaged in the jewelry business with his brother John under the firm name of Berthiaume Bros., was drowned Friday last. The following account appears in the Minneapolis Journal of the 16th, inst: "A dispatch this afternoon from Deer, River Minn., says that Henry Berthiaume, deputy sheriff of Douglas county, was drowned near the headwaters of the Mississippi river. The time is not stated. Berthiaume was one of a party of prominent citizens that left for a fishing and hunting tour last Tuesday. He was in a boat which capsized and his body did not come to the surface until he had expired. He leaves a wife and one child."

Moeckel-Netzer.

On Monday at five o'clock Mr. Ed. Moeckel was united for life to Miss Phuenie Netzer, at the residence of the bride's mother in the city. The happy couple left on the N. P. evening train for Ashland to visit the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Moeckel, accompanied by the best wishes of hosts of friends. Both have grown from childhood in our midst and have many warm friends here.

Polk County Soil.

The JOURNAL is informed of a real estate deal that transpired last Saturday when John C. Wells added another section of land to his farm at Edna, paying $10,000 in cold hard cash. Mr. Wells is one of the leading bankers of [illegible], Wis., one of those level-headed shrewd business men who know a bargain when they see it. Some years since he came into possession of the Geo. C. Reis farm at Edna. He acquired this property at a time when the impression seemed to be fully rooted in the minds of a great many that "the bottom had fallen entirely out of the farming business," when "there was no money in farming," when "the more land he had the worse off a man was." It was then that Mr. Wells made his bow to the Polk County farmers and became one of them. It is not reasonable to suppose that he, a life long business man in another pursuit would be a practical farmer, would know all about farming in a minute, and a failure in his case would not have been so very surprising—in fact not a few wise-acres there were who freely predicted such a result. Mr. Wells, however, while probably hearing more or less of this talk did not commence upon the house top to advertise his plans—he is not the man to shoot off his mouth very extensively, but he secured the services of a good practical farmer as manager of the estate and went to work upon the farm which, we believe, consisted of five sections of land, or 3200 acres in round numbers. The years that he has been farming have, it must be confessed, been the most discouraging for the farmers of any ever encountered since the settlement of the Red River Valley, and the fact that, in view of all the drawbacks he has encountered Mr. Wells now adds another section to his farm, speaks volumes in favor of the fertile soil of the Red River Valley. None but the most fertile soil would yield returns sufficient to induce a banker to withdraw funds from banking to engage in farming. Some farmers have an idea that if they were only bankers they would be all right—they would be making big money out of banking to engage in farming, and no one who knows Mr. Wells would suppose for a moment that he does that just for the fun of it and the fact that he now adds more land to his already large holdings is too significant to need comment. Mr. Wells is a keen-sighted business man who does business for the money there is in it. He can readily see the future that lies before this country and knows that the price he pays for this land at present figures is exceedingly cheap and will pay a large return. And there are many others who are quietly getting ready to buy, knowing that the time is soon coming when land can not be bought as low as it can this fall.

Land Office Decision.

The local land office has just rendered a decision in favor of the settler in the contest case of Alexander Fyffe vs Timothy Moore, involving a valuable tract (160 acres) in the town of Rosebud, in this county. It appears that the claimant settled on the land in the summer of 1883 under the pre-emption law, and later on transmitted his entry and made a homestead filing on the land. June 14th 1893, he appeared at the local office with his witnesses and offered final proof in support of his claim. The contestant was on head with his Attorney R. J. Montague and the hearing of evidence was begun. The claimant then retained Lawyer George to defend his case, several days were required to submit the voluminous testimony offered. The settler has now 80 acres already under cultivation and doubless is justly entitled to the land.

Died in a Wagon.

On Saturday of last week Coroner Shepard received a telegram requesting him to come to Farley, in the northern part of Polk county to hold an inquest on the body of a man found dead that morning. Upon his arrival he learned that the man, John Alexander had been at Warren on the day previous returning in the night to the McKenzie farm on which he worked and lay in the wagon box all night, probably dying from liquor or the exposure or both.

No person should travel without a box of Ayer's Pills. As a safe and speedy remedy for constipation and all irregularities of the stomach and bowels, they have no equal, and, being skilfully sugar-coated, are pleasant to take and long retain their virtues.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

A Good Selection.

P. J. McGuire has accepted a position in the land department of the Great Northern and will have his headquarters here. He will have charge of the company's lands in Polk, Norman and Marshall counties, and will attend to the selling of the lands and the collection of money on contracts already made. He will be in his office here every Saturday and those wanting to pay money on contracts with the company can pay it to Mr. McGuire. He will have probably about $125,000 of collections to make this fall and winter and expects to be kept busy. This will require considerable traveling, and will be a pleasant change from the constant office work which he has been accustomed to. The company is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. McGuire, as his well known integrity and careful business methods make him a valuable man for this position. His successor in the land office has not yet been appointed.

Dime Social.

There will be an old-fashioned dime social at the Congregational parsonage Friday afternoon and evening, Sept. 22. The ladies will meet in the afternoon and sew, at 6 o'clock they will have tea ready for the gentlemen and those who could not come earlier. All are invited to spend the evening also. The topic of conversation for afternoon and evening will be "The World's Fair." Those who have had the privilege of attending entertaining those who have been less fortunate. Everybody come and have a pleasant time.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending September 16th, 1893.

Tanquette, E. F.
Henesey, A. J.
Nielde, Andrew
Olson, Peter Unstad
Herbrandson, Caroline
Jossfolk, William
O'Brien, Jeremiah

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

A Metropolitan Meat Market.

Geo. Vine has been fitting up the centre store in his new brick block on Broadway, and will remove his butcher shop into it next Monday. He has had city water and electric light put in, and will have the slickest meat market in the city when he gets in shape. In fact he will keep a metropolitan shop in every sense of the word. No one knows better than George how to do this, and he is going to put prices on his meats so that all can afford to buy meat—if they have the cash to pay for it.

Friends Coming.

It should be a source of congratulation to our theatre goers to know that on next Tuesday evening September 26th they are to have on opportunity to see "Friends" that great comedy-drama which made such a brilliant success in St. Paul and Minneapolis last season, and which has been duplicating it in these two cities during the past two weeks. The St. Paul Globe said of it: "Edwin Milton Royle and his excellent company were seen at the Metropolitan opera house last night in "Friends," a comedy-drama of which Mr. Royle is the author, and in which Miss Selena Fetter plays the leading part. Very little need be said by way of introducing this charming actress, as she became very popular during her stay in this city last year. The company presenting "Friends" this year is about the same as that of last year and besides Mr. Royle and Miss Fetter, the work of Harry Allen as John Paden Sr., as well as E. D. Lyons' impersonating Hans Otto (the dissipated old father of Marguerite) is particularly worthy of note. Henry Bergman, as Harod Hunting accquitted himself very creditably. Carrie Berg, who takes the part Jennie Merryweather, is a charming little specimen of bon camarade, and quiet as much of a "friend" as either of her "boys." Lucius Henderson as Adrian Karje, the pianist, displays a vast amount of ability as a musician when he appears in the musicale at Marguerite's house which occurs in the second act. The scenery is very pretty, and in the second act quite elaborately beautiful, while the costumes worn in the drawing room scenes were very gorgeous."

For Sale.

Valuable farm and timber land in town of Godfrey and Woodside.
H. HALLECKSEN,
(18-25) 854 Milwaukee Ave. Chicago.

ONE CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A Man From New York State Took a Little Active Exercise on Horseback.

"I once was a sufferer from insomnia," said a dentist who lives in one of the small villages of the state, as he sat talking with other men in the sitting room of an up town hotel, "but I got rid of the trouble."

"What did you take for it?"

"Buckin' pony."

"Tell us about that, please."

"Well, you see, there was nothing the matter with me only I couldn't sleep. The doctor looked me over and said I wasn't suffering from any disease that he could detect, but all the same I could get only a few catnaps every night, and I felt that I would go crazy if such a condition of affairs continued much longer. A wise friend of mine advised me to try horseback exercise. Just at that time a man had brought to the village a string of ponies from the west. As the ponies were wild they were offered for sale cheap. I bought one. He was such a sleepy looking animal that we called him Rip Van Winkle. After we knew him better we dropped part of the name and called him plain Rip. The first ride I took on him furnished excitement for the whole village. Two men helped me to saddle and mount him in the stable. When the door was opened he shot out into the street like a streak of lightning.

"He ran full against the fence opposite the stable and broke several pickets. Then he reared up on his hind legs and came near throwing me over backward. Next he tried to stand on his head, but I yanked him back on his feet and drove the spurs into him. He started to run then, and I let him go as fast as he could leg it until we got to the Methodist church at the end of the street. A temperance meeting was being held in the church and the door was open. Before I could stop the pony we were in the church and half way up the aisle. Women screamed and fainted.

"Some of the men led Rip back into the street. I didn't dare to get off his back. When the men let go of the bridle he began to buck, and for a few minutes I thought my neck would be broken. He would go at a gallop when he went at all, but he would stop now and then to indulge in some bucking. Presently he changed his tactics and went from one street to another, across lots, jumping fences, turning up flower beds, damaging gardens and keeping me busy dodging the branches of fruit trees. The next street led to a turnpike, along which I spurred him for miles until he was covered with foam and nearly tired out.

"He seemed to be docile when I got him back to the stable. Next day, however, he was nearly as bad as when I first rode him, and every day for a fortnight I was obliged to race him along the turnpike several miles. My! my! How he did buck! I was so lame at the end of two weeks that I could scarcely walk to my office, but I could sleep. A few minutes after I got into bed at night I was sleeping soundly, and I awoke every morning thoroughly refreshed."

"Do you still ride the pony?"

"No. By the time I was cured of sleeplessness I had broken Rip to ride, and I sold him for double the sum I had paid for him. My advice to anybody who is suffering from insomnia is to get a bucking pony and ride as fast as he can. If no necks are broken, both man and pony will be benefited by the treatment."—New York Tribune.

To Remove Substances From the Eye.

To remove the solid particles from under the lids, it is sufficient to pull the lid away from the eye and to wipe the body with a piece of moist paper or the corner of a handkerchief. If it is under the upper lid, grasp the lid firmly between the thumb and finger, lift it from the eyeball and draw it down over the lower lid, and then allow it to slide slowly back to its natural position. The foreign body will be scraped off on the lashes.

The operation may be repeated several times. Or lift the lid from the eyeball, allow the tears to accumulate beneath the lid and forcibly blow the nose. Or place in the eye a few grains of flaxseed, which, forming a mucilage, will promptly bring relief. Or place across the upper lid the point of a pencil or bodkin, and turn the lid back over it. In this way the foreign particle is brought into distinct view and can be readily wiped away.—Washington Star.

A Long Underground Canal.

The canal between Worsley and St. Helena in north England is probably the longest and most remarkable canal of the kind in the world. It is 16 miles long and is underground from one end to the other. Many years ago the managers of the Duke of Bridgewater's estate filled its old mines with water that they might transport the coal underground instead of on the surface. Ordinary canalboats are used, the power being furnished by the men. The tunnel arch over the canal is provided with cross pieces, and the men propel the boats along as they lie on their backs on the loads of coal.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Adam's Staff.

The Talmudic writers tell us that "the blessed God gave to the first man in paradise a staff which had been created between the stars. Adam gave it to Enoch, Enoch to Noah, Noah to Shem, Shem to Abraham, Abraham to Isaac, Isaac to Jacob. Jacob carried it into Egypt and gave it to his son Joseph. When Joseph died his household goods were taken to the house of Pharaoh. Pharaoh took the staff of Adam, which had descended to Joseph from the first man, and put it among his special treasures."—St. Louis Republic.

A Big Livery Bill.

A Bangor man who sent his office boy to return a hired team to a stable received several days after a bill for the board of the horse and another bill for the hire of the team for the time intervening. The stupid boy took the team to the wrong stable. The man said he wouldn't mind so much, but there seemed to be no limit to the number of cigars he is compelled to pay for at the instance of jeering friends.—Exchange.

Stealing Ide[illegible]

[illegible] Paris. A [illegible] hardly out of [illegible] the workrooms, it might be said—when you see it copied in the show windows of the Louvre and the Bon Marche, where it can be bought for less than one-fourth of the price asked by the great couturiers. At first the rulers of dress thought that some of their workpeople were bribed to give points, but they soon discovered that the pilfering of ideas took place in the showrooms instead of the workrooms. The Louvre and the Bon Marche engaged handsome, distinguished looking young women, dressed them as if they had $20,000 a year and were accustomed from infancy to having and wearing the best, gave them a private carriage and had them go to the great costumers to order garments "just come out."

These afterward served as the models of things which the week after you might buy by the dozens. The large shops resort to this means to obtain novelties not only in the beginning of the season, but all the year round, and the couturiers have no way of avoiding the sales, for their showrooms are open to all who wish to purchase and give orders. To be sure, these couturiers make most of their creations for authentic princesses and duchesses, but here also the shops get the best of them.—Cor. New York Tribune.

An Eccentric Washington Woman.

There is a woman in Washington society whose eccentricities in certain lines are so well known as to pass without comment. Her position as a matron of literary proclivities is the motive for sundry gatherings at her house during the season. On one occasion the guests bidden to the literary feast were informed upon arrival that they must enter by a side door, as the morning being rainy they would otherwise track mud over the hall carpet. That the hostess is not so much a respecter of persons as of things is further evidenced by her conduct at an afternoon reception.

Those of her guests whose garments were ornamented with jet were asked during their stay to remain in the second parlor, where the furniture was of mahogany. This sorting out process was explained by the frank announcement that if people would wear sharp ornaments on their clothes she must protect her own property by excluding them from the sacred precincts of the first parlor, so that the rosewood furniture could not be scratched.—Kate Field's Washington.

How to Keep a Chameleon.

The Florida chameleon, which also is frequently brought home by the tourist, is a bright and intelligent creature. He requires almost unlimited sunshine to bask in, and flies, which he catches on the end of his long tongue, to eat. A fernery is a comfortable place for him. This fellow, it is said, has a temper, and if not well treated or if teased he will show fight, though he can hardly do much harm. The genuine chameleon, after whom the Florida lizard is named, is one of the quaintest and oddest of pets, but he is a native of the old world and rarely seen in our country.

Another American of the family, often sent from the west and south to pet lovers, is called the horned toad, though he is no toad, but a lizard. He is said to be an interesting pet and capable of being taught. All the small members of this race live on insects and need to be kept in very warm quarters.—Olive Thorne Miller in Harper's Bazar.

The Boomerang Is Not New.

The boomerang, the Australian native's weapon of offense and defense, referred to in all reference works as an instrument unknown until after the discovery of Australia, was doubtless known before the time of Christ. Pliny the elder, a contemporary of our Saviour, writes as follows in his "Natural History" respecting an instrument made of the wood of the aquifolia:

"If a staff made of this wood, when thrown at an animal, from want of strength in the person throwing, falls short of the mark, it will come back toward the thrower of its own accord, so remarkable are the properties of that tree."

It is altogether probable that the learned Pliny did not consider the shape of the "staff" and referred its peculiarities to the nature of the wood of which it was made.—St. Louis Republic.

Blunder Worse Than Guilt.

There are some penalties on innocent acts essential to human safety, and the signaler whose failure has destroyed a train must be punished, even though, when he pleads that he was in a "dwam," he is to his own mind telling the simple and sufficient truth. Nature is even harder on blunder than on guilt, and though man has no right to be as stern as nature, which, for example, executed a dynamiter at Madrid—not for his intention to murder, but for his carelessness in dropping his bomb—still, there are points upon which he must be nearly as hard.—London Spectator.

Colonel North's Strong Room.

Colonel North is said to have at Eltham one of the strongest of strong rooms probably in the world. Not only is his gold and silverware stored here, but lady visitors to Eltham are provided for, special arrangements being made for taking care of their jewels during the nights. The room is floored with cement and walled all round with weighty granite. To get into its interior you must pass through many gates, all fitted up with burglar alarms. The treasures are kept in iron cages, and the room is 30 feet under ground.—London Tit-Bits.

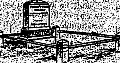
[illegible] The Difference.

Two soldiers lay under their blankets looking up at the stars. Says Jack, "What made you go into the army, Tom?" "Well," replied Tom, [illegible]

IN MEMORY OF PROFESSOR PROCTOR.

[illegible] Monument [illegible] Resting Place.

Ever since his sad and untimely death from yellow fever in New York city on Sept. 12, 1888, the remains of Professor Richard A. Proctor, the great astronomer, have laid in a neglected grave in the burial lot of a friend in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, a touching illustration of how apt the world is to forget even its greatest men when once they have passed away from the scene of their labors and triumphs. No stone has marked his resting place, and the mound that once was there is now almost effaced. But at last, through the generosity of George W. Childs of Philadelphia, the long neglect is to be repaired, and the professor's coffin will be removed to a more appropriate grave, and the site marked with a fitting monument.



MONUMENT TO PROFESSOR PROCTOR.

The new grave will also be in Greenwood, but in a much better location. Near at hand are the graves of Henry Ward Beecher, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John Brougham, Lester Wallack and William J. Florence, and the family plots of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and Judge Leon Abbett of New Jersey.

The monument is a great block of Quincy granite, beautifully polished and handsomely ornamented. At its apex is a raised star, and about the plot a brass railing resting on posts of carved rustic work. On the reverse side of the monument there is to be an inscription, written by Herbert Spencer at the request of Miss Mary Proctor, the professor's daughter. It reads:

> On public as on private grounds Professor Proctor's premature death was much to be lamented. He united great detailed knowledge with broad general views in an unusual degree, and while admirably fitted for a popular expositor, was at the same time well equipped for original investigation, which, had he lived, would have added to our astronomical knowledge. Professor Proctor was also to be admired for his endeavors to keep the pursuit of science free from the corrupting and paralyzing influence of state aid.
>
> HERBERT SPENCER.

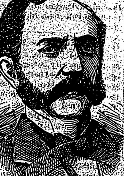
Professor Proctor was only 51 years of age at the time of his death. Though he was best known in this country as a lecturer, his writings were numerous and authoritative, and he was credited with many important astronomical discoveries. He was a phenomenal mathematician and seemed to possess an intuitive power to handle figures rapidly.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF SAMOA.

A Vermont Lawyer Appointed to That Important Office.

The position of chief justice of Samoa is a peculiar one, and the office is filled in a peculiar way. The incumbent is practically supreme on the islands, as his court is the highest tribunal of the nation, and his decision is final. Under the treaty between them on the matter Germany, England and the United States have all to agree on the appointment of the chief justice or else submit it to some disinterested power. That is how it came about that the king of Sweden appointed Chief Justice Cedarkrantz, who has not given satisfaction and has been removed.

Henry C. Ide, who succeeds him, was appointed on the recommendation of the German government, the other two governments concurring. Mr. Ide knows all about the Samoan question, for he was chairman of the commission appointed in 1891 by the three governments mentioned to settle the Samoan land troubles and spent over a year there, rendering very valuable services. As disputes over land titles create a large part of the business submitted to the chief justice, Mr. Ide ought to be well qualified for his new position.



CHIEF JUSTICE IDE.

Mr. Ide is a native of Vermont and has been a very successful practicing lawyer at St. Johnsbury, in that state, since 1870. He is in his fiftieth year and was educated at Dartmouth college, graduating in the class of 1866, of which he was valedictorian. After leaving college he was for two years principal of the St. Johnsbury academy, which he had himself attended as a boy, and in 1869 went to Arlington, Mass., as principal of the high school there. He is a Republican and has held many offices under that party. He was attorney of Caledonia county from 1876 to 1878 and state senator from 1882 to 1886. He was president of the Republican state convention in 1884 and a delegate to the national convention in 1888.

There is no politics in his appointment to the chief justiceship, as President Cleveland was in a measure compelled to appoint Germany's nominee and certainly could not decline to do so for mere party reasons. [illegible]

HOW TO SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Suggestions as to the Most Convenient and Economical Method.

When you go to the World's Fair do not take a trunk with you if you can possibly get along without it, but pack your few necessary traveling articles in a hand bag or grip and carry it along with you. You will never know what a lot of annoyance you have been spared in this way. Then get your tickets from Crookston to Chicago and the greatest Fair the world has ever seen, reading via St. Paul, and thence via "The Northwestern Line" to Chicago. The Northwestern line runs three superbly equipped trains from St. Paul to Chicago, leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a. m. daily, 6:25 p. m. daily except Sunday, 8:00 p. m. daily, making quicker time to Chicago than by any other line. When you arrive in Chicago you will find World's Fair omnibuses at the Northwestern line depot which will take you to the Van Buren street station of the Illinois Central road, where trains for the Fair leave every three minutes, and where World's Fair steamers can be taken for the Fair every ten minutes, or you can take a steam ferry from the depot of the Northwestern line direct to the same place via the Chicago river and making connections with the famous whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus for the Fair for 25 cents. When you arrive at the Fair you will find a number of first-class hotels within a stone's throw of the main entrance and dozens of good restaurants where meals can be had to accommodate the most modest purse.

By following these simple directions your trip is bound to be a pleasant one. See that your ticket from St. Paul reads via the Northwestern line, and remember that by this route you will obtain the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort. Be sure and buy your tickets at starting point.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

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Best Trains for World's Fair.

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"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

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See Druggists. BEWARE [illegible] FRAUDS.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, September 5th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Finseth deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Anne Finseth of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston on the first Monday in March, 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examinations, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 5th day of September A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[21-23] [illegible], Judge of Probate.

STATE of Minnesota, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District. James Elton as executor of the will of Julia A. Griggs deceased, plaintiff, vs. Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed with the Clerk of said Court in his office at Crookston said county and state and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

Dated September 5th, 1893.

[21-27] [illegible] L. B. GOSSMAN & [illegible]
Attys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

[illegible] Fits [illegible]
All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, [illegible] Arch St., Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

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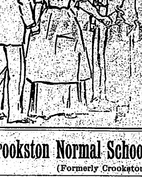

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A HUNDRED YEARS.

CENTENNIAL OF THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE

Of the National Capitol—Solemn and Impressive Exercises Witnessed by Thousands of People—Patriotic Speeches by President Cleveland and Others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The centennial celebration of the anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol was solemn and impressive.

One hundred years ago to the day and hour Washington, the first president of the republic, as grand master of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons, wearing an apron and sash woven by the wife of Lafayette, laid the foundation stone of the great marble pile that is now the admiration of the world. This city was then a village, its broad, sweeping avenues, magnificent buildings and beautiful parks as yet unmarked upon the map.

Escorted by a small band of patriotic citizens and a troop of cavalry, Washington, accompanied by his cabinet and many of the illustrious men of the day, rode to the fort-crowned hill on which the Capitol now stands, to lay the cornerstone of that giant structure. Over the same route President Cleveland was escorted by dashing cavalry, marching infantry, blaring bands and a vast multitude of people, to add his presence and words to the celebration of the anniversary of the event.

Exercises at the Capitol.

Arriving at the Capitol the parade was disbanded and the ceremonies of the day were begun on the stand erected at the east front of the Capitol. The Rt. Rev. William Paret, bishop of Maryland, invoked the blessing of God, after which Lawrence Gardner, the chairman, made some eloquent remarks. As he concluded Dr. Gardner turned towards President Cleveland and introduced him as the next speaker. The president, who had been greeted with warm applause all the way en route to the Capitol, received a still more enthusiastic welcome now. He spoke as follows:

The President's Speech.

While I accept with much satisfaction the part assigned to me on this occasion, I cannot escape the sober reflections which these ceremonies suggest. Those who suppose that we are simply engaged in commemorating the beginning of a magnificent structure devoted to important public uses, have overlooked the most useful and improving lesson of the hour. We do indeed celebrate the laying of a cornerstone from which has sprung the splendid edifice whose grand proportions arouse the pride of American citizens; but our celebration is chiefly valuable and significant because this edifice was designed and planned by great and good men, as a place where the principles of a free representative government should be developed in patriotic legislation for the benefit of a free people.

If representatives who here assemble to make laws for their fellow countrymen forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism and legislate in prejudice and passion or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the cornerstone of our Capitol was laid and the circumstances surrounding it

Will Not Be Worth Commemorating.

The sentiment and the traditions connected with this structure and its uses belong to all the people of the land. They are most valuable as reminders of patriotism in the discharge of public duty and steadfastness in many a struggle for the public good. They also furnish a standard by which our people measure the conduct of those chosen [illegible] laid the cornerstone of the Capitol and that they appreciate the necessity of

Constant and Jealous Watchfulness

as a condition indispensible to the preservation of institutions in their purity and integrity. I believe our fellow citizens have no greater nor better cause for rejoicing on this centennial than is found in the assurance that their public servants who assemble in these halls will watch and guard the sentiment and traditions that gather around this celebration, and that in the days to come those who shall again commemorate the laying of the cornerstone of their nation's Capitol will find in the recital of our performance of public duty, no less reason for enthusiasm and congratulations than we find in recalling the wisdom and virtue of those who have preceded us.

The Other Exercises.

After the president's brief address the orator of the day, William Wirt Henry of Virginia, delivered an oration which was both lengthy, refined and ornate. The "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the grand chorus, followed, after which Vice President Stevenson was introduced and made an historical and interesting address. The presiding officer of the senate (with a brief interlude of music) was followed by the speaker of the house of representatives, Mr. Crisp, whose remarks were brevity itself.

The exercises were so prolonged that only an enumeration can be made of the closing observances. They consisted of the rendering of the grand chorus, "The Heavens are Telling," from Hayden's oratorio "Coronation;" a judicial address by Associate Justice Henry Billings Brown of the United States supreme court; a closing speech by Commissioner Marion Parker for the district government, and the rendering of "America" by the Marine band chorus and audience.

OLD WINTERS ON THE FARM.

I've jest about decided
It'd keep a town boy hoppin
Fer to work all winter choppin
Fer a old fireplace, like I did.
Lawz! Them old times was contrary—
Blame backbone o' winter, 'peared like
Wouldn't break, and I was skeered like
Clean on into Feb'uary.
Nothin ever made me madder
Than fer pap to stomp in, layin
On a extra forestick, sayin,
"Groun'hog's out and seed his shadder."
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Waste That Is Now Valuable.

A generation ago there was hardly a mill of any kind that was not troubled with a heap of rubbish or waste material that it did not know what to do with. Silk manufacturers saw the rise of this heap with annoyance, and they took it as a favor if any one would cart it away and use it as a fertilizer. An English inventor guessed at the possibilities in this pile of refuse and set about inventing machinery to utilize it. Today, as a result of his foresight and genius, 5,000 persons are employed in making the finest silk plushes, ribbons and velvets from the refuse piles of silk mills, and the inventor has grown rich.

The cottonseed oil industry is a better known illustration of economizing waste, but the dimensions to which the industry has grown are not so generally known. The annual product in oil cake, lint and hulls from cotton seed, which a generation ago was allowed to rot, is $27,000,000, and it could be made greater if there was a market for the product.—Philadelphia Press.

The Arab's Donkey.

One sees Arabs coming into Constantinople with a donkey load of wood, which they sell for 3 francs. They have come 25 miles with it, sell it and next day ride the donkey back. As a meal costs them but 25 cents, the wood nothing and the donkey does all the work, what seems a small profit is really a good one. And who is it that earns it? All saddle beasts in the east go what our Anglomaniacs call [illegible] in fact, three-fourths of all the animals [illegible]

A UNIQUE ASSEMBLY.

ALL RELIGIONS EXTEND THE HAND OF FELLOWSHIP AT CHICAGO.

Roman Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Mormons, Brahman, Buddhist and Parsee All Singing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

WORLD'S FAIR, Sept. 20.—[Special.]—By courtesy of Dr. John Henry Barrows, I was one of the 200 or more guests the other evening at the reception accorded the orientals at the residence of Mr. A. C. Bartlett, and there was assembled, I do verily believe, the most unique group ever seen on this western continent. In the place of honor, between Dr. Barrows and the hostess, stood the venerable archbishop of Zante, the Most Rev. Dionysius Latas, magnificent in his robes of office, and both in facial aspect and physical manhood looking the born ruler of men. On the other side of the doctor stood Bishop Keane, and all around were Parsee, Hindoo and Chinaman, Protestants of many denominations, and here and there one of us common men—a journalist, or a lawyer, or the like—to modify the tone of the picture.

Interesting Contrasts.

When the formal presentations were over and the people began to scatter through parlor and hall and form into groups, there was a moving panorama of colors, races and faiths. A high priest from India, clad in snowy white from turban to slippers, talked earnestly and in excellent English with a Methodist preacher from Missouri, who looked as if he had just stepped out of Peter Cartwright's biography and into Lorenzo Dow's clothes.

The resident and other Christian guests were chiefly Chicago's Four Hundred and in the highest style of evening dress, among them Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Annie Besant of England, Miss Jeanne Sorabji of India, Principal G. M. Grant of Canada, ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull and many eminent lawyers, preachers, doctors and other persons of note. The hall decorations consisted of the flags of various nations and flowers from many climes. Music added its charm, and when one looked on the odd combination of ultra fashionable city people with plain country preachers, Catholic priests in their clerical habit and orientals blazing with color or resplendent in snowy white, the thoughts excited were beyond the power of words to set forth. But it was one of those rare occasions in which dress cut no figure, and if a plain newspaper man felt too conspicuous in his everyday clothes he only had to back into a corner and strike an attitude to be mistaken for a distinguished foreigner. Surely such another assemblage was never seen out of India, and probably not there.

All this is but preliminary to some notes on the parliament of religion, which is by common consent regarded as the greatest success of the age. Consider these facts: Out of several thousands invited from all parts of the world, less than a score positively declined; out of 170 who promised to be present and talk or send papers, only three failed, and of those who sent their names to be recorded as actually present all were in the city on the opening day except five. It is seldom, I think, that our national congress is so full on opening day, and yet these people have come from the ends of the earth. Of course such an extraordinary gathering has inflamed ardent Christians, excited enthusiastic humanitarians and set the superstitious to forecasting. A talented Adventist of the radical school has already proved to his own satisfaction that this is one of the signs that the end of the dispensation is nigh, for when these people return home "the gospel will have been preached unto all nations, and then shall the end come."

A Catholic Affair.

The true catholicity of this affair and its world representative character may be shown by a brief outline of its proceedings to date. The separate Catholic congress ended on Sunday, the 10th, and next day the great parliament convened in the Hall of Columbus, in the Art institute, every available space being filled with spectators, while thousands were turned away. On the platform was at least one representative of every faith except Mormonism and fetichism (if faith the latter be), and bishops of every Christian body which is episcopal in government. All joined, 3,500 voices at least, in singing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," Jew and Jain, Brahman, Buddhist and Parsee singing as freely as Methodist and Catholic.

Then followed the Lord's Prayer by Cardinal Gibbons, nearly all the assemblage joining; an address by President Bonney, the patriarchal blessing by Archbishop Latas of Zante, Christian, Buddhist and Shintovist bowing together as he raised his hands; the address of welcome by Dr. Barrows and responses by Archbishop Feehan, Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, D. D., Harlow N. Higinbotham, P. C. Mazoomdar of India, Prince Wolkovsky, H. Dharmapala, Minas Cheraz (Armenian), Swama Vivekauda (Jain), Miss Sorabji (Parsee), Birchand Raghavi Ganthi and Bishop Arnett, colored. Oh, it was worth a year of common life to witness such a union.

On Tuesday presentation of beliefs was made, the most interesting addresses being by Rabbi Wise, Rev. Maurice Phillips of Madras, Hon. W. T. Harris and Shaku Sozen. Universal regret was felt at the absence of Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, as his title runs, for he is the lineal descendant in the first born male line of the great Ali, companion of Mohammed, and is the only well known man of that blood who has adopted Buddhistic views. His paper was well read, however, and received with applause. On Wednesday Hon. Pung Kwang Yu of the Chinese legation at Washington expounded Confucianism, Zit Luzen Ashitsu told of Buddhism in Japan and Kinza Ringe Hirai of the same country told us of the influence of Buddhism in promoting a moral life. On this and each succeeding day Christian teachers alternated with those of other faiths, but there was no controversy—only presentation of views.

Religion Versus Irreligion.

On the next three days the principal lecturers were Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Joseph Cook, Takayoshi Matsuyama and Renchi Shibata on Shintoism, Cardinal Gibbons, Julia Ward Howe, Protap Chunder Mazoomdar, Virchand R. Ganthi, Mrs. Eliza R. Sunderland, and Banriu Yatsubuchi. The paper of Errad Shariarji Dadabhai Barucha of Bombay on Zoroastrianism and the prize essay of Kung Hsien Ho of Shanghai on Confucianism were read, as they were not present. These are but specimens of many addresses given and to be given in this parliament, the object of which, according to the call, is to unite [illegible]

PLOT GIVEN AWAY.

One of the Mineral Range Train Robbers Makes a Confession.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 18.—Practically all the men who had anything to do with the robbery of the Mineral Range express last Friday of $70,000 are in jail, or under espionage, and up to date about $14,000 of their booty has been recovered. Monday morning George La Liberty, a former fireman on the South Shore and Atlantic road, was arrested here by the police under order of the sheriff of Houghton county. La Liberty had lost his place in the recent reduction of hands on the railroad and has been associating with some of the tough characters who were suspected of the train robbery. He was taken to Houghton, handcuffed, and after he had made a desperate attempt to get away and been successfully held, he made a

Clean Breast of the Whole Affair

and was brought back to Marquette. The men now under arrest are A. S. Cannon of Hancock, a young man of good family, whose trunk was used to carry away the money; John King, an athlete; —— Chellew, a saloon keeper of Negaunee; Michael and John Shea, saloonists here; Tom Winters, baggageman; Moses Lojtin, brakeman on the train robbed; D. W. Hogan, the messenger on the robbed car; Ed Hogan, saloonist; W. Shoup, hackdriver, and —— Butler, an habitue of Chellew's place. The officers refuse to give a formal statement of La Liberty's confession; but the following are the details as they have come out. La Liberty, trained as a locomotive fireman, covered the engineer and fireman while the others looted the train. King, an athlete, smashed the express car door with a sledge hammer. Chellew and Butler rifled the safe and the rest

Carried Away the Plunder.

Marshal Foley of Houghton came here after La Liberty and the latter, when caught, asked him to come to the hotel and he would then divulge the secret. Foley went with him and he made an attempt to get away but was foiled. He asked to go to Marquette jail, and there told part of a story, implicating Messenger Hogan of the robbed train, whose arrest followed at Hancock. Then followed a detailed account of where the trunk was left along the line of the Mineral Range road and a special train and some officers were sent after it. They found the trunk. On its arrival at the Houghton National bank it was opened and found empty. On La Liberty's information $14,000 was recovered by the officers. The empty condition of the trunk is accounted for by the suggestion that the money was stolen a second time from the robbers themselves, and Hogan's brother is being looked for in connection with this latest episode.

SECURED $75,000.

Four Masked Men Hold Up a Train on the Mineral Range Road.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 18.—At 9:30 o'clock a. m. the passenger train on the Mineral Range railroad coming to Calumet, was held up by four highwaymen between Calumet and Hancock. They secured some $75,000 consigned to the Calumet and Hecla mine, and which was part of the money to be paid by the mine on its pay roll.

Mint Thief Captured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is understood here that the government officers have captured the man who stole $105,000 worth of gold from the mint at Philadelphia, and that $100,000 worth of the precious metal has been recovered.

SEVEN KILLED.

Disastrous Rear-End Collision on the Big Four Near Kankakee.

MANTENO, Ills., Sept. 18.—At 9:20 p. m. the second section of the Big Four passenger train No. 45 crashed into the rear of the first section that had stopped unexpectedly at a point 10 miles north of Kankakee, telescoping one sleeper and two coaches, killing seven people and seriously injuring a large number.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 18, 1893.

HOGS—Not enough for a market, and the few head received held over.

CATTLE—Quiet.

SHEEP—Dull.

Muttons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $2.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.00@2.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 10; cattle, 2,000; calves, 10; sheep, 2,500.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 75¼c; highest 75¾c; lowest, 74⅝c; closing, 74¾c. September opening, 65¼c; highest, 65⅝c; lowest, 64⅝c; closing, 65c; December opening, 68¼c; highest, 68⅝c; lowest, 67½c; closing, 67½c. On Track—No 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Sept. 18, 1893.

CATTLE—Market steady.

HOGS—Market fairly active. Light, $5.85@6.60; rough packing, $5.50@5.75; heavy packing and shipping, $5.85@6.20; pigs, $3.90@6.20; mixed and medium, $5.80@6.55.

SHEEP—Market steady.

Receipts: Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 27,000; sheep, 18,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 68⅝c; October, 68¼c; December, 72⅝c.

CORN—October, 40⅝c; December, 40⅝c.

OATS—October, 26¾c; December, 27⅝c.

PORK—October, $16.80; October, $14.80.

LARD—October, $8.85.

SHORT RIBS—September, $10.00; October, $8.80.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; December [illegible]

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Sept. 13.

The third trial race for the honor of defending the America's cup has been won by the Vigilant.

The Rev. Telfar Hodgson of the theological department of the University of the South, died suddenly at Sewanen, Tenn.

The Irish National Federation of America has received an appeal from Justin McCarthy asking aid to carry on the battle for home rule.

Secretary Morton has announced that no more seed wheat will be distributed. He holds that the experimental stage in its growing and culture is passed.

Surgeon Parke, who was a member of both the Stanley and Emin explorations in Africa, died suddenly on Sunday while visiting the Duke of St. Albans at Alta Craig.

Thursday, Sept. 14.

Free coinage of silver in Russia has been discontinued.

Colonel P. Duffy, the well known New Orleans sporting man, who acted as referee in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, is dead.

The will of the late Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte has been filed for probate at Washington. He left property valued at nearly a million.

Rear Admiral A. W. Weaver of the navy, will soon be retired and Commodore George Brown, now in command of the Norfolk navy yard, will be promoted to the vacancy.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cork, near Glendale, O., are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, to whom the name of Grover C. has been assigned. The venerable parents are respectively 72 and 68 years of age—not only grand parents, but can claim several great grandchildren.

Friday, Sept. 15.

Paid admissions at the world's fair Thursday were 193,060.

M. L. Buchonnel, Swiss minister of justice and police, is dead, after a long illness.

Alix trotted a mile in 2:07 3-4 at Washington Park, Chicago, in the Columbian Exposition stakes.

President Cleveland has consented to act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentine.

Renert Malon, the well known French socialist author, is dead, aged 52 years. His death was caused by laryngical phythis.

John Russell, a farmer living near Pokegama, Minn., mysteriously disappeared Monday. A large party has gone in search. It is feared by his wife that Indians or others have killed him.

Ex-Judge Richard Ludlow Larrimore, a well known member of the New York bar and for more than 29 years a judge of the court of common pleas, is dead.

Saturday, Sept. 16.

Five hundred members of Keeley leagues attended the world's fair Friday.

A man in Fall River, Mass., has been trembling for two weeks, and the doctors do not know what is the matter with him.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Dr. Charles S. Hazeltine of Michigan to be United Staces consul at Milan, Italy.

At Antigo, Wis., Fred Lindsay, a chimney sweep of Merrill, fell from the roof of a brick block to the ground, 85 feet. He cannot recover.

The senate committee on Indian affairs has unanimously authorized Senator Pettigrew to report his bill to pay the Crow Creek settlers $200,000 for losses.

George W. Dye, one of the wealthiest planters in Northwest Georgia, is dead and has left his fortune of over $500,000 to the negro family who attended him for the last 50 years.

Monday, Sept. 18.

Alderman Frank Miller of Columbus, Ind., is missing. Large amounts of paper forged by him have been discovered.

Captain E. Knobloch of Erie, Pa., ended his existence after a terrible struggle, he having just taken the gold cure.

The attendance at the world's fair Sunday was 47,654 and for the past week 1,079,828, a slight increase over the previous week.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says there were 2,358 suicides in the German army, exclusive of Bavarian troops, in the ten years ending in 1892.

Queen Victoria's eyesight is failing and the royal oculist has frequently to be called into requisition. Her majesty now has to use very powerful spectacles when it is necessary for her to sign state documents. Blindness is hereditary in the family.

Tuesday Sept. 19.

The loss around Deadwood, S. D., by forest fires will reach $500,000.

Mrs. Mary Brennan, a supposed pauper in Norwalk, Conn., left an estate worth $50,000.

Theodore Runyon will have his first audience as embassador with the emperor early in October.

A Cuban family in Brooklyn have for 12 years kept a slave, who has just learned that she is free.

Count de Mournay, founder of the Paris horse show and a leading member of the jockey club, is dead.

Steele Kellogg of Washington, aged 21 years, only son of Colonel Sanford Kellogg, U. S. A., fatally shot himself.

Some of the creditors of S. V. White, the broker, say that they have received [illegible]

Tired, Weak, Nervous
Mrs. Mary C. Cryderman
"I had rheumatism so severely that I was obliged to use a cane. I was tired of life and was a burden to those about me. I often suffered from dizziness, worried much, and was subject to nervous spells. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me feel like a different person. I owe
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
my present good health to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. MARY C. CRYDERMAN, La Fontaine, Kansas. Be sure to get Hood's.
Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court. Special term September 14th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Betsey O. Syverson deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Jens Syverson, administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate; appear before this Court, on Monday the 23rd day of October 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston, in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Jens Syverson to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county

Dated at Crookston, the 14th, day of September A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[23-25] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court, Special term, September 19, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Jens Fredricksen, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Janette Fredrickson of said county,

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on the 1st Monday in April A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 19th day of September, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
[23-25]. Judge of Probate.

Marrying For Pity.

A fair maiden who had weathered the blasts of some 35 summers was informed by a booby that unless she married him he would blow the top of his head off. It's a pity she didn't let him do it. Heads of that kind ought to be blown off every time. That is what they are for. But Desdemona pitied Othello, and this fair maiden pitied her lover and went to the parson's with him. That was only a month ago, and now if he wants to kill himself she will present him with the best silver mounted pistol in the market.

Marriage is a solemn contract, and it is better to think twice before signing it. —New York Telegram.

All Right.

Two men became engaged in a fight in the street. Instantly their hats went off and rolled in the dust. One of the men was entirely bald, and the other had a thick head of hair. The bald man seized the other by the hair and began to drag him about.

"Stop him!" cried a bystander.

"Why should you stop him?" asked another. "He's only practicing the golden rule."

"The golden rule? What do you mean?"

"Why, he's doing to the other man what he wishes to goodness the other man might be able to do to him!"—Youth's Companion.

Anticipatory.

Lady of the House—Aren't you ashamed of yourself—a great, strong man like you to be idling your time away?

Transient Individual—Ah, mum, but you forget the business depression.

Lady of the House—Bother the business depression! To my knowledge you haven't done a stroke of work for years.

Transient Individual—Of course. I was merely anticipating the panic, you know—getting used to loafing so I shouldn't mind it when there was no work to be had.—Boston Transcript.

Good Enough For a Beast.

A droll little story is told of Mr. W. S. Gilbert. He put up his horse one day at a small country inn, on the signboard of which was painted conspicuously the notice, "Entertainment for man and beast." When his lunch was brought, he looked dissatisfied, and surprised the waiter by saying, "This is all very well so far, but where is the entertainment for the man?"—London Tit-Bits.

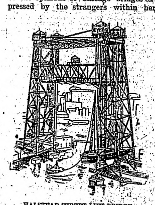
BRIDGES OF CHICAGO.

THEY ARE NUMEROUS AND NECESSARY NUISANCES.

Vexatious Delays to Pedestrians and Street Traffic When the Draws Are Open—Over Fifty Bridges In All—The New and Novel Lift Bridge.

World's fair visitors had many opportunities to learn something new about bridges in Chicago. Those who had a scientific interest in bridges could study them to their heart's content in the very interesting and exhaustive display in the civil engineering department of the Liberal Arts building. Those of them who had no other interest in bridges than knowing when they were safe to cross were yet compelled to learn considerable about them from the numerous and varied examples with which Chicago has so liberally spanned the muddy waters of her sluggish river.

Whether or not in erecting these bridges Chicago had an eye single to the convenience of her citizens the veracious chronicler is unable to state. But if she had a supplementary idea of enriching the already copious vocabulary of international expletives common candor compels the admission that she has been eminently successful. There are 53 bridges situated at the more important street crossings, and it is safe to wager that each and every one of them is daily more execrated in more kinds of more languages than any other institution on earth. An expurgated citation of the opinions of Chicago bridges expressed by the strangers within her gates would be a blank page. As promoters of profanity they have few equals and no superiors.



HALSTEAD STREET LIFT BRIDGE.

The reason is easily made apparent when it is stated that they are all drawbridges of various styles, and that after the manner of their kind they are generally open when a man comes along in a hurry and wants to cross the river. The only occasion on which they are certain to be closed and passable is when the wayfarer has plenty of time to spare, or when he has an irksome engagement to keep which an open bridge would give him an excuse for breaking. Then he will be able to walk across just as if there were no draw. But if he wants to get over the river to cash a check at the bank or a money order at the postoffice just before closing hour, or to catch a train, or to meet his best girl in time for the theater, why, that bridge will hold him up just as effectively as a lone highwayman does a western railroad train. And such holdups are not provocative of mild verbiage.

Chicagoans rather like [illegible] papers are to be credited, though there is a strong suspicion in St. Louis and New York that they only pretend to like it for World's fair purposes. At any rate, they make a little splurge whenever a new bridge is opened or a new kind of a bridge projected and "point with pride" to two or three unique affairs that were invented for their especial benefit. One of them is the "jackknife" bridge, so called because the draw shuts up something like a pocketknife. Then there is the rolling bridge, which forms when closed a three hinged arch, and each half of which on opening rolls back on a circular segment and forms an impassable barrier across the roadway. Most of the bridges, however, are of the old midstream pivotal swinging type. The largest bridge in the city is that at Jackson street, which is 280 feet long.

The new "lift bridge" at South Halstead street is a novel application of the elevator idea. The general plan of raising it is the same as that of an ordinary elevator. At each end of the span, on either side of the river, is a high steel tower, at the top of which are the pulleys over which the hoisting cables pass. These towers are high enough to permit the bridge to be raised 140 feet. As the bridge when closed is 15 feet above the water's surface, this gives a total clearance of 155 feet, quite sufficient to clear the tallest masts. The structure is calculated to resist the pressure of a wind blowing 100 miles an hour and is thus reckoned to be entirely safe, unless all Chicago begins talking at once. The roadway will accommodate four lines of teams and has two sidewalks about 7½ feet wide. The bridge can be raised to its full height in 50 seconds, but the only people who know how long it takes to get it down again are those who want to cross it in a hurry.

Chicago bridges are necessary nuisances perhaps, but something ought to be done to make the city somewhat less dependent on them. The three tunnels under the river suggest a way of doing this. There ought to be more of them.

C. T. BAXTER.

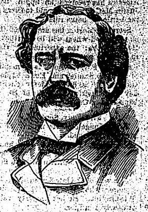
North Carolina's Convict Farm.

The state farm at Roanoke, N. C., employs more than 800 convicts, who have under cultivation about 6,000 acres. There will be an enormous crop this season. The cornfield contains about 2,000 acres and will yield about 100,000 bushels. The cotton crop will be about 1,000 bales. More than 8,000 bushels of wheat have been harvested, and the pea crop will amount to about 10,000 bushels.

A RELIC OF EDGAR ALLAN POE.

A Part of the Original Manuscript of "The Raven."

Judge George Shea, formerly chief justice of the marine court of New York and at one time corporation attorney of New York city, has accumulated a rare stock of anecdotes and reminiscences during the 67 years of his active and busy life, as may be easily inferred when it is known that he has been acquainted with some of the most eminent men of his time, and that he numbered among his intimate friends such men as Lincoln, Grant, Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Commodore Vanderbilt, Charles O'Conor and William M. Evarts. He is not at all reticent of talk about the men he has met and known, but will chat away for an hour at a time in a voice that is cheerful and hearty enough to be entertaining if he only recited the multiplication table.



JUDGE GEORGE SHEA.

Judge Shea recently told a Boston newspaper man a whole lot of interesting things about great people, and among them narrated some recollections of Edgar Allan Poe, who was a friend of the judge's father, John Augustus Shea, himself a poet and literary man of no mean caliber. The elder Shea was a commissary clerk at West Point when Poe was a cadet there, and the intimacy then begun by the two poets continued till Shea's death in 1845. Judge Shea considers it possible that association with his father may have stimulated Poe's poetic genius somewhat, as it was while he was at West Point that the latter began writing verses.

The judge has in his possession a letter to his father from Poe which is a valuable literary treasure. It relates to some alterations in his famous poem, "The Raven," which had not then been published, but which Judge Shea says was first printed in the February number of The American Review in 1845, under the nom de plume of Quarles. The elder Shea secured its publication and was for some time supposed to be its author. The letter is written on glazed paper, the penmanship is clear and legible, and the ink is still unfaded. Here it is, Poe's punctuation and capitalization being followed:

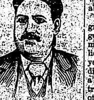
> Dear Shea.
>
> Lest I should have made some mistake in the hurry, I transcribe the whole alteration. Instead of the whole stanza commencing "Wondering at the stillness broken &c substituting this
>
> Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
> "Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store
> Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful Disaster
> Followed fast and followed faster till his songs one burden bore—
> Till the dirges of his Hope the melancholy burden bore,
> "Nevermore—oh, Nevermore!"
>
> At the close of the stanza preceding this, instead of "Quoth the raven Nevermore," substitute "Then the bird said 'Nevermore.'"
>
> Truly yours, Poe.

On the back of the letter is the address, "J. Augustus Shea, Esq.," and the words "To be delivered as soon as he comes in."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Ganendra Nath Chakravarti Comes From India to the Religious Congress.

It is not often that America is honored by the presence of such an illustrious visitor as Ganendra Nath Chakravarti, who came all the way from Allahabad in Hindoostan to represent the East Indian theosophists at the world's congress of religions in Chicago. It is not often either that a visitor to our hospitable shores sacrifices as much as he did to come. He is a Brahman, the highest caste among the natives of India, and loses caste by leaving his native land. There is a chance of his restoration to rank by going through certain ceremonies of purification upon his return, but he does not seem to be certain of it.



GANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.

Professor Chakravarti is a man of distinguished appearance, tall and stout, and his manners are those of a cultivated European. He is an accomplished linguist and speaks English well and fluently. He is a fine orator and a man of extensive reading. His familiarity with the history and progress of the United States is surprising. He is the professor of mathematics in the University of Allahabad, and was himself graduated from the University of Calcutta.

English Trained Nurses.

In England they have an institution known as the Rural District Nursing association. The nurses are in training two years at a cost of $250. Each nurse has a salary of $125 to $150, with board and lodging and a donkey cart in which to go the rounds of a district of 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.

[illegible]

MEN WHO HAD LUCK.

STORIES CIRCULATED IN A GROUP OF TACOMA SPORTS.

Most of Them Were Told by Professional Gamblers and May or May Not Be True, but an Affidavit Is Required For the Yarn About the Gold Seeker.

"Well, that was luck."

The speaker was one of a group of half a dozen men who were standing on Pacific avenue puffing away at Havanas and talking just to pass time away and to clear their throats. The conversation had been about the livery stable man, Martin, of this city, who had fallen heir to $350,000 three years ago and didn't find it out until a few days ago.

"Talk about luck," said one of the group, who was a gambler, "we see plenty of it. Do you know that one day last week a man entered one of our gambling houses with a nickel and won out $400 in three hours? He had gone clean busted the night before and found the nickel in an out of the way corner in his room the next morning.

"That blokie went to the gambling house with the intention of placing his 5 cent piece on the number 5. He got into the room when the roulette ball was whizzing around on its tour of numbers. He rushed to the table and got down his nickel on the five just as the game runner shouted 'All down!' In a few seconds the ball started on its 'rear end' bouncing, and in a few seconds more the man shouted 'Five!' That gave the man with the nickel $1.75 for his 5 cents. Then he put $1 on No. 17, and that number came up, giving him $35 more. He continued to play with varying luck until in three hours he had won $400. And the next day he was broke again. He borrowed a nickel and tried the game again, but it didn't go."

"I can tell a story of a man who was lucky," said a business man. "In the early days of the gold excitement in California, there came into San Diego a man who was ragged and sick almost to death. He was taken in hand and fed and fixed up. Then he told a story of a wonderful find of gold he had made. It was only a few days off, he said, and he would take a party to the place if they would outfit.

"Several men who heard the story of the great gold in the mountains that was theirs to go after got up a party of 50. The start was made with that man as leader. After a few days' travel it became evident that the man had forgotten the way. They traveled on, trusting to luck, however. Indians were hostile at the time, and they started in to mow the gold hunters. They picked off one after another with their bullets. A score were thus taken off. Then a fever struck the party, and 11 more went the way of death.

"By this time the 19 survivors were crazy with rage. They had been 14 days out and were traveling in the most arid country. Food was growing less and less, and death faced everybody. On the afternoon of the fourteenth day the leader, who had caused so much misery, was given three days more to find his gold 'find.' If he was not successful by that time, he was to hang.

"Well, the three days had almost passed, and still there was no sign of the find. The last hour was almost up. It seemed that the man must hang. There were only five minutes more, now two minutes, now one minute, now a half minute—then came his luck. Just as the time was up for the hanging that man dropped dead."

"I don't see how he was lucky," put in the gambler who had told the first story.

"Why," said the business man, "he was lucky because if he hadn't died he would have been hanged."

Another gambler told how a few days ago a green Swede who knew nothing about the game, but determined to try his luck, had won nearly $1,000. He had been an onlooker once or twice and seen big winnings. He went to the roulette wheel with $20, and in a few hours he had won out $800. "It seemed that no matter what number he put chips on—and he played recklessly, as all new players do—it came up every time. That was pure luck. The man played no combinations or 'arrangements,' because he was as green as grass and knew nothing about the game."

"I have a friend," spoke up one of the group, who is connected with the city government, "who by the merest luck made a discovery that is netting him millions. His name is Perkins, and a few years ago back in Minnesota he made his discovery. He was a traveling man for a grocery firm, and while walking to a train to go from one country town to another one day he whittled a stick.

"He had whittled the stick in a triangular shape. On the train the idea struck him that the shape would be just what was wanted for railroad spikes. The square spikes in vogue were not the right thing because they split the grain of the green ties when driven into them, and when dry the wood shrank away from them. The triangle shaped spike would not split the grain, and subsequent shrinkage would be done away with. Perkins submitted his discovery to Pullman, and now the spikes are being made by millions at Pullman, Ills., making millions for Perkins and Pullman."

Another gambler here chimed in with the statement that during the past week a gambler from Seattle had won $2,800 at faro in Tacoma rooms in two sittings. Both sittings occupied 18 hours, and the first sitting resulted in the winning of $1,800 and the second $1,000. During the latter game the man was out nearly the whole $1,800 he had won at sitting No. 1, but he picked up and won big money. "I suppose he has gone back to Seattle with his dough," said the gambler, "as I have not seen him for some days."—Tacoma News.

Collector (angrily)—Do you intend to [illegible]

WE SUIT
Everybody Every Time:
Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits.
Suits that Fit to a T.

LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited
With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

BOSTON - - - - -
One Price Clothing House.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Scandia-American Bank,
Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

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On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
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RECKITT BLOCK
MEAT MARKET,
VINE & RICHINGS, Props.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS, —Constantly on hand.
GAME, POULTRY, FISH —In season.
Highest price paid for
FAT CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP and POULTRY.

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Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
[illegible]
Office in McKinnon Block.

A Smash In Crockery.

We don't mean that the Caockery is smashed, but the price is broken all to pieces. The reason for this is that we have a big stock and must unload. We have a choice lot of Canned Goods and are making special prices on them. A large supply of Preserving Jars, Everything in the Vegetable line fresh every day. Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed.

The Crookston Grocery Co.
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager,
ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN.

ALDERMAN & SYLVESTER,
—ARE OFFERING—
SPECIAL PRICES
—ON—
FARM MACHINERY.
SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER
IS NOW ON DECK
AT THE OLD STAND ON SECOND STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER,
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
A. C. SCHMIDT.

Crookston Normal College
—AND—
BUSINESS INSTITUTE.
Preparatory, Teachers', Collegiate, Elocutionary, Commercial and Musical courses.

Courses Short and practical.
Gives a good practical education in less time, and less expense than any other school in the Northwest.
Special classes for those deficient in the English language.
Students can enter at any time.
Board $1.50 and $1.75 per week. Room 35 and 60 cents per week. Tuition $6 per term.

School Opens October 3d, 1893.

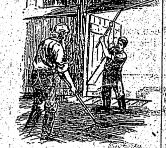
For Catalogue address,
M. L. TUVE, Principal.
P. J. CHRISTENSEN,
Associate Principal.

AT THRASHING TIME.

EVOLUTION OF THE WORK OF SEPARATING GRAIN FROM HUSKS.

From the Flail and the Treadmill to the Modern Steam Thrashing Machine—Reminiscences of the Good Old Times—Advice to the Novice.

If you ever hire out to help a farmer at "thrashin time," you will do well to stipulate that you are not to be placed at the tail of the straw carrier, particularly if the farmer have barley in his barn or his stacks, because if you are a green hand and therefore fail to make that proviso you will surely be set at that part of the work, and if you are you'll wish you had never been born. If it happen that the straw is carried up into the mow (pronounce this word to rhyme with cow) and not out upon a stack, you will probably either commit suicide or quit the job and let the straw take care of itself.



FROM MORN TILL NIGHT.

You will be choked with the dense black dust, which will likewise fill your eyes, and the short straw will cover you up if you stop long enough to clear your throat or vision. Your mother wouldn't know you half a minute after the machine has got fairly to running, for this same dust will speedily arrange itself in a dark layer on the surface of your face, and before half an hour has passed you will get a barley barb in your mouth, or perhaps in your hand, or some other portion of your anatomy. It will be then that you will stop work in despair, and if you are of an impetuous disposition you will be likely to make use of picturesquely arranged language when you explain to the boss that you have had enough. If you don't, he will.

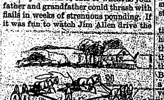
But "goin thrashin" has its compensations—in the minds of men who like that sort of thing. If it hadn't, they would not be likely to engage in the business.

Maybe you are not a greenhorn in the matter of "thrashin." Maybe you can remember, if you were born in the country and your first birthday was long enough ago, how your father and your grandfather used to get up long before daylight in the cold winter time, and after eating breakfast by candle light go out to the barn and pound the grain out all day with flails. You can also remember, probably, how you used to have to get up at the same early hour some days and feed the stock and "chore around" for two or three or four hours before you started away through the drifts to school.

It used to strike you as a tremendously mean thing for your father to rouse you from your warm bed on those cold mornings, and you wouldn't think of subjecting your own son to such treatment now. You'd expect his health to break down under it, but you remember, no doubt, that you were quite as sturdy and strong as he is, and maybe you were sturdier and stronger. It didn't hurt you a bit. Maybe it did you good.

Deacon Allen, the nearest neighbor, who lived in the red house with the big yellow barns at the foot of the valley, used to have his grain trod out by horses, and it was lots of fun to go down there and help Jim Allen drive the horses. Jim didn't like to do it, but with him it was work, and he had to keep at it all day, while with you it was play, and stolen at that. Jim lives at the foot of the valley now in the new white house he built after his father died. He is a prominent citizen in the valley, a member of the county board, and he owns a "separator" and a steam engine to run it, and he does the "thrashin" for all his neighbors every fall.

While you were yet a small boy the life of the flail and the treading out methods of thrashing came to an end, and their place was taken by wonderful machines, by the use of which in one day three or four men and a team of horses working in a treadmill could thrash out as many bushels of oats or wheat as your father and grandfather could thrash with flails in weeks of strenuous pounding. If it was fun to watch Jim Allen drive the horses when the grain was trodden out [illegible]



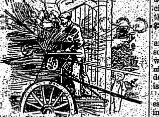
ROUND AND ROUND AND ROUND.

[illegible] ing by the side of the splendid great "separators" that took their places. It took more men to operate these machines, and the force was furnished by horses hitched in teams to the ends of the long sweeps of a "horsepower" that was set up outside the barn. When everything was ready, the driver used to get upon the platform in the middle of the power, and cracking his long whip start the horses on an interminable journey round and round and round in a small circle described by the ends of the revolving sweeps. You used to think that if when you were a man you could stand up on the platform of a horsepower and crack your whip and get $1.50 a day for doing it you would have not lived for naught.

There was another man who used to inspire you with admiration, and he was the feeder who stood on a platform and shoved the grain into the cylinder all day long. He was a man of nerve and skill, and he got bigger pay than any one else who went with the machine. His work was hardest, too, and it was possessed of an element of danger that made you shudder when you thought about it, for while he stood there mid noise and dust and turmoil imperturbable as a sphinx, he might at any moment, if he carelessly let his hand go too far toward the swiftly whirling wicked teeth of the cylinder, lose that hand or perhaps an entire arm.

You will not soon forget the horrible accident that happened to Sam Dawson, tall, straight and blue eyed—Jim Allen's older sister's "intended." He was a master hand at "feedin," but one day he turned to speak to the man at his right, who was "cuttin bands," and his left hand was drawn in. It was but a moment's lapse, but it cost Sam his hand and most of his arm, and it was thought for days and days that he would die from shock and loss of blood. Jim's sister jilted him, too, when he got well. She didn't think she could afford to marry a man with only one hand, and he went away, out of the life of the valley neighborhood.

"When the thrashers come" was always a great day on the valley farms. There were ten or a dozen of them all told. Three or four "went with the machine" from farm to farm. The rest were farmers and their hired men who "changed works" and helped one another out. The women folks used to dread "thrashin time," for it meant hard work in the kitchen. A dozen tired, hungry men can eat a great many doughnuts and a power o' pies, to say nothing of the boiled potatoes and pork and bread. The men who went with the machine assumed a sort of professional superiority over the rest and were freely accorded the respect which they demanded. No one else was really a "thrasher," and no one else could tell quite such good stories in the evening or during the "noonin" after dinner. Besides, they were animated newspapers, carrying the gossip from farm to farm, and as such were highly regarded by all the women.



IMPERTURBABLE MID DUST AND NOISE.

How you used to envy the "thrashers" because of their wide experience! Very likely you hired out to a man who ran a machine when you were a young man, and it is as likely as not that when all the romance of a "thrasher's" life disappeared you met your first disillusionment. It was not the last you were to encounter by any means.

Some years after you had seen the first horsepower and its circling horses you began to hear about portable "steam ingines" that were to be used to furnish the power to run the separator. You had never thought of a steam engine as being on any of the valley farms. Steam engines belonged to the town, not the country, and were apt to burst, or the fire would cause a conflagration. Everybody protested, but some one bought one, and the entire valley turned out to see it work. It was so successful that horsepowers were relegated to a dead past with greater suddenness even than had been the flail, and in a couple of seasons every one was used to seeing the smoke and hearing the steady puff of the steam thrasher.

But it is only in civilized countries that the primitive methods of thrashing have been done away with. In Mexico they still tread out their grain, and so they do in India, and in this country the flail is yet used on buckwheat. Beans were generally trodden out until a few years ago, when a machine was invented that will thrash them as well as the big separators will wheat.

[illegible] D. MARSHALL.

The Latest In Neckties.

Aluminium neckties are not exactly a craze, but they are made. They are frosted or ornamented naturally, are not heavy and can be easily cleaned. The [illegible]

IN THE METROPOLIS.

CITIZENS OF NEW YORK MAKING PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Improvements on a Gigantic Scale Projected—Hundreds of Millions of Dollars to Be Spent in Beautifying the Chief City of the Continent.

Much has been said from time to time of the absence of public spirit, of local pride and of neighborhood feeling in New York. Even the men who have made great fortunes here do not seem to have any regard for the city that has given them their opportunities for achieving wealth. "Men do not understand the causes of their success," said a speaker of the board of trade recently in commenting upon the difficulty in arousing public interest here in the movement for the improvement of the Erie canal, on which so much of the prosperity of the city depends. The lack of public spirit was signally illustrated in the half hearted way in which the business men entered into the movement to secure the World's fair for New York. Chicago was a blaze of enthusiasm on the subject, but New York entered into the competition in a listless, don't care sort of way, which naturally resulted in Chicago carrying off the prize.

The fact is that New York is a city of markets, of ships, of shops, of hotels and of tenement houses, but not of homes. The rich men may have mansions here, but their homes are in their country houses. The people who live in flats and tenement houses are engaged in a struggle for a bare existence, and have not the time or disposition to give much thought or care for the city. The diversity of races and languages represented in the population serves only to separate the people more and make them regard the city with utter indifference.

But there is reason for believing that this state of things is gradually growing better. There are evidences of increased public spirit, of a greater pride in the city and of a larger interest in her development and improvement. Great schemes of public improvement have been projected or begun. Millions have recently been expended in the acquisition of new parks, and twice lately when it was proposed to do something that would injure Central park there was an exhibition of aroused public opinion that prevented the outrages and would have done credit to a much smaller but more enthusiastic city.

Rich men are now contributing a liberal portion of their wealth to enterprises that will increase the glory of the metropolis. Columbia college is being rapidly developed into a great university. A magnificent cathedral has been started. A spacious botanical garden is to be established. A fine aquarium is to take the place of Castle Garden on the Battery. A splendid speedway for horses is to be built. The city is to erect an immense municipal building, which it is proposed shall be a notable architectural addition to the metropolis. The present city hall is to be given to the trustees of the Tilden trust and made the home of a $2,000,000 library.

The art and natural history museums are being rapidly developed and will soon take rank among the best in the world. Monuments and statues are being multiplied, and eight years after his death the $500,000 tomb of General Grant is approaching completion.

But in other and perhaps more interesting ways is the revival of public spirit in New York being manifested. Business men are showing an increased interest in the good government of the city and in its improvement in little things as well as great. Other cities might indeed copy with advantage some of the methods of the organizations that have been formed here for the public weal.

The City Improvement society has been formed and has started out to investigate the various complaints of citizens and to secure, if possible, better pavements, better street cleaning and similar improvements in parks, bridges and streets of the city. Lately a municipal art society has been organized by leading artists, architects and others, with a view of making the city more beautiful. They seek to improve the architecture of the public buildings, to secure artistic decoration within them and to prevent the erection of inferior statues and other inartistic structures. Another society is engaged in marking with bronze tablets the places of historical interest. Others of a more philanthropical nature are endeavoring to better the lives and condition of the tenement house population.

The women have organized a health protective association, and are endeavoring to institute reforms that shall decrease the death rate and make New York a better city to live in. The latest reform which they have taken up is that of securing a health regulation requiring the removal of the refuse of the 60,000 horses in the city of New York. The physicians comprising the Academy of Medicine have lately been acting with vigor and courage to secure improved quarantine protection and a purified water supply. The chamber of commerce and the board of trade—the mouthpieces of the merchants and bankers—have lately exhibited increased activity and exercised a wider influence. All these things certainly indicate that New Yorkers are beginning to wake up and to show a livelier interest in the welfare of the city.

Perhaps the fact that other cities are getting closer to her in the competition for business has something to do with this. It is beginning to dawn upon her citizens that unless she can unite with Brooklyn, bridge and tunnel the North river, throw more bridges over the East river, get rapid transit from city hall to Westchester county and [illegible]

Effect of Paris Life on American Students.

An American artist of considerable reputation, while speaking the other day with reference to the easy going Bohemian habits so common among men in his profession, said: "It is not a pleasant thing to say, but I believe it is true that a period of two or three years of student life in Paris practically ruins about as many young artists as it benefits. Student life in Europe, and especially in Paris, is full of allurements and temptations which only those capable of great self control are able to resist. It is in its social aspects a delightfully free and easy sort of life, which appeals almost irresistibly to the average young man. It develops the habit of indolence with frightful rapidity, and from indolence it is but a short step to indifference, dissipation and reckless self neglect. Convivial associations and the gay company of a colony made of kindred spirits as bright and magnetic as himself too often put his ambitions to sleep, and he drifts on and on until he becomes a spendthrift and a lounger, if nothing worse. At the end of two or three years he returns to America, his money spent, his health frequently shattered and himself so thoroughly bohemianized that he finds it difficult, if not impossible ever to regain anything of the orderly, methodical habit of industry upon which his professional success depends."—New York Herald.

Mr. Labouchere's Fish Story.

If Mr. Henry Labouchere has a habit of getting into trouble, he has also a happy knack of getting out of it. For instance, the other day, after he had printed an important piece of news about the proper way to cook crawfish and a humane reader of Truth expostulated with him about his advice to the cook to cut the live fish in halves, he retorted merrily by expressing the opinion that it is ridiculous sentiment to treat creatures of low or rudimentary organizations as if they had the same susceptibility to pain as a human being, and settled the question finally by telling an anecdote about an angling friend of his who once "caught a perch foul."

> The hook pierced the fish's eye. My friend felt that he had not caught the perch according to the rules of the game, so, to compensate him for losing his eye, he put him back into the water. He then baited his hook with the eye and went to work again. Within three minutes he caught that same perch again with his own eye.

This is a capital fish story. We have not heard a better tale in a long while. It is a lie of course, but all fish stories are, and it has the merits of originality and humor. We like Mr. Labouchere the better for such harmless fibs.—New York Times.

Like the Belt of the Summer Girl.

The ancient girdle was used for other material or actual purposes besides that of a receptacle for money. At it were hung the thousand and one odds and ends needed and utilized in every day affairs. The scrivener had his inkhorn and pen attached to it, the scholar his book or books, the monk his crucifix and rosary, the innkeeper his tallies, and everybody his knife. So many and so various were the articles attached to it that the flippant began to poke fun. In an old play there is mention of a merchant who had hanging at his girdle a pouch, a spectacle case, a "punniard," a pen and inkhorn and "a handkercher, with many other trinkets besides, which a merry companion seeing said it was like a haberdasher's shop of small wares." In another early play a lady says to her maid: "Give me my girdle and see that all the furniture be at it. Look that cizars, pincers, the penknife, the knife to close letters with, the bodkin, the earpicker and the scale be in the case."—Chambers' Journal.

A Handle to His Name.

"I understand," said a pompous employer to one of his clerks, "that you are in the habit of speaking of me by my Christian name?"

"It is possible that I have done so, sir," answered the clerk humbly.

"In future you will use the prefix 'Mr.' when alluding to me. I am 'George' only to my friends. Do not forget hereafter that I have a handle to my name."

"I will try to remember," said the clerk. "I know we always say George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Tom Palmer, but these are distinguished men, not everyday people, George—excuse me—Mr. Smythe," and the clerk retired to write out his resignation.—Detroit Free Press.

Pigeons Do Not Fly by Sight.

The numerous experiments made by balloonists have proved that pigeons are incapable of flying at any great height. Birds thrown out at 6,000 meters fell like dead, and even at the moderate height of 800 meters pigeons liberated by the balloonist Gaston Tissandier approached the earth in a spiral course. It is evident, hence, that they are not guided wholly by sight. To bring a point 300 miles distant within the range of vision it would be necessary to ascend nearly 20,000 meters. The carrier pigeon, starting on such a journey, must consequently start with faith in the unseen.—Philadelphia Press.

The Fickle and Raging Missouri.

The current of the Mississippi river averages from 2½ to 4 miles an hour in velocity, but a steamboatman on the Missouri would be pretty apt to call this still water, as that stream bowls along under ordinary circumstances at the rate of 8 and 10 miles an hour, and on state occasions it develops the speed of an avalanche. Engineers consider bridging the Missouri a difficult accomplishment, as the swift current is so versatile in its course and ruinous in its velocity that it is impossible to predict where the channel is liable to drift.—Alton Sentinel.

The Term Spinster.

Among our industrious and frugal English forefathers it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a set of body, table and bed linen. [illegible]

AT THE OLD TRYSTING PLACE.

The dead leaves rustle at my feet,
The moon is shining brightly;
Something has softly dimmed my eyes.
Across the path one shadow lies,
The path two trod so lightly.

It was upon a night like this
Love left us only sorrow;
I held her little hand in mine;
That parting is to me divine,
Then there was no tomorrow.

Since I have learned life's lesson well
Hearts are not easy broken.
Tonight all joys I have forgot;
There's something sacred in this spot,
Where sweet goodbys were spoken.

I'd feel less lonely with myself
If I were broken hearted;
Would I could live that night again,
With all its sadness-sweetened pain,
When love from love was parted!

—Lippincott's.

What a Young Man Did.

A college graduate had hardly received his diploma before he was compelled to face poverty and family disgrace. His father, who had been reputed to be wealthy, was an embezzler and a fugitive from justice. His mother and sisters were entirely dependent upon his modest earnings in a broker's office.

He had planned taking an advanced course of professional study in architecture. His ideal occupation had to be abandoned. He was in love with a charming girl, but ceased to visit her since marriage was out of the question. An opportunity for a year's travel in Europe at a friend's expense was given up.

Year after year he maintained a hard, bitter struggle to make a living at uncongenial employment for his mother and sisters, to support his father abroad and to overcome prejudice caused by the family disgrace. He became a successful business man, but was prematurely gray at 40. His life was haunted by the ghosts of his youthful hopes.

Such lives do not furnish material for exciting stories. They are dull and prosaic, but are nevertheless heroic. To give up all that is dear to youth and to be loyal to family obligations sometimes is a crowning triumph of unselfishness.—Youth's Companion.

Many Ministers Present.

Ex-Secretary Lincoln, while United States minister to England, wished to get into Westminster on the occasion of a special service there. Archdeacon Farrar had told Mr. Lincoln to go to the east door of the cathedral to avoid the crowd and to inform the usher that he was the American minister, so that he could be conducted at once to the archdeacon's pew. When Mr. Lincoln sent in his name and title, the usher came out and said, with surprise, "For gracious' sake, how many American ministers are there?" It seems that several gentlemen of the cloth had each deftly made his way into the church by informing the usher that he was an American minister.—San Francisco Argonaut.

What Could He, Indeed?

A group of women in China got hold of a fashion magazine from the United States. After examining it carefully for some moments one of the number said to a missionary who had been talking to them against "foot binding:" "China women pinch foot. You say China woman velly bad. Melican woman not pinch foot. Melican woman pinch here," laying her hand on her waist. "Life here, life not in foot. Melican woman velly much more bad than China woman." What could the missionary say?—Louisville Recorder.

Five Years' Bank of England Paid Notes.

The stock of paid notes for five years in the Bank of England is about 77,745,000 in number, and they fill 13,400 boxes, which if placed side by side would reach 2¼ miles. If the notes were placed in a pile they would reach to a height of 5¼ miles, or if joined end to end would form a ribbon 12,455 miles long. Their superficial area is rather less than that of Hyde park. Their original value was over £1,750,626,600 and their weight over 90¼ tons.—London Tit-Bits.

Followed Plenty of Advice.

A Connecticut farmer who wished to paint his barn asked all his neighbors what would be the best color. He accepted the advice of every one of them, and there never was a barn that showed as many colors as this one when the work was done.—New York Times.

A Siamese Ceremony.

The removal of the topknot of a Siamese prince, which indicates that he has reached manhood, is accompanied by imposing ceremonies which last several days. The governors of all the provinces are expected to be present with gifts.—Philadelphia Press.

A Ring on His Hands.

"Is Harkins worrying over the fact that Miss de Riche jilted him?"

"No; but it annoys him exceedingly to think that the ring she gave back was purchased at her father's store and paid for, too, by Jove!"—Harper's Bazar.

The Fact Remains.

Miss Azure Hughes—I emphatically deny that the educated woman is ashamed to admit her age.

Giglamps—But all the same I notice she doesn't put her college year after her name.—Vogue.

Hortensius, the Roman orator, had a memory so wonderful that on a wager he spent a whole day at an auction, and at night repeated all the sales, the prices and the names of the buyers.

The properties and use of the mariner's compass were known to the Chinese centuries ago. It was brought to Europe in the thirteenth century and first used on the Mediterranean.

The smallest tree in Great Britain grows on the summit of Ben Lomond. It is the dwarf willow, which is mature when it attains the height of 2 inches.

[illegible]

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion of the mind, etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nerve force; that indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, wind in stomach, etc., arise from the derangement of the nerve centers supplying these organs with nerve fluid or force. This is likewise true of many diseases of the heart and lungs. The nerve system is like a telegraph system, as will be seen by the accompanying cut. The little white lines are the nerves which convey the nerve force from the nerve centers to every part of the body, just as the electric current is conveyed along the telegraph wires to every station, large or small. Ordinary physicians fail to regard this fact; instead of treating the nerve centers for the cause of the disorders arising therefrom they treat the part affected.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the highly celebrated specialist and student of nervous diseases, and author of many noted treatises on the latter subject, long since realized the truth of the first statement, and his Restorative Nervine is prepared on that principle. Its success in curing all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system is wonderful, as the thousands of unsolicited testimonials in possession of the company manufacturing the remedy amply prove.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a reliable remedy for all nervous diseases, such as headache, nervous debility, prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

Restorative Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

A MEDICINE THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLR Proprietor.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,
CROOKSTON, MINN

John Wyatt
THE UNDERTAKER,
EMBALMER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Besides carrying a full and complete line of
COFFINS,
CASKETS
AND BURIAL SUPPLIES,
has the largest and most complete stock of
Pictures, Picture Frames,
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OLD
PAPERS
FOR SALE AT THIS
OFFICE.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE financial condition continues to improve encouragingly while the senate is discussing the Sherman law.

THE question of continuing the World's Fair until January 1st is now up for consideration in the National board, the majority of which is in favor of it, but whether the foreign exhibitors will consent to remain is problematical. It is said that many of them are anxious to start for their homes.

O. C. Gregg superintendent of farmers institutes has completed his course for the season. He reports that he has conducted forty three institutes, and a gratifying degree of interest shown. There is practically no opposition to the institutes in any part of the state. The institute work has now so far progressed that its effects can be seen. Much has been done to stimulate an interest in a more intelligent manner of farming. More and more attention has been awakened in better means of stock raising and gardening by the institutes. Mr. Gregg is much gratified by the season. The annual report of the institutes is now in preparation. It will comprise about 400 pages, and 20,000 copies will be printed for distribution.

On the pension question, Joel P. Heatwole in the Northfield News truly says: It was not for gain or for gold the great mass of Union soldiers forsook the pursuits of peace and engaged in the most fiercely contested war of the century. A higher motive than the ridiculously inadequate pay of the soldier was their inspiration. Patriotism, not greed, was the force that recruited the armies of the nation; the invincible power that sustained them in the midst of disease and death until victory was won at the cost of a million lives. And Cleveland knows it. The old soldiers are not beggars. They ask no alms, but justice. That justice the nation that owes to them its existence will never suffer to be denied.

Bro. Stevens in the Warren Register comes back at McKenzie in the following decisive manner. Bro. Stevens was fighting for his country when Mac was a handsome little baby in the cradle: "The Crookston Times of last week says that nothing will ever make Judge Loehren "the tool of the pension agents to defraud the government as some of his predecessors have been." We challenge the Times to prove that any Commissioner of the Pension Bureau, either republican or democrat, was ever allied with the pension agents or any one else, for the purpose of defrauding the government out of a single cent. It is about time some of these blatant soldier-hating organs were made to substantiate a few of their wild statements, or to pull in their horns. Sen. Voorhees, of Indiana, whom no one will accuse of being a republican, in his great speech on the silver question a short time ago, said that the pension department had always been as honestly administered and as free from fraud and corruption as any other department of the government."

The Wabasha County Herald presents the following doleful picture of life in Wabasha county this fall. What a contrast to this country where the farmers have had lovely weather for harvesting and rain enough to make fall feed good and render plowing easy. The Herald says: "We are now passing through one of the most protracted dry spells in the history of Wabasha county or Southern Minnesota. Farm work is practically at a stand-still. It is too dry to plough, threshing is about done, everything about the barn yard is cleaned up and now nothing remains to be done but to wait and as a little recreation draw from one to two tanks of water a day from a creek five or six miles away. The farmer who has sufficient pasturage for his stock is especially fortunate. There has been very little growth since July and the only grass that cattle have to eat is what grew before that time and that is now dry enough to burn. The present hot weather has one redeeming feature too. It is finishing up the corn crop nicely, every ear of which will be hard and well ripened.

The work performed by the human heart each 24 hours is equal to the lifting of 129 tons to a height of one foot in the same length of time.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

F. G. Banks, formerly of the firm of Kratka & Banks of Thief River Falls, but who has been in British Columbia during the past summer, came in from the West Tuesday night. He is a member of a syndicate that has been operating a silver mine in the Kootenai region, and thinks that when the silver question is settled he will have a paying piece of property. He left Wednesday morning for Thief River Falls, and will stay in Minnesota during the coming winter.

Among the incidents of childhood, that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

Announcement.

Crookston, Sept. 5th, 1893.

On and after this date our business will be done on cash basis. We will sell our goods on no other terms than spot cash. We have come to the conclusion, that it is the only satisfactory system of doing business. By this method a cash buyer gets the benefits of the lowest prices. All parties indebted to us will please pay up this month. Unpaid accounts will be placed for collection on October 1st, 1893.

[21-24] GERVAIS & GERVAIS.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kansas) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually precede that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhœa etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by S. A WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

Don't You Know

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the system and gives nerve strength.

Hood's Pills may be had by mail for 25c. of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A little boy of Mrs. McDonald's, living near here, fell against a red hot stove and was fearfully burned. The pain was terrible, and it was thought the burn was so severe as to scar the child for life. I took the lady a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which after greasing the sore, she applied. It soon removed all the fire and eased the pain, and in ten days the boy was well, no trace of the scar remaining. J. D. McLaren, Keysport, Clinton county, Ill. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

A Monster Advertisement.

The largest advertisement that has ever been thrown out for wondering humanity to gaze upon is that of the Glasgow News, made of flowerbeds on the side of a mountain back of Ardenlee, Scotland. The words "Glasgow News" can be seen and plainly read at a distance of four miles. The length of each letter is 40 feet, the total length of the line 323 feet and the area covered by the letters 14,845 feet. The borders of the bed are sown with white flowers; the centers with red and purple. The effect from a distance is said to be very grand. —St. Louis Republic.

Matthew Arnold's Brutality.

"Do you take sugar and cream?" a hostess asked Matthew Arnold from behind the breakfast urn.

"Neither," he replied. "I only take cream when the coffee is nasty."

The feelings of the hostess may be imagined after this statement, to have her guest taste the beverage and direct the waitress to bring him sugar and cream.—New York Times.

His Way of Settling Debts.

While I was reading the London papers in a comfortable chair at the Colonial club not long since two studious looking visitors went by. One said to the other: "Yes, he's a good fellow, but so eternally mysterious, though systematic, yet unreliable. Take the way he settles his bills, for instance, just like clockwork—tick, tick, tick."—Club.

The sun and the earth are both practically spherical in shape, and the earth is evidently only a small, cooled off or frozen sun. The sun has a shell of glowing metallic clouds; the earth has a shell of solid opaque rocks and metals.

The telephone was first practically used in England in 1876, when over 1[illegible] miles of wire [illegible]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The Eureka hotel at Kasson burned Saturday.

Freeborn county is out of debt and has a cash balance of over $35,000.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Higgins of Waterville, celebrated their golden wedding Monday.

The next real estate convention will be held at St. Paul the first Tuesday in August, 1894.

Two children of Owen Lily, near Jamesville, Minn., ate wild ivy and died in a few hours.

Secretary of State Brown has returned from his European trip with his health greatly improved.

Two thousand more children were enrolled in St. Paul schools at the beginning of this year than last.

The Twenty-first annual session of the grand lodge Knights of Pythias will be held at St. Paul Sept. 26.

The Northwestern Telephone company of St. Paul and Minneapolis will probably extend their line to Chicago.

Typhoid fever is having a mild run in Minneapolis. There are quite a large number of cases but few fatalities thus far.

Soren Listoe, consul at Dusseldorf for the past year, has returned to Washington. He will again make his home in Minnesota.

While at play in the streets at Wood Lake the daughter of Rev. G. W. Lutz was run over by a passing team and instantly killed.

It is said the governor will appoint Robert Jamison judge of the Hennepin county district court in place of Judge Hooker, deceased.

The Boston clothing house at St. Paul, known all over the Northwest, has been sold to Charles Bowlby of Chicago for a round half million.

George R. Beal, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold at the state normal school building at Mankato. The scaffold was only seven feet high, but he broke his neck.

One of the men who robbed the bank at Moorhead June 27 last has been caught at Sioux City. His name is Samuel L. Copeland, and he is a noted crook.

Hon. Samuel Thayer of Minneapolis, for the past four and a half years minister to Holland, has returned to Washington and will shortly return to Minnesota.

Isaac W. Webb, to whom the Red river drainage commission awarded the contract for excavating the mouths of the Sand Hill and Tamarac rivers, has thrown up the contract.

Burglars broke into Hans Pederson's general store at Barnesville and carried away several pieces of valuable dress goods and about two dozen pairs of shoes. No trace of the burglars.

Mrs. Herrick, who had her skull crushed by being thrown out of a carriage in a runaway at Chatfield, is dead. Her husband was killed two years ago by the same team running away.

James McGinnis, a farmer residing near Redwood Falls, engaged in a quarrel with Town Marshal Ben Robdou of Morgan, who struck him several blows with a club. McGinnis is in a serious condition.

Representative McCleary has introduced two bills to pay Minnesota citizens for damages sustained during the Indian war of 1862; one for John Keula of New Ulm, $700, and the other for John Desmond, Blue Earth county, for $200.

Elmer F. Scheig and his brother, Carl E. Scheig, have been indicted by the grand jury at Minneapolis on a charge of receiving stolen property, the same being $8,500 from their brother, Philip Schieg, the defaulting cashier of the Bank of Minneapolis.

Secretary Hart has completed his semi-annual prison census. He finds that the increase in criminal population, and attributed to the hard times, is to be found only in three cities, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, the rest of the state showing a slight decrease of criminal population.

The assignment of Martin Ring, owner of the large quarries at Sandstone, caused a grave situation to the hundreds of men in his employ. Some of them have families and have received no pay for three or six months. Operations in the quarries are suspended, also work on the school building, for which Ring had the contract.

The Minnesota Canal company has filed with the secretary of state an amendment of its articles of incorporation increasing the limit of indebtedness to $4,000,000. The headquarters of the company are at Duluth, and the business is stated to be that of constructing and maintaining a system of canals and improved waterways for navigation, manufacturing and other uses.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Disastrous Wreck on the Hastings and Dakota.

OLIVE, Minn., Sept. 18.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred at 11 p. m. near here on the Hastings and Dakota branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. A freight engine and 14 cars running as the first section eastbound were derailed and completely demolished. Three men were killed—Engineer George W. Remson, Fireman Charles Heddings and Brakeman Anthony Brewer, all of Minneapolis. At the time of the accident the train was running at the rate of [illegible] miles an hour and the engineer did not notice that the switch was open. The engine was thrown over [illegible] and the cars [illegible]

Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

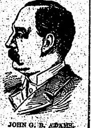
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made." —C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

COMMANDER ADAMS.

He Is Popular In the Grand Army and Has a Good War Record.



JOHN G. B. ADAMS.

The new commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Captain John G. B. Adams, was born in Groveland, Mass., Oct. 6, 1841, and lived in that vicinity up to the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Major Ben: Perley Poore's rifle battalion, which was afterward incorporated in the Nineteenth Massachusetts infantry. Before his regiment left the state he was made a corporal, and by rapid promotion soon became first sergeant, second and first lieutenant, and then captain, the rank he held when the war closed.

He was with his regiment in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac in which it took part up to the siege of Petersburg, where he was captured with his regiment by the enemy and held for nine months as a prisoner of war. At Fredericksburg Captain Adams saved his regiment's colors from capture, and in the second day's fight at Gettysburg he was severely wounded twice. He was back in the field again in time for the battle of the Wilderness, though not fully recovered from his wounds.

After the war he worked in a Lynn shoe factory for 10 years and then became an inspector in the Boston custom house. After that he held the postmastership at Lynn for eight years, leaving there to take the deputy wardenship of the Concord reformatory. In 1868, on the first election of Grant to the presidency, he was the messenger who carried the electoral vote of Massachusetts to the national capital. In 1885 he was elected sergeant-at-arms of the state legislature, and has since been re-elected every year. His salary is $3,000, and he has the appointment of about 40 messengers, doorkeepers and other assistants.

His comrades of the Grand Army have loved to honor him. He was the first recruit mustered into Lander post of Lynn, now the second in membership in the order. He has served a term as department commander of Massachusetts and has 12 times been elected a delegate to the national encampments. For the past seven years he has been president of the Association of the Survivors of Rebel Prisons.

One Disadvantage of Civilization.

Generally speaking, the more civilized and refined races are more sensitive to pain than barbarous and uncivilized races. A New Zealander has been known to chop off his great toes so that he might get on a pair of boots which had been given to him. On one occasion a native Australian came to a settlement to get a wooden leg, his own leg being burned away at the knee. It had been wounded so severely that amputation was necessary, and as his tribe had no appliances to stop the flow of blood his leg had been simply burned off.

The Virtues of Cinnamon.

"No living germ or disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours" is the conclusion announced by M. Chamberland as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively as corrosive sublimate.

A Suggestion For an Epicure.

We have always believed that much might be done by the scientific treatment of the kidneys of rabbits. Were they as rare as the tongues of nightingales or even the bosoms of redbreasts they might have made the fortune of one [illegible] Heliogabalus or a Lucullus.—[illegible] Saturday Review.

The Second Annual

Thirteen Towns Fair

OCCURS AT

FOSSTON, MINN.,

October 4, 5, 6, 1893.

And no efforts have been spared by the management to make this a bigger and better Show than any yet held.

$2,000

Will be Given in Purses AND Premiums

The money is already in the hands of the treasurer and will certainly be paid out.

THREE BRASS BANDS

(Fosston, Fertile and McIntosh,) will be on hand to furnish music.

GOOD HORSE RACES

AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS

have been provided for each day. From the large number of entries already received, it is safe to say that there will be the Biggest Agricultural Exhibit ever seen in Polk county. Ample accommodations for all visitors.

A Racing Program has been prepared for Saturday morning, Oct. 7th, so those from outside who remain over till Saturday will have ample amusement. There will be three match running races during the fair for large purses.

If you cannot go yourself send your exhibit.

For premium lists and other information address

W. H. AVERILL, Sec.,
Fosston, Minn.

IT IS NOT THE TARIFF,
IT IS NOT THE SILVER BILL,
BUT A LACK OF
CONFIDENCE
THAT MAKES TIMES APPEAR HARD,
ALL WHO
TRADE WITH
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
have Entire Confidence that they get their money's worth. One way to make times better in Polk County is to
TRADE WITH FONTAINE & ANGLIM,
THE BARGAIN MAKERS.

FOUGHT FOR HOMES

WILD SCENES IN THE RUSH FOR LAND IN THE STRIP.

Hundreds Are Injured, Many Fatally, In the Struggle For Advantage—Crowds of Disappointed Boomers Reach Kansas City On the Way East.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 17.—The scenes that were enacted Saturday in the wild race for land in the Cherokee strip were beyond description. People fought like wild animals to get aboard trains to get into the strip, and hundreds were injured, some fatally. Men forgot their manhood; women lost their self respect in the wild struggle for advantage, and those who won secured but a chance in a lottery with numerous blanks and many prizes that were worse than blanks.

The arrival of morning trains from the south was the signal for the opening of the Cherokee strip. The people in the trains wanted to remain, but the deputy marshals with guns and clubs drove them out like so many cattle, telling them they must go to the lines, a mile away, and many walked there, old men and weak women

Fainting by the Way.

Then came a change of order and the cars were again thrown open and the crowd at the depot surged in, filling them to the roof, while men hung upon the trucks, upon the tender and on the mail car guards, and hundreds climbed upon the roofs. Those who had obeyed orders and gone to the line waited in vain for the train to come and were compelled to get into the last trains, leaving all hope of getting land or lots. During the terrible struggle to get on the first trains one man had his shoulder broken, one a leg dislocated and a woman an arm broken. Twenty others were badly trampled upon.

"Sooners" Get the Best.

A mighty shout went up as the first train moved out over the prairie, followed by a second, a third, a fourth and a fifth. The run to the town site of Perry was made in 40 minutes, but when the trains came in sight of the town two-thirds of the best lots were taken by the "sooners." Horsemen were pouring in over a bluff to the east at the rate of 50 a minute. Those on the first train secured some business lots and those on the second some residence lots in the outskirts, but the 7,000 in the other trains got nothing. It was a wild and exciting race all the way between the trains and the horsemen, with the odds in favor of the horses.

Woman Falls From a Train.

One unknown woman fell from the second train near Wharton and was fatally injured. Lorenzo Holcomb of Mulhall, O. T., was fatally crushed by his horse falling upon him, and John McCann had his leg broken, but afterward rode six miles and secured a good lot. A conveyance conveying Major Bateman of St. Louis and Rev. John Aughy of Mulhall was wrecked and Rev. Mr. Aughy badly injured. At one bad gulch on the trail three conveyances were wrecked and six horses and one man killed. Another man was fatally injured near by. All along the line are strung wrecked vehicles, and many injured people are being brought into Orlando and other towns along the line. The greatest number of certificates issued at any one place on the southern line of the strip was 33,000 at Orlando. Hennessey came next with close to 30,000, and Stillwater next 17,000. The largest crowd was at Orlando, and four-fifths of the 20,000 people massed there were bound for Perry, the county seat of Perry county, and now the largest city in all.

Many Leave in Disgust.

The first legal settlers to arrive at Perry found the town in possession of sooners and most of the stakes pulled up and destroyed. By mistake the land office had been built on a square of private lots and things are in such confusion that the streets, alleys and all are being held by lot stakers. The whole affair has been badly managed from beginning to end, and there are denunciations of the United States marshals and Secretary Smith for the shameful abuses that have been allowed. Hundreds of people have left in disgust, but there are still 20,000 people there holding down lots on the site and all over the adjoining claims.

Many Make the Race from Stillwater

At Stillwater the crowd numbered about 7,000. Most of them went into the Pawnee country and scattered wildly. One man was killed there and several badly injured. At Hennessey about 12,000 people were massed, three-fourths of them bound for the town site of Enid, and the same scenes were enacted there as at Perry. One man is reported shot over a town lot quarrel and one woman badly injured by throwing herself from the train. T. R. Ham of Paul's Valley beat the train on a bicycle and secured a fine claim adjoining the town site and ten other bicyclists got claims. So great has been the scope of country covered by the rush that details are late in arriving, but when the truth is known it is pretty sure that the death list will reach a score and the injured be numbered by hundreds.

Boomers Returning East.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18.—Over 1,000 ex-boomers passed through Kansas City during the day en route to their homes in all parts of the country from the Cherokee strip. A more tired and disgusted lot of men was never seen together. They had gone to the opening unprepared for such a tremendous rush as occurred, and were mainly those who had depended on the trains to take them into the strip.

HONOR FOR HENNESSY.

The Dubuque Prelate Invested With the Archbishop's Pallium.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 18.—After many weeks of preparation the investiture of Archbishop Hennessy is complete and the sacred insignia of authority brought from Rome was with much form and most impressive solemnity placed upon him by the highest representatives of the mother church in America. Not a tenth of those desirous of witnessing the ceremonies

Could Find Room to Enter.

Even many who hold cards of admission from the committee were obliged to turn away, and when the procession was formed, headed by Cardinal Gibbons and Monsignor Satolli, it was difficult to make a way for them to the portals of the sanctuary.

As the procession marched up the great central aisle the choir sang "Ecce Sacerdos." When the chancel rail was reached the "Hallelujah Chorus" by the choir was sung.

After the mass the ceremonies of investiture took place. There were the investment, the oath, the prayers, the consecration and benediction, in which Cardinal Gibbons took a prominent part. The ceremonies were carried out to the fullness of every detail and were strikingly solemn and impressive.

In the afternoon the visiting prelates and prominent personages to the number of 400 were banqueted at Mount St. Joseph's college. Addresses were made by Mgr. Satolli, Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Corrigan and others.

REPUBLICANS FILIBUSTER.

Attempt to Prevent the Federal Election Bill Being Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The first skirmish over the federal election bill took place in the house during the day, and although the casualties were few it was manifest that both sides were in earnest and that the regular battle will be a severe one. The Republicans opened their batteries by declining to allow the "casus belli" to be even reported to the house. Under the generalship of Mr. Burrows the Republicans resorted to filibustering tactics and for the day had the best of the skirmish as they prevented the reporting of the measure, and the house at 2:45 adjourned without action. But before this was done the Democrats adopted a resolution revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of sickness. Over this resolution there was a very brief but very spicy discussion in which Messrs. Reed and Burrows took a prominent part.

Continued Roll Calls.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—For two hours in the house the skirmish fight over the federal election bill continued, Tucker, of Virginia marshaling the Democratic majority, and Burrows of Michigan taking charge of the Republican forces. Had it not been for continuous roll calls the house would have had a very lively session. At 2 o'clock the house paid a tribute of respect to the late J. Logan Chipman of Michigan and at 2:30 adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The debate in the senate on the repeal bill was altogether on the affirmative side of the question. Two speeches were made in favor of the bill—the first by a Democratic senator, Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky, and the second by a Republican, Mr. Higgins of Delaware. Both were uncompromisingly and unconditionally for the repeal of the Sherman act. Mr.

Faulkner's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—In the senate, after the offering of Mr. Faulkner's amendment to the repeal bill—and a personal explanation from Mr. Hawley denying that he had been absent from the senate chamber more than three days during the present session, the repeal bill was taken up at 12:30, and Mr. Daniel of Virginia addressed the senate in opposition to it.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator Voorhees moved that the general debate on the repeal bill be closed next Wednesday, and the vote be taken on Saturday, Sept. 23. Senator Dubois of Idaho objected to any limit of debate, and Mr. Voorhees at 2:30 withdrew his motion. The house transacted routine business of an unimportant character.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Neither senate nor house transacted any business, adjourning to attend the ceremonies of the centennial of laying the Capitol cornerstone.

Embezzler Weeks Caught.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—District Attorney Nicoll has received a telegram from Secretary of State Gresham quoting one, received by Secretary Gresham from the United States minister to Costa Rica announcing the capture in San Jose of Francis N. Weeks, the embezzler of over $1,300,000, and assuring the United States government that the authorities in San Jose would surrender the fugitive in response to the request of the Washington authorities for Weeks.

Named the White House Baby.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The new White House baby will be known hereafter as "Esther." This old-fashioned name has been selected for the child by the president and Mrs. Cleveland. It is stated that the selection of this name has no significance other than the partiality of the parents for scriptural denominations, and that it means "a star" and "good fortune."

Recommend Surrender of the Lease.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—The receivers of the Northern Pacific reported to the United States court on the matter of canceling the Wisconsin Central lease. The report recommends the surrender of the lease.

[illegible] Bismarck [illegible]

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Private telegrams received [illegible] from Kissingen state that the condition of Prince Bismarck has become [illegible]

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

PREPARING A REVISION OF THE CUSTOMS SCHEDULE.

Prospect of a Heated Debate During the Coming Winter—That Blessed Baby. Facts Regarding the Little Stranger Are Hard to Get—Unwholesome Curiosity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—[Special.]—Now that we have reached the end of the tariff hearings before the ways and means committee, it is important to learn what the policy of the committee is to be as to the preparation of a new tariff bill. Chairman Wilson informed your correspondent today that he and his colleagues would get to work at once upon their difficult task of preparing a revision of the customs schedules. Mr. Wilson said that if the hearings had any influence upon the committee it was to increase their conviction, not only that the schedules need revision, but that this is a good time to undertake the work.

"I must confess," said Mr. Wilson, "that a few weeks ago several members of the committee, including myself, were in doubt as to whether this were a good time to undertake general tariff revision. The financial troubles which were then sweeping over the country seemed to indicate that the business interests would, for a time at least, welcome escape from any change of customs duties which might affect their operations and the values of their raw materials. But now that we have heard from a considerable number of manufacturers, importers and producers, we are convinced that in many lines this is a better time to make changes of the tariff than if it were a season of great activity and prosperity.

"Manufacturers are now to a certain extent recasting their lines, reorganizing their forces and proceeding, so far as the future is concerned, with great caution and care. Therefore this is a fitting moment to revise the tariff schedules so that the reorganization, the formation of new plans and the making of contracts for the future on a new basis of tariff may all come together. Of course I cannot say how much revision we shall undertake. We now have the evidence before us, and the committee will proceed with great care and conservatism. We wish to injure no one nor to add to the burden of any interest, and yet to keep always in mind the demands of the people for lower tariffs.

"People who do not live in Washington, and who do not come to this city occasionally to see how things are done, have little idea of the difficulties that are in the way of the preparation of a tariff bill. Were our committee ever so radical, the influences to which it is subjected by senators, representatives and others of both political parties would tend to keep us in conservative lines. Probably we shall be able to finish the construction of our bill within six weeks, and during the coming winter of course there will be another tariff debate in both houses of congress."

Another Tariff Debate.

It is understood here to be the policy of the managers of the house to curtail debate upon the coming tariff bill, restricting discussion to perhaps two or three weeks; hence it is not impossible that the new tariff bill will go through the house and reach the senate in the latter part of November. The discovery has been made that the radical silver senators hope to be able to prevent the passage of the repeal bill until the tariff bill comes over to their body. In order to do this they will find it necessary to filibuster most desperately, but they are desperate, if one may judge by their expressions. Senator Stewart of Nevada, the grizzled warrior of silver, says, for instance, that he alone and single handed can prevent action in the senate for a period of 30 days.

Senator Stewart's Threat.

"And I will do it, too," he adds, with a significant thump of his brawny fist upon his desk. "I have filed away for many years the speeches of Republicans and Democrats in the house and senate, and I have at my finger's end now about a cord of speeches in favor of free silver made by men who are now trying to urge this iniquitous measure through the senate. When I get ready, I will send speech after speech of this kind to the reading clerk, and when this clerk drops down in his tracks exhausted I will send for another clerk; when he gives up, we shall have a third one, and how are they going to take me off my feet and reach a vote? If it were necessary, I could keep this up all winter and fill the hospitals with reading clerks, but I don't think that will be necessary. Public opinion is changing, and the people who a few weeks ago were rampant for passage of this bill to destroy silver are now turning the other way. We'll beat them yet."

The White House Baby.

There is a great desire among the society women at the capital to see the new baby at the White House, but as yet only a few of Mrs. Cleveland's intimate friends have had the pleasure of beholding Baby Ruth's sister. President Cleveland has been very much annoyed by the notoriety given to the little stranger. The president is very much opposed to newspaper gossip about the members of his family. Mrs. Cleveland agrees with her husband in this, and professional gossipers as well as women newspaper correspondents find a very cold welcome at the White House now. Mrs. Cleveland declines to be interviewed even by the best women writers and deliberately discourages and frowns down all efforts to obtain facts and incidents from the White House home circle.

The contrast between the White House now and under the late administration is very marked. During the Harrison regime the women correspondents and letter writers were made welcome at the executive mansion. Mrs. Harrison and her daughter and daughter-in-law were always willing to afford help and suggestions to the bright and industrious women who furnish the public with news about the occupants of the White House. While it cannot be said the Harrisons courted notoriety of this sort, they sensibly recognized the fact that public interest in the presidential family is always very keen and that no harm whatever can come from satisfying this curiosity.

President Cleveland, however, thinks much of this curiosity is unwholesome and that any gratification of it is to be suppressed. He cannot see why the birth of a baby at the White House should attract any more attention than the birth of a baby in any other home in the land. The general opinion here is that the policy of the Clevelands in this respect is rather extreme and that the efforts made to conceal facts and prevent publicity are wholly unnecessary. [illegible] are the lines drawn at the White House that the women writers who [illegible]

The Goat and The Ostrich

have the reputation of being able to digest everything, but neither of them has had to live on food cooked with Hog's Lard. Men, women, and children have, however, taken their lard, and entertained their dyspepsia for generations. This was because an acceptable substitute for lard had not been discovered. It is here now—science's latest boon for the kitchen and the family.

Cottolene

Is the new, dainty, odorless, pure, and satisfactory substitute for lard. Every member of the family can eat and digest the food into which it enters. Bright housekeepers see this point and use Cottolene.

For sale at grocers.
Sold in three and five pound pails.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
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THOMAS F. OAKES
HENRY C. PAYNE,
HENRY C. ROUSE, } Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

RUNS Through Cars TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago

TO HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior 6:40 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.
[illegible] have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

WHEN YOU BUY

An article you expect to use for a long time it is a great saving of money, as well as a source of satisfaction to buy the very best that can be had. This is especially true of a Farm Wagon. We can sell you a

RUSHFORD
MANF'D BY WINONA WAGON Co.

RUSHFORD WAGON

at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best. They have been made here at home in our own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.

You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows. We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.

MERIT WINS. LARSEN, CARPAENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
P. S. We handle all kinds of wood and coal.

MY PROFITS ARE SMALL,

But by selling strictly for cash I am able to sell goods on a small margin and make a living. When you trade with me you pay no one's bad debts. My groceries are fresh and clean and of the best quality. My canned goods are all new. I keep all the fresh vegetables the market affords. Call and look over my stock.

L. I. BENOIT,
Broadway, - Crookston, Minn.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.
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ALL OF THE LEADING
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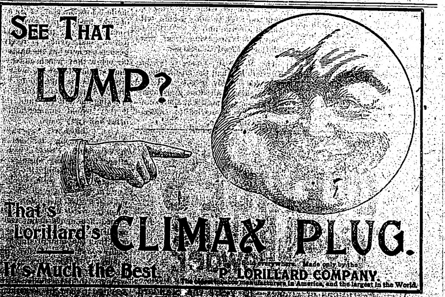
Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.


SEE THAT LUMP?
That's Lorillard's CLIMAX PLUG.
It's Much the Best.
P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

Forced Sale

AT THE

NEW YORK STORE !

WANTED! Cash wanted for $29,000 worth of seasonable goods, by the New York Store, during the next three months.

500 ALL WOOL 10-4 BLANKETS.

Flannels of all descriptions,

$6,000 worth of Dress Goods, consisting of Storm Serges, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dress Flannels, and a big assortment of Black Silks.

$3,000 worth of Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

$1,500 worth of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

375 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets,

$2,700 worth of Shawls of all grades.

On account of the hard times I have been unable to make my collections and hence have been unable to meet my past due accounts. My creditors therefore demand that everything must be closed out before January 1, 1894. Call early while the stock is complete. Remember, everything will be sold at actual wholesale cost.

A. CHABOT.

Announcement.

I wish to announce to my customers and the public generally that for the reason of failing to collect outstanding accounts, I have decided to dispose of my stock of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
MUSICAL GOODS, OPTICAL GOODS, SEWING MACHINES,
Etc., Etc.

at auction in order to realize cash quickly and to meet my obligations promptly. I will continue repairing of fine watches and jewelry as heretofore, and it shall be my aim to give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

Sale to Commence Sept. 21st,

And continue daily at 2:30 in the afternoon and 7:30 in evening.

Everything Must Go. Sale Positive.

NO LIMIT OR RESERVE.

Thanking my friends and customers for past patronage, I remain yours,

C. H. SAAKE.

'Round Home.

Monday's slight rain did not delay threshing very much.

Col. S. S. Stadsvold was down from Fosston Saturday.

R. J. Montague returned last Friday from a business trip to St. Paul.

Charles Misner departed on Sunday evening for a trip to the World's Fair.

John Florin & Co., have opened a carpenter shop in Ben Clement's building on Main street.

Gus. Scheffer has returned from Argyle, where he has been employed on a farm during the harvest.

Rev. R. H. Battey and family left last Tuesday for the fair and expects to be gone a couple of weeks.

Dan McKinnon reports business at the Ideal restaurant improving. All who know Dan's style will patronize the Ideal, and all who do not will want to. You make no mistake if you try the Ideal. It is an ideal place to board at.

W. F. Bugg has returned from the hospital at Brainerd very much improved by the surgical operation that was performed there, and expects to be able to resume his position in the Valley Roller Mills at an early day, whereat his friends all rejoice with him.

Ada Index. "Sandy McDonald came near losing one of his horses last Saturday afternoon. The horses were taken out of the barn and tied to a wagon to make room for some cattle belonging to the east side meat market and during the absence of the men one of the horses layed down and in rolling cut a large artery on some glass. When found the animal was in a very weak condition and but for the prompt attendance of Wm. Neucome, would have soon died.

The McKinnon boys report a yield of 12 bushels of wheat per acre.

The big Walker saw-mill is putting in long days—running from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m.

The first killing frost of the season occurred on the night of Sept. 15th. No wheat caught this year.

Pete Misgen came up from Red Wing last week to enjoy a hunt with his old time friends in this city.

H. Steenerson returned from an extended trip, to the World's Fair this week, looking very much refreshed by the trip.

Geo. Vine will open a meat market in his new block on Broadway and proposes to take a whirl at furnishing cheap meats to our citizens. Try George at the new stand.

T. A. Harris is away on a trip to the great World's Fair. Expects to be back inside of two weeks and will do his best to see the elephant in its entirety while away.

There are those who freely predict that wheat will sell in this market for 90 cents before snow falls. The fellow who could ensure that could make a large-sized fortune.

Col. Bobleter came up from St. Paul last week to enjoy a hunt with August George and A. C. Schmidt. They have been having great times hunting the festive chickens.

The McIntosh Times says that Knute Rollag had the misfortune to break his shoulder recently. He had his stacking all done previously, however which makes him feel somewhat more reconciled to enforced idleness for a time.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

Minneapolis Exposition Via G. N. Railway $11.55.

Get dates and other information of

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

The farmers have their fall plowing well advanced for so early in the season.

E. M. McCrea, the Canadian colonization agent, has been joined by his wife and family from Prince Alberic N. W. T. They have taken rooms in the Vance block and will remain all winter.

Geo. J. McManus who is located at Winona now, was in the city last week attending to his interests here and introducing Mr. R. W. Richards, who expects to locate in Crookston and represent the New York Mutual Life.

A hunting party consisting of J. V. E. Wyatt, E. Q. Flanders, P. E. Misgen and his brother-in-law Andrew Filler, went north on Saturday and brought in a lot of game. The JOURNAL was generously remembered in the distribution of the spoils.

Dr. A. A. Just returned from a pleasant visit at the World's Fair at Chicago on Saturday morning. Reports having had a large-sized time while away. Took in all there was to it except what he didn't see and that was a good bit. Is very enthusiastic over the big show.

Shortly after Mrs I. U. Jennings arrived in Chicago last week she received a telegram announcing the death of her brother at her old home in Michigan and left at once to attend the funeral. So this trip will be a sad one for her instead of all she had anticipated of pleasure at the World's Fair.

We have reports of three, four and five bushel yields of wheat north of town. Such yields are quite discouraging and suggest the idea that the weeds must be getting in their work up that way. The weed question is getting to be an important one for the farmers to solve but must be met somehow.

On Thursday morning of last week Ole E. Rude found one of his horses dead in the pasture. The horse had been in apparently good health when last seen alive, and Ole is of the opinion that the animal was killed by lightning during the severe storm on Wednesday afternoon. It will prove a severe loss to Ole at this time when he needs all the horses he had for fall plowing.

Our readers will perhaps remember that early in July mention was made in these columns of a quarter section of land sowed by B. C. Jorgenson very late. Mr. J informs us that he finished cutting that wheat the day before the big rain last week and he thinks it will be far ahead of his early wheat. It was, however, an experiment that he would hardly care to follow every year.

The heavy rains of Wednesday last practically shut off all but stack threshing for the balance of the week though some did try it again on Saturday. A first-class thunder shower as late in the fall as that is a great novelty in this country. The rain left the land in excellent shape for fall plowing.

The Grand Forks News of Friday, Sept. 15th, says: "Hugh Thompson, President of the North Dakota Milling Association, was in city yesterday. He had quite an animated talk with local members of the association here and told them plainly that if they wanted wheat they must buy it now. It is understood that in consequence of Thompson's visit the association will pay three cents a bushel more than Duluth prices, less freight and handling charges."

Hugh Thompson: My wheat did not yield remarkably well and I see no reason to change my estimate, made before harvest, of an average of eight bushels per acre for Polk county. On one piece, summer-fallowed, last year, I received 21 bushels per acre but the balance was far below that which convinces me that summer-fallowing when properly done is the thing to do. Farmers could make more clear money by working one-half the land they do if they would summer-fallow the other half every year.

A. C. Rhinehart: Speaking of summer-fallowing reminds me of my experience. I took a piece, soon after I finished my spring's work, plowed it very shallow—just skimmed it so light a team would plow 5 or 6 acres a day—all they could walk over, then just before harvest, when the weeds had a good start, I turned them under about the average depth and I never had a better crop than that land produced. I am duly convinced that when you hear a man say that he can't make summer fallowing pay something is wrong with his methods. Either he don't [illegible] right or something else is wrong for it is plain that all we have to do is to kill the weeds and summer-fallowing properly done will do that every time.

Ed. Ross is driving Collins' hack in those days.

Casper Stuhr, of Euclid, is reported very ill.

Will Himmelsbach reports an average yield of 18 bushels 1 hard per acre.

Ole P. Renne was up to attend the Viggo Ullmann speech on Monday evening.

Geo. Castle lost a valuable mare while coming home from Dakota last Thursday.

H. C. O'Neil, a Chicago auctioneer, is disposing of Saake's Jewelry stock. He is an artist in his line.

Dr. Wattam and wife came down from Warren on Sunday, and left on the evening train for Minneapolis.

Dept. Postmaster Al. Losey started for the World's Fair on Sunday evening, to be gone a week or ten days.

Miss Eunice Abott, daughter of E. E. Abbott of Mentor is doing clerical work in the office of Judge of Probate Benson.

Dr. A. Nelson came up from Fertile Sunday evening, and remained till Tuesday morning to hear the Ullmann lecture.

Ed. Roberts is threshing his wheat on Watts' place. Says he don't know exactly how much it will go per acre, but it will set him out of debt whatever.

Cedar siding is taking the lead for siding, same as cedar shingles are. It is much the best, will last years without painting. Stewart Lumber Co., have it.

Dr. Warninger: Ham Nut made a mile in 2:43 this week. That's 10 seconds better than he did at the fair. Brown Bennett, owned by Chris Greenhalgh, also did a mile in 2:43.

Andrew Eiken returned from Duluth on Monday morning and will buy wheat this fall. Says the body of Henry Berthiaume had just been brought to Superior just before he started for this city.

Deacon Robert Bain came up from Fisher on Monday, with his son James and enjoyed himself during the day chatting with his old-time Crookston friends. The Deacon is wonderfully hale and hearty for a man of his age.

Cedar shingles, five kinds, cheaper and much better than pine, will last at least twice as long. For sale by Stewart Lumber Co.

Mayor Stephens: Mr. Ullmann's lecture was fine. By-the-way, he's a woman's rights man. A woman suffrage bill received a majority of 64 votes in the Storthing, but it takes a two-thirds majority to pass a measure of this kind.

A. Kaiser of Fosston was in the city yesterday on business and incidentally dropped a few remarks about the coming fair at Fosston, which he predicts will be the best—in point of agricultural exhibits—ever held in the county.

Wm. Box Jr. came down from the farm near Warren on Saturday evening looking as fresh and rosy as could be. Referring to his accident last summer he said he came nearer passing in his checks that time than he ever did before and for a time he thought he was a goner sure. Says times have been somewhat dull about Tacoma but is sanguine of a revival of business soon.

On Saturday morning the driving team of Pierce & Kelsey took fright and ran away. In attempting to run into Collins' livery barn they smashed down his hay scales, broke a window out of the office and landed in a heap in an arm chair. One of the animals broke his leg and had to be killed.

Miss Addie Dickmann arrived last week from a visit to the old country and will remain awhile in the city with her sister, Mrs. G. H. Palmer. She brought G. H. a meerschaum pipe from Germany that renders G. H. envied among smokers. Hib feels very proud over his gift and well he may, as it is a genuine daisy.

Mr. L. P. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota board World's Fair commissioners, writes the JOURNAL that they would like samples of the present wheat crop, wheat which be entered in the Minnesota exhibit. Any farmer who has threshed and has a fine sample, would no doubt receive a premium upon it. A peck is the amount required and it should be addressed to L. P. Hunt Minnesota Building, Jackson Park Chicago, Ills.

John J. Reeves was arrested and brought before Judge C. S. Spendley on Monday, charged with uttering forged paper. He had passed various and sundry forged checks, for which he received certain sums in the coin of the realm and now he meditates in the county bastile awaiting the action of the grand jury in default of $300 bail.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Adams leave this week for a trip to the World's Fair.

Dr. Henault returned on Tuesday evening from a hunting trip to Fosston.

C. A. Sharkey returned on Wednesday, from a pleasant trip to the World's Fair.

Frank Gravel and Dave Turner intend to leave for the World's Fair on Saturday evening.

Dr. Robertson returned from a pleasant outing at Maple Lake on Tuesday evening.

Buy fir flooring, it is cheaper than pine and as hard as oak. Stewart Lumber Co. keep it.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, Kline, was up with Col. Bobleter after chickens last week.

W. E. Kelsey left for Chicago on Saturday evening to attend the World's Fair.

Messrs. Hoch, Seaman and Snaaker, came up from Minneapolis this week to complete the brewery deal.

A. M. Stewart: Business is picking up. Many of the farmers are buying lumber to put up granaries to store their wheat till the price goes up.

For cedar shingles and siding, fir flooring and ceiling, spruce siding and finishing go to Stewart Lumber Co., yard and office near N. P. depot.

Comrade Cleveland was in from Maple lake this week chatting with the boys. The season at the lake has been quite successful, but he thinks he will be in better shape next year than ever to entertain big crowds.

Mrs. J. F. Davis died at her home in McIntosh on Tuesday and the body was brought to this city for interment. Mrs. Davis was formerly Miss Benjamin and lived in this city for awhile where she was united to Mr. Davis, who is a son of L. Davis of Andover.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Spendley have been called upon to part with their baby boy who died at 11 o'clock on Tuesday of cholera infantum. The little one was something over 6 months old. The bereaved parents have the hearty sympathy of many friends in their sore affliction.

For ceiling or partition use nothing but Washington fir, it is all kiln dried and will not shrink, oil it and it looks well. For sale by Stewart Lumber Co.

The mayor called a special meeting of the city council last Tuesday evening to consider the question of fixing the broken sewer. There was nothing done further than the appointment of another committee, and instructing the city engineer to confer with Engineer Russell of Grand Forks, and report the result of their conclusions to the council.

I. W. Webb, who was awarded the drainage contract conditional upon furnishing bonds in the sum of $50,000, failed to put up the bonds as required on Saturday last and the contract will have to go somewhere else. Mr. Rhinehart's chances are considered good as he is no doubt the lowest responsible bidder.

For interior finish white spruce lumber beats anything, it is fine grained and can be highly polished if desired, is cheaper than pine. Stewart Lumber Co. handle it.

Brakesman Bill Talleday fell from a box car at Euclid on Monday and was seriously injured. At first he thought he was not much hurt and resumed his duties until reaching Argyle, where he was forced to quit and await the down train to return to Crookston. At last accounts he was doing nicely.

Services at the Congregational church next Sunday as usual, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor will speak Sunday morning on "Christianity, a religion for this present world." In the evening the topic will be "The Making of the Bible or Canon of Scripture." Everybody made welcome.

Rev. L. W. Squier expects to leave tonight for the fair to be gone a couple of weeks. Rev. Thos. Billings of Fisher is expected to fill the pulpit in the M. E. church next Sunday. Mr. Squier will be accompanied by Rev. C. F. Sharpe of Fergus Falls, formerly pastor here, but at present the presiding elder of the district.

President Ullmann of the Norwegian Storthing received a warm welcome from his countrymen on Monday. The mayor kept open house at the club room in the Bickett block and hundreds came to pay their respects to their illustrious countryman. In the evening the opera house was well filled to listen to an eloquent address given in the Norwegian language.

W. E. McKenzie went into Rasmussen & Moltz' store on Tuesday and Rasmussen was showing him how to handle a gun when the gun suddenly got in its work and Mac came within an ace of catching the contents, which missed him by a few inches passing through the glass door. Fortunately no one got hit but both Rasmussen and Mac were scared out of a year's growth which neither of them can well afford to lose as they need it in their business.

Stewart Lumber Co. are now receiving a large consignment of lumber and shingles from Seattle and Tacoma. This lumber is all kiln dried and consists of cedar shingles of all grades, cedar siding, white spruce finishing lumber from eight to twenty inches in width, spruce siding, fir flooring four and six inch, fir ceiling four inch, and fir partition stock four inch. This lumber can be sold from five to ten dollars a thousand less than for same quality of pine and is much better in every respect. We see no reason why they should not sell large quantities of this lumber here.

Low Rates For Minneapolis Exposition.

The Northern Pacific announces low round trip rates to Minneapolis on account of the Exposition. Tickets will be on sale at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip with an additional charge of twenty-five cents for admission coupon, on September 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd, and October 3rd and 5th; and at rate of one fare for the round trip with an additional charge of twenty-five cents for admission, daily from September 25th to 30th, both inclusive.

Tickets are only good for continuous passage are limited to return on the Monday following date of sale.

For further particulars call upon your nearest ticket agent.

Always at the Front !

**CEASELESS,
TIRELESS
TOILERS for TRADE.**

We call the attention of close buyers to the fact that all our goods are sold strictly for **CASH.**

THE FAIR
DEPARTMENT STORE.

At prices always the **LOWEST.**

Buy from us

And furnish your dining room with silverware

Free of Cost.

With every purchase you will receive credit and when said credit amounts to the required figure we will gladly present you with one of our valuable presents, consisting of triple-plate silver Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Syrup Pitchers, Spoon Holders, Coffee Pots, Pickle Jars, Cake Baskets, Cruet Stands, Spoons, etc. A guarantee of wear goes with each article.

Although a large number of these presents will be given away, amounting practically to

A DISCOUNT
ON YOUR
PURCHASES,

we will hold prices as low as, if not lower than, ever. We will try and save you many dollars in the future, and believe by continued liberality, enterprise and fair dealing, we shall merit your constant patronage.

Come in and examine silverware and receive particulars.

The Fair
DEPARTMENT STORE.
Cor. Main and Robert Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893. NO. 24

Historical Society
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor	C. U. Webster.
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery.
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor	A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.	
Clerk	E. C. Carruth.
Office in Times office.	
Treasurer	Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.	
Assessor	A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street	
Engineer	W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.	
Chairman Health Department	Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.	
Justice of the Peace	C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.	
Justice of the Peace	L. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.	
Postmaster	W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster	Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk	A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer,	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom,	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallery
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair.
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perrase	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	O J Knox	T R Falls

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Felt Cartier Jr. [18-24]

As a rule it is best not to correct costiveness by the use of saline or drastic medicines. When a purgative is needed, the most prompt, effective and beneficial is Ayer's Pills. Their tendency is to restore and not to weaken the normal action of the bowels.

Great Northern Railway
TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
1:15a.m Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	1:05a.m. Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:25a.m Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent	7:30p.m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation, Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Free Colonist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the grandest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogon district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at 7:12 p.m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at 8:05 a.m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Wheat	50c
Barley	30c
Oats,	old 25c; new 29c
Corn	35c@37c
Middlings, per ton	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts,	$11.00@$12.00
Bran,	$10.00@$15.00
Hay, per ton	$5.00@$8.00
Butter, per lb	20c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	50c
Flax Seed, per bush	$1.09
Game—Ducks, per doz	$2.00
Chickens, per doz	$1.75

Only One Month More

And the World's Fair—the great Columbian Exposition—will be a thing of the past, a memory for those who have visited it. If you have not yet seen its wonders, remember that one month more is all the time that remains for you to feast your eyes on such an exhibition of the world's progress in science, mechanics, art and all things that go to make up civilization, as has never before existed, and will not, in all probability, be assembled again during your life-time. From Christopher Columbus to Chicago is four hundred years, as the calendar measures time, but when we see the the models of his caravels, and then look on the modern steamship, the latest war vessel, the magnificent railroad trains, the electrical appliances of to-day, it seems as though the interval, measured by achievement, might have been four thousand years. Four hundred years from Columbus to Chicago—and four hundred miles from the Twin Cities to Chicago via the trains of the Burlington Route, splendid and luxurious with reclining cars, standard and compartment sleepers, and peerless dining cars. For tickets via this line and any information apply to your home agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the [illegible] results. [illegible] Crookston, Minn.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Capt. Rhinehart Secures the Contract for the Sand Hill and Tamarac.

Special Council Meeting to Consider the Broken Sewer Question.

The Normal College Entertainment —Doc. Henault's Escape, Etc., Etc.

As foreshadowed in these columns last week, the drainage contract was finally awarded to A. C. Rhinehart, of this county, and work will soon be commenced and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible before the freeze up. We are glad that a Polk county man gets the contract, as this ensures work for all within the county who want it, instead of its being done by outside parties.

Special Council Meeting.

Special meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening Sept. 19th, 1893.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Anderson Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Walker, Cromb, Simmons.

Aldermen absent, Childs, Marlatte, Watts.

Call of the Mayor read.

Crookston, Minn., September 19th, 1893.

A special meeting of the city council is hereby called to meet at the city hall, on Tuesday, September 19th, 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of determining the best plan for building a new sewer to relieve or remove the existing break in the Third street sewer outlet.

A. D. STEPHENS,
Mayor.

The city engineer reported that the break in the main sewer on Third street would continue to be a heavy expense to the city, and would probably increase in expense in the future, as a sediment was constantly settling near the pump.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Simmons, that the city engineer be instructed to procure the service of W. S. Russell, of Grand Fork, they to make an examination as to the feasibility of repairing, and probable cost thereof, the Third street sewer outlet, and report at a meeting to be called by the mayor when the report is ready. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

Opening of Crookston Normal College.

Messrs. Tuve and Christiensen, the proprietors of the new institution of learning in this city, have fitted up the McKinnon hall for college purposes, and will open the school next Tuesday and give a musical and literary entertainment in the college rooms in the evening commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. As will be seen by the program below, an enjoyable evening's entertainment has been provided.

PROGRAM

Mixed Quartette	Italia
Mrs. Van Arnam, Mrs. Slocum, Dr. Robertson, and Prof. Mayne.	
Invocation	
Octette	Skalden
Speech	Rev. J. G. Smith
Violin Solo	J. Schefstad
Speech	Prof. J. Moore
Choir	United Lutheran Church
Speech	Rev. O. Saugstad
Vocal Solo	Prof. H. W. Mayne
Speech	E. M. Stanton
Guitar and Mandolin	Duet
Mr. and Mrs. Robertson	
Remarks	M. L. Tuve and others
Male Quartette	Selected
Messrs. Robertson, Mayne, Simon and Mix.	

To Polish Their Teeth.

Dr. G. G. Henault had quite an experience while on his visit to Erskine last week, which a little bird whispered to us, as the genial doctor is not saying a word. He went out in the woods on Sunday to meditate—and shoot any bird that might be inclined to be belligerent, and while returning he suddenly became aware of the presence of a large timber wolf following and evidently watching him. It was near the witching hour of twilight and the doctor began to get a little nervous when he discovered another, not far away on the other side. He hurried up a little and the animals quickened their pace also and began to get nearer and nearer. He thought of everything he had ever done or said in his life and redoubled his [illegible] somehow [illegible] forgot that he had a [illegible] Upon approaching [illegible] the wolves gave up the chase [illegible] away into the gathering darkness of the woods with howls of disappointment, and allowed the doctor to escape, which he was not slow in doing. When he reached the house at which he was staying he had no strength left, but as soon as he fully realized that he was yet alive began to brace up. He said it was the worst experience he ever had, however, and does not care to repeat it. The wolves had no doubt heard what a good dentist doc. is and wanted him to polish their teeth on probably.

Opens Next Monday.

The fall term of the Crookston Normal School and Business College will begin Monday, October 2nd. Get ready to come. Young man and young woman, you can not afford to miss the opportunity we offer you to obtain a practical education. Your influence in the world will depend largely upon your culture. Your prospects of success will be many times brighter, and your usefulness in this busy world will be greatly augmented, if you acquire a good education. Do you wish a good business education, something that every young man should have? Do you wish to prepare for teaching? Do you want to acquire the art of Shorthand? Do you want to be a penman? Do you want a good English education? Come to our school. To those who can not be accommodated at the city shools on account of the lack of room in the city buildings, we extend a very cordial and special invitation to attend our school; for we can accommodate you with just such studies as you need and desire, and at the small sum of only ONE DOLLAR per week. Our teachers are specialists in their respective lines. The money it will cost you while at school is not an expenditure but an investment upon which you will realize dividends in the future.

We shall take pleasure in welcoming you into our school and in consulting with you and answering all inquiries. We invite you to call at our office, corner of Main and Robert streets, over "The Fair."

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
Proprietor.

C. M. TITUS,
Principal.

School Statistics.

We gather the following statistics from the annual report of the county superintendent of schools:

INDEPENDENT AND SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Number of scholars entitled to apportionment, 1,683.

Number of scholars not entitled to apportionment, 286.

Number of days taught during year, 915.

Average daily attendance for year, 241.

Number of teachers, 7 males, 28 females.

Average monthly wages of teachers, males, $88.90; females, 43.15.

One special district and four independent districts in the county; 9 school houses.

Value of all school houses and sites $8,720, seats and desks $4,680, school apparatus $1,290.

Cash on hand at end of year, $1,077.32.

COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Number of scholars entitled to apportionment, 4,665.

Number of scholars not entitled to apportionment, 2,031.

Number of teachers, 34 males; 134 females.

Number of districts 200, number of school houses 190.

Value of all school houses and sites $10,088.90, seats and desks $13,928.76, school apparatus $85.48.

Cash on hand at end of year $36,600.18.

Special Trains to Fosston.

A special train will be run from Crookston to Fosston on the 4th and 6th of October—the first and last days of the Fosston Fair. This in addition to the regular trains on the 5th and 7th will give ample opportunity to all to visit the Fair. The trains will leave Crookston at 8 a. m. and returning leave Fosston at 8 p. m. A reduced rate of one fare and a third for the round trip has been secured. Remember that the fair takes place on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, with additional horse races on the morning of the 7th.

Friends.

A blending of pathos and humor, laughter and tears, sentiment and nonsense, comprises the drama "Friends," which was given at the Grand Tuesday evening. The play is a good one and the company is much above the average. The piano playing by Mr. Henderson in the second act is a great feature of the show. Mr. Henderson is a master of the instrument and combines the rare qualities of a [illegible] actor as well as a musician, two accomplishments which seldom go together.

Suit for Damages.

The Waterworks Company here has got into trouble with the North Dakota Milling Association. When the new power house was put up, the Waterworks Company contracted with the Milling Association to furnish power for the Valley Roller mills, but owing to the low state of the water in the river this summer the Waterworks Company shut off the power to the roller mill and wanted to annul the contract. The Milling Association commenced action against the power company to compel fulfillment of contract, and the power was turned on again, but the association will ask for damages.

Guardian Asked For.

The question of the appointment of a guardian for Thos. Sanders of East Grand Forks, was argued before Judge of Probate Benson yesterday. Attorney Cochrane, of Grand Forks appeared for Sanders, and Attorney Argile for the petitioner, Jas. Sanders. Thos. Sanders is a farmer, is 73 years of age, and very strong and hearty, but at times he becomes excited and orders his family off the place. Hence his children want a guardian appointed. Judge Benson didn't think there was sufficient evidence to warrant the appointment of a guardian, and so discharged the case.

Announcement.

Crookston, Sept. 5th, 1893.

On and after this date our business will be done on cash basis. We will sell our goods on no other terms than spot cash. We have come to the conclusion, that it is the only satisfactory system of doing business. By this method a cash buyer gets the benefits of the lowest prices. All parties indebted to us will please pay up this month. Unpaid accounts will be placed for collection on October 1st, 1893.

[21-24] GERVAIS & GERVAIS.

Down Goes the Price of Meat.

George Vine is now located in his Broadway meat market, with a big stock and large variety of meat on hand and has put the price of meat down so low that everybody can afford to buy the best the market affords. Look at some of these prices.

Boiling beef, 4 cents per pound.

Three pounds sausage for 25 cents.

Three pounds round steak for 25 cents.

Roasts 8 cents per pound.

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mists before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—Hood's Pills. They should be in every traveler's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending September 23rd, 1893.

Berry, Walter	Becker, Theodore Wm
Hedstrom, J.	Otberg, Anton
Sasenpas, Anna	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Thos. R. Johnstone of Fisher, who returned a couple of weeks ago from a trip to Scotland, was in the city Tuesday and talked entertainingly of the old country and the condition of the people, which he claims is much better than the condition of the farmers and laborers of this country. He will do collection work for Larsen, Carpenter & Co. this fall.

Charley Lindell was setting up the cigars this week on account of the arrival of a boy in his household Tuesday.

Mrs. Bert Duntley returned yesterday from a visit to the fair and the Twin Cities.

The opera house was so cold Tuesday evening during the performance of "Friends" that the audience couldn't keep warm with overcoats on, and the management received much well-deserved cussin' for not having the steam heat turned on.

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land, 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the Journal office. [illegible]

WARSHIPS SUNK.

DISASTERS AT SEA IN WHICH HUNDREDS WERE LOST.

The Russian Monitor Pousalka Believed to Have Sunk With Nearly 200 on Board—Sixty Lives Lost by the Sinking of a Haytian Cruiser.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The iron monitor Pousalka of the Russian navy is believed to have gone down in a storm on the Gulf of Finland while on her way from Revel to Helsingfors. Much wreckage, apparently from her, has been washed ashore, and the body of a Russian marine was picked up on the coast almost opposite the point where she must have been during a high gale several days ago. The Pousalka put to sea with 12 officers and 166 men, all of whom are believed to be lost. She was built 25 years ago, and was counted among Russia's best coast defense armorclads.

Loss of Pousalka Confirmed.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg confirms the report that the iron monitor Pousalka of the Russian navy has been lost.

HAYTIAN WARSHIP LOST.

The Alexandre Petion Goes Down With All on Board.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A report of the sinking of the Haytian warship Alexandre Petion was received in this city during the day. All on board, with one exception, were lost. All told 80 were drowned. Among the number were many prominent officials and diplomats of the republic. The news of the catastrophe was brought to this city by ex-Minister to Hayti J. S. Dunham, who arrived on Prince Wilhelm I, from Port Au Prince. The disaster to the Petion occurred on Sept. 6, about 50 miles south from Cape Tiberot.

Report Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The report of the sinking of the Hytian warship Alexandre Petion, has been confirmed by the captain of the Prince Wilhelm I. The number on bourd was 60, not 80 as first reported.

SIXTY PERISHED.

News of the Burning of a Russian Ship.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 27.—The Northern Pacific steamer brought word of the burning of the Russian steamer Alphonse Reavecke, with a loss of 60 lives.

AN OPEN SWITCH

Sends a Fast Express Crashing Into a Freight—Eleven Killed.

KINGSBURY, Ind., Sept. 23.—Eleven bodies resting upon improvised slabs and tables under the roof of the modest Masonic hall of this village and a score of injured as inmates of the city hospital of Peru, 70 miles distant, tell the story of the railroad horror on the Wabash Friday morning.

A moment of forgetfulness or absentmindedness on the part of a brakeman, who is given the best of reputation by the Wabash officials, tells the story of the seconds that preceded the catastrophe. The passenger train was running in two sections. The first section had passed the station and the switchmen evidently forgot the second section and turned the switch for a freight to go out. A moment more and the second section dashed into the freight standing on the sidetrack.

A Miner's Carelessness.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—By an explosion of gas in the Lance colliery No. 11 of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company at Plymouth, five men were instantly killed and five others seriously injured. The names of the dead are: David M. Jones, contractor; William Jones, rock miner; John Flanagan, mason; Joshua Golightly, assistant mine foreman, and Owen P. Jones. The accident was caused by Joshua Golightly, who entered a body of gas with his naked lamp.

LEASE CANCELED.

Wisconsin Central Again in Control of Its Own Directors.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—A decision cancelling the lease of the Wisconsin Central to the Northern Pacific was rendered during the afternoon by Judges Jenkins and Seaman of the United States court. Judge Jenkins delivered the opinion of the judges and announced their decision. It was held that if the Chicago and Northern Pacific had a claim it was simply as a contract creditor and that its interests were not to be considered paramount to those of other creditors.

Opposed to the Geary Law.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—At the meeting of the State Congregational association the following resolution was adopted: The General Congregational Association of Minnesota, representing a membership of over 50,000, respectfully petitions the congress of the United States to repeal the so-called Geary act for the exclusion and deportation of the Chinese. We call upon our senators and representatives to use, in our behalf, every possible effort to secure such repeal.

GOD, MAN AND MATTER

BRETHREN ALL, YET THEY INDULGED IN SHARP WORDS.

Rev. Joe Cook Criticised the Hindoos, and the Hindoos Attacked Christianity—The Shouters of the Midway Plaisance. Breezy Letter From the Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The parliament of religions reached a point where sharp acerbities develop. The thin veil of courtesy was maintained, of course, but behind it was ill feeling. Rev. Joseph Cook criticised the Hindoos sharply and was more sharply criticised in turn. He said that to speak of a universe that was not created is almost unpardonable nonsense, and the Asiatics retorted that a universe which had a beginning is a self evident absurdity. Bishop J. P. Newman, firing at long range from the banks of the Ohio, declared that the orientals have insulted all the Christians of the United States by their misrepresentations of the missionaries, and the orientals, with their provokingly calm and supercilious smile, replied that this was simply the bishop's ignorance.

Buddhist Philosophy.

In response to the question direct, three learned Buddhists gave us in remarkably plain and beautiful language their bedrock belief about God, man and matter. The first they ignore, the second they regard as a link in an endless chain, and the third they consider—well, the only word I can think of, to fit their idea is unmanageable. The common people, they admit, believe of such philosophy only so much or so little as they can comprehend. The advanced Buddhists hold as follows, and I condense now from the statements of all three: "Good and evil are not from an omnipotent will, but inhere in matter and are determined solely by results. Happiness and misery are results, not punishments. The universe has no center or outside, and no beginning or ending either in time or space. There never was a creation; there never will be a destruction. Man cannot know an infinite; his entire duty is to know man and improve his own character. Happiness is possible by continued improvement, but not at all certain; and whether happiness be attainable or not, the duty of man is just the same."

Being pressed to define the distinction between this and what is called atheism in this country, H. Dharmapala of Ceylon said: "One has to be an atheist in the sense employed by Max Muller. Without that atheism no new religion, no reform, no resuscitation, would ever have been possible. Without that atheism no new life is possible for any one of us. * * * In the sense of a Supreme Creator, Buddha says that there is no such being, accepting the doctrine of evolution as the only true one—with the corollary, the law of cause and effect, he condemns the idea of a Creator. The supreme god of the Brahman and minor gods are accepted, but they are subject to the law of cause and effect." He went on to demonstrate that this is the only faith by which it is possible for man to get rid of all prejudice, become supremely unselfish, recognize a brotherhood with all living things, develop his psychic powers till past, present and future are equally clear to him, and finally become absolutely free from evil and lapped in the felicity of infinite repose. His peroration was as pretty a thing as a Chicago audience ever heard. Demosthenes never exceeded it.

Cantankerous Remarks.

Swami Vivekananda, the Hindoo monk, was not so fortunate. He was out of humor, or soon became so, apparently. He wore an orange robe and a pale yellow turban and dashed at once into a savage attack on Christian nations in these words: "We who have come from the east have sat here day after day and have been told in a patronizing way that we ought to accept Christianity because Christian nations are the most prosperous. We look about us and we see England the most prosperous Christian nation in the world, with her foot on the neck of 250,000,000 of Asiatics. We look back into history and see that the prosperity of Christian Europe began with Spain. Spain's prosperity began with the invasion of Mexico. Christianity wins its prosperity by cutting the throats of its fellow men. At such a price the Hindoo will not have prosperity."

And so they went on, each succeeding speaker getting more cantankerous, as it were. Even among the most enlightened Christians some very queer things were said. Thus Dr. Paul Carus of Chicago said, "The ancient patriarchs preached the love of enemies," which astonished many who thought they had read all the Bible. Dr. H. R. Haweis of London argued that man's capacity for music is a proof or demonstration of the immortality of the soul. It is an odd, perhaps amusing, fact that most of the peculiar things were said on the day when only British Christians talked. Some ill natured people say there will be a row yet, but of course there will not, for Christians, Buddhists, Brahmans and all the rest are gentlemen. Rev. Joseph Cook said, "I am in a condition of fear and trembling regarding its outcome," and then proceeded to attack the Roman Catholic church for its position on the school question. This was at the meeting of Methodist ministers.

Trouble at the Plaisance.

While the orientals in the Art institute gave us Christians diversely digs in their provokingly smooth way, their congeners on the Midway plaisance are out of one trouble only to get into another and are in a new sort of hot water every week. Little by little they are being reformed out of all resemblance to their original conditions, and the street is now far more quiet and conventionally decorous than the Bowery. Alviss Tskender Khan Coroyanty and Archague Khan Coroyanty, commissioners here for the shah of Persia, after trying all sorts of protests with the managers, sent an ultimatum to Secretary Gresham demanding that the Persian flag and all Persian emblems be removed from the so called Persian theater. They allege that there are no theaters in Persia and that this thing is a disgrace and a misrepresentation. Just the same, it has secured an injunction from the circuit court, and until that is disposed of the commissioners cannot interfere with it, but it is far more decent than it was.

A general order was then issued for all the shouters to shut up. They paid no attention to it, and so a patrol wagon and force of guards went through the plaisance, and the visitors had more fun than on any other day of the fair. "Bismillah!" said the wild Turk, who has made so much noise and fun for the crowd, "no shout, no show!" He then invited the crowds in pantomime. Several others did the same, and it was funnier than the shouting. The Dahomey touters did not understand the guards and shouted louder than ever, so they were arrested. Altogether a dozen arrests were made and there were several pretty fights. Well, the shouters are silenced, the dancers are reformed, and the wild fakirs are gone. [illegible]

SIX DAYS OF DEBATE.

The Present Week in Congress Likely to Be Devoted to Talk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—There is a reasonable certainty that congress will spend the entire week in debate. The first business in the senate will be the resolution offered Saturday morning by Mr. Stewart declaring for the independence of the three great branches of the federal government. Mr. Stewart will make it a text for an attack on the administration on the ground that it has trespassed upon the constitutional powers of the legislative branch of the government in the case of the pending repeal bill. Notice of formal speeches have been given by Senators Bate of Tennessee, Perkins of California, Pasco of Florida and Dubois of Idaho. These speeches will not fill in all of the time, as the lengthening of the morning hour will give seven full hours for debate each day. But after Monday evening the list of speakers will doubtless be increased, and there will be a half dozen senators who stand ready to talk at any moment they are called on to do so.

In the House.

The house will, on Tuesday next, enter upon the two weeks' debate of the bill to repeal "all statutes" relating to supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, reported by Mr. Tucker from the committee on election of president and vice president and representatives in congress. According to the terms of the order reported by the committee on rules, the house will proceed to its consideration on that day "immediately after the second morning hour, or if said morning hour shall not sooner have ended, then at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on said day." And it further provides: "That the consideration of said bill shall be resumed immediately after the second morning hour of each legislative day thereafter, up to and including the 9th day of October next. That on the next legislative day, to-wit: the 10th of October, at the hour of 1 p. m., the house shall resume the consideration of said bill, and shall proceed without further debate and without further intervening motion to vote, first, on the pending amendments, if there be any, then on the engrossment and the third reading of the bill, then on the final passage thereof and then on motions to reconsider and lay on the table, should such motions be made. If from any cause this order shall not be fully executed on the last day mentioned herein, then this order shall continue in force and be operative each legislative day thereafter, until said bill shall be fully disposed of."

The Past Week.

During the past week neither house transacted any business, the senate debating the silver bill and the cloture resolution and the house Democrats spending the time trying to get a quorum in order that the bill to repeal the federal election law might be reported. Thursday a quorum was secured and the bill was reported.

Attacked the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Speaking to his resolution regarding the independence of the co-ordinate branches of the government, Senator Stewart of Nevada attacked the president bitterly for what he termed the interference of the executive with the legislative branch of the government. At 1:45 Mr. Stewart yielded the floor without finishing his speech, and Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania spoke against the repeal bill. The house had barely a quorum and transacted no business of consequence.

AS TO PENSIONS.

Commissioner Lochren Submits His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Pension Commissioner Lochren has submitted his annual report to the secretary of the interior. The number of pensioners on the rolls of the bureau is 966,012, with a net increase of 89,044 during the past year. During the year 24,715 claims for increase of pension and 81,990 for additional pension under the act of June 27, 1890, were allowed. In the same time 115,221 claims for pension and for increase were rejected. Claims pending consideration July 7 numbered 711,150. Amount of money paid for pensions during the year was $156,740,467. Balance at the close of the year was $2,437,871. Appropriations for the next fiscal year, Commissioner Lochren states, will be ample and the estimates for the fiscal year 1895 amount to $162,631,550. Referring to the estimates for the fiscal year 1895, Commissioner Lochren says:

"If these were based wholly on the experience of former years and the capacity of the force of the bureau to handle cases through the formal stages of examination to allowance, the result would be a much larger estimate. But 1895 is 30 years after the close of the war. The pension roll, in view of its size, compared with the number of men enrolled in that war, will, in my opinion, by that time have reached its limit and begin to decrease."

To Admit Utah.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The house committee on territories considered the bill for the admission of Utah as a state and it will be reported to the house in the near future by Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, chairman of the committee, with a recommendation that it pass.

Black Hills Fire Losses.

LEAD, S. D., Sept. 25.—Damage to burned bridges along the Black Hills and Fort Pierre road is estimated at $25,000, at Continental $30,000, Rapid Creek $10,000, and at Runkel $15,000. The loss of timber cannot be estimated.

[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS IN MULTIPLE.

The Portraits Turned Out by Thousands to Satisfy a Fad.

Hidden under the staircase of a frame building on Pennsylvania avenue is an oddity in the shape of a photographer's shop. Nobody ever goes there to have his picture taken, and yet the business is a profitable one. For one thing, the proprietor has a long lease of the premises at a rental of only $3 a month. His establishment amounts to nothing more than a large closet, which is utilized as a darkroom for work. There is nothing to be seen of screens, skylights, shabby furniture, which looks as good as new when taken by the camera, or the instruments for holding the head steady, which are so suggestive of torture to children. The words "Look pleasant, please," are never uttered in this secluded studio.

In fact, the photographer himself is very rarely to be found on the premises. People send in pictures of themselves to be reproduced by an extraordinary process of multiplication. They must be cabinet sized photographs. He has an instrument which looks very much like a stereoscope of the sort that one looks through at photographs, only about three times as big. In place of the part for the eyes there is a small camera, and a few inches in front of the latter is a kind of frame in which the cabinet portrait to be reproduced is put. The camera, though such a little one, has 88 lenses. One might compare it to the eye of a bee, which is multiple in like fashion.

It is a snap camera and makes 88 miniature copies of the cabinet portrait at one shot on a single negative. From the negative the pictures are printed off in sheets of 88 distinct photographs each. It does not take long to produce them in large quantities at this rate, and so the operator finds a profit in selling them at the price of $1 for 50. He sells 100 for $2, 500 for $7, or 1,000 for $14. It is a very cheap way to procure a lot of counterfeit presentments of one's self. A good many people order 500 or 1,000. At the time of the inauguration such photographs of Mr. Cleveland were worn as badges by some of the visiting political clubs, with a ribbon fastening each one to the buttonhole of the wearer.

The back of these little photographs, which are a novelty, are spread with dextrine. It serves as a sort of mucilage, so that the pictures can be licked like postage stamps and stuck upon anything. Commercial travelers affix them to the corners of their "advance cards" sometimes, which they mail a week or two ahead to firms in towns which they expect to visit shortly. Thus the recipients get a notion of the appearance of the agent before he comes along if they were not previously acquainted with him or are agreeably reminded of his physiognomy. In the same manner theatrical people stick them on their letters, and various other professional persons adopt similar practices. In fact, it is quite a fad.—San Francisco Examiner.

One of Ralph Waldo Emerson's Stories.

Mr. Emerson himself had a story—I forget whether I heard it in a lecture or in conversation—about a New England come outer who went into a hatshop and selected for himself a costly hat. The hat was put up and the dealer supposed he was to be paid, but the man whom he had thought to be a purchaser said simply: "Oh, I pay nothing for anything. I am the man who does not believe in money." The poor dealer had a note to meet at the bank that day and hardly knew how to do it. He looked with dumb delight upon his customer and said: "I wish to God, sir, that nobody else believed in money! Take the hat, with my thanks to you for coming for it."

Mr. Emerson would say this was all spontaneous—it was natural on the part of the customer and on the part of the trader. But when, the next day, another man who had heard the story came into the shop and selected for himself his hat and said that he did not believe in money, the dealer refused the imitator where he had accepted so readily the inventor. And Emerson drew the moral from the story which I want to draw now. A prophet who speaks the word that comes to him from the living God speaks, I may say, with the living God's power. But he who imitates the prophet has no spell.—Edward E. Hale's Address.

Engagements and Marriages.

The following figures have been compiled from the combined recollections of 32 maiden ladies and 45 military officers, all resident in the county town of one of the home counties. Out of the 1,540 engagements to marry which their joint reminiscences present, 46, or about 3 per cent, ended in lunacy, incarceration or decease of one of the parties; 385, or 25 per cent, were broken off at the instance of the girl and 262, or about 17 per cent, by the man; 169, as near as possible 11 per cent, were interfered with by friends; 154, exactly 10 per cent, came to an end for reasons not made public; 185, or about 12 per cent, faded away without incident in the lapse of years; 108, say 7 per cent (not included in any previous category), led to actions for breach of promise. The remainder, a pettifogging 15 per cent, resulted in marriage.—London Letter.

A Young Woman's Reasoning.

"I am told, dear, that Jack Rattlepate spent most of his vacation in your back parlor. Aren't you giving him rather a dangerous amount of encouragement?"

"Why, no, dearest, he is merely a boy. To be sure, he is a year older than I, but I shall be out next winter, while Jack has two years more in college, and it will be six years after that before he can earn much of anything. So practically he is six years younger than I, and that makes him 12. It is absurd to talk of encouraging a boy so young as that."—Harper's Bazar.

A Reformer.

[illegible] Maud Muller—Didn't you say she was a prominent leader in the dress reform movement? [illegible]

HOW TO SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Suggestions as to the Most Convenient and Economical Method.

When you go to the World's Fair do not take a trunk with you if you can possibly get along without it, but pack your few necessary traveling articles in a hand bag or grip and carry it along with you. You will never know what a lot of annoyance you have been spared in this way. Then get your tickets from Crookston to Chicago and the greatest Fair the world has ever seen, reading via St. Paul, and thence via "The Northwestern Line" to Chicago. The Northwestern line runs three superbly equipped trains from St. Paul to Chicago, leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a. m. daily, 6:25 p. m. daily except Sunday, 8:00 p. m. daily, making quicker time to Chicago than by any other line. When you arrive in Chicago you will find World's Fair omnibuses at the Northwestern line depot which will take you to the Van Buren street station of the Illinois Central road, where trains for the Fair leave every three minutes, and where World's Fair steamers can be taken for the Fair every ten minutes, or you can take a steam ferry from the depot of the Northwestern line direct to the same place via the Chicago river and making connections with the famous whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus for the Fair for 25 cents. When you arrive at the Fair you will find a number of first-class hotels within a stone's throw of the main entrance and dozens of good restaurants where meals can be had to accommodate the most modest purse.

By following these simple directions your trip is bound to be a pleasant one. See that your ticket from St. Paul reads via the Northwestern line, and remember that by this route you will obtain the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort. Be sure and buy your tickets at starting point.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre, or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

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"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

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PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, September 5th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Finseth deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Anne Finseth of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston on the first Monday in March, 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is, further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate; at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examinations, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 5th day of September A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[21-23] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

James Elton as executor of the will of Julia A. Griggs deceased, plaintiff, vs Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett and each of you are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed with the clerk of said Court in his office at Crookston said county and state and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

Dated September 8th, 1893.

[21-27] E. E. GOSSMAN & J. A. SORLEY,
Att'ys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

[illegible] All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours. [illegible]

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"In no way can Americans so effectively inform themselves on the subjects that claim public attention from one month to another as by reading the North American Review."

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term September 14th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Betsey O. Syverson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Jens Syverson, administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary, for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 23rd day of October 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston, in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Jens Syverson to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 14th day of September A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[23-25] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

SING ME A SONG.

Sing me a song, some old loved tune,
To ease my heart of its weight and care;
Sing as you did when the world was June,
With glorious sun or silver moon,
And the perfume of flowers was in the air.

Sing me a song; some little air
That you used to sing in the long ago,
When you were younger, but not more fair,
And we knew naught of the burden of care.
Sing sweet and soft and low.

Sing me a song, then we'll say good night.
We'll say good night with a tear and a sigh,
To our own June time, when the world was bright
With summer sun or soft starlight.
We'll say good night and goodby, goodby.

—George F. Brennan in Brooklyn Eagle.

A WILD NIGHT.

An engineers' party of one of the big mines in Sonora, Mexico, were going into Nogales, A. T., to spend a few days and rest from the hard labor they had put in during several weeks. They rode north all day and scarcely exchanged a word between one another, but as they got toward their destination it began to grow dark, and then an argument arose. Some wanted to push on and get into the United States, which was still about 15 miles away, and others wanted to go into camp just where they were and move on again early in the morning.

Both plans met opposition from a few, and then one member of the party said he knew where there was a house at which they could stop. He had never stopped there, but he had seen the place from a distance and had been told that it was a sort of tavern. The plan seemed a good one, and all were willing to go off the road and find comfort for the night.

Then the man who knew of the place began to describe the location exactly. All listened attentively, and when he had finished one member of the party, Fred Brewster by name, said: "Boys, I ain't in it. You fellows go to your hotel, but I'll ride all the way to Nogales by myself before I go there."

"Why, what's the matter?" all asked at once.

"Well, I can't tell you in a few words, but I have been there once, and I will never go there again unless I am carried."

All became excited at once and wanted to know all about it, and at the same time they made up their minds to go to the place. But they did not like to leave Fred on the road and urged him to come along. They said there was no danger with such a crowd, and they were all well armed and good fighters.

"But you can't fight with what you find there," said Fred.

This remark made the others only more curious, but they told Fred to hurry up and give his reasons, as they would have to be moving along in a minute.

"Well, fellows, I'll tell you," said Fred hesitatingly, "but the fact is the place is haunted, and I won't go there, so goodby."

A change came over the crowd in an instant, and all called loudly to Fred, who had started off on his horse, to come back.

"I guess we won't go to that place tonight," said one member of the party, and all came to the same conclusion in a moment. Fred came back, and it was then agreed to camp where they were. But a strange silence had fallen over the party at the mention of a ghost. The idea of confronting the supernatural will shake the nerves of the oldest plainsman.

As the fire was being built and the work of fixing for the night proceeded with, all who came near to Fred told him how glad they were that he had mentioned the fact about the haunted house. Not that they were afraid of ghosts. Oh, no! But a place of that kind could not be comfortable after it had such a name.

After supper had been disposed of and clouds of tobacco smoke were mingling with the glare from the campfire, the crowd revived a little, and asked Fred to tell the story of his experience in the haunted building, but all the time every man was looking over his shoulder at frequent intervals. Still the story had to come, and as Fred had aroused the curiosity of the crowd he knew there was no use to try to get out of it, so he proceeded at once when he had found a comfortable spot on his blanket, where he could look into the fire and see the wreaths of smoke curl upward until they mingled with the stars.

"It's only a couple of months ago," commenced Fred, "since I was at that place, and why I am here now is more than I understand. I didn't say anything about it at the time, because, you know a fellow don't like to speak of such things.

"But I was caught out one evening over there on the desert and was about to make my bed on the horse blanket when I saw the house from a distance and thought I might be able to get some sort of lodging there, so I went in that direction. Before I got to the place I struck a good well marked road and wondered why I had never heard there was a road over that way. But I didn't bother very much, as I was too glad to get to the place, which, as I neared, I saw to be quite a large building. When I got up to it I found that it was a hotel and seemed to be in a prosperous condition.

"The landlord came out and took my horse, telling me to go into the front door, where I was met by his wife, who proved to be a kind, good natured lady and seemed anxious to do everything she could for me. They got me a very good supper, and we sat in the corridor talking about different things until it grew quite late.

"Both were so good natured and pleasant that I hated to leave them, but when I said I wished to retire they led me across a large clean court with a fountain playing in the center and trees and flowers blooming everywhere.

"My rooms were large and furnished in a substantial manner, but somehow they looked very old, [illegible] whitewash on the walls was smooth [illegible] a sort of grey in color as if from age. There were no pictures [illegible] the walls, and the only relief to the large blank space was the [illegible] seemed to be looking at me while I was looking about the rooms and stirring the fire, which was necessary because the place is high and the nights are cold.

"It must have been about midnight when I blew out the candle and got into bed. Oh, how cold the sheets were. It made me feel as if I was getting into a coffin. But it did not make much difference, and I was soon dozing off, but I was too tired to go to sleep at once.

"As I lay there it seemed to me I saw a pink flame come from the candle and rise up toward the ceiling, where it disappeared. Then another came, and they kept coming, but I thought I must be very fatigued and worn out, and that they were the result of my imagination. Then some animal seemed to rush across the fireplace, but when I looked all I saw was a pile of red embers and the corners of the room filled with dark, impenetrable shadows. I listened, but as no sound struck my ear I thought I had better give myself a rest and turned my face to the wall and went to sleep in an instant.

"I may have slept several hours, and it may have been only a few minutes, but I suddenly came to my senses and found the room filled with a peculiar red glare that seemed to come from everywhere at once. Then I heard strange sounds, as if there were people in the rooms. But I couldn't see any, and I might as well say that I began to feel very queer and reached for my revolvers, but found that I had left them in my saddle. But I had my knife, which I took hold of and kept ready for any emergency.

"The silence was unbroken for a long time, and then I heard one of the most unearthly yells that ever struck my ears. It seemed just outside of my door, so I got up and peeped out. But all was quiet, and the fountain was splashing in the moonlight, and the water in the basin was sparkling cheerfully. It did not seem as if there was anything wrong, but I determined to ask the landlord about it and went across the court to find him. It was very cold, and as I called to him my teeth chattered dreadfully. No answer came to my call, so I went back to my room and put on more clothes.

"Then I walked all over the house, but as I did not know where the landlord's room was of course I couldn't find him.

"I had reached the front hall where I entered the building and was debating what to do when that unearthly howl reached my ears again. This time it was just in front of the door, and I opened it as quick as I could so as to see what was there.

"But it was the same as before. I looked over the desert for miles on one side, and on the other the view was broken by the mountains which came to within a short distance of the house. Seeing nothing, I stepped outside, my knife in my hand, and looked around.

"Before I could realize what was going to happen I saw two enormous panthers come from somewhere. They were standing on their hind legs, and growling ferociously.

"A moment later I was paralyzed with fear and then turned to the door so as to get inside and escape the monsters. But horror! The door had blown shut and the latch had caught on the inside, so there was no way to open it. There may have been some string or other arrangement, but I did not know where to find it, so was at the mercy of the animals.

"There was nothing to do but fight, so I took a firmer grip on my knife and waited for the attack, but felt that it was certain death to me. The beasts were the largest I ever saw, and they were beside me in an instant. The largest one made a jump for me, and I dealt it a blow over the heart that I thought settled it, for it rolled over on the ground and laid still. The other was frightened for a few minutes and hesitated about attacking me, but I now had hope, with only one to fight.

"How I finished the animal is more than I can tell, as my memory is very dull on that point. But he made a rush at me which I had to dodge, and I made an attempt to get behind him. I had almost succeeded and could have done my work right there, but my foot slipped and I fell down, and before I could get to my feet the panther jumped on me. But in some strange way he jumped for my feet, and I got hold of his tail and commenced gashing his hind legs with my knife.

"For several minutes the air seemed in a whirl, and I was all mixed up with my antagonist, but unable to tell in a telling out. We fought and rolled over on the ground until I was covered with wounds, but at last I saw my chance and plunged my knife in the animal's stomach and gave a downward rip. It did the work enough to let me get up and find the animal's heart with the steel.

"I looked at my two victims a moment and then started to awaken the landlord by pounding on the door [illegible]

"Suddenly I was grabbed from behind with terrible force, and turning around saw that both of the animals I had left for dead had got up again and were about to make short work of me.

"I had no show this time and calmly waited for the end to come. Both the panthers got hold of me and started for the mountains, dragging me over the stones and logs as if I was a feather, and the speed they made seemed swift as lightning. I had no idea of where I was going and didn't care, as I had no hope of escape and fully expected to be taken to the panthers' lair and devoured.

"I was right about the place, because I was soon dragged to a sort of gorge that had a cavern at one end, and I was taken to this place and laid on the ground, and both my enemies sat and looked at me [illegible]

"Somehow I was not hurt very much and was able to move easily. I made an attempt to get up, but was promptly [illegible] fellows came out and wanted to make a meal of me right there, but were stopped for some reason by the older ones.

"What was to be done with me was now a most important question to me. The old ones did not seem as if they wanted to devour me, but the cubs do it. But this the cubs objected to and commenced on my feet, which were badly bitten before the old ones could stop them. Then one of the boldest of the cubs made a rush for my throat, but I kept him away with my arm.

"This seemed to anger the old panthers, for they chased the young ones back to the cave and then took hold of me again and started somewhere.

"They went faster than before, and it was not long, although it seemed ages to me, before I was laid down on the ground. I opened my eyes and found that I was in front of the door of the hotel. I looked again and saw that it was open, and that the panthers were sitting down and watching me closely. But the temptation was too great, and I had to seize the chance of escape, although it looked like certain death.

"I made a sudden jump and got inside the door and closed it after me as the two beasts threw their huge bodies against it.

"I was now safe and commenced calling the landlord and wondered why he had not heard the fight. It was also evident that he had got up and opened the door. But no landlord came, and as it seemed to me I had looked in every part of the house before I gave up finding him and went to my room, where everything was just as I had left it, except that the candle had gone out, but the fire was burning brightly.

"I wanted to wash my wounds, and as there was not much water in the pitcher on the stand I went out to the basin of the fountain. It was most refreshing to let the soft cold water fall over my head, and in a short time I did not feel the least bit as if I had been through such a terrible struggle. I sat down on one of the seats in the court for some time before going to bed, but the moonlight, flower trees and the splashing fountain were not long in producing a feeling of drowsiness, so that when I laid down I was asleep in an instant.

"When I awoke, it was late in the day, and the sun was streaming in all around me. For several minutes I was dumfounded and wondered how I got into the place where I was.

"It was the same room in which I had laid down to sleep, but it looked as if nobody had entered it for 100 years. I was lying on a pile of rubbish, and everything around me was in the last stages of decay. I got up and went into the court, but the fountain was dry, and nothing could be seen but crumbling walls. There was no sign of vegetation, and the trees and flowers had vanished with the water.

"I was in an awful state of mind and thought at first that I had slept in that room for years and years. But when I made my way to the outer door by climbing over rubbish and fallen timbers and looked out the first thing I saw was the two dead panthers, and a short distance off my horse, with his saddle still on him, tied to a cactus.

"My mind was in a whirl, but I had no desire to skin the animals, so I got on my horse and went to Nogales as fast as I could, where I put in several days doctoring my wounds and getting my mind back into its natural state.

"I did not attempt to solve the mystery, as I felt sure the whole affair was supernatural, and the sooner I can forget it the better I will feel."

The crowd had all been silent during Fred's story, and most of them had allowed their pipes to go out, but when he had finished several commenced to ask questions. But all were glad they had not passed a night in the old place and said they did not blame Fred for not wanting to go there again.—San Francisco Call.

Buddha Avenged Himself.

A curious story is told of a white elephant once shown in a circus at Bangkok. The circus belonged to an Englishman named Wilson. He advertised boldly in the sacred city of Bangkok that he had a real white elephant in his show. His tent was crowded to suffocation, and sure enough, the elephant which appeared was snow white. It had been whitewashed, and the clown made great fun out of rubbing himself against it and bringing the white off on his clothes. It is easy to imagine how outraged the Siamese felt, and European residents feared that he would be lynched, but the Siamese loftily remarked that Buddha would avenge himself—that man and elephant were to die, and when the elephant died at sea a few days afterward and the proprietor was carried off by dysentery as soon as he landed at Singapore, they were justified of faith exultingly.—London Tit-Bits.

Why Buried With Head to the West.

All Christian nations, I believe, bury their dead with the head to the west. There is a "why" for this, just as there is for every other known custom. As far as I have been able to ascertain after an exhaustive search of all the leading authorities, our present custom in burial modes originated in primitive times, when the people believed in corporeal resurrection. They had an idea that inasmuch as the star that heralded Christ's coming first appeared in the east, judgment day would be ushered in with the Lord's appearance in the same direction, and that when they arose from the dead they would be facing him whose mission will be that of sounding the doom of all earthly things.—St. Louis Republic.

Must Be Identified.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. McCaslin of Chicago are the first couple who have been compelled to advertise in the papers requesting all World's fair relatives to bring identification papers. The advertisement, which appeared in the personal column of the Chicago Tribune, reads as follows: [illegible]

THE CRIMINAL EYE.

Frequently an Aid to the Detective In Following Cases.

Eyes are the most certain revealers of the criminal nature. Many an expert detective tells a criminal by just one glance—not at him, but from him. The criminal eye varies greatly in setting, but not so much in color. Sometimes it is deeply placed in the head, as if it tried to hide, fearing the result of its own involuntary revelations. Sometimes it is bulgy, protrusive like a frog's and heavy lidded. Such eyes, taken in connection with some other signs, denote treachery, lechery, loquacity, mendacity and general cruelty, with just enough cowardice to prevent the criminal from doing murder except insidiously or through others.

Of the criminal eye there are many remarkable anecdotes. The murderer Francesconi had little about him to indicate the ferocity that ambushed in his breast. His forehead was high and smooth; his beard was plentiful. To most people he rendered himself rather companionable by a certain cheap facetiousness that often masquerades as wit, and on account of this social quality Francesconi's conceit was tolerated, and his huge egotism did not have its full chance to repel people.

But years before his crime a young girl—afterward the Countess della Rocca—who had never left home and who lacked experience of life, recoiled from him violently when introduced and refused to endure his presence. When questioned why she behaved thus toward one who stood so high socially, she answered, "If that man has not already murdered people, he will do so." This girlish prophecy very soon came true, and when Lombroso inquired by what sign she had foretold she replied: "The eyes. I saw him in his eyes."—Henry Austin in Donahoe's Magazine.

The Farmer's Mission.

A plaster image which commands an extraordinary sale in the country districts of Germany represents society thus:

On the steps of a sort of stairway which ascends to a little level landing and then comes down again are seven human figures. One represents the emperor, with scepter and crown; another, a nobleman bearing a sword; another, a priest in his cassock; another, a helmeted and armed soldier; another, a beggar with staff and pouch, and last of all, at the foot of the ladder, a farmer or peasant carrying a heavy sack of grain.

Upon each of these figures there is a little legend which represents what each character is supposed to be saying.

The emperor—who, by the way, is not the highest placed figure in the group, that honor having been reserved for the Jew—says, "I govern you all."

The nobleman says, "I lord it over you all."

The priest says, "I pray for you all."

The Jew from his commanding position at the "top of the heap" says, "I make money out of you all."

The soldier says, "I protect you all."

The mendicant says, "I beg from you all."

The farmer, sweating under his burden at the foot of everything, murmurs, "God's will be done, but I feed all six of you!"—Youth's Companion.

The Desire For Happiness.

There are some stars that we cannot see at all when we look straight at them, but which become visible when we look to one side. So there are things that we cannot get when we try directly for them, but which presently fall into our laps if only we try hard enough for something else. Everybody knows it is that way with happiness. Make it a primary object, and it leads you a doubtful chase, but ignore it in the rational pursuit of something else, and presently you may find it perched unnoticed on your shoulder like a bird whose tail has felt the traditional influence of salt.

So, of course, the very first essential to the achievement of happiness of any durable sort is to rise above the necessity of being happy at all. It may be conducive to this sort of achievement to remember that great spirits in all times have found in their own involuntary discontent, a spur to exalted endeavor. Neither Lincoln nor Balzac nor Carlyle was a happy man, but they put the saddle and bridle on their own depression and rode it under whip and spur into immortality. Columbus himself had low spirits, and Socrates and the judicious Hooker both had Xantippes.—Exchange.

Trinity's Bronze Doors.

Two of the three bronze doors which William Waldorf Astor has given to Trinity church, in New York, have been put in places in the side portals of the church and already have attracted the attention of many visitors. Each door is the independent conception of a sculptor, while all three are parts of the plan of an architect. Richard M. Hunt drew the architectural design into which the doors are fitted. To Carl Bitter was assigned the great front portal. His work is now under way, having been delayed by the sculptor's occupation in the decoration of the Administration building at the World's fair. When he has finished his panels and the front door is cast in bronze, it will be swung, and the whole will be formally dedicated.—New York Letter.

Routed the Dog Catchers.

Dog catchers on Tuesday attempted to capture a canine belonging to a certain butcher. The butcher and a crowd of bystanders gave chase after the wagon, and overtaking it stopped the vehicle, cut the harness, set the horse loose, released all the imprisoned dogs and gave the dog catcher and his assistants a severe mauling.—New York News.

The British Crown Plate.

The British crown plate includes a peacock of precious stones, valued at $85,000, which came from India, a tiger's head with a solid ingot of gold for a tongue and crystal teeth, and a magnificent [illegible]

An Obscure Litterateur.

It seems odd that a man could make $12,000 a year in New York by writing fiction, die and remain as utterly unknown as if he had never existed. Arthur Elder Nelson, whose death occurred some days since, was such a man. He did not get even a three line obituary in any newspaper. His dealings were mostly with two huge New York concerns devoted exclusively to the manufacture of dime and half dime novels, and his specialty was the fiction that deals with boy pirates, boy highwaymen, robbers and other equally interesting juveniles. He started six years ago, when he was 25. Educated and refined (he was an Oxford man), he came to this country shortly after attaining his majority. His first effort in the line of blood and thunder narrative was made during his leisure as a drug clerk.

The success of his production encouraged him to persevere, and for the last two years he had worked steadily. His publishers say that his own share of the profits of his pen last year were $12,000, and he lived pretty well up to his income. He spoke four languages, and his wide reading and ripe scholarship enabled him to wander at will in the highways of literature, plundering wherever he saw an opportunity. Thus his works were, as a rule, mere plagiarisms brought down to his reader's level. He never aspired to anything higher. Certainly if he had wished to be a serious writer his income could never have exceeded say $3,500 a year, even had he attained great vogue. As it was, he kept a horse and carriage and enjoyed life.—Journalist.

A Folding Bridge.

There is a peculiar folding bridge at Canal street, Chicago, at a place where the Chicago river is too narrow to permit the use of a swing bridge with a pier in the middle of the stream. It consists of a movable roadway which divides in the center over the middle of the stream. Each half of the bridge is hinged at about one-third of its length from the shore. This permits the parts overhanging the river to drop down in front of the abutments, while the shorter hinged portions rise, forming a gate which intercepts the passage of teams or pedestrians. The two halves of the bridge are supported by heavy bars reaching down from steel towers about 50 feet high.

The whole bridge is 177 feet long, the movable part 100 feet and the actual span over the Chicago river 80 feet. The roadway is 21 feet wide, and there is a seven foot passage on each side. The whole structure is built of steel and weighs 180 tons. It is operated by a 10 horsepower engine on each side of the river, aided by a system of counter weights, the machinery being below the level of the bridge. It is operated very quickly, and the span has been opened or closed in 15 seconds. The structure cost but about $40,000, including the masonry abutments, and is very strong, a 20 ton steam roller passing over it without serious deflection.—Exchange.

Indian Simplicity.

An amusing story comes from the Wabigoon Lake Indian reserve, Canada. It seems that white men, regardless of treaty stipulations, have been poaching upon the preserves of the Indians. The red men resented this, but were at a loss what to do about the matter, as the white men paid no heed to their objections.

After much debate among themselves they concluded to carry their case to the highest authority. The chief went to Barclay station, therefore, and sent the following cable message:

To Prince of Wales, London:
White men cutting timber on Eagle lake. Would you kindly come and settle matter? This was given to us. Please advise.
KAH KIWEASH, Chief Wabigoon Lake.

We may smile at the Indian's simplicity, but his confidence and his wrongs certainly deserve some consideration.—Youth's Companion.

The Warm Salt Bath.

Warm salt baths taken at a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees are eminently suited for those with whom the open sea bath does not agree. Many people believe—and it is an idea that is hard to kill—that a warm bath at this temperature is "relaxing," but as a restorative after bodily fatigue, especially in hot weather, or as a means to relieve muscular pain and tension, it is difficult to find a better substitute. We go further and hold that such a bath is better than open air bathing for the nervous and debilitated, and especially in cases of irritability arising from mental worry, sleeplessness, intemperance and late hours. And the efficacy of such a bath in lumbago, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica and neuralgia is time honored and is capable of everyday demonstration.—London Lancet.

Depended Upon the Decision.

Judge B. F. Dennison was once arguing a case before Judge Roger S. Greene, and in the course of his remarks he kept constantly referring to "Browne on Statute of Frauds," always making two syllables of the word "Browne" and pronouncing it as if it were Brown-ee.

Judge Greene fidgeted around in his chair, stood the mispronunciation as long as he could and then blurted out:

"Judge, why do you say Brown-ee? You wouldn't call me Green-ee, would you?"

Judge Dennison slowly replied in a rather dry tone of voice:

"That depends on how your honor decides this case."—Germantown Telegraph.

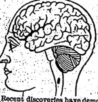
Ivy a Foe to Dampness.

The growth of ivy on the walls of houses renders the walls entirely free from damp, the ivy extracting every particle of moisture from wood, brick or stones for its own sustenance by means of its tiny roots, which work their way into the hardest stone. The overlapping leaves of the ivy conduct water falling upon them from point to point until it reaches the ground without allowing the walls to receive any moisture whatever from the beating rain.—Detroit Free Press.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.



Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, mania, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

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THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S
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Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.
Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE train robbery business has had a set-back in Missouri, where a decoy train, loaded with police, was sent out and held up by robbers. Two of the latter were killed, and six captured.

England was enjoying a big snowstorm last week, which followed a fortnight of unprecedented hot weather. Weather prophets in England are predicting an unusually severe winter there.

THE fight commenced by the elevator companies on the farmer's elevator came to a sudden end in the decision of Judge Willis dissolving the injunction suit brought by one Henry Rippey, of Martin county. It was brought ostensibly to test the constitutionality of the act and the judge decides that the act is constitutional. This ends it unless the companies happen to think of something else.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of A. H. Burke in another column. Mr. Burke is the ex-governor of North Dakota, and is now in the grain commission business at Duluth. "Honest Andy," as he is called in North Dakota, will sell your wheat for you, and give you all there is in it. If you contemplate shipping any wheat, it will pay you to correspond with Mr. Burke at Duluth and see what he can do for you. The North Dakota papers say that farmers who have shipped their wheat to him have all done well.

The Detroit Record says: It is learned that instructions will soon be issued from the Indian department whereby the Indians are to be permitted to cut, bank and fell all dead and fallen timber on ceded and unceded Indian lands. This is a wise step as thereby the Indians will realize some compensations and the public some benefit from the millions of feet of valuable dead and down timber, which otherwise would soon go to waste and ruin. It is also rumored that the department will probably modify matters in reference to the sale of pine and other lands so that the same will be put on the market as soon as examined and appraised.

THE St. Paul Globe seems never happier than when sticking pins into a republican, generally because the victim is a republican. Just now the Globe is after Mayor Wright with a sharp stick, and alleges that "Fred" is "haughty" and pompous" and a colonel in the militia, while every one who knows F. P. Wright well knows that the attacks of the Globe are wholly malicious. Mayor Wright is one of the most prominent young business men of St. Paul—one whose sterling business qualities has made of him one of the most successful of St. Paul's business men—we wish as much could be said of the writer of the Globe articles, who is naturally one of the best-hearted men in the newspaper business, indefatigable worker and a man who will do all in his power to serve the cause he happens to represent, whether independent, republican or democratic. What is the matter with Col. Wright? Why he is all right, a republican, a good business man and one of the best mayors St. Paul ever had. If the Globe did not attack him, but on the other hand found words of praise, his friends might then well suspect something wrong in him.

The rush of people to obtain a claim upon the Cherokee strip just opened to settlement, reveals a phase of human nature that is singular to say the least. For days and weeks they waited patiently for the signal gun that should start the wild rush for lands, hundreds more than there is land for, and when the signal came at last they rushed pell-mell, men, women, teams and all in one heterogeneous crowd without order or system. As a result many were severely hurt by being run over and some even killed. And for what was all that headlong haste? Why for a chance to get a bit of land that has never been nor ever will be equal to a claim in the Red River Valley that could be secured without danger to life or limb. Land in Northern Minnesota can yet be had under the homestead laws, can also be bought at extremely low figures, and it is a wonder to us that people will [illegible] themselves to get claims [illegible] the chances [illegible] do. Hundreds of disgusted boomers are said to have left the strip almost as soon as they had reached it, and it is predicted that hundreds of those who succeeded in getting a claim will soon give them up and leave—just as soon as they find out how very worthless they are. Why didn't those people seek homes in Northern Minnesota where they can find the richest soil in the most healthful climate on earth?

Ignatius Donnelly has spent many years of his life in the vigorous attempt to convince the farmers of the state that they are little better than slaves—and the more land they have the worse they are off, but once in awhile he slops over and reveals his true inwardness, gives himself away involuntarily. He has been out in Montana and writes back as follows: "But of one thing I feel assured: That Minnesota is one of best regions of the earth. Agriculturally it is "the jumping off place." You jump off and light in the midst of of the sage bush of the rainless land. Half way across North Dakota you are in the desert, where men gamble with the Lord for water and win once in four or five years; and then hang on by their teeth, with the sheriff pulling at their coat tails, for another four or five years. In Montana they irrigate and raise fine crops, but they require two things, arable valleys and attainable water; hence the fields are small. It is pitiful to see human energy contending against adverse conditions; lives of isolation for the means of mere existence. A good farm in Minnesota is worth a county west of it. In the cattle business in Montana you can raise huge herds without hay or shelter; but just as you have swelled your flocks to patriarchal proportions, comes a terrible winter and sixty per cent perish, hump-up, stupefied, starved, in the deep snows. With irrigation you can raise hay enough for a small herd, but not for flocks of ten or twenty thousand; that is impossible. And so the moral I draw from my journey is, that any man who has a farm in Minnesota should do his best to hold on to it. The capitalists travel, they know the value of our beautiful state, hence their anxiety to get possession of the farmer's field. Hold on to your lands. Hang on to your land to your last grasp. There are no more Minnesotas on the planet; and every day the battle of life will grow fiercer."

The South Carolina Liquor Law

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post from Greenville, S. C., writes of the new liquor law as follows:

The dispensary in Greenville, according to the Post correspondent, is a large store room on the main street. The front part is separated from the rear by a railing, beyond which sits the dispenser—called by the local negroes "Mr. Spenser"—with a pad for blank applications for whisky on the desk before him. The stock of whisky, beer, etc., is stored near by. There is no mirror in a gorgeous frame to enhance the attractions of elegant and costly bottles. No mint fills the air with seductive fragrance. There is no "bar" with cheese and crackers. No roasted coffee or spices are at hand to disguise a tell-tale breath. The walls are bare. Pictures and statues are wanting. The beauty of art is not enlisted to strengthen the charm of the place. The dispensary is matter-of-fact to the last degree.

Rye and corn whisky appear to be the popular beverage in Greenville. One cannot get less than a half pint, and it must not be drunk on the premises. The whisky is said to lack age and it comes high. The state gets $3 a gallon for an article the saloon keepers used to sell for $1.35. Minors and habitual drunkards cannot get it at any price. If A tries to get it for B's use, A subjects himself to a severe penalty. Besides this, a mother or wife, sister or other near relative may ask the dispenser not to sell to a person, and henceforth that person is unable to get it. Nevertheless business is pretty brisk, if the newness of the system be considered. Since the Greenville dispensary has been open, sales have increased till at present they are about $200 a day. Last month the profits were but $64, half of which goes to the city and half to the county. But as time goes on the profits are expected to grow. The best customers of the saloon laid in supplies at cut prices when the saloons were closed, and their stocks are not yet exhausted. Sales will mount up, it is thought, when consumers come to rely wholly upon the dispensaries for the abatement of their thirst. [illegible]

Opinion is divided as to the merit of the system. Disinterested citizens are disposed to give it a fair trial. The police are said to [illegible] labors lessened. There were fewer [illegible] were but $49 against $168 in July, 1892. There were but 60 disorderlies as against 87 in the preceding July. The negroes particularly are quieter and go home earlier at night. In the absence of a loafing place attractively furnished they cultivate the domestic virtues, and a large percentage of their earnings go to their families. Boys, it is said, "go down town" less at night than formerly. Soda water is consumed to an increased extent at the drug stores, but not enough to lead the proprietors to make them acceptable resorts for loungers. The women are said to be charmed with the effects of the law. Farmers' wives observe that husbands, formerly bibulous, now leave town earlier, and reach home sober. "Look hyur, chillun," a colored wife is reported as saying to her progeny recently, "see what dat Mr. Spencer done gone and done to us," at the same time spreading on the table the bacon and flour her reformed Lord had brought home. But the situation has its disadvantages also, one of them being the doubtful constitutionality of the law. The courts are whittling at its substance and it is feared the whole of it will soon be lost. As Gov. Tillman is supreme, this might mean out-and-out prohibition. Therefore, the enemies of the law fight it with many misgivings.

Autumn Fashions for Ladies.

The latest news from the fashionable centres indicate that jackets with full skirts and very large sleeves will be extensively worn during the fall season, and also that of the princess gown—the newest models of which are very elegant—will be very popular. As for skirts, the double skirt will be one of the features of the coming styles. For either jackets or waists the pretty "godets" drapery and the picturesque directoire revers will be universally adopted. The McDowell Magazines, which are the leading fashion publications, both in Paris and this country, contain many designs of all the newest styles. "La Mode de Paris," "Paris Album of Fashion," are the most popular of these magazines. The former two cost only $3.50 each a year, or 35 cents a copy. If you are unable to procure any of these publications at your newsdealer, do not accept any substitute, but apply directly to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

If you desire a luxuriant growth of healthy hair, of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla does what no other blood medicine in existence can do. It searches out all the impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly through the proper channels. This is why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is so pre-eminently effective as a remedy for rheumatism.

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

To Sue the Rainmakers.

James Butler, a Lyon county farmer, has had papers prepared for a very peculiar suit. Some weeks since a great cloudburst in his neighborhood caused the destruction of Butler's wheat crop. A few days later A. B. Montgomery, a rainmaker, being at Goodland, claimed to have caused the cloudburst, which came without warning from the barometer.

Now Butler proposes to make Montgomery's rain company pay the damage. The same storm caused a washout on the Santa Fe line, and a terrible wreck followed, in which an engineer was killed. The wife of the dead engineer will also bring suit against Montgomery for $10,000 damages.—Kansas Cor. Philadelphia Press.

An Old Fashioned Sleigh.

The sleigh which the Canadians presented to the Duchess of York as a wedding present is a large, old fashioned three seated affair, which was more fashionable 20 years ago than now. But is the pattern that she expressed a wish for. It is made of second growth ash overlaid with curved panels of mahogany. It has high single steel runners painted scarlet and has a dark blue body striped with red. It is trimmed with dark blue cloth and has solid silver mounts.

Fined For Laughing in Church.

A curious case was tried at Cranbrook the other day, when four young men were fined 12 shillings each for laughing in church. It seems that a man fell asleep and snored so loudly that the church official had to wake him up. The sleeper on being aroused was so startled that the young men could not control their amusement. The parish clerk admitted that he had smiled, but in spite of this the offenders were fined.—London Tit-Bits.

[illegible]

Grand Opera Under Difficulties.

The hushing down of applause during the progress of a Wagnerian opera appeared rather to disconcert Mr. Lassalle, who, on making his first appearance this season in "The Flying Dutchman," at Covent Garden last week, was received absolutely without a hand. Between the acts, however, he was accorded as much applause as he could have desired. The performance of "The Flying Dutchman" must have been considered a strange one by any members of the Wagner party who may have been present. Some of the artists, in accordance with Italian precedent, sang to the footlights instead of to each other, the band, conducted by the Italian Mr. Mancinelli, went at it with vigor, the drummer particularly making a night of it, while the hitches in the stage arrangement were often very laughable.

To see several men walking in the trough of the sea pulling along the gigantic phantom ship of the Dutchman, calling to each other "Get on!" and "Whoa!" as the vessel from time to time struck on a rock, was amusing enough. Mild wagers were laid that the Flying Dutchman would never get to land at all, and indeed Mr. Mancinelli laid down his baton and stopped his band while the ship was being maneuvered. It was not the fault of Mr. Lassalle, for he clearly could not be expected to walk the waves. In the last act, too, the ship absolutely refused to smash up, and it was left still swimming the ocean when the curtain finally fell.—London Figaro.

A Fresh Word on Iced Drinks.

"At this season it will be in place," writes a physician in a paper on household chemistry, "to say something as to the wholesomeness of the extremely cold water, tea, lemonade, etc., which are so extensively used in this country. It must be acknowledged that medical men are not in possession of facts sufficient to form a positive conclusion and many adopt the opinions which agree with their desires. It cannot be denied that one may become a toper in nonintoxicants as well as in intoxicants and that it is easy to create by habit a strong desire for frequent drafts of very cold water.

"With some persons the perspirative function is so active the effect is less serious, but in the majority of cases these abundant cold drafts disturb the stomach, and it would certainly be better if one could learn to be satisfied with water at a temperature of 50 degrees F. rather than 40 degrees, and to limit somewhat the amount taken." There is some indication that the medical profession is losing its confidence in the merits of effervescing (carbonated) beverages such as soda water.

[illegible] Love Forever More.

Fanny—He said he loved me with a love that would triumph [illegible]

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Cut Prices

ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Prics.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

GEO. VINE,

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 13 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock today.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full, regular made, all wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' outside fleece-lined cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses', Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for great service. We are positive that we have hit it this year.

Fontaine & Anglim.

The Second Annual

Thirteen Towns Fair

OCCURS AT

FOSSTON, MINN.,

October 4, 5, 6, 1893.

And no efforts have been spared by the management to make this a bigger and better Show than any yet held.

$2,000

Will be Given in Purses AND Premiums

The money is already in the hands of the treasurer and will certainly be paid out.

THREE BRASS BANDS

(Fosston, Fertile and McIntosh,) will be on hand to furnish music.

GOOD HORSE RACES

AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS

have been provided for each day. From the large number of entries already received, it is safe to say that there will be the Biggest Agricultural Exhibit ever seen in Polk county. Ample accommodations for all visitors.

A Racing Program has been prepared for Saturday morning, Oct. 7th, so those from outside who remain over till Saturday will have ample amusement. There will be three match running races during the fair for large purses.

If you cannot go yourself send your exhibit.

For premium lists and other information address

W. H. AVERILL, Sec.,

Fosston, Minn.

BANDITS TRAPPED.

TRAIN ROBBING ENTERPRISE GETS A SERIOUS SET BACK.

Officers Heard of an Attempt to Hold Up the Kansas City and St. Joe Express and They Were Prepared. Two Robbers Killed and Four Captured.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 26.—A bold attempt at train robbery was cleverly frustrated here just after midnight. As a result two would-be train robbers are dead and four are behind the bars in jail. Of six men who attempted the robbery not one escaped. The train which the bandits attempted to rob was passenger train No. 3 on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, which left Kansas City at 9:05 p. m. and which arrived here at 12:30 in the morning. The officials of the road had been notified that the robbery had been planned, and they notified the police. When the train arrived here

A Dummy Train

was made up and 16 police officers, under command of the chief of police, were put aboard. In order to thoroughly deceive the robbers the train was made an exact duplicate of train No. 3, and consisted of an engine and tender, an express and baggage car and the usual coaches and Pullmans. When the dummy reached a point two miles north of St. Joe the engineer's attention was arrested by a lighted lantern moving to and fro between the rails. He promptly obeyed the signal and six masked men surrounded the engine. One of the six mounted the engine, and, presenting one revolver at the engineer's head and another at the fireman's, held them in subjection while the other five men hastened to rob the express car. They ordered the messenger to open the door, which he did forthwith.

Three of the bandits entered the car, leaving two without to keep guard. The policemen who were guarding the train were distributed in the various cars, the majority of them being concealed in the express car. The three bandits who had undertaken the work of robbing the car entered the car, when the police ordered them to surrender. The robbers were

Taken Completely by Surprise

but they opened fire at once upon the police. The police returned the fire and a general fusilade followed. About 25 shots were fired on both sides. When the smoke cleared away the lifeless bodies of Kohler and Indall were found lying on the floor of the car. Both had been shot through the head.

Frederick, the third robber engaged in the fight in the car, was uninjured, and was placed under arrest. None of the officers were injured. While the fight was going on in the car, those of the police not engaged in it were looking after the two robbers who had been left outside to keep watch. The police quickly took them in and placed them under arrest. The bandit who had been detained to uard the engineer and fireman quickly realized the situation when he heard the battle going on in the express car and promptly made his escape, but was captured later and placed in jail here.

ROBBERS WERE FOILED.

Attempted Hold Up on the Illinois Central—Four Men Shot.

CENTRALIA, Ills., Sept. 22.—The New Orleans limited on the Illinois Central was held up shortly after 11 p. m., just outside this city, and in the battle which followed between the three robbers and the train hands one of the robbers was mortally wounded and three of the train crew were badly hurt. The thieves got nothing in the way of booty. Those who were hurt in the shooting incident to the attack were: Engineer Young, Conductor Odum, Fireman McDowell and George Jones, one of the robbers. The wounded robber received a charge of shot over the left eye. Engineer Young was shot in the shoulder and in the center of the back. The fireman was hit in the chin and forehead, the ball lodging in the neck. The conductor received a painful wound in his right hand. All of the train crew live at Centralia. The wounded robber was brought to Centralia, and when told he could not live gave the names of his confederates as Martin Nichols and J. Hardin. Both were captured later near the scene.

Trainmen Armed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Michigan Central began Monday to arm the trainmen of all trains carrying American express or mail cars and other roads intend to soon follow suit. The employes have been supplied with Winchester repeating shotguns loaded with buckshot, and additional employes armed have been put on, so that there will be at least 10 fully armed on each express and mail train.

LYCHERS SHOT.

An Attempt to Lynch a Negro Results In the Death of Eight.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 21.—A mob attempted to take a negro who had robbed a woman from jail. The mayor had the militia on guard and upon his orders they fired into the mob, killing eight and wounding many others. The negro was secretly removed from the jail, but was afterward found and lynched.

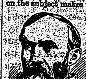
Cigarmakers in Session.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—One of the most important trade conventions of the year opened during the morning at the West Side Turner hall. It is the biennial session of the International Cigarmakers union. G. W. Perkins of Chicago, president of the international organization, called the convention to order, and there were 210 delegates present at the opening. The delegates expect to be in session 10 days or two weeks, as the meeting held in Indianapolis two years ago [illegible]

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN HAWAII.

Something About the New Minister and Consul General.

In the present delicate state of our relations with Hawaii anything bearing on the subject makes interesting reading for the people. Consequently they will want to know something about Albert S. Willis of Kentucky, who succeeds Mr. Blount as our minister there, and Allis Mills of Virginia, who accompanies him as consul general at Honolulu. Both these gentlemen go to their new positions fully equipped with information in regard to the intentions of our government with respect to Hawaii, and the importance and delicacy of their duties can hardly be magnified.


ALBERT S. WILLIS.

Mr. Willis will be remembered as an old member of the national house of representatives, in which body he served five consecutive terms, beginning with the Forty-fifth and ending with the Forty-ninth congress. He was a man of considerable influence in Democratic party councils and held the important position of chairman of the rivers and harbors committee during his last term. He is a native of the Blue Grass State and was born in Shelby county Jan. 22, 1843. After preliminary attendance at the public schools he graduated from the Louisville high school and then taught school for four years, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1866, since when he has been continuously engaged in the duties of his profession. He was elected attorney for Jefferson county in 1870 and re-elected in 1874, holding the office till he was elected to congress the first time.

Mr. Mills, the new consul general, is a resident of Lynchburg, Va. He was born in England and is about 37 years old. Up to 1879 he was a congressional reporter and after that was connected with several committees of the house and senate. Mr. Bayard, while secretary of state, appointed Mr. Mills his private secretary, and Mr. Blaine transferred him to the consular bureau as clerk in the correspondence division. When Mr. Blount was sent as special commissioner to Hawaii, Mr. Mills accompanied him as disbursing officer, and the familiarity thus gained with Hawaiian affairs is supposed to have led to his appointment as consul general.

HOW TO WORK THE BRAIN.

But This Scheme of Life Is For the Independent Only.

A healthy person does not need an afternoon nap. If a man finds himself napping at that time, either he has eaten too much at his midday meal or his cerebral circulation is feeble.

It is the universal habit of the pig that is being fattened to sleep in his sty after his midday meal. The working horse, on the other hand, which gets nothing at midday but a feed of corn—a small but highly nutritious meal—does not sleep at all after it, but is fresh and ready for work in half an hour.

One would like to persuade all literary workers to work in the day and to sleep in the night. They should never go for more than eight hours a day. Early rising would be good for most of them. A cup of coffee and a piece of toast at 6:30 might be followed by an hour's work from 7 to 8. The whole hour between 8 and 9 should be devoted to a thoroughly good breakfast and a short walk. Work from 9 to 12.

Half an hour should then be spent in gentle sauntering in the fresh air, and a light lunch should follow—say a chop and bread, with a modicum of light pudding, accompanied by a small glass of lager beer. From 1 to 2 a pipe and a saunter, and at 2 a cup of black coffee. From 2 to 4 work, at 4 a cup of afternoon tea and a rest until 5. From 5 to 6 or 6:30 work, and at 6:30 the real labors of the day should be over and completed.

At 7 a good, well cooked, appetizing, slowly eaten dinner, followed by one cup of black coffee, but no tea. At 10:45 a small cup of cocoa and one or two pieces of toast. At 11 bed, and sleep to 6 or 6:30. The brain worker should not work more than five days a week in this fashion. He should have two days of leisure in the week.

The first of these should be devoted to brisk and thoroughly fatiguing exercise in the open air and the second to lolling, lounging, at little light reading and the like. This is the kind of life which physiology would suggest for the brain worker, and, in this "scheme of life" there is neither place nor necessity for the afternoon nap.

How to Make Excellent Tooth Powder.

Mix one part of best pulverized chalk with two parts of finely pulverized charcoal. Add sufficient castile soap suds and spirits of camphor to make a thick paste. Apply with a piece of flannel or the finger, rubbing vigorously. It will whiten the teeth beautifully and is said not to injure the enamel.

How to Make Black Coffee.

After dinner or black coffee is made by simply doubling the proportion of coffee to the amount of water. Use 2 rounding tablespoonfuls of coffee to every cup of water. If you will dip the strainer or drip in cold water just before filtering the coffee the fine grains will not go through. Do not fill up the strainer with water, but pour slowly and steadily until all the water has percolated through the coffee, keeping it where it will not cool. Serve at once.

How to Renovate Dress Linings.

Put them in warm water and let them stand awhile [illegible]

A DESOLATE SCENE.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE DEPOPULATED BY A MAN EATING TIGER.

The Inhabitants of a Native Village Driven From Their Homes by the Ferocious Daring of a Bold and Bloodthirsty Ruler of the Jungles.

As the party of a sahib one Indian evening came down the hillside by the widening path to the jungle village, no sound whatever arose from its few and humble habitations. Nobody came out to make salutation or to offer supplies. No cattle were perceived wandering about, no children, no birds, except indeed many vultures upon the tree in the square and upon the temple roof. The pots in the grain dealer's shop were empty and overturned; a piece of cloth just begun was left with broken threads upon the loom in the next hut. On the other side of the way the chatties at a potter's were tumbled and broken, and a sheet of copper lay at the blacksmith's forge half bent to make some vessel, but precipitately abandoned. Wherever one gazed there were signs of a hasty flight on the part of the inhabitants, who did not seem to have left anybody to represent them.

Yes, there was one silent and melancholy representative, and the sudden appearance of her would have startled the party very much more than it did but for a discovery made by the sahib's ghorawallah—the groom—close by the silent and empty temple. There was a muddy patch there in the square, from which the last of the rainwater had but recently dried up, and in the black slime so left were deeply imprinted the "puds" of an evidently immense tiger. It was of course evident now to the Englishman and those with him that the striped terror which left those footmarks had given the villagers notice to quit and was somewhere or other near at hand in practical possession of the fee simple of the village.

Desolate beyond expression was the little unpeopled "place" of the hamlet, and the look of the helpless red god staring from his portico upon the huts that he could not protect, and the excitement of the horrible vultures perched on the cotton trees, aware, no doubt, of the deadly secret of the place, for round the corner, by the dyer's shop, where two or three newly stained turban cloths still hung upon walls to dry, they came upon that secret. Across the threshold of a mud hut, evidently dragged off from the broken charpoy on the earthen floor, lay the body of a woman, torn on the delicate brown neck and along the shoulders and breast with long red claw marks. A dead infant, also mangled by a savage bite, lay half concealed under the corpse, the appearance of the bodies showing that they had only been lately killed. No one could doubt what had killed them. The sign manual upon their bodies was surely that of the royal beast who often in this way disputes the right of his human rival in India and roars to scorn the illusion that man is master of created things.

The sahib's party was badly equipped for tiger shooting and passed not without anxiety and the closing up of the three or four servants and coolies through the outskirts of the evicted village. At any moment her ladyship the tigress or his lordship the tiger, who had taken possession of the place, might emerge from a grain store or a cow pen, or even from some milk bush or jowari patch, to ask the travelers what business they had upon the royal property. The Englishman hastily put bullets into both barrels of his shotgun and walked his horse as quickly as his men could follow out of the ill fated gaum.

At its outskirts they were astonished to hear a voice high above their heads which came, as they afterward found, from a young Hindoo low caste man sitting concealed in the branches of a large mango tree from which could be seen both entrances of the village. He had made a rude platform in a fork of the tree and watched on it with the long barrel of a matchlock protruding and by his side an earthen jar of water. They invited him to come down and to tell them the meaning of the extraordinary spectacle they had witnessed. He descended and informed them that for months past his village had been infested and persecuted by a tigress which, after killing cattle and goats, had slain and partly eaten three or four children outside the hamlet, and had taken during the past eight or nine days to entering the village at night and carrying off somebody or other sleeping, as the Hindoos do, outside their huts under the verandas. The woman slain that morning with her baby was the wife of the poor matchlock man, and he had perched himself in the tree hoping to avenge her death when the sahib's party passed.

It was too serious a case not to be reported in the proper quarters, and an expedition of practiced tiger shooters was equipped among the officers at the nearest station. The beast was tracked and was killed after receiving 11 bullets, and then it turned out that she had a half grown cub which had lost a limb, and thus the maternal affection of the ferocious parent had driven it to these desperate ways. Indeed the spectacle of that village was full of philosophical suggestiveness. The dead human mother had been slain by reason of the very same instinct which had made her seek in vain to preserve her child from the attack of the tigress driven to its wits' end to find food for its own helpless offspring. The tigress was in her way as tender a parent as that loving mother whom she murdered, and then, besides, there was the whole village depopulated to make one wonder what sort of a world it would have been if, as might well have happened, tigers had evolved as masters of the globe instead of men.—Edwin Arnold in London Telegraph.

China makes a poor show in the [illegible] 400,000,000 [illegible]

MILLS AS A FIGHTER.

HIS VIGOROUS SPEECH IN THE REPEAL BILL DEBATE.

How the Texas Senator Runs Counter to Public Opinion—The President's Opportunity—The Passage Where He Raised His Voice to a Commanding Height.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Senator Mills of Texas made one of the most vigorous speeches of the repeal bill debate. He was forceful not only in his rhetoric and his gestures, but he had the backwoodsman habit of pulling his sleeves up above his elbows. Mr. Mills is a plain, blunt man, who believes in calling a spade a spade, and like many another man of this sort reared in the woods or in the fields, likes to take his coat off whenever he has important business on hand. If it had been possible for Mr. Mills to take off his coat without violating the propriety of the senate chamber, doubtless he would have done so and been glad of the chance. But since this was impossible he did the next best thing, and between his sentences tugged away at his coat sleeves and kept them most of the time well rolled up above his elbows. When you see a man with his coat off or with his sleeves pushed up, you may be sure he means business. Mr. Mills meant business on this occasion. He threw mauls, sledge hammers, rocks and other things at the heads of the opposition.

A Courageous Texan.

This repeal bill debate has brought out some queer situations, and Mr. Mills' position is an illustration of the manner in which this contest has induced men to stand now for things which they never stood for before. Mr. Mills has always been a silver man. He represents one of the strongest silver states in the Union; but these things make no difference with a man like Mills. On reaching the conclusion that his duty in this particular instance was to favor repeal, he would have done so had the whole state of Texas marched up here with shotguns and pistols in hand to prevent him. As chairman of the house committee on ways and means Mr. Mills favored free wool, although his state of Texas and particularly the district which he then represented were solid for the wool tariff. He fought prohibition in Texas when prohibition seemed likely to capture the state.

When he was a candidate for senator, Governor Hogg wrote him a letter offering to patch up a trouble that they had had about some political matter, but the blunt and bluff Mr. Mills declined the hand of peace extended by this influential Texan, and on the eve of the senatorial battle sent a letter in reply that must have made Mr. Hogg's hair stand on end in anger and surprise. Notwithstanding all these acts of running counter to public opinion in his district and state, Mr. Mills has always been returned to congress and was finally promoted to the senate by his admiring constituents. The theory on which Mr. Mills governs his life is that the people of Texas respect a man of courage and consistency and will not strike him down.

In the Senatorial Theater.

During these long weeks of discussion we have had some rather pathetic scenes in the senate chamber, and none more sad, though with a comical side to them, than the heartlessness with which some senators are deserted by their colleagues whenever they rise to commence their speeches. In what is known as the morning hour, which comes immediately after the senate meets, the attendance is usually very large. Nearly every senator is in his seat, for if the day is to bring forth any new move on the part of the leaders it is expected to show itself at this time. As soon as preliminaries are settled in the morning hour and the senator who is entitled to the floor arises in his place and addresses the presiding officer, as a rule about 50 senators also rise in their places and make for the cloakrooms, the restaurant or the committee rooms.

A similar exodus occurs from the press gallery, where the correspondents are always on the alert for politics or battle, but have no patience for listening to long and prosaic speeches. The occupants of the public galleries, however, do not stir. They are there out of curiosity, to see the great men and hear them, and to most of these auditors the speech of one great man is nearly as good as a speech of another. Thus almost in a twinkling the orator finds himself with an exceedingly top heavy house. On the floor are the presiding officer, the clerks, a few pages and perhaps five or six senators scattered about and looking very lonesome. The audience is in the galleries. Strictly speaking, the auditors to whom the senator addresses his words are not in the capitol at all, but far away in the state which he represents. They are the people whom the speaker wishes to reach, and whose favor he seeks.

When the Scene Changes.

If one wishes to see how quickly the senate may change in this theater of politics and ambition, let him wait for that moment in which a dull and uninteresting senator takes his seat and some of the real orators or leaders rise to address the senate. People come flocking into the chamber through the doors like bees entering a hive after swarming. They come from the cloakrooms, committee rooms, and even from the faraway library and house, so quickly that one wonders how they could have received the information that there had been a change of scene and of speakers in the senate chamber. In 60 seconds the senate changes from sleepiness, lonesomeness and desertion to a theater crowded with animated and eager senators and newspaper correspondents.

The President Addresses Congress.

President Cleveland improved an opportunity the other day to make a little speech to the senate and house. In the early days of the republic it was the regular practice for the president to come to the capitol at the beginning of each session of congress and make an address to the national legislature, this address taking the place of the annual message of later days. The occasion which the president improved was the anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol. The president presided at this meeting and made a short speech. It was noticeable that where the voice of other speakers had failed to reach more than a very small number of the large audience present, the strong, vigorous tones of Mr. Cleveland rang out clear and distinct over the whole assemblage. He did not look or act at all like a man whose health had been undermined by some constitutional trouble. One passage of his address had evidently been prepared for the ears of those senators who might be present, and when he reached this passage the president turned his face toward that part of the platform on which the senators were sitting and raised his voice to a commanding height. It is not often during the consideration of a great public question in congress that the president obtains an opportunity personally to address members of the senate and house assembled [illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Mr. C. H. Sterner

It Can't Be Beaten.

"We think that Hood's Sarsaparilla can not be beaten. My wife suffered with **Scrofula** on the side of her head. We were told it would take months, perhaps a year to cure it, but one bottle of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

healed the sores all up and they have not troubled her since." C. H. STERNER, Glidden, Carroll County, Iowa.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25c.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, September 19, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Jens Fredricksen, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Janette Fredrickson of said county.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on the 1st Monday in April A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 19th day of September, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[23-25]

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

DULUTH:
716 TORREY BUILDING.

MINNEAPOLIS:
28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,
GRAIN COMMISSION,
SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

THE SHORTAGE IN SUGAR

Is due to the failure of the refiners to manufacture a sufficient quantity to supply the demand, but there is

NO SHORTAGE OF GROCERIES

at our store. In Staple Groceries we have an immense supply, and in canned goods we lead the procession in quantity, quality and prices.

The Crookston Grocery Co.
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager,
ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Dueling In France.

Until within a few years dueling in France was so common that 5,000 such encounters were fought every year. The vast majority of these occurred in the army, but in 1890 M. de Freycinet, the minister of war, discouraged the practice and rendered it optional under circumstances in which it had been considered imperative. Among civilians, however, the game goes merrily on, being chiefly sustained by angry politicians or excited journalists. It was calculated in 1886 that since 1870 847 duels had been fought in France outside the army. In only nine instances were any of the combatants disabled, while 98 per cent of those engaged left the field unscathed.—London Tit-Bits.

A Sharp Passage.

The English marriage service was the subject of conversation. Lowe said in his dashing way that it was full of nonsense. "Why," he exclaimed, turning to his wife, "it made me say 'with all my worldly goods I thee endow,' when I had no worldly goods wherewith to endow you."

"Ah, Robert," she replied, "but there were your brains!"

"Well," he said, "all the world knows that I did not endow you with them."—"Life and Letters of Viscount Sherbrooke."

A Monster Sundial.

A large promontory in the Ægean sea, known as Hayon Horoo, extends 3,000 feet above the level of the water. As the sun swings around the shadow of this mountain touches one by one a circle of islands separated by regular intervals, which act as hour marks. It is the largest sundial in the world.—St. Louis Republic.

Fast Torpedo Boats.

The famous torpedo boat builder at Elbing, Schichau, has attained an unprecedented speed even for this class of vessel, torpedo boats built by him for the Russian and Italian governments having reached 27¼ knots in an hour's run at sea. The new British boats are to be 200 tons displacement, while the Russian boats are 130 tons, so that the former may do better by reason of greater power and greater size. The length of Schichau's boats is 152 feet 6 inches, the beam 17 feet 6 inches.

"She may carry 40 tons of coal in her bunkers. On trial, however, she had only 20 tons on board. The small guns carried weighed 2¼ tons, the torpedo armament 6 tons, the crew, provisions, stores and firearms 4¼ tons, drinking water 2¼ tons, engine and boatswain's stores and reserve parts 4¼ tons, so that all the movable parts came to 20 tons, making, with coal 40 tons.—Steamship.

Making the Most of Household Pets.

Whatever beast is kept it should have its own quarters in which it is at home and free from intrusion and to which it can retire when it chooses. This home should be kept clean and sweet by frequent changes of bedding and the use of soap and water. No one has a right to keep an animal in confinement who finds it too much trouble to attend to its health and comfort. It should be regularly fed on food that is most healthful for it, and what is quite as essential to its happiness and consequently to its health, it should be talked to and noticed as much as anybody.

I am certain many animals and birds suffer and die in our homes from pure loneliness and from being regarded by their human neighbors as creatures of an altogether different nature. Whereas the truth is, if one will but cultivate their acquaintance, he will be astonished to see how the dullest and most stupid will wake out of its apparent torpor and show understanding and character.

I know a family very fond of pets, in which the creatures show most extraordinary individuality. Their cats do things no cat was ever before known to do; their parrots and other birds show what we call human nature in a wonderful degree, and their dogs almost talk. The reason is plain; the animal or bird is made one of the family. It is talked to and petted as well as cared for. Its intelligence develops, and the beast becomes very like the human being.—

A Boy on Breathing.

The following was handed in as a composition on breathing by a Kentucky boy, says the Washington Star, from which it is here reproduced:

Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our liver and kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath, we should die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life a-going through the nose when we are asleep. Boys that stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait till they get out of doors. Boys in a room make bad, unwholesome air. They make carbonicide. Carbonicide is poisoner than mad dogs. A heap of soldiers was in a black hole in India, and a carbonicide got in that there hole and killed nearly every one afore morning. Girls kill the breath with corosits that squeezes the diagram. Girls can't holler or run like boys, because their diagram is squeezed too much. If I was a girl, I'd rather be a boy, so I can holler and run and have a great big diagram.

No Foundation In Fact.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Carlisle was shown the London Economist article stating that the United States had been attempting to negotiate a $50,000,000 gold loan in France. He said it had no basis whatever to stand on.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

John Tobin, a Minneapolis lineman was electrocuted while at work.

Winona has just finished putting down $118,000 worth of brick paving.

While boring a well at Stephen a strong flow of natural gas was struck.

Burglars secured a large quantity of cutlery from C. E. Bondy's hardware store at Eyota.

The farmers' co-operative elevator at Lewiston is shipping its grain to St. Louis this year.

Minneapolis mills ground 241,700 barrels of flour last week, the largest amount in their history.

The next quadrennial national convention of the Sons of Hermann will be held at New Ulm in 1897.

The Fair Haven creamery, built three years ago by a corporation at a cost of $5,000, burned last week.

A flowing well, with mineral properties, said to be of great medicinal value, has been struck at Buffalo.

W. H. Adams of Minneapolis has been elected supreme commander of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W.

The Bethel boat at the foot of Sibley street, St. Paul, which was destroyed by fire some weeks since, has been rebuilt.

Joseph Hoy and Dick Kennedy quarreled at a Minneapolis saloon. Kennedy shot Hoy twice, inflicting fatal injuries.

The postoffice at Oak Grove, Anoka county, has been discontinued. Its patrons will hereafter get their mail at St. Francis.

A sneak thief stole the trousers of James Quinlivan, a St. Cloud restaurant and hotel man. They contained a roll amounting to $1,170.

The board of regents has let the contract for building the new state university library building and assembly hall to Pike & Cook for $138,701.

Governor Nelson has appointed Robert Jamison of Minneapolis judge of the Hennepin county district court, in place of Judge Hooker, deceased.

The state auditor will hold sales of state lands at Aitkin, Aitkin county, Wednesday, Nov. 15, and at Mora, Kennabec county, Saturday, Nov. 18.

Jennie Mehl, a daughter of Eugene Mehl, until lately proprietor of the Ryan hotel at St. Paul, has married a negro elevator attendant named Robinson.

Fred Campbell, junior member of the firm of Boy., Byone & Campbell, Montreal, has committed suicide. He was charged with smuggling goods into the United States.

The Red river drainage commission has awarded the contract for opening Sand Hill and Tamarac rivers, thrown up last week by Mr. Webb, to A. C. Rhinehart of Crookston.

The Hennepin county grand jury has returned an indictment against Vice President Streeter of the Guarantee Loan company from grand larceny. It is said other officers of the company will be indicted later.

J. H. Burwell, formerly president of the State Agricultural society and manager of the firm of Mast, Buford & Burwell of St. Paul, recently assigned, has been sued for an overdraft of his accounts with the firm to the amount of $50,000.

Two robbers held up W. T. Barker, deputy sheriff, in charge of the Carlton County bank at Carlton, while the cashier was at dinner, securing about $60 in silver. They held pursuers at bay with revolvers until they reached the woods.

Cunningham, the man who swindled express agents in the southern part of the state by representing himself as traveling auditor, was caught at Lyle, where he tried to work the same game. At that place he had secured a partner who was going to check up the freight business.

Judge Dickinson of the state supreme court has resigned to take effect Oct. 1. His successor, Judge Buck, will be appointed to serve out the unexpired time. This is done that there may be no break in the term, which begins Oct. 1 and continues until after Judge Dickinson's term would expire by law.

Last week a man whose name is supposed to be M. M. Shepard, and whose profession was probably that of a crook, while being pursued by a mob near Perham, shot himself through the head. The coroner's inquest revealed the fact that he had been shot in the leg by one of his pursuers, Henry Holdt, Jr., and would likely have died from this wound had he not killed himself.

The St. Paul and Duluth Railway company has filed its answer in the suit to reduce coal rates with the railway and warehouse commission. The company admits that $1.50 is charged for hauling a ton of anthracite coal from Duluth to St. Paul or Minneapolis, but alleges that any reduction of the tariff would prevent the railroad from earning a substantial income.

MUCH LUMBER BURNED.

Fire at Red Wing, Minn., Destroys Property Worth $175,000.

RED WING, Minn., Sept. 23.—The most terrible conflagration that has visted this city in years started during the afternoon, laying an immense amount of property in ruins and throwing a large number of men out of employment. The fire originated in the sash and door factory of the Charles Betcher Lumber company, and almost before the first alarm sounded that great wooden structure was one huge mass of flames. A brisk breeze was blowing and nothing could be done to check the fire until a large amount of lumber was destroyed. The tracks of the Milwaukee and Minneapolis and St. Louis were badly damaged. The total loss is $175,000.

GLIMPSES IN A MINT.

THE PROCESSES OF COINING THE PRECIOUS METALS.

"Making Money Is Just Like Making Cake," Says a Mint Officer—Mixed, Rolled Out and Cut—The Work Women Do In the Philadelphia Money Factory.

It is rather difficult to attempt a description of how money is made. Even encyclopedias, which are supposed to be equal to any and all emergencies, object to that. In a measure they are right. To get the best idea of the multiple and minute processes of minting one must be an eyewitness. It adds charm to the proceedings to stand by the dusty furnaces, arranged in sentinellike rows, to see them open their jaws and to look right down into the fiery cavern, where insatiable tongues of flame are licking up the molten masses of silver and gold.

A day or two ago Officer Brown, standing beside a visitor who had watched with all the fascination of a novice the great iron mouths opening and closing, betrayed himself into a neat little explanation of the process of minting money. Officer Brown has been many years at the mint, so the visitor listened with interest as to one who spoke with authority. Here is the process in a nutshell:

"Making money," said he, with one of those eloquent waves of the hands he keeps by him to use on explanatory occasions such as these, "is just like making cake. You mix the dough; we mix the metal. You roll out the dough into shape; we roll out the metal into bars. You cut the dough into cakes; we cut the metal into coins. Then we stamp them. The metal left over is melted up and used again, just as the cook gathers up the left overs, rolls them again and cuts more cakes."

In other words, an amount of metal, say the equivalent of $90,000 in gold, which chemically is made up of 90 per cent gold and 10 per cent copper, is put into a black lead crucible about the size of a peck measure. It is kept in the furnace 1 hour and 15 minutes. The workman watches his gold as sacredly as the cook her cakes, and when the molten liquid is brought to the proper consistency he takes a three cornered black lead cup, about the size that would fit a monkey's head, and dips up $2,000 worth of the metal at a time, pouring it out again with that marvelous dexterity, which only comes from practice, into molds holding $1,000 each. Nothing can be more beautiful than the fiery stream of young and pure gold as it glides into the locked arms of the iron mold. When the liquid solidifies it forms a bar, or, to be technically correct, an ingot about 12 inches long and about half an inch thick.

These ingots are subjected to a process of rolling out which lengthens them without increasing the width. The bars are then ready to be cut. One machine cuts the coin; another stamps them after the process of milling has been performed. Milling, in mint parlance, has somewhat of a different signification than in ordinary vernacular. It signifies the rolling over of the edge of the coin preparatory to stamping it with the minute denticulations which are commonly known as the milling. The latter is part of the process of stamping and is done at the time that the signet is put on the coin.

Speaking of stamping introduces the large corps of women who form a considerable part of the working force of the mint. About 100 of them are employed, and they attend entirely to the adjusting and stamping. It may be said in explanation of the process of the term "adjusting" that every coin before it is shaped is carefully weighed. If too heavy, the edge is delicately filed until the coin is of lawful weight; if too light, the piece is sent to be remelted. This process of weighing and adjusting is an employment to which women, with their delicacy of touch, are well suited. They are also in charge of the stamping. Incidentally it may be said that most presses stamp from 80 to 110 coins every minute. In one short hour $45,000 in $10 gold pieces can be stamped around the edge and on both sides.

There is another part of the work which comes under the charge of the women employed at the mint. They do the sewing. At first thought it seems a trifle incongruous to associate sewing with minting money, but all the bags used by the mint are sewed in the building. The bags are made of white duck and run up by machine, being sewed twice for security. The bagmaking is no small thing when you come to consider the number it takes to pack up the newly coined wealth of the country each year. The 5 cent pieces are packed in $50 bags and the pennies in $10 bags, small silver in $1,000 and the gold in $5,000 pouches. Roughly speaking, last year fully 2,000 bags were made up for gold alone, 16,000 for silver, 5,000 for half dollars, besides many thousands for the smaller coins.—Philadelphia Times.

Cost of Superstition.

"Don't you know this haunted house idea has a tremendous hold on people's minds?" said a dealer in residence property. "I have several houses on my hands for either rent or sale that somehow seem slow to take, and I now know at least one of the reasons. There was a murder committed in one, and several suicides have occurred in another, and when a buyer or renter goes to look at these houses some galoot of a neighbor will stick his head into other people's business and squeal about the happenings in those houses, and no matter what the prospective customer thought of the property this settles it. People don't want houses where murders and suicides have been committed."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

[illegible] Postscript.

Tommy—There's a girl at our school, mamma, they call Postscript. Can you guess why?

Mamma—No, dear.

Tommy—Because her name is Adeline Moore.—London [illegible]

NO INJUNCTION.

Judge Willis Declines to Interfere With the Minnesota Elevator.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—The fight between the elevator companies and the farmers ended late in the afternoon in a complete victory for the latter. The contest has been going on since Aug. 8, the elevator companies, through Henry Rippe of Martin country, having on that date asked that the state railway and warehouse commission and state auditor be permanently enjoined from erecting the state farmer's elevator at Duluth, for which the legislature had appropriated $120,000. Leading attorneys of the state have been arguing the case for the past two days. At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Willis decided not to grant the injunction prayed for and that he would not interfere with the state or its officers in proceeding to carry out the act of 1893. The construction of the elevator will be pushed, but it will not be ready to receive wheat until August, 1894.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.

One of the Results of the World's Congress of Religions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Out of the world's parliament of religions has come a "Brotherhood of Christianity." Its object is the advancement of Christian work, the perpetuation of the remarkable spirit of unity that has characterized the religious parliament and the creation of a bond with which to begin the federation of the world upon a Christian basis. When the announcement of the formation of the brotherhood was made in the parliament considerable enthusiasm was manifested, and Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson made a short address on the subject of unity. In the hall of Columbus Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer interested a fair audience on religion and the erring and criminal classes. Speaking of Christ and the social question Prof. F. C. Peabody of Harvard made the strong statement that when the church was strongest then was when it was that mendicy and mengary prevailed the most. Such men as Count Tolstoi, he said, were to be condemned, for they looked on the field, found the forces opposed to them, and then retreated, leaving others to fight the battle.

KENRICK DEPOSED.

Archbishop of St. Louis Fired by Satolli—Kain Succeeds Him.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A special to the World from St. Louis says that Archbishop Kenrick has been deposed by Monsignor Satolli, and that his coadjutor, Archbishop Kain, has been vested with all power in the premises.

CLOSE OCT. 30.

There Will Be No Extension of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The executive committee of the fair has decided that the fair shall be finally closed Oct. 30, instead of being held open longer, as has been proposed by some enthusiasts.

The Milwaukee Compromised.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 22.—The matter of a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad has been compromised. A conference was had with the officials and a compromise made with them that no allowance for overtime be made if the company withdrew their notice of 10 per cent reduction in wages. The overtime will be restored Jan. 1.

To Enforce the Geary Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Representative Loud of California has introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 with which to enforce the several acts regulating and prohibiting Chinese immigration.

Valkyrie in Port.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Lord Dunraven's English cutter Valkyrie, that is to contest with the Vigilant for the possession of the Americas cup, has arrived in port.

D. D. Merrill & Co. Assign.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 2[illegible].—The book concern of D. D. Merrill & Co. has assigned. Mr. Merrill has also made a personal assignment. No statement has yet been made.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 26, 1893.

HOGS—No receipts and no trading.

CATTLE—Quiet; steady; not much offered. Prime steers, $2.75@3.00; good steers, $2.25@2.75; prime cows, $[illegible]; good cows, $1.75@2.25; common to fair cows, $0.75@1.50; light veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $[illegible]; feeders, $1.75@2.25; bulls, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP—No receipts and no trading. Muttons, $[illegible]; lambs, $[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $[illegible].

Receipts—Cattle, [illegible]; calves, [illegible].

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, [illegible]; highest, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible]; closing, 70c. September opening [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Sept. 26, 1893.

CATTLE—Market steady.

HOGS—Market [illegible] and firm. Prices 10@15c higher. Light, $[illegible]; rough packing, $[illegible]; mixed and medium, $[illegible]; heavy packing and shipping, $[illegible]; pigs, $[illegible].

SHEEP—Market weak.

Receipts—Cattle, [illegible]; hogs, [illegible]; sheep, [illegible].

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1893.

WHEAT—December, [illegible]

CORN—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; December, [illegible]

OATS—October, [illegible]

PORK—[illegible]

LARD—October, [illegible]

SHORT RIBS—October, [illegible]

[illegible]

Adam's Staff.

The Talmudic writers tell us that "the blessed God gave to the first man in paradise a staff which had been created between the stars. Adam gave it to Enoch, Enoch to Noah, Noah to Shem, Shem to Abraham, Abraham to Isaac, Isaac to Jacob. Jacob carried it into Egypt and gave it to his son Joseph. When Joseph died his household goods were taken to the house of Pharaoh. Pharaoh took the staff of Adam, which had descended to Joseph from the first man, and put it among his special treasures."—St. Louis Republic.

A Big Livery Bill.

A Bangor man who sent his office boy to return a hired team to a stable received several days after a bill for the board of the horse and another bill for the hire of the team for the time intervening. The stupid boy took the team to the wrong stable. The man said he wouldn't mind so much, but there seemed to be no limit to the number of cigars he is compelled to pay for at the instance of jeering friends.—Exchange.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

WE SUIT
Everybody Every Time:
Our Suits
Are Suits
As are Suits.
Suits that Fit to a T.
LOOK PLEASING AS A SMILE, WEAR WITHOUT BECOMING SEEDY, AND ARE CHEAPER THAN A GOOD ARTICLE IS ANYWHERE ELSE.

Who Wouldn't be Suited
With such a combination of Suitable Qualities?

That's our business, suiting the public, and we keep it up all the year round. We like it, and do not propose to change our business. The public, of course, like it, too, and the procession of buyers is parading to our store for their

SUMMER SUITS.

Fall in with the crowd and be made happy with a good fitting suit. Give us a call. We will use you well.

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One Price Clothing House,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Scandia-American Bank.
Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.
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On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
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Crookston Normal School and Business College.
(Formerly Crookston Business College.)
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Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.
FULL CORPS OF COMPETENT TEACHERS.
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SEE THEM ABOUT IT.

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IS NOW ON DECK
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WITH A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER.
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
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Courses Short and practical.
Gives a good practical education in less time, and less expense than any other school in the Northwest.
Special classes for those deficient in the English language. Students can enter at any time.
Board $1.50, and $1.75 per week. Room 35 and 60 cents per week. Tuition $10 per term.
School Opens October 3d, 1893.
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OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST
N. B.—Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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RECKITT BLOCK
MEAT MARKET,
VINE & RICHINGS, Props.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS, Constantly on hand.
GAME, POULTRY, FISH, In season.
Highest price paid for FAT CATTE, HOGS, SHEEP and POULTRY.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Sept. 20.

City officials of Hot Springs, Ark., are charged with embezzlement.

Dr. Henry B. Millard, the eminent medical authority of New York, died in Paris of typhoid fever.

The street railway companies of San Francisco have consolidated, with a capital stock of $16,000,000.

Burglars stole a large quantity of silver from the residence of Millionaire Thomas Crocker in Larchmont, N. J.

Lane Theological seminary is now without a faculty, Rev. E. D. Morris, the last remaining professor, having resigned.

Six cases of cholera and three deaths from the disease occurred in Buda Pesth, Tuesday. In the province of Galicia there were 25 cases of cholera and 16 deaths. There were also two deaths at Hull.

Thursday, Sept. 21.

Paid admissions to the world's fair Wednesday were 177,428.

Pennsylvania Democrats have nominated G. C. Osburn for state treasurer and Samuel Thompson for associate justice of the supreme court.

Among the passengers of the Teutonic, just arrived at New York, are Mitchell and McAuliffe, the pugilists. Mitchell intends starting for Chicago in a few days.

The remains of J. Knox Polk, 10th president of the United States, has been removed from the family tomb at Nashville, Tenn., and reinterred in the capitol grounds.

Surveys have been completed for the new short line from St. Paul to Duluth, and it is expected that grading will begin early in the spring, so that the road may be ready for traffic Aug. 1, next year.

Friday, Sept. 22.

Paid admissions to the world's fair Thursday were 195,802.

The Bank of England has reduced the discount rate to 3 1-2 per cent.

Eleven cases of smallpox were reported to the New York health office Wednesday.

Captain Hackett of the Rhode Island state militia is to have a hearing on the charge of having falsified the pay rolls.

Parker Shortridge has been elected president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway company, vice M. Hazell Wilson, resigned.

Henry Cockran, who stole $134,000 in gold at the United States mint at Philadelphia, and who is posing as a weak minded man, is shown to have been a consummate scamp and counterfeiter. He posed as a devout Presbyterian.

C. J. Baronnett, formerly of St. Paul, built a bridge across Yellowstone river in 1870. It is now within the Yellow. park and is used by the public. Senator Power has introduced a bill to reimburse Baronnett in the sum of $5,000.

Saturday, Sept. 23.

Prince Bismarck is slowly regaining his strength.

Paid admissions at the world's fair Friday were 169,020.

Ex-Empress Eugenie will visit Queen Victoria at Balmoral.

In the international billiard match at Chicago Ives' total is 5,001 and Roberts' 4,765.

The Valentine Iron company's rolling mills at Bellefont, Pa., have been started.

Six hundred men resumed work at the Manners collieries in Derbyshire at the old rate of wages.

Edward Downey, an old Milwaukee railroad conductor, committed suicide at Minneapolis Friday.

Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, a great uncle of the Duke of Marlborough, is dead. He was 69 years of age.

Monday, Sept. 25.

The Maryland peach crop is one of the largest ever known.

Bob Fitzsimmons, the lanky Australian prizefighter, is suing for divorce.

At Driffings Springs, Ky., Saturday, three men were killed in a row at a dance.

Charley Mitchell has signed articles to fight Champion Corbett at Coney Island.

In a collision of motor trains at Omaha Saturday, one passenger was killed and several injured.

Jack Haverly, once the most popular theatrical managers in the United States, has been placed in an insane asylum.

The weekly attendance at the world's fair keeps on increasing, and it is predicted by many that 20,000,000 will be the paid record for the six months. The total attendance for last week was 1,133,482, making a grand total up to date of 13,504,776.

Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Perry, the new Cherokee strip town, has a population of 12,000.

Congressman Coombs has entered the race for mayor of Brooklyn.

In the sculling match on the Thames Sullivan beat Bubear by five lengths.

Brooklyn elevated railroad employes have agreed to a 10 per cent reduction.

Five hundred families were rendered homeless by fire at Brenezencia, Poland.

The pope has postponed indefinitely the completion of his encyclical concerning social questions.

The condition of Prince Bismarck has so much improved that he has decided to return to his home at Friedrichsruhe.

Formal letters of thanks for services in connection with the Behring sea arbitration have been received by Sir John Thompson and Sir Charles H. [illegible]

Stealing Ideas.

It must be surprising to the uninitiated to see how soon fashions become generalised in Paris. A "creation," a new fashion, is hardly out of an exclusive house of the Rue de la Paix—hardly out of the workrooms, it might be said—when you see it copied in the show windows of the Louvre and the Bon Marche, where it can be bought for less than one-fourth of the price asked by the great couturiers. At first the rulers of dress thought that some of their workpeople were bribed to give points, but they soon discovered that the pilfering of ideas took place in the showrooms instead of the workrooms. The Louvre and the Bon Marche engaged handsome, distinguished looking young women, dressed them as if they had $20,000 a year and were accustomed from infancy to having and wearing the best, gave them a private carriage and had them go to the great costumers to order garments "just come out."

These afterward served as the models of things which the week after you might buy by the dozens. The large shops resort to this means to obtain novelties not only in the beginning of the season, but all the year round, and the couturiers have no way of avoiding the sales, for their showrooms are open to all who wish to purchase and give orders. To be sure these couturiers make most of their creations for authentic princesses and duchesses, but here also the shops get the best of them.—Cor. New York Tribune.

An Eccentric Washington Woman.

There is a woman in Washington society whose eccentricities in certain lines are so well known as to pass without comment. Her position as a matron of literary proclivities is the motive for sundry gatherings at her house during the season. On one occasion the guests bidden to the literary feast were informed upon arrival that they must enter by a side door, as the morning being rainy they would otherwise track mud over the hall carpet. That the hostess is not so much a respecter of persons as of things is further evidenced by her conduct at an afternoon reception.

Those of her guests whose garments were ornamented with jet were asked during their stay to remain in the second parlor, where the furniture was of mahogany. This sorting out process was explained by the frank announcement that if people would wear sharp ornaments on their clothes she must protect her own property by excluding them from the sacred precincts of the first parlor so that the rosewood furniture could not be scratched.—Kate Field's Washington.

How to Keep a Chameleon.

The Florida chameleon, which also is frequently brought home by the tourist, is a bright and intelligent creature. He requires almost unlimited sunshine to bask in, and flies, which he catches on the end of his long tongue, to eat. A fernery is a comfortable place for him. This fellow, it is said, has a temper, and if not well treated or if teased he will show fight, though he can hardly do much harm. The genuine chameleon, after whom the Florida lizard is named, is one of the quaintest and oddest of pets, but he is a native of the old world and rarely seen in our country.

Another American of the family, often sent from the west and south to pet lovers, is called the horned toad, though he is no toad, but a lizard. He is said to be an interesting pet and capable of being taught. All the small members of this race live on insects and need to be kept in very warm quarters.—Olive Thorne Miller in Harper's Bazar.

The Boomerang Is Not New.

The boomerang, the Australian native's weapon of offense and defense, referred to in all reference works as an instrument unknown until after the discovery of Australia, was doubtless known before the time of Christ. Pliny the elder, a contemporary of our Saviour, writes as follows in his "Natural History" respecting an instrument made of the wood of the aquifolia:

"If a staff made of this wood, when thrown at an animal, from want of strength in the person throwing, falls short of the mark, it will come back toward the thrower of its own accord, so remarkable are the properties of that tree."

It is altogether probable that the learned Pliny did not consider the shape of the "staff" and referred its peculiarities to the nature of the wood of which it was made.—St. Louis Republic.

Blunder Worse Than Guilt.

There are some penalties on innocent acts essential to human safety, and the signaler whose failure has destroyed a train must be punished, even though, when he pleads that he was in a "dwam," he is to his own mind telling the simple and sufficient truth. Nature is even harder on blunder than on guilt, and though man has no right to be as stern as nature, which, for example, executed a dynamiter at Madrid—not for his intention to murder, but for his carelessness in dropping his bomb—still, there are points upon which he must be nearly as hard.—London Spectator.

Colonel North's Strong Room.

Colonel North is said to have at Eltham one of the strongest of strong rooms probably in the world. Not only is his gold and silverware stored here, but lady visitors to Eltham are provided for, special arrangements being made for taking care of their jewels during the night. The room is floored with cement and walled all round with weighty granite. To get into its interior you must pass through many gates all fitted up with burglar alarms. The treasures are kept in iron cases, and the room is 20 feet underground.—London Tit-Bits.

[illegible]

Two soldiers lay under their blankets looking up at the stars [illegible]

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.

IN MEXICO A PRIEST SENDS HIS BIRDS TO A COCK FIGHT.

An Enthusiastic Lover of Game Roosters Entertains His Congregation With Rare Contests Between Belligerent Cocks. One Sunday's Sport.

"It was in a Mexican village," said the explorer. "Great had been our surprise the evening before when a little after 5 o'clock we rode into the public square up to the door of the convent and observed a long line of game cocks guarding one side of the great church. Well, that was our first impression. Closer inspection made things plainer. In the convent, residence of only the priest and his relations, we hung our hammocks, rested awhile, refreshed the inner man with tortillas and black beans, then went forth to investigate the feathered regiment. The large church was built out into the square, so that its rear wall was on a line with the convent and other structures forming that side of the square.

"Along the wall that stood at right angles with the front of the convent small wooden stakes had been driven in the ground. To each a plumed warrior was securely attached at a safe distance from his valiant compeers. Who could have dared to utilize for such a purpose the shade afforded by the wall of the sacred edifice? Another instant and we should have voiced this thought. It is generally a mistake to speak in a hurry. The good old priest had followed us and was now at our side. Pointing a lean brown finger at a very proud looking rooster, he said: 'That is the prince of this lot, though they will all prove themselves splendid fighters, I know! I have not studied the creatures 40 years for nothing!' So! They were his own property! Yes, another five minutes' talk made it plain that the pet hobby of this holy man was cock fighting! We will call him Father F. because it is not necessary to give the name of our kind host. Fairly launched on his favorite topic, he talked away for a full hour and was utterly amazed, not to say somewhat incredulous, when informed that we had never seen a professional tussle between those birds so dear to his heart and purse, and which he loved to see fighting in the ring. 'But you must come with me tomorrow afternoon,' said he; 'the people here all like it, and we enjoy the harmless sport every Sunday afternoon.' He intended no sarcasm.

"Nolens volens, when Sunday afternoon came, our host, having laid aside his sacerdotal robes after celebrating high mass, piloted us to the scene of action. The pit was in the interior courtyard of a private house. A circular fence of slender sticks surrounded the carefully leveled ground dedicated to the carnage. Chairs surrounded it, and a shed, thatched with palm leaves, sheltered the spot from the scorching rays of the sun. In gay attire the most respected matrons and maidens of the place were there, the performance being countenanced and partly provided by the priest. A lively conversation was kept up, all present being acquainted. The roosters had been shorn of their feathers, save those of the wings and tail. Each bird was weighed; then curved steel spurs were secured to the stumps of those provided by nature, but which had been cut off. Quite suddenly conversation ceases. Two birds are in the ring. The struggle commences. Heads lowered, eyes glaring, quivering with rage, the heroes fly at each other.

"Calculating that his opponent has jumped too high, the other one crouches, avoids the blow and turns upon his foe, who stands firm. Both rise in the air, breast striking against breast, each striving to deal his adversary a mortal blow. One is stabbed—he staggers. Profiting by this weakness, his adversary follows up the attack, but the wounded one keeps an eye on his enemy, and not being ready for him dodges, regains his position and inflicts a wound. Both now have difficulty in keeping on their feet, though neither will yield. More wounds are dealt. Both fall exhausted. One recovers, sees his foe prostrate, so does not attack, but shakes his lowered head and claws the ground in his fury. Impatiently he thirsts for the life of his opponent, who, no less savage, regains his feet, and with glaring eyes watches every move of his adversary.

"The enthusiasm of their owners and backers increases as the wounds become more numerous—the excitement is intense, and bets run high. The creatures engaged in deadly strife keep cooler than the audience. A moment arrives when all the backers talk at once. 'Five dollars more on the white!' 'Ten on the canelo!' (cinnamon color). The stakes do not exceed $50. At last one warrior falls. Dead silence follows, so great is the suspense. Will he rise once more? Victor examines victim very distrustfully, makes sure he is dead, then mounting on the prostrate form draws himself up with an exultant cry of victory, just like some gladiator of olden times.

"All through the long summer afternoon one battle succeeded another. The birds that survived were taken home to be carefully tended until restored enough to fight again. Even those that had lost one or both eyes would fight if an opportunity was given to them, for these birds are so ferociously brave that unless wanted to fight they have to be kept out of each other's reach.

"At the 5 o'clock dinner in the convent our reverend host talked of nothing but his triumphant roosters and called [illegible]

COTTOLENE O COTTOLENE O COTTOLENE

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

Has come not a little knowledge as to cookery—what to do, as well as what *not* to do. Thus we have learned to use

COTTOLENE,

the most pure and perfect and popular cooking material for all frying and shortening purposes.

PROGRESSIVE COOKING

is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us *not to use* lard, but rather the new shortening,

COTTOLENE,

which is far cleaner, and more digestible than any lard can be.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

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Leave Crookston Daily: For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 6:40 p.m. For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m. have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

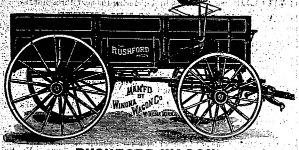
Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN, Crookston, Minn.

WHEN YOU BUY

An article you expect to use for a long time it is a great saving of money, as well as a source of satisfaction to buy the very best that can be had. This is especially true of a Farm Wagon. We can sell you a


RUSHFORD WAGON
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RUSHFORD WAGON

at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best. They have been made here at home in our own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.

You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows. We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.

MERIT WINS. LARSEN, CARPAENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

P. S. We handle all kinds of wood and coal.

MY PROFITS ARE SMALL,

But by selling strictly for cash I am able to sell goods on a small margin and make a living. When you trade with me you pay no one's bad debts. My groceries are fresh and clean and of the best quality. My canned goods are all new. I keep all the fresh vegetables the market affords. Call and look over my stock.

L. I. BENOIT,
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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

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ALL OF THE LEADING

Agricultural Implements.

MAIN STREET. McKINNON BLOCK.

Before Purchasing, Give Us a Call.

Every Body Who Chews, Should Chew Climax Plug For it is so Much the Best

The P. Lorillard Co., The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the World.

Forced Sale

AT THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WANTED! Cash wanted for $20,000 worth of seasonable goods, by the New York Store, during the next three months.

500 ALL WOOL 10-4 BLANKETS.

Flannels of all descriptions.

$6,000 worth of Dress Goods, consisting of Storm Serges, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dress Flannels, and a big assortment of Black Silks.

$3,000 worth of Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

$4,500 worth of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

375 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

$2,700 worth of Shawls of all grades.

On account of the hard times I have been unable to make my collections and hence have been unable to meet my past due accounts. My creditors therefore demand that everything must be closed out before January 1, 1894. Call early while the stock is complete. Remember, everything will be sold at actual wholesale cost.

A. CHABOT.

Auction! Auction!

Commencing Next Friday, Sept. 29th,
Every afternoon and evening until our Entire Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
IS DISPOSED OF.

WE HAVE:

$2,000 worth of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.
$1,000 worth of men's and boys' Clothing.
$1,200 worth of Cloaks and Overcoats, all sizes.
$400 worth of Hats and Caps, all kinds.
$1,500 worth of Dress Goods and Notions.

We also have a large stock of men's heavy Shirts, Underwear, Etc., Table Cloths, Towels, Curtains, Shawls, in fact a full line

—TO BE SOLD AT YOUR OWN PRICE.—

Each article will be sold separately, giving you a chance to buy what you need.

This stock must be closed out by Oct. 20.

REMEMBER, the above goods will be soold at your own price, not ours. Come and see for yourselves what we are going to do. Don't forget the date, Sept. 29th, every afternoon and evening.

CLEARY BROS.

'Round Home.

Will Lanctot went over to Grand Forks last Saturday.

Charlie Misner returned from Chicago yesterday morning.

John McLean contemplates a visit to the World's Fair about Oct. 5th.

Charlie Lowe arrived from Texas last week and will spend some time in the city.

The drop in wheat last week caused a check in the delivery, which had begun to be quite free.

S. L. Collins has his hay scales repaired, which were broken by the runaway team, mentioned last week.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke left on Monday evening via Northern Pacific, for a four weeks visit with relatives and friends in Vermontville, Mich.

Hon. Geo. R. Roberts was down from Marshall county last Friday, transacting business and shaking hands with his many friends in the city.

Louis Ellington returned last week from a pleasant visit to the great World's Fair. He adds his testimony to the balance, that it is a mammoth concern.

Louis Fontaine and Fred Hall returned this week from the fair. While in Chicago they purchased a large stock of dry goods for Fontaine & Anglim.

Very little if any shock threshing yet remains to be done, and the work of stack threshing is well begun. The fall work is very well advanced for this season of the year.

W. S. Taylor has resigned his position of secretary of the Red River Lumber Co., to accept a position with the New York Insurance Co., as agent for Northern Minnesota. Mr. Taylor has been in the employ of T. B. Walker for the past 13 years.

Michael Murphy shot and killed a man named Link at Grand Forks, on Thursday. The man had been proven guilty of assaulting Mr. Murphy's little six year old daughter and was being conducted to jail at the time. Public opinion is strongly with Mr. Murphy and the general verdict is that he did just the proper thing. Link was a painter by trade, a comparative stranger in Grand Forks.

Our reporter took a pair of shoes to M. Lefebvre to have their soles attended to, and he made a new pair out of them in short order. The shoes had been previously consigned to the waste basket as n. g., will now do service as good as new. MORAL. Before you throw away an old pair of boots or shoes let Lefebvre see them and perhaps they can be made as good as new again at trifling expense.

G. W. McCann, of Duluth, returned to his home in that city last week, after a ten days visit in this city and vicinity. This was his first visit here and he told a JOURNAL man that he had heard a great deal about Polk county, but never had any adequate idea of what it was really until he came and saw for himself. He is very enthusiastic over what he has seen, says it is the finest country he ever saw and says he can see no reason why it should not be in the future one of the greatest countries on earth.

This elegant fall weather has been a good thing for the fall's work—threshing and plowing.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Minneapolis Exposition
Via G. N. Railway
$11.55.
Get dates and other information of
W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston.

Anthony Paul, state inspector of flour mills, was in the city this week.

Neal Farnham, purchaser of the Fisher farm, was in the city on Monday.

John and Allen McKinnon left last Thursday evening for the World's Fair.

Henry Burkhardt and Will Hoch went south on Monday to hunt the festive wild goose.

While you are making provision for your little accounts this fall don't forget the printer.

C. W. Palmer has been putting a fine porch in front of the old M. E. parsonage building on Fifth street.

Street Commissioner Dan McDonald is able to be about again. Dan looks as though he had had a hard time of it.

The drop in wheat last week had a tendency to check the delivery, which was pretty free up till that time.

Chris Houston starts the thresher this week. Has his plowing well along, and will require only about two weeks to finish.

If you want the best meal in the city at the cheapest rate, don't fail to call at the Ideal and see what Dan can do for you.

John Wyand reports a yield of 11½ bushels of No. 1 hard wheat, which he says, "is a pretty good yield for this year."

The Thirteen Towns Fair association has received $240 from the state to be used in paying premiums at the fair next month.

H. L. Chapman, of Fox Lake, Wis., was in the city Tuesday in the interest of Downer college, and to look after some loans up here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cooke left for Chicago, Monday. Before returning Mrs. Cooke will visit with friends in Michigan for a couple of weeks.

Rudy Burkhardt informs our reporter that he has just received another lot of those choice Acorn cigars, which are now on tap at the Cleveland house.

Mat Ruedy, a Crookston old-timer was seen upon our streets on Monday. He had just arrived from Dakota where he had been employed at building elevators.

Ole E. Rude reports a yield of 18 bushels of 1 hard per acre on a part of his land. On some that he farmed belonging to his father the yield was very much lighter.

The Sauk Centre Avalanche announces the arrival of a baby girl in the family of its editor, F. E. Barnum. F. E. was for a time local editor of the Times of this city.

J. Paul Good, of Moorhead, and Mrs. Gray of Mankota, will be the instructors at the coming teachers institute. The syllabus of the work hasn't reached the county superintendent yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Hoch are rejoicing in the arrival of a son and heir which important event took place on Sunday. It is reported that Hoch Jr. kicked the beam at 12 pounds when first asked his weight.

C. O. Christianson returned last week from a two weeks trip to St. Paul, where he has enjoyed attending to his duties on the state equalization board. He says that he has got things in pretty good shape for this section for the coming year.

Rudy Burkhardt went down to St. Cloud one day last week, and filed upon a choice quarter section of pine land in the Red Lake Reservation. He expects to go up soon to inspect his possessions.

They say that Will Hoch got so well posted on the reservation while up there, that he has been acting as locater since his return. Several have been carried off (up there) by the fever they took of him anyhow.

During harvest time Henry Steege one day got a fly in his ear, which bothered him exceedingly for a few days and then suddenly seemed to be all right until last week the ear began to trouble him so much that he came to Dr. Dunlop, who extracted about 50 maggots—then Henry felt better.

George McLean has harvested his crop of potatoes on Jerome's Addition. These potatoes he planted upon some vacant lots he owned over there and they will pay the interest and taxes besides a good profit on his labor. The yield was something like 300 bushels per acre. At present prices that is not so bad.

H. W. Mayne, of Des Moines, Ia., who will have charge of the musical department of the Crookston Normal College and Business Institute has taken rooms in the McKinnon block and will give private instruction in voice, piano and harmony. Mr. Mayne is said to be a thoroughly competent teacher of these branches.

Superintendent Lommen: I think I will go back to the old system of making Saturday my office day. I have my reports out, and will now have more time to visit schools.

The Fisher Bulletin says: That Tom Erwin has gone to British Columbia, called there by the death of his brother which occurred recently.

The social at the congregational parsonage on Friday evening was well attended and highly enjoyed. It was worth a quarter to hear people tell what they didn't know about the World's Fair.

Twelve gold-bearing reefs have been discovered in Itasca county, this state, near the Lake of the Woods and men are now at work developing them. It is thought that Northern Minnesota is as rich in gold mines as in iron. Should this prove true the future of this country will be bright beyond the wildest predictions.

About nine o'clock on Wednesday of last week, the department was called out to attend to a fire in the Opland house near the Carman bridge, on Broadway. The fire was practically out when they arrived but they laid two lines of hose which settled the balance in short order. One of the lines got away from the boys and the nozzle poured a stream into the crowd that had gathered, which dispersed the crowd too quick.

Speaking of the gold-find in Northern Minnesota, the Minneapolis Evening Journal says: "It is not surprising that the fact of the existence of gold in this state should be re-affirmed. Minnesota is going to develop into one of the richest mineral regions on earth within this decade. The northen counties will be densely populated within 20 years. A great future is before us. Minneapolis will hold her own as the metropolis and emporium of a second Pennsylvania."

St. Hilaire Spectator: "The sudden death of Mrs. K. O. Gigstad last Friday evening was a shock to all who knew her. She had been sick for about a week but all thought she was recovering. Mr. Gigstad is left with five small children to mourn the loss of wife and mother, and the sympathy of all is extended to them in their bereavement. Mrs. Gigstad has been a resident here for the past eleven years and had won the esteem of a large circle of friends who followed all that was mortal to the grave last Monday. The interment was made in the Swedish Lutheran Cemetery."

Koch, Seaman & Schnagel is the name of the firm that last week acquired possession of the brewery by purchase from Mrs. A. Walters. Our reporter found Mr. Seaman at the office who told him that in a short time the firm would be in shape to buy barley, all that is offered that is fit for their use, and they would have been ready for market by November 15th. Mr. Seaman said that he found the plant the best one in the state north of St. Paul and that no changes were needed except in the office which will be located elsewhere in the building as soon as they get at it. Each member of the firm is a practical brewer, capable of making beer with the best of them, and they will no doubt keep the reputation up to the point made by Mr. Walters. They expect to ship beer to St. Paul and Minneapolis when they get fairly to work.

John C. Wells came up last week and secured the services of E. M. McCaslin to run his large farm at Edna, for the ensuing year. Mr. McCaslin came to Polk county a few years since and has been renting farms, with a view to purchasing a farm when he became acquainted with the country, provided he was suited. He has not depended solely on wheat but has diversified and was so well pleased with results that he intended to have bought a farm of his own this fall, but Mr. Wells persuaded him to abandon that idea and go down and run his farm one year. Mr. McCaslin had worked up a big butter trade, having a line of customers who paid him 25 cents a pound on delivery all the year round, (and he could just as easily have had 30 cents per pound by the year, for the kind of butter he makes if he had asked it, for his butter is gilt-edged in every particular, and his customers would take no other as long as he could supply him—would prefer to pay 30 cents for it than take chances on the market) and he also made a good thing in eggs and poultry of which he only kept the choicest. Mr. Wells has made a very sagacious move in securing the service of such a man as Mr. McCaslin and while we are sorry to lose Mac from our midst we congratulate Mr. Wells on his acquisition and wish both [illegible]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Chicago, Seattle and the World's Fair.

October 1st through sleeping car service will be inaugurated over the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern Railways—cars leaving Chicago every evening and Seattle every morning and run through without change. For particulars or information about trips to any part of the country see agent Fegan. Now is the time to visit the World's Fair. Its like was never seen before and probably never will be again. 1

A Fine Herd.

Last Monday Geo. Vine purchased from Neal Farnham, of the Fisher farm, 25 head of as fine young steers as a person could wish to see. George will use them to supply his Broadway meat market.

World's Fair Flyer.

The Northern Pacific through tickets to Chicago and return good 30 days at rate $22.30 over all lines east of St. Paul. The Northern Pacific makes direct connections with morning trains out of St. Paul.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent N. P. R. R.

Buy fir flooring, it is cheaper than pine and as hard as oak. Stewart Lumber Co. keep it.

For cedar shingles and siding, fir flooring and ceiling, spruce siding and finishing go to Stewart Lumber Co., yard and office near N. P. depot.

The New York Store is offering special bargains this week and next on shawls, cloaks and blankets.

For ceiling or partition use nothing but Washington fir, it is all kiln dried and will not shrink, oil it and it looks well. For sale by Stewart Lumber Co.

The Valley Roller mills did a big business in wheat last Saturday. All day long from six to ten teams were waiting to unload. The biggest receipts of any day this season.

For interior finish white spruce lumber beats anything, it is fine grained and can be highly polished if desired, is cheaper than pine. Stewart Lumber Co. handle it.

Slight flurry of snow on Sunday morning was a very unusual sight for this country. No snow fell of any amount but the day was cold and cloudy, a high wind prevailing.

Cedar siding is taking the lead for siding, same as cedar shingles. It is much the best, will last years without painting. Stewart Lumber Co., have it.

Engineer Russell, of Grand Forks was in the city last Friday consulting with City Engineer W. F. Arnold in relation to the sewer problem.

Cedar shingles, five kinds, cheaper and much better than pine, will last at least twice as long. For sale by Stewart Lumber Co.

Shawls, Cloaks and Blankets.

Special bargains on these goods the balance of this week and all of next at the New York store.

Between Chicago, Crookston and Seattle.

October 1st, through sleeping car service will be inaugurated between Chicago and Seattle over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern Railways. Cars leaving the union passenger station Canal and Adams street daily at 10:30 p. m., and run via St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St. Cloud, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Grand Forks, Devils Lake, Minot, Havre, Kalispell, Bonners' Ferry, Spokane, Wenatchee, Snohomish and Everett. Leaving Seattle daily at 8 a. m. Passengers from Crookston can take this car and go through to Chicago without change. For further particulars about trips anywhere see Agent Fegan.

Low Rates For Minneapolis Exposition.

The Northern Pacific announces low round trip rates to Minneapolis on account of the Exposition. Tickets will be on sale at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip with an additional charge of twenty-five cents for admission coupon, on September 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd, and October 3rd and 5th, and at rate of one fare for the round trip with an additional charge of twenty-five cents for admission, daily, from September 25th to 30th, both inclusive.

Tickets are only good for continuous passage are limited to return on the Monday following date of sale.

For further particulars call upon your nearest ticket agent.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kansas) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually precede that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhœa etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

A little boy of Mrs. McDonald's, living near here, fell against a red hot stove and was fearfully burned. The pain was terrible, and it was thought the burn was so severe as to scar the child for life. I took the lady a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which after greasing the sore she applied. It soon removed all the fire and eased the pain, and in ten days the boy was well, no trace of the scar remaining. J. D. McLaren, Keysport, Clinton county, Ill. For sale by S. A. WALLACE, Crookston, Minn.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

30 Day Tickets

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $22.27 via the Great Northern Railway.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

Cash For Wheat.

We are ready to buy wheat for cash at McManus & Farley's elevator, and to grind feed every day during wheat season.

(tf) E. J. FARLEY, Agt.

Always at the Front!

THE FAIR
DEPARTMENT STORE.

CEASELESS, TIRELESS TOILERS for TRADE.

We call the attention of close buyers to the fact that all our goods are sold strictly for
CASH.
At prices always the
LOWEST.

Buy from us
And furnish your dining room with silverware

Free of Cost.

With every purchase you will receive credit and when said credit amounts to the required figure we will gladly present you with one of our valuable presents, consisting of triple-plate silver Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Syrup Pitchers, Spoon Holders, Coffee Pots, Pickle Jars, Cake Baskets, Cruet Stands, Spoons, etc. A guarantee of wear goes with each article.

Although a large number of these presents will be given away, amounting practically to

A DISCOUNT
ON YOUR
PURCHASES,

we will hold prices as low as, if not lower than, ever. We will try and save you many dollars in the future, and believe by continued liberality, enterprise and fair dealing, we shall merit your constant patronage.

Come in and examine silverware and receive particulars.

The Fair
DEPARTMENT STORE.
Cor. Main and Robert Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1893. NO. 25

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State....F. P. Brown.
Attorney General....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District....Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor....C. U. Webster
Treasurer....J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds....John Amundson
Attorney....A. R. Holston
Sheriff....Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor....O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r....W. H. Averill
Coroner....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District....John E. Oppegaard
Second District....Anton Linden
Third District....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District....C. P. Demers
Fifth District....A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor....A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk....E. C. Carruth
Office in Times office.
Treasurer....Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor....A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street
Engineer....W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department....Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace....C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace....L. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster....W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster....Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk....A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neil A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetla
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin,	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar Biver,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesiad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Bonkind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Siortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For repairing engines and machines of allkinds apply to Feli Cartier Jr. [13-24]

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

New method to learn German. Take Haller's little German Pills. For sale by F. L. Durand.

OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday, October 10th.

- EVERYTHING NEW THIS SEASON. -

ALL NEW SONGS,
ALL NEW DANCES.
ALL NEW SPECIALTIES.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

FOWLER & WARMINGTON'S COMEDIANS.

In their Revised and Reconstructed Version of the play that has made all America laugh,

SKIPPED By the Light of the Moon

—INTRODUCING—

BUDD ROSS,	EDDIE SHAYNE,
T. A. WEBER,	LITTLE GOLDIE,
LIDA WELLS,	MAE WORDEN,

And a Brilliant Supporting Company in

NEW FEATURES.
NEW SPECIALTIES.
NEW DANCES.
AND ALL NEW MUSIC.

Loudest Laugh of the Season.

Prices 75c. 50c and 25c.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive.
1:15a.m Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior,	1:05a.m. Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:25a.m Daily,
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent	7:30p.m. Daily ex. Sun.
9:00a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation, Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Free Colonist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the grandest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Koorenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogon district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at........7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at........8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Wheat	52c
Barley	30c
Oats,	old 20c; new 22c
Corn	35c@37c
Middlings, per ton	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts, "	$11.00@$12.00
Bran,	$10.00@$15.00
Hay, per ton	$5.00@$8.00
Butter, per lb	25c
Eggs, per dozen	15c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	40c
Game—Ducks, per doz	$2.00
Chickens, per doz	$1.75

Chicago Day World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific make rate $18.80 to Chicago and return, good until October 18th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Opening of the Normal College.

The new Normal college was opened Tuesday by an entertainment in the college rooms in the McKinnon block in the evening. Notwithstanding that the drizzling rain fell steadily from 7 to 8 p. m. the hall was well filled. The musical part of the entertainment consisted of a mixed quartette, "Italia," by Mrs. Van Arnam, Mrs. Slocum, Dr. W. A. Robertson and Prof. Mayne, an octette, "Skalden" by the Scandinavian Glee club; a selection by the choir of the united Lutheran church; a vocal solo "Bedowin Love Song" by Prof. Mayne; a piano and guitar duet Beethoven's "Le. Deser" by Miss Huggard and Dr. Robertson; and a male quartette, "Annie Laurie" by Messrs. Roberton, Mayne, Sisson and Mix.

Short adddresses were made by Prof. Moore, Rev. J. G. Smith, Rev. McClure, M. L. Tuve and Prof. Mayne.

As a representative of the public schools, Mr. Moore welcomed the new institution to the city and thought that instead of being a hindrance it would be a help to our public schools.

Mr. Smith spoke of the moral effect of such an institution, thought that education was a help to religion, as the mind of a thoughtful student could be more easily directed to think of a higher life.

Mr. Tuve, the principal of the college, thought that the large number who braved the elements to attend the entertainment betokened a sympathy on the part of the public with the institution, and he was confident the school would be a success. Before winter he hoped to have 100 students in the college, and he gave figures to show the benefit of such an institution to the city.

Rev. McClure, who spoke in place of E. M. Stanton, who was unavoidably absent, gave a scholarly address. He is a fluent easy speaker and has a good command of language.

Prof. Mayne outlined the work which he proposed to do in the musical department, and the entertainment closed with the singing of a dedication hymn, composed by Martin Havdale of Frankfort, Tenn., a former classmate of Messrs. Tuve and Christensen.

The college starts out under favorable conditions, and with the substantial aid contributed by the citizens, a competent corps of teachers, and a commodious school-room, the college should be a success.

In Full Blast.

Prof. Strawbridge's school—the Crookston Normal School and Business College—opened last Monday for the fall and winter term, with a fair attendance. Mr. Strawbridge has added seven rooms to his school by leasing the flat adjoining his rooms over the Fair store. This gives him two extra class rooms, a music room, and four rooms for students. It also gives him an entrance to his school from Main street and makes it much more convenient than formerly. He has added a lot of desks and seats for students and is now prepared to accommodate a large number of knowledge seekers. He has added to the faculty of the school by engaging two more teachers—a principal and a teacher of penmanship—both coming well recommended. He has also made arrangements to provide students with board and rooms at minimum cost. Those wishing a collegiate or a commercial education can find in this school just what they want.

How's This Judge?

The Grand Forks Plaindealer has the following on the Sanders case before Judge Benson last Saturday: He had just returned from Crookston where he was on trial before the county Judge, his sanity being the subject in question. He came into Judge Dwyer's court room, the same room in which he had been given the first hearing, the continuation of which at Crookston had resulted in a guardian being appointed for him. He was to all intents and practical purposes a sane man, but his wife, daughter and sons thought differently. The judge asked him how he came to be beaten at Crookston after making such a successful fight before. He replied, "Well judge, don't you see I am an Englishman, and talk English as it should be spoken and I was tried before a Norwegian judge. When I heard my wife and children swear against me in the way they did, it made me mad, and I talked a great deal and very fast. In fact I talked so much and that fast that the Norwegian judge decided against me simply because he cannot understand good English."

Ice Railway.

This unique exhibit has been installed by the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co. of New York City, and shows that in addition to refrigerating and ice making, skating rinks and amusements of this character can be produced by this system—direct expansion.

Midsummer sleighing on real snow is delightful, refreshing and exhilarating. The Ice Railway furnishes all this, and is a most pleasing and attractive novelty. It is located in the Midway Plaisance directly south of the great Ferris Wheel.

A Battle for Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

World's Fair Flyer.

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C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent N. P. R. R.

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Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Teach your children how to save. Just think, one penny a week for a year will buy a large bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and cure coughs for the whole family. For sale by F. L. Durand.

The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is well known to the medical profession and universally approved. The reputation of the firm guarantees excellence and uniformity in the medicine, and the world's experience for nearly half a century has fully demonstrated its value.

Thirty Days More.

Did you ever give a note for thirty days? If so, you have a distinct idea of how short a time a month is. And that is all the time you will have to see the greatest exhibition ever given of the world's progress in art, science and manufactures, for the great Columbian Exposition at Chicago will end on the 31st day of the present month. In fact you will not have quite thirty days from the time you read this. It is not possible in these limits, to tell you of all (or even part) that you can see there—but if you would realize something about it, ask your neighbors who have been there. You will find that the only regret they have is that they cannot go again. Is there any better commendation than that? Never again (probably) in the lifetime of persons now twenty years old, will there be such an exhibition held in America. No one who can spare the time and money, should think of staying away. As to how to get there—well, you cannot do better than to buy your ticket to Chicago and return over the "Burlington Route," and ask your home agent, or any agent of the Burlington for further particulars, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

TUNES OF LONG AGO BY FIDDLERS WHO "PLAY BY EAR."

Indian Summer Celebration at the Great Exposition—North Dakota Wonders. Minnesota's Thirty-fifth Anniversary. Rhode Island and Mexico Days.

WORLD'S FAIR, Oct. 4.—[Special.]—Of all the clubs here none have excited more enthusiasm than the Old Fiddlers' club of Indiana, and now that it is gone the state building seems a melancholy place. The club is so thoroughly Hoosier that it is a subject of state pride. When the new or scientific school of music began to crowd out the old, and all the fiddlers who "played by ear and didn't know one note from another," especially those who played for "hoedowns" (dance parties where no numbers were arranged and no exact style observed), began to be spoken of as "low," a few men resolved that the old tunes should be preserved. The wild enthusiasm which greeted their rendition here proved that for nine-tenths of the people there is still more music in the old fiddle tunes than in all that science can produce.

Popular Old Tunes.

So far as I know, most of the tunes so popular in my boyhood have never been put in sheet music, and even the few so arranged are not as the old fiddlers played them. Among them I recall "Possum Up a Gum Stump," "Natchez Under the Hill," "The Rye Straw," "Fisher's Hornpipe," "Sally Good'n," "Forked Deer," "Chicken Pie" and a few others. Many a time and oft I have heard these tuneful airs resounding from the rafters and wooden walls of the old cabins. If it was at a "party," the rattle of heavy boots and of slightly more delicate woman's shoes sounded from the floor as stalwart men whirled scarcely less stalwart partners in the dance. If it was only a family party or a few friends met together, still the feet would go tapping, tapping in unison with the music, and every dancer would thrill with longing to be on the floor with his "best girl."

As the fun at a regular "hoedown" grew fast and furious and the fiddler warmed to his work he sometimes threw himself completely away and became "mashed on his own music." He laid back and played; he leaned forward; he beat time with his foot; he threw himself into every possible position of musical abandon, never once missing a note. And as the club played in the Indiana building all the old enthusiasm revived. The hearers laughed, they almost cried, they beat time with their feet, a few enthusiastic ones joined in an impromptu dance, and on all sides were heard such expressions as "Ah, that brings back the old times!" "That's the kind for me!" "No music like the old fiddle tunes!" etc. The club has restored and mastered over 100 old tunes, and those who have made a study of the subject say that many of these are as old as music. The plain truth is, very few of our people really like scientific music. The old jolly, rollicking tunes are what stir their blood.

Renewed Activity For the Future.

Indiana, the Odd Fellows and the Irish did so well that all those arranging for future days have been stirred to increased activity despite the many cold days of late. Mexico is having quite an interesting series of official and social affairs at this time. Mexico is not extensively represented here either by officials or structures, but some of her exhibits in the main buildings are surprising, especially in the Palace of Arts. She has 13 fine pieces of sculpture, 82 oil paintings and 15 minor pictures, and has appropriately selected her finest pictures on American historical subjects to send here. There are busts and statues of her principal presidents and generals, paintings of noted scenes and incidents of the conquest and settlement of the country, and some remarkably fine views of old cities, forts and prominent natural objects. Two points I observe with some surprise—there are only five distinctively religious pictures, while there are many which illustrate political clemency and many more giving honor to the Aztecs. Her celebration is almost entirely of a social character.

On the 5th Rhode Island will celebrate. All citizens of the state who are here—and Commissioner Wyman tells me with much regret that he thinks they will not be many—will march from the state building to Music hall escorted by the Newport artillery and a band. There will be an address of welcome by Governor Brown, an oration by Professor Alonzo Williams, short addresses by Dr. E. B. Andrews, president of Brown university, and some of the commissioners, and a card reception at the state building in the evening. On the 6th the carriage makers will have a display, and on the 7th the Poles will celebrate in a small way, but no programmes are made out. The 9th is of course the great day, Chicago's, and on the 10th North Dakota will undoubtedly make a very fine display.

A Very Interesting State.

I regard North Dakota as in many respects the most remarkable state in the Union—not the least so in politics, for after being almost unanimously Republican she suddenly distinguished herself last year by dividing her electoral vote equally among three candidates. It seems but a little while ago—though it was in 1859—that I stood at the northwest corner of settled Minnesota and was told I could go no farther, as for 1,000 miles westward all was Indian land, and even in 1872 I went 100 miles west of Jamestown without seeing a cultivated farm. Yet in one year recently she sold $40,000,000 worth of wheat, being over $200 for every white person in the state. She now has 4,000,000 acres under cultivation, 1,100,000 head of live stock and a wheat crop in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels, and when the foreign commissioners, representing 28 nations, made their recent tour to the northwest they saw 48 self binders at work in one wheatfield near Larimore in Grand Forks county. In winter she cuts clean ice 4 feet thick and in summer harvests two tons of hay per acre and other things in proportion. Verily, my fellow citizens, we live in a great country.

On her day there will be an address by Governor E. C. D. Shortridge, a response by Ex-Governor Andrew H. Burke and a reception to the governor from 2 to 5 p. m. at the state building. Minnesota will also celebrate on the anniversary of her admission day, which was Oct. 13, 1858. There will be one or two militia regiments, the usual speeches and a reception to Governor Knute Nelson and staff. Both these states have their principal displays in the Agricultural building, but they are among the very first in educational exhibits, and their magnificent endowments of lands, set aside at their organization as territories, insures them long school terms with little or no tax. North Dakota is eminent among new commonwealths for the excellence of her public institutions, especially her asylum for the insane, where the nonrestraint system has been carried out so successfully that alienists come from Europe to investigate it.

Appreciative.

A housekeeper who has been employing a colored washerwoman for several months was surprised to see her appear last week in a hat trimmed heavily with crape.

"Why, Julia," she asked, "is any of your family dead?"

"No, no," was the reply, "but one of my best customers gave me this hat, and I didn't want her to think I don't 'preciate nothin."—New York Times.

Caution Needed.

A tourist had visited a small historic town. He was shown the massive wall that surrounded it and the immense town gates.

"You need to be very careful," he said gravely to the official who was his escort.

"Why so?"

"Sometime when these gates are open the village may get lost."—Youth's Companion.

Puzzled Over His Last Act.

M. de Semonville was a political utilitarian who neglected nothing and knew how to make capital of everything. When he died, Talleyrand fell into deep thought and then said, "I cannot divine what advantage Semonville gained in doing this."

Birds Enjoy a Shower Bath.

A friend reports a pretty incident. During the hot, dry weather the birds about her house were apparently much in need of bathing places, and the lady discovered that every day when she went out to water her flowers a little bird hovered about as if he wanted something. Presently he revealed what he did want by getting under the sprinkling of the water pot or beneath the dripping plants, and fluffing his feathers in this shower bath just as he would in a pool, and plainly enjoying it in the highest degree. He began to watch for the daily coming of the lady to water her plants and gave himself up to his bath with gay abandon.—Boston Transcript.

They Only Knew Agassiz.

In 1858 a party consisting of Lowell, Emerson, Agassiz, Judge Hoar, W. J. Stillman and several others spent a few weeks of the summer in the Adirondacks.

The journey of the company gave rise to an incident which has often been incorrectly told, and which, as a curious comment upon human fame, deserves to be told again. The coming of the party was of course made known along the track it would follow, and at Keeseville, where the common roads then ended, the town was agog to see the "philosophers," as they were at once collectively called. But neither Emerson nor Lowell was known, Agassiz being the only celebrity to that world, owing to his having recently refused the offer by the emperor of France of the keepership of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris and a senatorship with a large salary, he preferring to devote himself to science and America.

The selectmen of the town waited on the visitors early in the morning after their arrival to pay their respects, they said, but really to see a man who had no regard for money and distinction. They were received formally, the spokesman bringing a copy of a periodical which contained a portrait of Agassiz, which he produced and carefully compared with the lineaments of the professor until he had satisfied himself of the authenticity of the individual, when he addressed his followers with, "Yes, it's him!" And they then proceeded to shake hands with him, the rest of the party being ignored.—W. J. Stillman in Century.

How Did the Dollar Mark Originate?

Below I give five theories of the origin of the dollar mark ($), they being selected from about 20 seemingly plausible solutions:

That it is a combination of the "U. S.," the initials of United States.

That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight."

That it is derived from a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needlelike towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollars."

That it is a combination of "H. S.," the ancient Roman mark of money unit.

That it is a combination of P. and S. from peso duro, signifying "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts peso is contracted by writing the S. over the P., and placing it over the sum.

According to one writer the symbol of the dollar is a monogram of the letters "V" "S" and "J," the dollar being originally a "thaler" coined in the valley of Sant Joachim, Bohemia, and known as "Joachim thaler," and the monogram the initials of the words, "Valley Sant Joachim."—St. Louis Republic.

THE INTERSTELLAR ETHER.

Ethereal Waves Which Affect the Eye and the Photographic Plate.

Our eye does not act by detecting heat; in other words, it is not affected by the whole range of ethereal quiverings, but only by a very minute and apparently insignificant portion. It wholly ignores the ether waves whose frequency is comparable with that of sound, and for 30 or 40 octaves above this nothing about us responds; but high up in a range of vibration of the inconceivably high pitch of four to seven hundred million per second—a range which extremely few accessible bodies are able to emit, and which it requires some knowledge and skill artificially to produce—to those waves the eye is acutely, surpassingly and most intelligently sensitive.

This little fragment of total radiation is in itself trival and negligible. Were it not for men and glowworms and a few other forms of life, hardly any of it would ever occur on such a moderate sized lump of matter as the earth. Except for an occasional volcano or a flash of lightning, only gigantic bodies like the sun and stars have energy enough to produce these higher flutelike notes, and they do it by sheer main force and violence—the violence of their gravitative energy—producing not only these, but every other kind of radiation also. Glowworms, so far as I know, alone have learned the secret of emitting the physiologically useful waves, and none other.

Why these waves are physiologically useful, why they are what is called "light," while other kinds of radiation are "dark," are questions to be asked, but at present only tentatively answered. The answer must ultimately be given by the physiologist, for the distinction between light and nonlight can only be stated in terms of the eye and its peculiar specialized sensitiveness, but a hint may be given him by the physicist.

The etheral waves which affect the eye and the photographic plate are of a size not wholly incomparable with that of atoms of matter. When a physical phenomenon is concerned with the ultimate atoms of matter, it is relegated at present to the vaguer group of knowledge summarized under the head of chemistry. Sight is probably a chemical sense. In the retina may be complex aggregations of atoms, shaken asunder by the incident light vibrations, and rapidly built up again by the living tissues in which they live, the nerve endings meanwhile appreciating them in their temporarily dissociated condition—a vague speculation, not to be further countenanced except as a working hypothesis leading to examination of fact, but nevertheless the direction in which the thoughts of some physicists are tending—a direction toward which many recently discovered experimental facts point.—Professor Lodge in Fortnightly Review.

The Turkish Harem.

In a recent lecture on "Turkey," Mr. Oscar F. Straus, ex-minister of the United States to that country, threw some interesting light upon a most interesting phase of Turkish life—the harem. The lecturer admitted that his knowledge came entirely from hearsay. He had never been in one and had never known a diplomat who had. He pronounced the institution not altogether unattractive. Turkish women are not secluded in the harem as in a prison. They are absolute mistresses of that side of the house and free to exercise their rights indisputably. A Turkish husband would not dare to enter his wife's apartments when it is not her pleasure that he should, and she has only to place her slippers outside the door to indicate such desire for seclusion. In many ways the oriental wife makes her caprices felt, and her spouse can only submit with what grace he may, like his occidental brother.

The right to divorce is vested with the husband, but the divorcee retires with all her property to her family and may marry again at once. And this right to hold property separately from their husbands which English and American women have only lately acquired has been the privilege of the Turkish wife for a thousand years.

A One Volume Man.

A curious example of generous obstinacy was a stout countryman who inquired for a nice book to read—"one with a story in." On several being placed before him, he examined them attentively and picked out the middle volume of a "three decker" with the remark, "This 'ere's my sort. What's the price?"

"Oh," was the reply, "this is only the second volume. The story goes through three. The set is half a crown."

"Hauve a crown! Well, I'll gie ye that for that one book. It's a pretty un enough."

"But won't you have the other two as well? You'd better!"

"Naw! I don't like th' beginnin of a story; I can't get forrud wi' it. An I don't like th' endin; I don't knew as 'ow it's comed about. But in th' middle un I'm into t' thick of it right off. No, I'll only tak' th' middle un; it'll set me up for a month." And, cramming the book into his pocket he put down his half crown and disappeared with a "good night" before the other volumes could be given to him.—Chambers' Journal.

The Prince Consort's Will.

One of the morning papers, in a somewhat high flown notice of the late Sir Arnold White, states that the "mysteries" connected with the will of the prince consort "were locked in his faithful bosom." There were no "mysteries" in connection with the prince consort's will except that the queen, to whom the whole of the prince's property was bequeathed, would not allow the will to be proved in the ordinary form, nor has it ever been deposited at Somerset House.—London Truth.

Peculiarities of Phrasing.

New York—Who stole my hat?

Philadelphia—Who stole me hat?

Boston—Who has appropriated my hat?

Chicago—Who swiped my hat?—Brooklyn Life.

SEARCHING AFTER TRUTH.

The Realization Was In Weird Discord to the Anticipation.

"Truth lies at the bottom of a well," so the people of the world told her.

She was young and fair, and she searched for Truth, but her frequent visits to the well brought no discovery: only the reflection of her beautiful face in the water.

One night a knock came at her door, and she sprang up and opened it.

There on the threshold stood a bundle of rags, which moved as if breathing. She shuddered as she asked, "Who are you?" Then came the answer:

"I am Truth."

"I would see your face," she cried.

"Nay, innocent one, my face is not fair to look upon, but I am Truth."

The cold wind was blowing and crying, and she closed the door. The Truth she sought was pure and beautiful, not loathsome, and with the conviction of youth she was satisfied with herself for having refused this grewsome thing admittance. From that day, however, strange visitors knocked at her door, and each called himself Truth.

First came a gay party of dancers, whose graceful figures swaying to and fro captivated her fancy; their musical voices held her as in their thrall. Their visit was like a delightful dream, and she asked, "Pray tell me who you are?" And they answered, "We are Truth." So she believed for days; then she realized her mistake, and that they were not Truth, but pleasure. Again she went to the well, but there found nothing.

A day dawned brightly, and there came another knock.

On her threshold stood a lovely child Its hair was garlanded with flowers, and its garb was spotless white.

When it entered, it was as if a portion of the pure light of the sun had stolen into the room.

The child's arms were soon intwined about the neck of the seeker after Truth.

The odor of the blossoms intoxicated her; her heart beat with wild delight; a tender kiss was stamped on her brow, and with a gentle whisper, "I am Truth," the child was gone, and at her feet buds blossomed—the room was lighter than it had been for years.

The memory of that vision remained with her a long time, but at last it fled, and then she knew it was Love, not Truth.

Again she went to the well, yet found nothing.

Years after another knock came. Her heart beat fast as the figure of a man entered. His manner was flattering and full of grace—his face seemed honest.

She had never felt the influence of other visitors exerted over her with the power of this one.

She dared not ask his name, but as he left he said, pressing her hand, "I am Truth."

For years she believed it; then came doubt, and she saw what had been her ideal of Truth was only Policy.

The next visitor was a long bearded, bent old man, whose face was furrowed and whose hands were palsied.

From his feeble lips came the words, "I am Truth." His stay was short, but she remembered that visitor, and oft when the days were drear she saw before her the trembling hands, the thin, snow white locks, the bent form and the quivering lips, and she believed she had found Truth.

But she was growing older now, and something told her that Sorrow was not Truth. Then she went to the well, and it was dry. But there, far down in its depths, she saw a toad. "Who are you?" she cried, and a hollow voice replied, "I am Tradition." So she turned her face toward home and knew that the whole world lied and was deceived.

That same night came a knock at her door. She rose slowly and opened it. There stood the strange creature covered with rags—her first visitor.

"What would you? Who are you?"

Then came the answer, "I am Truth."

"I would see your face," she murmured.

"Nay, experienced one, my face is not fair to see, but I am Truth."

"Yet would I see it," she made answer, "for well know I now that Truth is not what we would have it, nor is it fair."

Then the figure threw off its rag covering, and before her stood a skeleton.

Now she knew her life search was ended and that she had at last found Truth.—Henry Russell Wray in Philadelphia Ledger.

Peacocks' Feathers.

Peacocks' feathers have been handed down to us from the ancient days of mythology as emblematical of treachery, evil and misfortune. The origin of this strange superstition is founded upon the following classical story: Osiris, king of Egypt, upon starting on his Indian expedition, left his queen, Isis, regent, with Argus, his minister, as her chief adviser. Argus, with his hundred eyes, or rather his spies, soon made himself so formidable and powerful that he seized the queen regent, shut her up in a strong castle and proclaimed himself king of Egypt. Mercury was sent against him with a strong army, took him captive and cut off his head, whereupon Juno metamorphosed him into a peacock and set his spies in his tail. From this legend and the various additions made to it from time to time the belief has arisen that it is unlucky to have peacocks' feathers inside a house.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Substitute Watch Crystal.

Did you ever smash your watch crystal just when you could not possibly replace it? When it happens again, shake out the broken glass, open the little rim that holds it—the bezel—lay over the face a piece of tissue paper and shut the bezel. This will save the hands from catching in things and not interfere with the going.—Northwest Magazine.

A Fastidious Dog.

Gentleman (after throwing a piece of cutlet to his dog)—Hullo! Cæsar won't eat that meat. Is it possible that the sagacious animal knows that his mistress cooked it herself?—Schalk.

THE MIDSPOT OF OUR PLANET.

Many Places Which Contest the Honor. Their Claims.

For several centuries different cities of the orient have contested with each other for the honor of being recognized as the midspot of our planet. In 1838 a London geographer issued an elaborate work, in which he tried to prove the British metropolis to be the center of the landed surface of the globe. Jerusalem and Delphi, notwithstanding that neither is situated on or very near the equator, have for ages been the two main contestants in this great central city controversy.

William Simpson of the London Society For the Exploration of Palestine tells us that Herr Schick has sent home drawings of the spot in Jerusalem which is supposed by some to be the exact center of our world. This interesting place is in the Greek church, nine feet to the right of the reliquary containing what purports to be the crown of thorns worn by our Saviour, the first nail that was driven through his right hand and the blood which he shed on that memorable occasion.

It is written in the Psalms, "God is my king of old, working salvation in the midst of the earth."

This can only refer to the scenes of the passion and of the holy sepulcher. The midst or spot of the earth must, therefore, be sought in that vicinity. The belief that the center of the earth is at Jerusalem is very ancient, for it is alluded to by St. Ephrem in his reference to Noah's prayer over the bones of Adam. St. Ephrem says, "And Noah buried Adam's bones in the middle of the earth." A certain round stone in the temple of Delphi is also spoken of by the ancient writers as being the "navel or center of the earth."

Orestes takes refuge there when pursued by Euminides. Pindar also makes mention of the exact location of the center of the world, and Pensanius, like Herr Schick, also had the pleasure of beholding the only genuine central hub of our planet. He, however, locates it at Delphi instead of at Jerusalem. "It is made," he said, "of white stone, smooth and polished, and is no doubt the middle point of the world."—Philadelphia Press.

A Mean Trick.

A lawyer defending a promissory note went to lunch, leaving his books and citations on the table in the courtroom. The opposing counsel sneaked back into the room and changed the places of all his bookmarks. In the afternoon the lawyer, taking up his books, referred the court to his authorities. His lordship noted every volume and page carefully and took the case under consideration. In rendering his opinion he said:

"I was inclined after hearing argument of counsel for defendant to nonsuit plaintiff, but I find, after referring to the authorities quoted by counsel, none of them bear on this case, and I am led to think that the gentleman has been willfully trying to insult the court. He has referred me to an action of an Irishman who sued the proprietor of a monkey for damages for biting him to a case of arson, one of burglary, two of petty larceny and three divorce cases, none of which bears on an action to recover on a promissory note. Perhaps the grossest insult to the court is referring to 'Duckworth versus Boozyman,' an action charging defendant with breach of promise. Judgment for plaintiff with costs."

The lawyer never knew what the matter was and to this day thinks the judge was out of his mind.—Pearson's Weekly.

Fined a Dead Man.

Down in southwestern Texas, just about midway between Houston in the east and El Paso in the west, and very near to the Rio Grande, the Southern Pacific railway has built over the Pecos river the highest bridge in the United States. Just before this bridge was finished one of the workmen fell from it and was of course killed.

The county judge was brought from Langtry, the town nearest to the bridge, to hold a "crowner's 'quest." The judge arrived with a great concourse of people, all anxious to serve on the jury. Proceedings were begun by examining the body of the dead man. Upon this were found a loaded revolver and $40 in cash. Perceiving this, the judge said:

"There ain't nothing to do about this case, gentlemen of the jury. The man's dead, and it's perfectly plain how he met his death. But what I want to know is, what was he doing with that gun? That's against the laws of Texas. He ain't here to explain, but because a man takes it into his head to put on wings and mount to the skies is no reason why the great state of Texas should be defrauded. Law is law and justice is justice. I fine him $40 for carrying a deadly weapon."

It is needless to say that the fine was paid.—Harper's Magazine.

The Gallows Plant.

During the middle ages the botanists, or old "herbalists," gave currency to many curious stories concerning the growth, form, etc., of mandrake or May apple, which finally resulted in its being given the name of "gallows plant." The pseudo scientists of that time declared that mandrake would grow in no other place except upon which some terrible crime had been committed. The roots were formerly supposed to bear a strong resemblance to the human form and are figured in the old "Herbals" which lie before me as I write, even distinguished as to sex, the female of the plant having long hair; the male, heavy beard.—St. Louis Republic.

Older Than He Was.

"I say, boy," remarked a tourist to a youngster, "what's the name of that hill yonder?"

"Dunno," replied the lad briefly.

"Don't know? Lived here all your life, I'll warrant, and don't know the name of that little hill? Well, I am surprised," continued the pilgrim.

"No, I dunno its name," replied the lad, stung by the criticism. "Anyhow," he continued, "the hill was here before I com'd."—New York Herald.

HOW TO SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Suggestions as to the Most Convenient and Economical Method

When you go to the World's Fair do not take a trunk with you if you can possibly get along without it, but pack your few necessary traveling articles in a hand bag or grip and carry it along with you. You will never know what a lot of annoyance you have been spared in this way. Then get your tickets from Crookston to Chicago and the greatest Fair the world has ever seen, reading via St. Paul, and thence via "The Northwestern Line" to Chicago. The Northwestern line runs three superbly equipped trains from St. Paul to Chicago, leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a. m. daily, 6:25 p. m. daily except Sunday, 8:00 p. m. daily, making quicker time to Chicago than by any other line. When you arrive in Chicago you will find World's Fair omnibuses at the Northwestern line depot which will take you to the Van Buren street station of the Illinois Central road, where trains for the Fair leave every three minutes, and where World's Fair steamers can be taken for the Fair every ten minutes, or you can take a steam ferry from the depot of the Northwestern line direct to the same place via the Chicago river and making connections with the famous whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus for the Fair for 25 cents. When you arrive at the Fair you will find a number of first-class hotels within a stone's throw of the main entrance and dozens of good restaurants where meals can be had to accommodate the most modest purse.

By following these simple directions your trip is bound to be a pleasant one. See that your ticket from St. Paul reads via the Northwestern line, and remember that by this route you will obtain the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort. Be sure and buy your tickets at starting point.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, ontana Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

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"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

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STATE of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.
James Elton as executor of the will of Julia A. Griggs deceased, plaintiff, vs Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett, defendants.
The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed with the Clerk of said Court in his office at Crookston said county and state and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, Polk County Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

Dated September 5th, 1893.
[21-27] L. E. GOSSMAN & J. A. SORLEY,
Atty's for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

W A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
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H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

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‡ ‡ OF CROOKSTON. ‡ ‡
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PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term September 14th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Betsey O. Syverson deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Jens Syverson, administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate; appear before this Court, on Monday the 23rd day of October 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the city of Crookston, in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Jens Syverson to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county

Dated at Crookston, the 14th, day of September A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[23-25] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

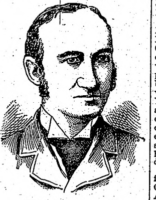
THE SUPREME BENCH.

THE HIGHEST POSITION TO WHICH LAWYERS MAY ASPIRE.

The Attainment Is Usually Accompanied by Pecuniary Sacrifices—Functions of the Federal Supreme Court—The Newly Appointed Justice.

Not many people aside from those whose studies or duties have led them to a thorough investigation of the subject realize in its entirety the significance of the provisions of the national constitution creating the supreme court of the United States. Prior to its creation history had furnished no example of a court independent of all other branches of government, superior to legislation, beyond the reach of executive power, with a jurisdiction above the law it administers, and charged not only with the administration of public justice, but with the limitation of the powers of government and the adjustment of conflicting claims of sovereign states. After its establishment similar courts arose in many of the states, clothed with similar authority for all local purposes, but it was the prototype of them all.

The principal function of the federal supreme court is the construction, preservation and enforcement of the provisions of the constitution. It is charged with the limitation of many other departments of governmental authority, but its chief usefulness has always been found in the administration of the fundamental law upon which our system of government depends, and in that field it has confronted the most dangerous emergencies. Its construction of the constitution or of the compatibility of legislative enactments with the constitution settles the matter for all time, unless indeed, as it sometimes has done, it should at some future period reverse its own decision.



WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.

Foreign jurists and writers of eminence have sometimes made the mistake of supposing that this unique authority vested in the court was of a despotic nature and dangerous as tending to defeat the will of the people as expressed by their representatives. But this view looks at the power as one that may be exercised by way of supervision, determining the constitutionality of an enactment in advance of its being contested. This would make of the supreme court a virtual third house of congress, and no such authority would be tolerated in the United States. The powers of the judicial department are as sharply defined as those of the other co-ordinate branches of the government, and the unconstitutionality of an act cannot be pronounced except for the determination of litigation. This is the American way of securing to the people the perpetual reign of law free from the sway of arbitrary power.

And the American people have learned to have faith and pride in the court. They feel that it is indeed the bulwark of their liberties. The names of Jay, Marshall, Cushing, Taney, Livingston, Story, Chase, Hunt, Thompson and a score of others lend luster to American jurisprudence, and now that the transient passions of their times have passed furnish standards by which to measure aspirants to the bench they filled and honored.

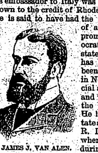
To be worthy of a place amid this brilliant galaxy is to be illustrious indeed, and to fall short of it is to court oblivion. The standard is rigorously applied with each recurring appointment, and it is matter of congratulation that during the 103 years of the court's existence the result of the test has been unfavorable to so few. None but the most eminent jurists and lawyers are accorded the honor of an appointment, and it often requires great monetary sacrifices on the part of successful practitioners to accept the dignity, for the salary of the associate justices is but $10,000 a year, and great lawyers often receive more than that amount as a retainer in a single suit.

President Cleveland's most recent appointment to the bench, William B. Hornblower of New York, is a good illustration of this. As a practicing lawyer, engaged in the most important sort of litigations, his income averages $40,000 a year, and this of course must be entirely resigned when he takes his seat upon the bench. The aggregate of the amount thus surrendered will be greater than usual in his case, for he is but 42 years old and might reasonably expect to largely augment his fortune before reaching the average age at which supreme court justices are appointed. No other judge but Story was ever appointed at a younger age, and if Mr. Hornblower attains as great an eminence as that famous justiciary and equals the years of his service upon the bench of the highest court in the land he will probably feel amply repaid for any pecuniary sacrifices his position may have cost him. Such a distinction, in the nature of things, can be attained by few men in a generation, and the ambition to live in history among the famous judges of one's time is certainly far nobler than that which leads merely to the accumulation of wealth.

LOOKS LIKE ALBERT EDWARD.

James J. Van Alen Enjoys That Distinction.

The appointment of James J. Van Alen as embassador to Italy was officially set down to the credit of Rhode Island, and he is said to have had the indorsement of all the most prominent Democrats of that state, though he has for years been prominent in New York social and club life and was born in the metropolis. He has a fine estate at Newport, R. I., however, where he lives during most of the time he spends in this country, and no valid objection can be urged against his claiming citizenship there. His winters are generally spent in England, where his children are being educated, and where he is noted, as at Newport, for the lavishness of his hospitality.



JAMES J. VAN ALEN.

His Newport place is called Wakehurst. It contains about 14 acres, inclosed, in the English fashion, by a stone wall, and a handsome Elizabethan mansion modeled after a well known English country house. Mr. Van Alen is there every year from the beginning of June to the end of September and takes a prominent part in the social affairs of the summer capital, as he generally does also during the winter season at his house in London.

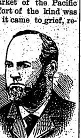
Mr. Van Alen is a very wealthy man. His father, the late General Van Alen of New York, left him upward of $4,000,000, most of it safely invested in productive real estate, which has risen in value till a moderate estimate places his present fortune at $12,000,000. He has been a widower for about 11 years. His wife was the eldest daughter of the late William Astor and died about six years after their marriage, leaving three children. She and her husband spent much of their married life abroad, returning every summer, however, for the Newport season, and Mr. Van Alen has conducted his life on similar lines since his wife's death.

It is not strange that he should be fond of England, for he was educated at Oxford, but he takes an interest in American public affairs and is a warm admirer of President Cleveland. He is devoted to athletics, particularly tennis and boxing, is a member of most of the swell New York clubs and a director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is about 47 years of age and greatly resembles the Prince of Wales.

TONNAGE CONTROLS WHEAT.

That Is the Secret of McNear's Corner In California Grain.

Another attempt has been made to corner the wheat market of the Pacific coast. The last effort of the kind was made in 1882, and it came to grief, resulting in losses of millions of dollars to its projectors and almost swamping the Nevada bank. George W. McNear of San Francisco, who is said to have dropped $1,000,000 in that deal, kept right along in the grain business after the collapse and has for years been known as the grain king of California. He is the man who engineered the recent corner, though he denies the corner and denies even that he speculates, claiming that he is engaged in an entirely legitimate business.



GEORGE W. M'NEAR.

Be that as it may, he certainly managed to charter three-fourths of the vessels available during the season for the shipment of grain from California, and thus made himself practically the dictator of the price at which farmers must sell their wheat. Nobody wants to buy wheat that cannot be shipped, and in San Francisco the man who controls the shipping controls the price. The financial stringency and the low price of wheat elsewhere helped McNear out. Farmers could not borrow enough money on their wheat to buy bags to ship it in. McNear saw all this, and knowing the whereabouts and engagements of wheat ships understood that tonnage would control wheat; hence the corner.

Mr. McNear is by birth a Scotchman. He is short, sturdy and red faced, with a solid looking head and square shoulders. He began life as a small commission merchant in Petaluma, Cal., handling farm produce. Along in the sixties he started in the grain business in San Francisco, and despite some heavy losses made a great deal of money. He is not a brilliant operator, working very cautiously and with great secretiveness. Nobody is ever aware of what he is about until his schemes are consummated.

An Exposition at Lyons.

An exposition will be held at Lyons, France, next year. The fair is to be opened on April 26. The principal building is to be polygonal in shape with a lofty central dome, which will rise to a height upon the interior of some 180 feet. It rises in a graceful curve, the structure being strengthened by means of the airy lateral supports which resemble the flying buttress of a Gothic cathedral. The building will be 765 feet in diameter and will cover a space of nearly 500,000 square feet. The total weight of the entire structure will be only about 2,480 tons.

Hebrew Colony In Palestine.

Baron Edmund de Rothschild's colony in Palestine shows such promise of success that he has purchased more land. In accordance with the baron's request the colonists have all abandoned the use of Yiddish and now speak nothing but Hebrew.

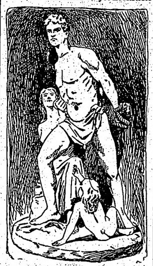
Tribute to the Sea.

The annual loss of shipping and cargo is estimated at $99,100,000.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY."

A Statue That Provoked the Displeasure of the Czar.

Julius Didericksen, the Danish sculptor, would have gained immortality with his group, "The Struggle For Liberty," if he had never done anything else worthy to survive. It is of the sort that marks an epoch in the history of art and a culminating point in the genius of the artist. It is the antithesis of the "Laocoon," of which it is inherently suggestive, and from an art standpoint is worthy to take its place beside that ancient masterpiece. One hardly knows whether to be glad or sorry that it was not placed on exhibition at the World's fair. Surrounded, as it must have been there, by other works that might have distracted some of the attention it deserves, the conviction is yet irresistible that it is masterful enough to have maintained its pre-eminence in any artistic company.



THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

It was the sculptor's intention to have it exhibited at the exposition, and he shipped it to this country for that purpose. But it arrived too late and for some time lay hidden away in a New York warehouse. Now, however, it has been placed on exhibition, and the people of the metropolis have an opportunity to see what genius can do with a block of white marble.

There is a story behind the statue that ought to be true. It is said that King Christian, accompanied by his son-in-law, the czar of Russia, paid a visit to Didericksen's studio while the artist was putting the finishing touches to the group, and that the czar was so forcibly struck by the suggestiveness of the subject and its spirited treatment that he wished the work destroyed. King Christian could not accommodate so far as that, but he secured the sculptor's promise to send the group to France or the United States, where it was supposed its influence would be less hurtful to monarchial institutions.

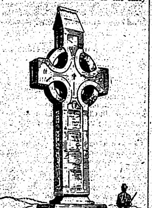
CALIFORNIA'S PLYMOUTH ROCK.

It Is to Be Marked by a Memorial Monument.

California also has her Plymouth rock. It is the spot where the first recorded church service was held on the Pacific slope more than three centuries ago, and it is to be marked by a memorial cross, the gift of George W. Childs of Philadelphia. The memorial is to be placed about three-quarters of a mile from the lighthouse on Point Reyes peninsula and will have the following inscription:

> Consecrated October 25, 1893, by the Church Missionary Council, as a memorial of the service held on the shore of Drake's bay about St. John Baptist's Day, June 24, A. D. 1579, by Francis Fletcher, Priest of the Church of England, Chaplain of Sir Francis Drake; Chronicler of the Service.

The design is a copy of an ancient Celtic cross, and the stem is to be richly carved after the manner of the early Celtic Christians. The principal device above the arms on the face of the cross will be the "Book of Common Prayer." On the reverse will be the arms of the Episcopalian diocese of California and three inscriptions reciting that it is a memorial of the first Christian service on the coast, of the first use of the "Book of Common Prayer" in the country and of one of the first recorded missionary prayers on the continent.



CALIFORNIA'S MEMORIAL CROSS.

The subbase will be 7 feet high and ornamented with runic designs, each facade presenting a cross like that of the main shaft above it.

Icemaking Machines.

The icemaking machine was first put into operation in 1860. At the present day every brewery, every passenger steamer and not a few restaurants and hotels make their own ice.

ORPHANS IN AUSTRIA

THE STIGMA OF PAUPERISM NEVER CROWNS ITS HELPLESS TOTS.

It Is the Only Country In the World Where Foundlings Are Debarred From the Workhouse—Their Care Intrusted to the Refined and Wealthy.

There is only one country in the world where orphan children and foundlings are debarred from admission to the workhouse. It is in Austria, which maintains that to place the stigma of pauperism upon the poor little things is to handicap them later on in the race for life and bread, and thus to lessen their chance of ever becoming self supporting and self respecting citizens. That their reasoning is just is shown by the results. Whereas in Paris, London and Berlin the majority of children born in workhouses return years afterward to die there. In Vienna it is a most unusual occurrence for a foundling or an orphan dependent upon public charity to become in old age a charge upon the community.

In Austrian cities children of this class are boarded out in the families of workmen living in the suburbs at the expense of the municipality. But their care is intrusted, not to the workhouse authorities, but to gentlemen and ladies of leisure, fortune and respectability, who practically become the guardians of the little ones.

Their charge is a purely honorary one, and they are chosen as a rule by the burgomaster of the city or town from among the nobility, the retired magistrates, the half pay officers, the rich childless widows and wealthy old maids. They bear the title of orphan fathers and orphan mothers, and so honorable is the position regarded by the population that the mayor never experiences any difficulty in securing the services of a sufficient number of such official parents.

During the early youth of their wards the duties of these orphan parents are confined to visiting them at unexpected times and to keeping the people with whom they board up to the mark by showing them that the children have powerful protectors. Upon the official parent devolves the responsibility of deciding the special calling in life for which the youngsters show the most aptitude, the only stipulation made by the municipal authorities being that the boys should be taught some skilled labor or profession calculated to give them later on a chance of being able to support a wife and family and to lay by provision for old age. When these lads go out into the world, it is to their official parents that they turn for a character, and if evil days come to them they appeal to their official protectors for help.

It is an incalculable benefit for a boy who is just starting out in life to have a man of position to stand by him and to speak to the world in his favor, nor is there anything in connection between the two to ruffle the independence of the younger, for when once launched in life the elder stands to him simply in the relation of an old and tried friend, whose advice he may follow or not as he pleases.

With regard to the orphan or foundling girls, they are mostly trained for domestic service, which, however, they are not permitted to enter before the age of 14, and then it becomes the orphan mother's duty to investigate the character of the persons who propose to employ her, to see that she is well treated and eventually, when she marries, to find out about the man's reputation and as to whether he has the means of keeping a wife.

Usually it is from her own house that the marriage takes place, and at every turn the girl is made to feel the advantage of having a lady of rank to whom she can always appeal, who is bound to protect her, to defend her when wrongfully accused and to guard her as far as possible from evil.

Thanks to these orphan parents, hereditary pauperism in Austria has been practically stamped out, and there is much in the system that may commend itself to people on this side of the Atlantic. The condition of the pauper orphans and of the foundlings now dependent upon the public charity of this great metropolis would certainly be vastly improved and the future prospects of the little unfortunates rendered more promising were our leading citizens and their wives to follow the example of the people in similar standing in Austria, and to add a new and useful interest to their lives by assuming the honorary and honorable office of orphan parents.—New York Tribune.

A Stilt Race In France.

A French scientific journal gives particulars of a stilt race (course d'echassiers) at Bordeaux, in which Aime Martin, a young man under 20, beat the record by covering 440 kilometers (about 275 miles) in 76 hours and 35 minutes. His stilts were about 6 feet long and weighed over 16 pounds. His bare feet were not injured by the friction, and he suffered no inconvenience. Another race of portanieres—that is, women who carry burdens on their heads—was won by Margaret Pujol, 36 years of age. Her burden consisted of a basket laden with 45 pounds, and the course was 9 kilometers (about 5⅝ miles), which she covered in 1 hour and 5 minutes.—Exchange.

Vowel Sounds Photographed.

Professor Herrmann has succeeded in photographing the vowel sounds by speaking them into a phonograph, which reproduced them slowly. The vibrations were recorded by a microtelephone, which had a small mirror in the vibrating drum. A ray of light reflected from the mirror recorded its vibrations—that is to say, the vibrations of the vowel sounds—on a traveling band of sensitized paper.—Chicago Herald.

Theatrical Item.

Tom—I can't understand why you applaud such miserable acting?

Dick—I do it to keep myself awake.—Texas Siftings.

COULDN'T FOOL THE ROOSTER.

The Farmer Tried to Stop His Crowing, but It Didn't Work.

When Charlie Trifles went out into the country for his health, he put up at Farmer Ellery Cranberrymarsh's place. Farmer Ellery was something of a poultry fancier and had one of those big, melodious, gamy cockerels of Buff Cochin extraction, with a voice that was a cross between the blowing of a geyser and the sound of a three tined whistle on a boiler factory. About 3 o'clock every morning the rooster would arise on his perch, and standing on his tiptoes make all the hens sick by letting go his voice like the sound of many waters.

It also broke up Charlie Trifles' slumbers, and he was unable to woo them back by cigarettes or philosophy. He made considerable complaint to Uncle Ellery, and the old gentleman hunted over his poultrybook and read as follows:

"There is one simple device by which a rooster can be reduced to complete and acceptable silence. The bird cannot crow unless he is able to stand erect and raise his head to the fullest extent. Now if a plank, or even a lath, be placed above his perch so that he cannot gain an upright position, he cannot possibly lift up his voice."

Here was the solution, and Uncle Ellery arranged laths above all the perches. In the early dawn before milking time Uncle Ellery crept out to the hennery to see how the device worked. The cock had just awakened and was trying to get up to turn his lungs loose in his usual matutinal vociferation, but he was unable to raise his head. A hen opened one eye, and seeing his dilemma smiled and dropped off to sleep again. Uncle Ellery chuckled.

But the rooster was not to be foiled. Recognizing his dilemma, he dropped off the perch to the floor, got a good grip on an adjacent crack in the boards so as to take up the recoil of the crow, raised himself up on tiptoe and let out his lungs in a way that pulled Charlie Trifles out of bed and drove him to cigarettes. Then after a satisfied "cut, cut, cor-r-r-r-r," the rooster kicked a hen or two off the roost and dropped off into a contented slumber.—Minneapolis Journal.

An Escape In the Sky.

Once in awhile a meteor plunging into the atmosphere of the earth is neither consumed by the heat developed through friction nor precipitated upon the surface of the globe, but pursues its way out into open space again.

Its brief career within human ken may be compared to that of a comet traveling in a parabolic orbit, which, as if yielding to a headlong curiosity, almost plunges into the sun and then hastens away again, never to return.

In July, 1892, one of these escaping meteors was seen in Austria and Italy. Careful computations based upon the observations which were made in various places have shown that it was visible along a track in the upper air about 680 miles in length. When at its nearest point to the earth, it was elevated 42 miles above the surface.

From this point it receded from the earth, its elevation when last seen being no less than 98 miles.

Although the resistance of the atmosphere was not sufficient to destroy the motion of this strange visitor, which contented itself with so brief a glimpse of our globe, yet it carried the effects of that resistance out into space with it and can never shake them off.

No matter what its previous course may have been, the retardation that it suffered during its passage through the air sufficed to turn it into a different direction and to send it along another path than that which it had been following.—Youth's Companion.

Instantaneous Photography.

A recent improvement in photography enables the artist to overcome to a considerable extent the difficulty of preserving the natural expression of the sitter during the necessary period of exposure. It seems that, notwithstanding this period has been greatly shortened in various ways, particularly by the adoption to such an extent of the magnesium light, with its unique advantages, nervousness is so prevalent among those who sit before the camera that the operator has still found the interval too prolonged for the perfect accomplishment of his work.

Herr Haag of Stuttgart claims to meet and overcome the trouble in question by means of a change in the management of the magnesium light, making for this purpose what are called lightning cartridges, which cause a tremendous development of luminosity and are set alight in one-tenth of a second by means of electricity. The so called natural photographs taken by this process are said to preserve the mental expression and momentary play of the features with extraordinary clearness and exactitude, but the operation requires so much skill and practice that it is said to be carried on only by a single photographer in Berlin.—Berlin Letter.

The Vanity of Sparrows.

A correspondent informs the London Spectator that his daughter writes to him from Bangalore that she is "obliged to cover up her looking glass with a towel, for the sparrows come in, sit on the frame and tap at themselves, making on both glass and dressing table a horrid mess. At first the towel kept them away, but they were always on the watch, and if any one threw back the towel they would be there in a minute. But now they hold back the towel with one claw, hold themselves on with the other and peck away at their images."

Men In Petticoats.

It will probably be a matter of surprise to the general reader to learn that the petticoat was first worn exclusively by men. In the reign of King Henry VII the dress of the English was so fantastic and absurd that it was difficult to distinguish one sex from the other. In the inventory of Henry V appears a "petticoat of red damask, with open sleeves." There is no mention of a woman's petticoat before the Tudor period.—Exchange.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

A MEDICINE THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

John Wyatt

THE UNDERTAKER,

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Besides carrying a full and complete line of

COFFINS,
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has the largest and most complete stock of

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A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor of Broadway and Third Sts,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE republicans in the Senate stand solid for repeal. The wiggling comes from the other fellows.

CROOKSTON is now the seat of two high-grade institutions of learning, which have been opened to the public this week.

THE president lays down the law to the senate intimating very plainly that he will not have anything short of absolute repeal of the Sherman law.

THE Minneapolis Exposition though a pretty good show is not up to former years. Hard times and the World's Fair have trenched upon what would have otherwise been a grand display.

THE probabilities are that the appoinment of Allen, of Illinois, for agent at White Earth, will be defeated in the senate. Ha an experienced Minnesota democrat been named no objection would have been raised.

IT is rumored that congress has drawn so heavily upon its grey matter since it convened in extra session that its members are tired and the body will adjourn for a two weeks recess. The country has been "tired" by their dilatory actions and will gladly welcome any kind of a change.

THE brilliant democratic administration manifests its ideas of reform in the appointment of an Illnois man, a man totally unacquainted with management of Indians, to succeed Maj. C. A. Ruffee as agent at White Earth. Senator C. K. Davis very properly objected to confirming the appointment in the senate.

THE affairs of the defunct Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company have opened the eyes of some Minneapolitans to the significance of having their names used as directors in a concern in which they claim to have no interest. Innocent outsiders someway get the impression that they are responsible parties and the question will be tested.

THE Board of Regent of the State university, still persist in their design to use Ohio stone in the construction of the new library building in spite of the protest of the press and the people. It seems to be another case of "the public be hanged" or words to to that effect. The board richly deserves to be fired bodily.

THE Globe seems to have let up on its attacks on Mayor Wright and we don't hear so much about that "globe detective bureau" as we did. In its selection of newspaper comments on the situation, the Globe did not seem to see the many favorable comments make on Mayor Wright, but seemed to get every one of the other kind—and more too.

THE Republican State central committee met at St. Paul on Monday, to elect a man to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Chairman Jamison. The committee made an extremely wise choice in selecting Tams Bixby, the efficient secretary of the board, for the position. Mr. Bixby has an extensive acquaintance in the State and this appointment will give universal satisfaction.

THE genial Pat Russell has been appointed to fill the clerkship in the land office made vacant by the resignation of P. J. McGuire. This is a worthy appointment and we are now looking for his nomination for governor of Minnesota. All of Pat's relatives in Massachusetts are governors, and gubernatorial nominees and why shouldn't Pat follow suit in the natural order of things?

THE Weyerhausers seem to be quietly buying up timber lands on the Red Lake reservation, and it is said, that if Little Falls gets the railroad she contemplates to the north-west the Weyerhausers will build their contemplated big saw-mills at Little Falls instead of Minneapolis. The Minneapolis Lumberman combats this idea on the ground that Little Falls is not enough of a railroad center.

THE Minnesota grain exhibit at the World's Fair is infested with the weevil and the work of that destructive bug is almost the first thing one sees in the wheat exhibit. So destructive are the ravages of the pest that the Superintendent, Gardner Stevens, told the writer that he would have to destroy the entire exhibit, after the show. The grains on exhibition are worth a big sum and it was the intention to give them to farmers who want to get choice seed but this can not be done. The weevil that causes the havoc was imported from a foreign country and is not a product of America.

Don't Forget!

That's what Brown's wife called to him—don't forget to get a bottle of Haller's Sarsaparilla it's so nice. For sale by F. L. Durand.,

Use

Haller's Barb Wire Liniment for all cuts on cattle and horses; it is the best on earth. For sale by F. L. Durand.

There can be no health for either mind or body so long as the blood is vitiated. Cleanse the vital current from all impurities by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine recruits the wasted energies, strengthens the nerves, and restores health to the debilitated system.

Spots on Growing Plants.

The pale, round spots, about as large in circumference as a tackhead, that one sees on cigars now and then are said to be caused by dewdrops and raindrops that act as burning glasses when the sun shines through them on the green tobacco leaf. Be that as it may, the florists declare that palms are often burned by knobs and corrugations in the glass roofs of their greenhouses, as those irregularities tend to focus the sun's rays. The effect of this strong heat on the palm leaf—which is as sensitive to heat as it is to cold—is to cause a rusty brown spot to appear on the green. Sometimes the apparent motion of the sun in passing westward will trace a line of scorch across the leaf. Other plants are less susceptible to sun rays.—New York Sun.

Strange Act of a Chicago Tramp.

There is a tramp in Chicago who should be given a pension. He broke into a house in order to reach a bathroom and give himself a first class scrubbing. With no other alternative save the Chicago river it looks as though the tramp were justified.—Detroit Free Press.

An English View of America.

The announcement that an influential syndicate has been formed in Brixton to send an expeditionary force of pickpockets to the World's fair is a little belated. Gratifying to national pride it will be no doubt as showing that English spirit of enterprise still springs fresh and vigorous in the Brixtonian breast. But from the point of view of commercial speculation it is to be feared that the syndicate has been as completely whipped by American firms as have all previous exhibitions by the White City. Considering that the ashes of Christopher Columbus were all but stolen on the very opening day, and that the czar of Russia's jewels and the queen of Italy's lace have disappeared outright, we gravely doubt whether English competition will have much chance. Obviously native talent has every advantage of local knowledge, and though we could see the adventurers cross the Atlantic without a sigh we should advise them in their own interest to confine their operations to the narrower sphere of Brixton.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Art Instruction.

An artist had sold a picture for an exorbitant price and the purchaser sued to recover. The attorney for the purchaser was making the artist uncomfortable by his questions.

"Now, sir," he said in that pleasant, ingratiating manner of lawyers with a witness, "do you think anybody could see beauty in that picture?"

"Some persons certainly could," replied the artist.

"You think the initiated in technical matters might have no difficulty in understanding your work?"

"I am sure they would not."

"Do you think you could make me see any beauty in that picture?" this most superciliously.

"Probably not now, sir"—and the artist was most humble—"but once I could have done so easily."

"Now, sir, how is that? I don't understand you. Explain, if you please."

"That's quite easy, sir. I could have done it simply by employing you as my counsel in this case."—Detroit Free Press.

Courtesy Among the Swedes.

The Swedes are a quiet, taciturn people. There is no jostling even among the lowest classes. When a train leaves a platform or a steamboat a pier, the lookers on lift their hats to the departing passengers and bow to them, a compliment which is returned by the passengers. You are expected to lift your hat to the shabbiest person you meet in the street, and to enter a shop, office or bank with the hat on is considered a bad breach of good manners. In retiring from a restaurant you are expected to bow to the occupants. Bowing and hat lifting is so common that the people seem to move around more slowly than elsewhere, in order to observe the courtesy.—F. H. Stauffer in Kate Field's Washington.

Adam's Staff.

The Talmudic writers tell us that "the blessed God gave to the first man in paradise a staff which had been created between the stars. Adam gave it to Enoch; Enoch to Noah; Noah to Shem; Shem to Abraham; Abraham to Isaac; Isaac to Jacob. Jacob carried it into Egypt and gave it to his son Joseph. When Joseph died his household goods were taken to the house of Pharaoh. Pharaoh took the staff of Adam, which had descended to Joseph from the first man, and put it among his special treasures."—St. Louis

MEN WHO HAD LUCK.

STORIES CIRCULATED IN A GROUP OF TACOMA SPORTS.

Most of Them Were Told by Professional Gamblers and May or May Not Be True, but an Affidavit Is Required For the Yarn About the Gold Seeker.

"Well, that was luck."

The speaker was one of a group of half a dozen men who were standing on Pacific avenue puffing away at Havanas and talking just to pass time away and to clear their throats. The conversation had been about the livery stable man, Martin, of this city, who had fallen heir to $350,000 three years ago and didn't find it out until a few days ago.

"Talk about luck," said one of the group, who was a gambler, "we see plenty of it. Do you know that one day last week a man entered one of our gambling houses with a nickel and won out $400 in three hours? He had gone clean busted the night before and found the nickel in an out of the way corner in his room the next morning.

"That blokie went to the gambling house with the intention of placing his 5 cent piece on the number 5. He got into the room when the roulette ball was whizzing around on its tour of numbers. He rushed to the table and got down his nickel on the five just as the game runner shouted 'All down!' In a few seconds the ball started on its 'rear end' bouncing, and in a few seconds more the man shouted 'Five!' That gave the man with the nickel $1.75 for his 5 cents. Then he put $1 on No. 17, and that number came up, giving him $35 more. He continued to play with varying luck until in three hours he had won $400. And the next day he was broke again. He borrowed a nickel and tried the game again, but it didn't go."

"I can tell a story of a man who was lucky," said a business man. "In the early days of the gold excitement in California, there came into San Diego a man who was ragged and sick almost to death. He was taken in hand and fed and fixed up. Then he told a story of a wonderful find of gold he had made. It was only a few days off, he said, and he would take a party to the place if they would outfit.

"Several men who heard the story of the great gold in the mountains that was theirs to go after got up a party of 50. The start was made with that man as leader. After a few days' travel it became evident that the man had forgotten the way. They traveled on, trusting to luck, however. Indians were hostile at the time, and they started in to mow the gold hunters. They picked off one after another with their bullets. A score were thus taken off. Then a fever struck the party, and 11 more went the way of death.

"By this time the 19 survivors were crazy with rage. They had been 14 days out and were traveling in the most arid country. Food was growing less and less, and death faced everybody. On the afternoon of the fourteenth day the leader, who had caused so much misery, was given three days more to find his gold 'find.' If he was not successful by that time, he was to hang.

"Well, the three days had almost passed, and still there was no sign of the find. The last hour was almost up. It seemed that the man must hang. There were only five minutes more, now two minutes, now one minute, now a half minute—then came his luck. Just as the time was up for the hanging that man dropped dead."

"I don't see how he was lucky," put in the gambler who had told the first story.

"Why," said the business man, "he was lucky because if he hadn't died he would have been hanged."

Another gambler told how a few days ago a green Swede who knew nothing about the game, but determined to try his luck, had won nearly $1,000. He had been an onlooker once or twice and seen big winnings. He went to the roulette wheel with $20, and in a few hours he had won out $800. It seemed that no matter what number he put chips on—and he played recklessly, as all new players do—it came up every time. That was pure luck. The man played no combinations or "arrangements," because he was as green as grass and knew nothing about the game.

"I have a friend," spoke up one of the group, who is connected with the city government, "who by the merest luck made a discovery that is netting him millions. His name is Perkins, and a few years ago back in Minnesota he made his discovery. He was a traveling man for a grocery firm, and while walking to a train to go from one country town to another one day he whittled a stick.

"He had whittled the stick in a triangular shape. On the train the idea struck him that the shape would be just what was wanted for railroad spikes. The square spikes in vogue were not the right thing because they split the grain of the green ties when driven into them, and when dry the wood shrank away from them. The triangle shaped spike would not split the grain, and subsequent shrinkage would be done away with. Perkins submitted his discovery to Pullman, and now the spikes are being made by millions at Pullman, Ills., making millions for Perkins and Pullman."

Another gambler here chimed in with the statement that during the past week a gambler from Seattle had won $2,800 at faro in Tacoma rooms in two sittings. Both sittings occupied 13 hours, and the first sitting resulted in the winning of $1,800 and the second $1,000. During the latter game the man was out nearly the whole $1,800 he had won at sitting No. 1, but he picked up and won big money. "I suppose he has gone back to Seattle with his dough," said the gambler, "as I have not seen him for some days."—Tacoma News.

Kind Indeed.

Collector (angrily)—Do you intend to pay this bill next week or never, sir?

Trotter—Well, since you offer me a choice, I say never. Really very kind of you. Good day.—Truth.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The bank of Mantorville has made an assignment.

Winona gambling houses have been ordered closed.

At Montevideo three fur coats were stolen in one day.

The Dulth shoe factory has closed down temporarily.

Minnesota retail grocers have perfected an organization.

Light snow fell in the Northern part of the state last week.

The Mankato Free Press is after the gambling dens of that city.

The big Backus saw mill in East Minneapolis will be rebuilt.

The bank at Halstead was robbed of $300 last week. The thieves got away.

Fire in Berrisford's biscuit factory at St. Paul did damage to the amount of $80,000.

Several Indians at the Red Lake reserve were confirmed Sunday by Bishop McGolrick.

Work on the foundation of the Mankato government building is progressing rapidly.

George B. Hush, a prominent Minneapolis real estate dealer, has been declared insane.

The Brennan Lumber company's saw mills have started up, giving employment to 300 men.

Lulu Beaudette, a 13-year-old girl, committed suicide by drowning at Minneapolis Tuesday.

Rev. Edward D. Neill, a pioneer Presbyterian minister of St. Paul, died suddenly Tuesday.

The St. Paul city council has voted $9,000 to be expended in providing labor for needy citizens.

The Minnesota and Wisconsin collective flax exhibit at the world's fair has been given an award.

The Montgomery Messenger has been sold by C. T. Kelly to J. J. Leonard of Jordan. It will be Democratic.

Congressman Kiefer is trying to have the office of immigrant inspector at St. Paul, recently abolished, restored.

St. Paul street railway employes protest against the employment of non-union men. A strike is possible.

John Sandrum, a deserter from Company H, Seventh United States cavalry, was arrested at Granite Falls.

C. A. Mackey has purchased the plant of the Bay City, Wis., Tribune, suspended, and will start a paper at Barnum.

The body of Ed Tice, who had been missing for 10 days, was found in the mill pond at Hutchinson. Foul play is suspected.

It is said in Washington that Eugene Hay, United States district attorney for Minnesota, will be allowed to serve out his term.

In the breach of promise case of Mrs. Lilian J. Clement against Seymour W. Brown, at Winona, the jury awarded the plaintiff $13,042.

Western roads have agreed to a one fare rate for the round trip from all points in Minnesota to Chicago and return for Minnesota day at the fair.

Being unable to secure $50,000 bail required by the court W. S. Streeter, the vice president of the Minneapolis Guaranty Loan company, languishes in jail.

The Rademaker brothers, who shot and killed John Woyahn last June, were indicted by the grand jury at Chaska for manslaughter in the second degree.

Minnesota Knights of Pythias met in Grand Lodge at St. Paul last week. Grand Chancellor Wheaton was re-elected. The membership of the order in Minnesota is 6,447.

The officers of the State Dairy association have decided to hold their next annual meeting at Waseca in December. Premiums will be offered for the best exhibits of butter, cheese, etc.

The Monday New York World says: Harvard men are watching a tall, heavy, light-haired fellow from St. Paul, Minn., named Houghton, who is playing a spry game at right guard.

The hearing of the complaint of Davidson and Hawthorne against the St. Paul and Duluth road, in the matter of freight on coal between Duluth and the Twin Cities, has been set for Oct. 24 by the railroad and warehouse commissioners.

Carleton citizens have organized a vigilance committee to rid the village of suspicious characters and prevent a repetition of the recent bank robbery. While the work of organization was in progress a citizen was held up about 200 feet back of the meeting place and robbed of $200 in cash. The robber was not caught.

The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias for the State of Minnesota held its 21st annual session at St. Paul last week. Several amendments proposed last year to the constitution were taken up. The most notable of these was a proposition to admit liquor dealers into the order. This proposition was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Minneapolis Journal world's fair correspondent says: J. L. Bernado's gigantic hog, of Pipestone, is dying in a stock barn at the fair. Columbus is the hog's name and he is the weightiest hog in the whole swine exhibit, tipping the scales at 1,800 pounds. But the most wonderful thing about Columbus is that he does not know the taste of corn. He was raised entirely on barley, wheat and oats, being thus fed as an experiment to see what such feeding would produce. He is 34 months old, measures 8 feet 9 inches from the tip of his snout to the root of his tail, is 7 feet 6 inches around the body, 16 inches around the fore leg.

The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

Cut Prices

ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Prics.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

GEO. VINE,

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, September 19, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Jens Fredricksen, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Janette Fredrickson of said county.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on the 1st Monday in April A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 19th day of September, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[23-25].

FAMOUS

Clairvoyant

YOUR FATE REVEALED

Past, Present and Future

Told by the famous mediums of the country. Read what he claims. Go and be convinced.

WHAT WILL YOUR DESTINY BE?

Every person has, or at least once in his life has had a desire to know what their future would be. A good opportunity is given every day as long as

Prof. G. Anfin,

CLAIRVOYANT,

Stays in the City

Prof. Anfin is a born Clairvoyant and can tell with certainty what has happened and foretell what shall happen in the future. Everyone who wishes to learn anything about his future life ought to visit Prof. G. Anfin.

St. Louis Hotel, Room 2.

CROOKSTON.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Fenesey deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of J. O. Buhn administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 30th day of October, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County

Dated at Crookston the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court.

[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Christian Larson deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto C. O. Christianson, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston on the second Monday in April, A. D. 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examinations, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court.

[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor
R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON, ☰ ☰ ☰ MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. 323N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 13 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock today.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full, regular made, all wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' outside fleece-lined cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses', Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for great service. We are positive that we have hit it this year.

Fontaine & Anglim.

1893 OCTOBER. 1893

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

SHELLED ON SUNDAY.

Rebel Fleet at Rio Janeiro Again Bombards the City.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A private cable message received in this city says that the rebel fleet at Rio de Janeiro reopened fire upon the Brazilian capital Sunday morning, and that the bombardment was continued throughout the day.

The same cable announces that though the foreign ministers at Rio, backed up by the commanders of the foreign war vessels at Rio have for a long time done everything possible to avert further hostilities between insurgents and the government forces, and that in spite of the fact that these friendly efforts have been directed continuously towards both sides in the dispute, a failure to induce the opposing factions to come to an agreement has resulted in more damage to Rio from the rebel guns and in loss of life.

The cable message received here does not give an account of the damage done by the bombardment of Rio, nor does it state how many people were killed ashore or afloat; but it is presumed here, from the fact that the rebels shelled the city all day Sunday, that the loss of life must have been considerable, and that both sides must have suffered.

The telegram referred to, however, confirms the statements previously made in these dispatches to the effect that provisions at Rio de Janerio are getting so scarce that, to use the exact words of the message, "famine prices prevail," and the Brazilian capital in spite of the untiring efforts made by the government to secure food in the neighborhood of the capital and from the adjoining states of Minash-Geraes, Sao Paulo and Guyoz, but these efforts do not seem to have been successful.

Bismarck's Return Postponed.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Prince Bismarck's return to Fredrichsruhe has been postponed until next week, as he still lacks the endurance for such a long journey. The Hamburger Nachrichten, his newspaper organ, expresses the hope that in consideration of his extreme weakness, he be spared all public demonstrations during his journey home. The sooner Bismarck leaves Kissengen, says The Nachrichten, the greater must be the efforts of his family and friends to guard against everything likely to excite him.

Mines Resume.

BIWABIK, Minn., Oct. 2. — The Franklin mine, near Virginia, has resumed operations with a full force of men. Shipments to Cleveland will be resumed at once. Shipments from the Hale mine here will also be resumed this week.

Schooner Foundered.

ANNAPEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—During the severe southeast gale the schooner Margaret Muir, owned by Muir & Clow of Chicago, and bound for Chicago with salt, foundered three miles east of this port in deep water.

Children Ten Cents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The board of directors of the world's fair have agreed to reduce the price for children from 25 cents to one dime. The new order goes into effect, Oct. 1.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 2, 1893.

HOGS—Two loads received, selling to a packer.

CATTLE — Steady and fairly active. Prime steers, $2.75@3.25; good steers, $2.25@2.75; prime cows, $2.40@2.60, good cows, $1.75@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; light veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.25@1.75; feeders, $1.75@2.25; bulls, $1.00@1.75.

SHEEP — Steady; two double-deck loads offered.

Muttons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $2.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.00@2.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 750; calves, 10; sheep, 850.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2, 1893.

WHEAT—December opening, 62⅝c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 62½c; closing, 63⅛c. May opening, 69⅝c; highest, 70⅛c; lowest, ⅛69c; closing, 70⅛c. OnTrack—No 1 hard, 63¼c; No. 1 Northern, 61¼c; No. 2 Northhern, 59c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Oct. 2, 1893.

CATTLE—Market fairly active and prices steady.

HOGS — Quality rather better; market active, no particular change in prices. Best grades firm. Light, $6.00@6.85; rough packing, $5.80@6.05; mixed, $6.10@6.60; heavy packing and shipping lots, $6.10@6.65; pigs, $5.00@6.50.

SHEEP—Market firm.

Receipts: Cattle, 20,000; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 10,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 66c; December, 69¼c; May, 75⅝c.

CORN—October, 39⅝c; December, 40¼c; May, 83¾c.

OATS—December, 28⅝c; May, 32c.

LARD—October, $9.80; January, $8.15.

SHORT RIBS — October, $8.90; January, $7.85.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 66⅝c; December, 69⅝c; January, 67⅝c.

CORN—October, 40⅝c; December, 40⅝c; January, 41@41½c.

OATS—October, 27⅝c; December, 28¼c; May, 31½c.

PORK—October, $15.50; January, $14.05.

LARD—October, $9.80; January, $8.15.

SHORT RIBS — October, $8.90; January, $7.85.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

MICHIGAMME RIVER FLOODS THE MANSFIELD MINE.

Twenty-eight Men Instantly Killed by the Rushing Water—River Channel Must Be Changed Before the Bodies Can Be Recovered and Work Resumed.

CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., Sept. 30.—With a roar and a rush the waters of the Michigamme river broke through the Mansfield mine drowning 28 of the miners at work directly under the stream. The 18 men who escaped were employed in the lower levels. None of the bodies have been recovered and it is believed it will be necessary to divert the channel of the river before they can be secured.

The Mansfield mine is situated on the banks of the Michigamme river, about six miles east of Crystal Falls, the county seat of Iron county. It has been working between three and four years and has shipped about 60,000 tons of Bessemer ore. There has been much trouble with water and predictions have not been wanting that the river would some day break through the roof of the mine. The night shift had gone down, and though some one noticed that more water than usual was coming into the mine, no special alarm was felt as the pumps seemed to be able to keep the drifts free. Habituated to danger, the miners went to their work as usual, intent only upon the accomplishment of the daily task that brought food and shelter for themselves and families. So the work went on in its usual course until after 9 o'clock. Then there was

A Roar and a Rush of Water.

So fast came the flood that it is doubtful if the men in the upper levels were able to reach the shaft all. The scenes of horror and death in the upper levels can only be imagined, for no one escaped to tell the tale. Had the men been able to reach the shaft death would still be certain, for the No. 1 shaft, the only direct means of reaching the upper levels, collapsed and caved in, cutting off all escape that way. Had there been time the men might have descended by some means to the lower levels and crossed over to No. 2 shaft, but the in-rushing flood came too fast. There was heartrending scenes about the mine and a wild cry of alarm through the little hamlet about the mine. Men, women and children gathered with horror-drawn faces to see 18 men come forth from the hideous depths and to behold the Michigamme river plunging with a sullen roar into the chasm in its bed. The men who escaped were almost all from the two lowest levels. Warned by the roar of the waters they fled wildly toward the shaft and managed to escape from the pit of danger. There was no lack of volunteers to descend the only available shaft, but the self-sacrificing courage of the hardy miners was all in vain.

The Dark Angry Waters

rapidly rushed into the shaft and proved even to the courage of despair that human aid was without avail there. The 20 men in the pit were strangled corpses now. Not until after daylight did the river complete its work and resume its normal course. The mine workings had been filled to the river level and the fatal stream began to crawl down its dry bed once more. The death of 28 men marked the end of the Mansfield mine, for unless the river can be forced to seek another channel this rich deposit of iron ore can never be worked again. Eight of the victims leave families of children fatherless, and about half of the remaining 20 were the support of parents. The news was slow in reaching the outside world. The nearest telegraph office is at Crystal Falls, six miles away, and though a railroad track runs into the mine it was only used to haul out ore and haul in supplies. In the number of lives lost this is believed to have been the worst disaster that ever occurred in the Lake Superior iron region. What measures, if any, can be taken to rescue the bodies of the dead are yet undetermined. A careful survey of the ground by competent engineers have to be made, for the first towards getting into the flooded workings must be to divert temporarily or permanently the course of the Michigamme river and pump out the mines. The money loss will be $600,000.

TO KILL CARNOT.

A Number of Italians Said to Have Conspired to Take His Life.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—It is rumored that President Carnot's decision not to visit Toulon to receive the Russian fleet in person was caused by the discovery of a plot against his life. According to these rumors a number of Italians had formed a conspiracy to kill President Carnot, either on the journey to Toulon or while M. Carnot was at the place. The police say there is no truth in the story.

Final Settlement Concluded.

BANGKOK, Oct. 2.—The final settlement of the questions in dispute between France and Siam have been concluded. The covenant will be signed on Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon Le Myre de Vilos, France's special envoy, will leave the city probably for Saigon.

Bedouins Capture Caravans.

FEZ, Oct. 2.—Two large caravans, one conveying a large consignment of clothes for the troops and the other conveying a party of merchants, have been attacked and all the animals and goods have been stolen.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The senate spent most of the day discussing President Cleveland. Mr. Stewart continued his attack of the previous day, and Messrs. Morgan and Voorhees defended the president.

In the house the Tucker election repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Tucker spoke for the bill and Mr. Brosius against it.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—An acrimonious debate was indulged in by Senators Wolcott and Gorman. Wolcott accused Republican and Democratic repeal men of forming a combination to force a vote on the repeal bill by compelling the senate to sit longer hours.

Mr. Gorman accused Mr. Wolcott of eavesdropping or of using information of eavesdroppers. The debate continued at considerable length.

Two speeches on the election repeal bill were made in the house. Neither was of particular interest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—An acrimonious debate on the federal election bill occupied the day in the house, enlivened by what came near a personal encounter between Messrs. Morse and Fithian. Mr. Black and Mr. Breckinridge were the principal speakers on the election bill.

In the senate Mr. Peffer's speech occupied most of the day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Entire day in senate was devoted to debate on the repeal bill. The speakers were Harris (Dem., Tenn.) and Morgan (Dem., Ala.)

In the house the day was taken up on the federal elections bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Two speeches on the repeal bill were made in the senate today, Camden of West Virginia in its favor, and Peffer of Kansas in opposition.

In the house the federal election bill was taken up and debated by Patterson of Tennessee, McCall of Massachusetts, McNagny of Indiana, Warner of New York and Richards of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Speeches on the repeal bill were made in the senate by Messrs. Kyle, Dubois, McMillan and Teller.

In the house debate on the election repeal bill was continued by Messrs. Dinsmore of Arkansas, Denson of Alabama, Cooper of Florida and Clark of Missouri.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It Is Said to Be in No Sense a Free Trade Document.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The latest rumor about the new tariff bill to be promulgated by the house ways and means committee is that Chairman Wilson has already a rough draft of the measure. It is claimed that the measure now drafted has incorporated in it the views of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. It is said that Chairman Wilson has not the intention of reporting the bill to the house for six weeks or two months. He certainly will not report it until the election repeal and Sherman acts are disposed of. Those who claim to have inside information declare that the bill drafted does not make any radical cuts in schedules now in operation and is in no case a free trade document.

UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL.

It Is Conceded to Be Impossible and There Will Be a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The capital was full of rumors during the day regarding a compromise. It is now said a proposition is being considered which involves tariff revision. The proposition to compromise by amending the repeal bill so it will not take effect until 1895 is unsatisfactory to Republican repealers, who declare that they will not support such an amendment or vote for the bill with such poviso. Unconditional repeal is almost universally conceded to be impossible and there is no doubt but the Democratic leaders of the repeal movement, with Mr. Cleveland's consent, are engaged in an effort to arrive at some sort of compromise.

WHERE IS MENAGE.

A Reward May Be Offered for the Swindler.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The town is still talking about the gigantic swindling operations of Louis F. Menage, and wonders if the grand jury, which reconvenes on Tuesday, will secure sufficient evidence to indict others connected with the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company. There is talk that the city will offer a reward for Menage. The impression still prevails that the big operator on other people's money has not left the country. The report that Menage is hiding in the mountains of Chili does not wash with the business community, neither does the story that he had only $2,000 when he left Minneapolis.

Grover May Close the Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Director General George B. Davis has returned from Washington, and, while he had no conversation with President Cleveland on the subject, he gave it as his opinion that if the president could so shape his executive and private business he would be in Chicago to officially close the fair. An invitation to the president to do this will probably be extended by means of a special committee of world's fair officials within a short time.

Woolley Talks Back.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2. — John G. Woolley, the temperance advocate and the founder of the Rest Island retreat, addressed a large audience at Plymouth Congregational church upon the charges of diverting the funds of the institution and of loose methods in connection with the management therewith. He made a very exhaustive statement, giving a history of the retreat and his connection therewith.

Russell Renominated.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—John E. Russell was nominated for governor by the Democratic convention. For lieutenant governor, James B. Carroll was named. Both nominations were made by acclamation.

OVER A SCORE DEAD

TERRIBLE STORM RAGES ALONG THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

At Least Twenty-four People Killed In Plaquemine Parish, La.—Atlantic Coast Also Visited, Great Damage Being Done at Mobile, Ala., and Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Sun's special from New Orleans says: A terrible storm struck New Orleans late Sunday night, coming from the northeast, and raged here all night and part of Monday, sweeping to the south from here, along the line of the Mississippi river, through the parish of Plaquemine to the gulf. The storm was one of the worst which ever visited this part of the country, and as far as can be learned 24 or more persons were killed, and probably three times as many were wounded, some of them fatally.

ATLANTIC GALES.

Southern Coast Again Visited by a Severe Storm.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 3.—A southeast gale broke here about 4 a. m. and the wind has been increasing in velocity ever since until at this hour (1 p. m.) it blowing at least 50 miles an hour. The barometer is still falling. The wind has blown the water in from the gulf until the river has reached Royal street, which is four blocks from the river and at an elevation of about 15 feet from mean river height. There is no possible chance of estimating the money damage. All the wholesale and a great portion of the retail district of the city is some four feet under water and thousands of dollars worth of goods have been damaged. The pilot boat Ida Low has been driven on the wharf at the foot of St. Francis street. The bay boat Heroine was driven on the Mobile and Ohio wharf and

Almost Totally Wrecked.

The Crescent City, another bay boat, left Point Clear at the same time the Heroine did and has not since been heard from.

It is repprted that three dredges working in the channel have been lost. It is also reported here that some 50 miles of the Louisville and Nashville road along the coast is also under water and that the Biloxi bridge has been swept away. Nothing has been heard of the gardeners in the marshes east of the city, and the worst is feared. Telegraphic communication is cut off in every direction. In this city houses have been unroofed, trees blown down one cotton warehouse has

Succumbed to the Fury of the Gale.

All the smokestacks of the manufacturing industries have been blown down. Street car traffic has been totally suspended because of the damage to the electric wires, and the city will, no doubt, be in darkness, as the waves are fast encroaching on the electric light works, which may be under water in another hour. The busiest thoroughfares of the city are being navigated in boats and people are wading up to their armpits in an effort to save goods. It is the worst storm that has ever visited Mobile. The southern part of the city presents such a scene of wreckage that it looks as if it had been bombarded. The towers on the court house and Christ church are tottering. Dredge No. 5 was turned over near the lighthouse and a man was drowned. An unknown white man lost his footing while wading from the Union depot and was swept under a bridge and drowned.

YELLOW JACK RAGING.

The Epidemic at Brunswick, Ga., Continues on the Increase.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 2.—Twelve new cases of yellow fever were reported Sunday, 10 white and two colored. Sixty-five patients are now under treatment. Surgeon Murray arrived at 10 o'clock from Jesup and reports that the autopsy on C. J. Warren, the deputy sheriff who died there Sunday, proved beyond question that he had yellow fever. It is stated that Warren had not been in any infected district within the past few weeks, and if this be true, the theory that it requires only 10 days' incubation for the fever to develop will be proved unreliable. The idea that negroes are by nature exempt from the disease is also dissipated. The negroes to date have been the greatest sufferers from the epidemic, and so

Many Fatal Cases

have developed among them that scientists are investigating. No cheering words are truthfully written on the situation. The scourge is sure to stay till frost. Four-fifths of the people here will have the fever before the frost. This is no idle statement, but the result of careful consultation with the physicians. Surgeon Murray is working day and night. Saturday afternoon he visited Miss Orilla Dart on Simmons' Island and found her much improved. He returned at midnight and left on a special train for Jesup, held an autopsy there and returned to Brunswick at 11 o'clock.

Treasurer Washburn Failing.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The mental condition of ex-Treasurer John M. Washburn of the Old Colony Railroad company, is exciting much alarm among his friends and acquaintances. Ever since his recent reverses and his financial entanglements he has been rapidly failing. Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, the attending physician, considers his condition serious.

A Mountain Disintegrates.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 27.—Two thousand feet of the north peak of Mount Tacoma has fallen away. Scientists are at a loss to explain the cause.

THE MAJORITY RULE.

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON'S TIMIDITY AND HILL'S AUDACITY.

Senator Gorman's Masterful Patience and Voorhees' Hot Headed Denunciations. Interesting Sketches From the Senate Gallery—The Compromise Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—[Special.]—Many inquiries have been received here as to why the majority of the senate has not long before this settled the repeal fight by forcing a vote. The people who make these inquiries cannot have read the newspapers very closely, because it has been made very plain in Washington dispatches for the last two or three weeks that under the rules of the senate a majority has no power to force a vote upon an unwilling minority. The situation which has prevailed in the senate for five or six weeks has brought one result in its train, and this is that sooner or later the traditional practice of the senate will have to be radically changed and absolute power given the majority to rule. As has already been pointed out in these dispatches, the majority could obtain control under the rules as they now stand were the presiding officer willing to be the instrument of the majority for this purpose. There was much talk last week that Vice President Stevenson would be willing to play this role; and it is true that he did have such a proposition under consideration. But the project was abandoned after a few days' consultation among the leaders. Vice President Stevenson did indeed listen to the propositions that were made to him in this direction by the repeal managers, but he ultimately reached the conclusion that any attempt on his part to coerce the minority would seal his own political fate

Many Presidential Aspirations.

It is well known in Washington that the vice president hopes to go up higher; not, indeed, through the death of President Cleveland, but by being nominated and elected as his successor in 1896. The vice president is quietly and carefully playing all his cards with a view to the coming presidential campaign. His policy is essentially one of caution, almost of negation. Mr. Stevenson was never a positive man and has always believed rather in the efficacy of neutrality. Some of his most intimate friends think he is making a great mistake in this matter. They think he had an opportunity which, had it been improved by a display of courage and determination, would have made him the foremost man of the Democratic party, excepting, of course, Mr. Cleveland. One of these friends of the vice president, an Illinois congressman, said to your correspondent:

"I urged General Stevenson to take the bull by the horns in the senate and to make himself forever famous. I pointed out that an opportunity had occurred to him which few men in this world enjoy. I showed him that reform in the parliamentary methods of the senate was inevitable; that the people, irrespective of party and of views on particular questions, were demanding it, and that if he were to be the pioneer of this reform it would surely work to his political advantage. But Mr. Stevenson could not see it. Naturally timid, he has been almost afraid to call his soul his own since he became the presiding officer of the senate. The policy of neutrality may be a good thing on some occasions, but I do not believe a man can win the presidency of the United States by a display of colorlessness, purposelessness and timidity. I say it is with regret, for Mr. Stevenson is one of my warmest friends, and nothing in the world could give me greater pleasure than to see him succeed to the presidency."

Senator Hill Only Wanted a Chance.

Several other presidential aspirants have had connection with this repeal bill struggle. One of them is Senator Hill. Mr. Hill has been exceedingly nervous and impatient all through the contest. Though not very much in love with Mr. Cleveland and far from being a supporter of the administration, Senator Hill has done everything in his power to urge the repeal bill through. Many times has he said to his intimate friends that he would give all the money he had in the world if he might be vice president of the United States and presiding officer of the senate for the space of a few weeks. The opportunity of which General Stevenson does not care to avail himself, although urged to do so, Senator Hill would embrace with great eagerness. "If I had been in Stevenson's place," Senator Hill says, "this bill would have passed the senate weeks ago, and there would never more be doubt as to the ability of the majority to rule in this body."

Senator Gorman's Masterfulness.

Men are made of various materials. Vice President Stevenson is neutral. Senator Hill is audacious and positive. Senator Gorman is quietly masterful. For several weeks Senator Gorman has not appeared on the surface except when he had his tilt with Mr. Wolcott. So far as the ordinary observer could see, he was doing nothing. He seemed to be on good terms with both sides, but it is not in Mr. Gorman's nature to be either neutral or idle. He has been at work, and successfully, too, as the champion of compromise, having for his argument the threatened disruption of the Democratic party in case one side or the other of this battle should lose its all. While Mr. Gorman does not show his hand until the time comes, he is always alert, active and full of purpose.

That moment is now here, and Mr. Gorman is at the front. Passage of a bill that will be on the whole satisfactory to the country, and at the same time make some concession to the silver producing states and avert the disaster which hangs over them, will be a great triumph for the leadership of Mr. Gorman in the Democratic party. His friends think it will make him the Democratic nominee three years hence.

Vigorous Senator Voorhees.

One reason why the plan to use the vice president in forcing a vote never amounted to anything was the fierce opposition thereto of Senator Voorhees, the repeal leader. Mr. Voorhees denounced the plan in language that was more picturesque than that which he usually employs. "No one but a miserable whelp of a plutocrat would ever think of such a thing," said Mr. Voorhees. "No one but a besotten, selfish moneybags would ever propose that the vice president of the United States purge himself and override the traditions and liberties of the senate. No one but an infernal gold worshiping scoundrel would ever propose that honorable senators should become party to such a villainous scheme."

When it comes to using English language in a declamatory or denunciatory sense, Mr. Voorhees is without a rival in the senate. When asked a few days ago how long he was willing to continue the battle for unconditional repeal, he replied: "You may say that we are ready to stay here all the fall, all winter and all next summer in order to pass this bill, and if that does not continue the story long enough—why, you may say that we will stay here until the angel Gabriel blows his trumpet."

MRS. WM. KENNARD

Three Bottles Cured

"I used to be a great sufferer from rheumatism. I tried almost everything without relief. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and found myself cured. I know it was

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that cured me." MRS. WILLIAM KENNARD, Moore's Vineyard, Ind. **Hood's Cures.**

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

What a Young Man Did.

A college graduate had hardly received his diploma before he was compelled to face poverty and family disgrace. His father, who had been reputed to be wealthy, was an embezzler and a fugitive from justice. His mother and sisters were entirely dependent upon his modest earnings in a broker's office.

He had planned taking an advanced course of professional study in architecture. His ideal occupation had to be abandoned. He was in love with a charming girl, but ceased to visit her since marriage was out of the question. An opportunity for a year's travel in Europe at a friend's expense was given up.

Year after year he maintained a hard, bitter struggle to make a living at uncongenial employment for his mother and sisters, to support his father abroad and to overcome prejudice caused by the family disgrace. He became a successful business man, but was prematurely gray at 40. His life was haunted by the ghosts of his youthful hopes.

Such lives do not furnish material for exciting stories. They are dull and prosaic, but are nevertheless heroic. To give up all that is dear to youth and to be loyal to family obligations sometimes is a crowning triumph of unselfishness.—Youth's Companion.

Many Ministers Present.

Ex-Secretary Lincoln, while United States minister to England, wished to get into Westminster on the occasion of a special service there. Archdeacon Farrar had told Mr. Lincoln to go to the east door of the cathedral to avoid the crowd and to inform the usher that he was the American minister, so that he could be conducted at once to the archdeacon's pew. When Mr. Lincoln sent in his name and title, the usher came out and said, with surprise, "For gracious' sake, how many American ministers are there?" It seems that several gentlemen of the cloth had each deftly made his way into the church by informing the usher that he was an American minister.—San Francisco Argonaut.

What Could He, Indeed?

A group of women in China got hold of a fashion magazine from the United States. After examining it carefully for some moments one of the number said to a missionary who had been talking to them against "foot binding:" "China women pinch foot. You say China woman velly bad. Melican woman not pinch foot. Melican woman pinch here," laying her hand on her waist. "Life here, life not in foot. Melican woman velly much more bad than China woman." What could the missionary say?—Louisville Recorder.

Five Years' Bank of England Paid Notes.

The stock of paid notes for five years in the Bank of England is about 77,745,000 in number, and they fill 13,400 boxes, which if placed side by side would reach 2¼ miles. If the notes were placed in a pile they would reach to a height of 5¼ miles, or if joined end to end would form a ribbon 12,455 miles long. Their superficial area is rather less than that of Hyde park. Their original value was over £1,750,626,600 and their weight over 90¼ tons.—London Tit-Bits.

Followed Plenty of Advice.

A Connecticut farmer who wished to paint his barn asked all his neighbors what would be the best color. He accepted the advice of every one of them, and there never was a barn that showed as many colors as this one when the work was done.—New York Times.

A Siamese Ceremony.

The removal of the topknot of a Siamese prince, which indicates that he has reached manhood, is accompanied by imposing ceremonies which last several days. The governors of all the provinces are expected to be present with gifts.—Philadelphia Press.

A Ring on His Hands.

"Is Harkins worrying over the fact that Miss de Riche jilted him?"

"No; but it annoys him exceedingly to think that the ring she gave back was purchased at her father's store and paid for, too, by Jove!"—Harper's Bazar.

The Fact Remains.

Miss Azure Hughes—I emphatically deny that the educated woman is ashamed to admit her age.

Giglamps—But all the same I notice she doesn't put her college year after her name.—Vogue.

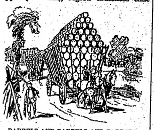
THE APPLE HARVEST.

HOW THE LUSCIOUS FRUIT IS GROWN AND GATHERED.

The Raising of Apples Does Not Reward the Grower as It Once Did—Barrels In Great Piles—The Apple Picker and His Work.

Barrels and barrels and barrels and barrels. Barrels piled on barrels. Barrels in big loads and barrels in little loads—not great clumsy painted barrels for the reception of oil or whisky or pork or lard, but light, graceful barrels shortly to be filled with what is, all things considered, the most delicious fruit in the world.

The passage of loads of apple barrels along the highways and byways of an apple producing region indicates that the time for picking is at hand. "One of the liveliest, drivingist times they is in the hull year," as an apple grower, who is proud of his success as such, described the apple harvest the other day. Apples grow in most parts of the United States north of a certain line, but there are some regions where they are a staple crop, and there you may see such rows of trim, well kept apple trees, such wide extending orchards, as, if you are a newcomer, will make you open your eyes for pure wonder.

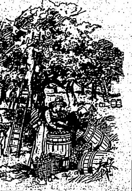

BARRELS AND BARRELS AND BARRELS.

It is a question in my mind which presents the most attractive sight—an apple orchard all white with blossoms under the blue of an early summer sky that is relieved here and there with the snowy fleeces of summer clouds, or the same orchard in the autumn when its boughs are bending under the weight of a full crop of red and russet and green fruit. I shall never forget the first time I saw the orchards that lie between the famous ridge road and Lake Ontario in level western New York. Orchards were not an unfamiliar sight to me, but such orchards I had never dreamed of. It was in June. The air was heavy with perfume and vibrant with the notes of song birds, for it was before the ugly English sparrow had come to America and driven the native feathered musicians from their own. My boyish eyes had always been used to picturesque irregularities of hill and valley, but the everywhere extending fruit farms of this, to me, new region more than made up for lack of diversity in the landscape.

The orchards I had known usually consisted of 25 or at most 50 trees which stood near the farmhouses and were regarded more as a luxury than as a means for adding to the income of the farmers. The orchards I now beheld were acres and acres in extent, and whole sections of 1,000 trees would be devoted to one variety of apples. Baldwins and Greenings and Seek-No-Furthers and Russets and Northern Spies and others of good marketable quality were cultivated systematically and scientifically.

The harvest apples that had been so much of a feature in the little orchards I knew best were prominent, I was told, in these big orchards only by their absence. To be sure, once in awhile a farmer would allow one or two trees to be grafted with early sweet stock just to furnish eating or cooking apples for the summer and early fall, but the raising of apples was not here an incidental matter, it was business throughout. There were practically no ungrafted trees, bearing only knotty, gnarled natural fruit. There were no isolated fence corner trees. There were no unpruned trees and no unskilled pruning, for in such a fruit land as I had now become a resident of there was enough of that work to bring into existence a careful study of pruning as an exact science, and whenever a man put his knife to a tree in one of those magnificent orchards he knew just what he was to cut off and just why he was to do it.

At the time of which I write the raising of apples was at its best as a profitable business. Two, three and even four dollars a barrel were obtained for the fruit every fall, and every year the acreage of the orchards was largely increased. Fortunes, as money was there and then counted, were being made by apple raisers, and year by year the crop was greater in quantity and finer in quality. Peaches, which had before this time been one of the standbys, were being abandoned as the peach orchards passed beyond the limit of full bearing age, and the trees were uprooted to make way for the victorious apple.


ROSY CHEEKED APPLES AND ROSY CHEEKED GIRLS.

Here and there throughout the region were long, low sheds, under which men worked from early spring until near the end of the harvest making barrels for the crop, and where coopers choruses more genuine than that in the opera "Boccaccio" were to be heard every day. The apple buyer was a factor, and a most important one, in every community, and his trips of investigation among the orchards at various periods of the season were subjects of animated discussion at the informal and incidental evening meetings of the farmers at the stores and postoffice.

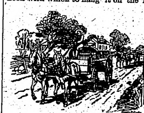
In September and October the harvesting of the apples went forward, and the weeks given up thereto made up a period of strenuous exertion, which is another way of repeating my farmer friend's asservation that apple picking is the "drivingest time in the hull year."

The winelike air of midautumn invigorated every worker, and no doubt the influence of the ever present fresh, wholesome fruit contributed to this. Added to these incentives were the consciousness on the part of the farmer that the work must be finished before the coming of the heavy frosts if crops were to be secured in good condition and what was considered big wages on the part of the laborer.

To be a good apple picker a man had to know just how to put up long ladders quickly and securely. He had to know just how and where to place his ladder so that he could clear a tree without having to take time to move oftener than was absolutely necessary. If he could tell almost instinctively what apples were marketable and what were not, so as to leave the latter to be shaken off for cider making later, he was just so much more valuable to his employer, for the time of the packer was valuable, and the fewer apples he had to throw out in putting them into the barrel the more he could put up in a day.

None but the most skillful was intrusted with this work of packing. Usually the farmer himself attended to this, for if his fruit were this year found to contain wormy or bruised apples next year the prices he could command would be below the highest figures. Each grower had to stencil his barrels with his name, and complaints made in the cities by the consumers would surely react on the packer along a chain of which the retail grocer, the commission merchant and the country apple buyer were the links.

Before I was big enough to earn money at the end of a ladder myself I used to watch Farmer Judson by the hour at his work of stowing the clean, sweet smelling fruit away in the equally clean, sweet smelling barrels. And when two or three years later it was decided that I might be intrusted with a three peck handbasket and a double iron hook with which to hang it on the ladder rungs while I used both hands to gather apples, I took extra pains to allow none but firm, sound apples to get into my basket.


AWAY TO MARKET.

Sometimes the farmer's wife or his pretty grown up daughters attended to the barreling of the apples, and then there was a chance for a comparison between the red of the apples and the rosy cheeks of the girls. After the picking and sorting and barreling was finished came the hauling away to market, and then seemingly endless processions of farm wagons laden with barrels of apples became a feature of the country roads. It was all of intense interest to me the first year I lived in the apple country, and I wish I could get time to put in a couple of weeks there this year

I have used the past tense in what I have had to say about apples and apple picking, but the orchards are still there, and so are the apples and the barrels, and doubtless plenty of pretty girls help in barreling the apples these later years, the same as they used to. But the big prices and large profits of the business of apple raising are no more, and unfortunately for the farmers this hard year the crop is a light one in many sections.

There is only one thing for a boy in the apple region of western New York to regret, and that is that apples are too plenty to make it worth while or even possible to "hook" them, and this fact quite does away with one of the chief pleasures of boyhood in many localities.

I. D. MARSHALL.

Apparatus to Prevent Collisions.

An apparatus for preventing collisions between trains has been invented by Professor Pellat. It consists essentially of a band of traveling paper impregnated with iodide of potassium. A platinum stylus moves over the paper, and when a current of electricity passes through the stylus and the paper the iodide is decomposed, leaving a blue mark as in the Bain chemical telegraph. The current is supplied by the moving train in the following manner: The wheels press down levers placed at intervals along the rails and complete the circuit of a battery connected with the platinum stylus and paper of the apparatus, which is situated in the signal cabin. The marks thus made on the paper indicate the position of the train and enable the signal man to trace its course along the line. Having this guide as well as absolute control over the signals, he is in a position to reduce the chances of collision to a minimum, if not to render it impossible.

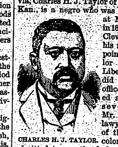
Value of Charcoal Filters.

The English claim that filters of sponge, sand or loose charcoal are only partial in their results. They prefer a porous block of pure (animal) charcoal, combining the highest known chemical with the greatest possible mechanical or straining capacity. Every soldier in hot climates is provided with one of these blocks as a part of his outfit.

A COLORED DIPLOMATIST.

Charles H. J. Taylor Has Been Honored by the Cleveland Administration.

The newly appointed minister to Bolivia, Charles H. J. Taylor of Kansas City, Kan., is a negro who was born a slave at Marion, Ala., in 1856. President Cleveland during his first term appointed Mr. Taylor minister to Liberia, but he did not like the office and resigned after serving seven months. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer and is one of the only four colored men ever admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. He is also editor of The American Citizen of Kansas City, and one of the leaders of the National Democratic league, which has its headquarters at Washington.


CHARLES H. J. TAYLOR.

He has considerable reputation as a Democratic orator. He stumped South Carolina for Wade Hampton in 1876 and matriculated at Oberlin college, of which he is a graduate, in the fall of the same year. He studied law at the University of Michigan.

In 1885, after his removal to Kansas, he was a candidate for district judge, but failed of election, though he was subsequently elected city attorney of Kansas City, Kan. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1888 and is proud of the fact that he was the first colored man so honored. Speaking of his appointment, Mr. Taylor said recently, "The worst they have said of me is that I am very black and have made a lot of Democratic speeches." He is reputed to be worth $50,000. The salary of the minister to Bolivia is $5,000 a year.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether Mr. Taylor's appointment will be acceptable to Bolivians. The post has always been filled by a white man, and the white people of the country pride themselves on their pure Castilian blood, though men of mixed Indian descent now have considerable influence in the affairs of the nation and occupy many important government positions. La Paz, the capital, is among the mountains 12,000 feet above sea level. It is cold, and fuel is scarce, but the town is not otherwise a bad place to live in. The people wrap themselves up in ponchas or go to bed to keep warm, and make the most of every ray of sunshine.

A POSTAL PIONEER.

S. F. Covington Originated the Idea of Sorting Mail Matter In Transit.

Nearly everybody realizes that the importance of the railway mail service has increased wonderfully of late years, though comparatively few know that the larger part of the work of sorting mail matter is now done on the great postal trains while traveling at lightning speed. Postmasters and postoffices outside of the large cities are but incidental features of the modern system of mail delivery, of which the trunk line mail trains are by far the most important arteries.

The regular railway mail service was instituted in 1864, and credit for much of the immense improvement that has been made since then must be given to Colonel George B. Armstrong, who was placed at the head of the service in 1869. But the honor of originating the idea of sorting letters en route between cities belongs to another man and another period. The man was Samuel F. Covington and the period was 1846, when he was postmaster at Rising Sun, Ind.

S. F. COVINGTON.

Mr. Covington was editor, justice of the peace and member of the legislature and was in a position to know that the people of Rising Sun did not like their postal service. The mails came up the Ohio river by the steamboats plying between Cincinnati and Louisville, which did not stop at Rising Sun, and the mails for that place were carried past to Madison, whence they were sent back the following day. Mr. Covington thought that if the letters could be sorted on the boat it would not take long to drop the bag for Rising Sun ashore, and much vexatious delay might be saved. He wrote to President Polk's postmaster general suggesting the idea. Postmaster General Johnson adopted the suggestion placing what was then called a "traveling postmaster" on the boats to do just such work as is now done by the railway postal clerks.

The postmaster general also appointed Mr. Covington to the postmastership of Rising Sun, a position in which he displayed energy and acumen of an uncommon order, to the great edification of the citizens of Rising Sun. Mr. Covington afterward made for himself an enviable reputation among the business men of Cincinnati, and though his scheme for the sorting of mail matter in transit was abandoned after awhile its resuscitation and adoption on so huge a scale as that now in use proves how far ahead of his times he was.

ONE CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A Man From New York State Took a Little Active Exercise on Horseback.

"I once was a sufferer from insomnia," said a dentist who lives in one of the small villages of the state, as he sat talking with other men in the sitting room of an up town hotel, "but I got rid of the trouble."

"What did you take for it?"

"Bucking pony."

"Tell us about that, please."

"Well, you see, there was nothing the matter with me only I couldn't sleep. The doctor looked me over and said I wasn't suffering from any disease that he could detect, but all the same I could get only a few catnaps every night, and I felt that I would go crazy if such a condition of affairs continued much longer. A wise friend of mine advised me to try horseback exercise. Just at that time a man had brought to the village a string of ponies from the west. As the ponies were wild they were offered for sale cheap. I bought one. He was such a sleepy looking animal that we called him Rip Van Winkle. After we knew him better we dropped part of the name and called him plain Rip. The first ride I took on him furnished excitement for the whole village. Two men helped me to saddle and mount him in the stable. When the door was opened he shot out into the street like a streak of lightning.

"He ran full against the fence opposite the stable and broke several pickets. Then he reared up on his hind legs and came near throwing me over backward. Next he tried to stand on his head, but I yanked him back on his feet and drove the spurs into him. He started to run then, and I let him go as fast as he could leg it until we got to the Methodist church at the end of the street. A temperance meeting was being held in the church and the door was open. Before I could stop the pony we were in the church and half way up the aisle. Women screamed and fainted.

"Some of the men led Rip back into the street. I didn't dare to get off his back. When the men let go of the bridle he began to buck, and for a few minutes I thought my neck would be broken. He would go at a gallop when he went at all, but he would stop now and then to indulge in some bucking. Presently he changed his tactics and went from one street to another, across lots, jumping fences, turning up flower beds, damaging gardens and keeping me busy dodging the branches of fruit trees. The next street led to a turnpike, along which I spurred him for miles until he was covered with foam and nearly tired out.

"He seemed to be docile when I got him back to the stable. Next day, however, he was nearly as bad as when I first rode him, and every day for a fortnight I was obliged to race him along the turnpike several miles. My! my! How he did buck! I was so lame at the end of two weeks that I could scarcely walk to my office, but I could sleep. A few minutes after I got into bed at night I was sleeping soundly, and I awoke every morning thoroughly refreshed."

"Do you still ride the pony?"

"No. By the time I was cured of sleeplessness I had broken Rip to ride, and I sold him for double the sum I had paid for him. My advice to anybody who is suffering from insomnia is to get a bucking pony and ride as fast as he can. If no necks are broken, both man and pony will be benefited by the treatment."—New York Tribune.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Diphtheria is becoming epidemic at Bay City, Mich.

Immigration to Canada this year has fallen off 25 per cent.

Thirty thousand Odd Fellows attended the world's fair Tuesday.

Cœur d'Alene mines have started up, giving employment to 1,000 men.

The trouble on the Lousville and Nashville railroad promises to become general.

Bismarck's condition is reported by a close friend of the family to be extremely serious.

John W. Lytle, a Nebraska banker, has been sentenced to a year in the pen for receiving deposits after the bank was insolvent.

Mrs. Mary Miller, the principal witness against Dr. and Mrs. Meyer, the alleged poisoners, tried to escape from New York city but was recaptured at Rochester and taken back.

Thursday, Sept. 28.

The religious parliament at Chicago has closed.

The Rev. Benjamin Jewett, late vice chancellor of Edinburg university, is said to be dying.

Dick Burge, the English pugilist, who is matched to fight Jack Dempsey, was arrested in Liverpool as he was about to board the ship for this country. It appears that he acted as second in a fight in England, where one man was seriously injured.

Jack Dempsey has concluded that there is more money in starring with a theatrical company than there is in pugilism. He starts out next Monday with a vaudeville company at Philadelphia and will receive $500 a week for punching the bag a few minutes every night. Gus Tuthill will travel with him.

Friday, Sept. 29.

Flying Jib broke the record for a second heat at Sedalia, Mo., going a mile in 2:04 3-4.

Nancy Hanks went a mile against time at Terre Haute, Ind., Thursday, but could do no better than 2:06 1-4.

The literary work upon which Mr. Gladstone has been engaged, turns out to be the rendering of Horace into English verse.

Professor Goldwin Smith has resigned from St. George's Society of Toronto because of the hostility of his political opponents.

Two cases of small pox and four deaths from the disease were reported to sanitary headquarters in New York. The deaths occurred in the pesthouse on North Brothers island.

Commander Whiting, United States navy, has applied for leave of absence, so that he may go to Honolulu to marry Miss Ah Fong, the daughter of the richest Chinese merchant in the Sandwich islands.

Saturday, Sept. 30.

Excellent deposits of placer gold have been discovered in St. Croix county, Wis.

Pittsburg and Allegheny Street Railway companies have announced a reduction in wages. There may be a strike.

The Brazilian government has issued a decree ordering that all vessels arriving from European ports be quarantined.

Forged Bank of England notes, the finest and most perfect ever produced, are in circulation in London. It is said that they were brought from Chicago.

It is anticipated in England that the closing of the Chicago exposition will be followed by an alarming influx of destitute foreigners, driven thither by the impossibility of finding work in the United States.

Monday, Oct. 2.

Yellow fever has broken out at Jesup, Ga.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing company employes at St. Louis are on strike.

Cholera of a violent type is rapidly spreading in the government of Kola, Russia.

The National League of Commercial Travelers' clubs has been formed at New York.

Anarchists and police fought at Manchester, Eng., Sunday. A number of the former were severely injured.

Keene's Domino broke the record for three-quarters of a mile at Morris Park Friday, going the distance in 1:09.

Winona, Minn., is to have a new furniture factory to employ not less than 50 men. It will be erected at once.

All train hands employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio, Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley roads at Memphis have gone on strike against a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Smallpox is dying out in New York city.

The Wells Fargo Express company has put in a number of dynamite proof safes in express cars.

A new machine has been invented that will greatly reduce the cost of making binder twine.

The hop crop of Germany is the smallest for many years, and she will be compelled to import largely.

The citizens of Salt Lake City have nominated an independent candidate for mayor to oppose the Mormons.

Notice has been posted in the mills of the Trenton (N. J.) Iron company, announcing a reduction of 10 per cent in wages of all the employes.

The white cap insurrection in Central Mississippi has assumed such formidable proportions that it will become an armed rebellion unless the organization is speedily broken up.

The colored people of Kentucky have formed a powerful organization and raised $40,000 to fight the separate coach bill. Colonel Robert Ingersoll and ex-Governor Hoadly have been retained.

THE BOY IN THE MOW.

There glides through the barn's mammoth door
A sweet scented hilltop of hay;
An athlete, with strength bubbling o'er,
Now flings it in forkfuls away.
Another is stowing it back,
With white pearls of toil on his brow,
And, treading the hay in his track,
Looms faintly the boy in the mow.

Through crevices often can he
View, past the old barn wall of brown,
A river that leads to the sea,
A railway that drives to the town.
"Oh, when shall my fortune make hay
In yon fields of splendor, and how?
'Twill wait for full many a day:
I'm only a boy in a mow."

A cloud like a flag from the sky
Is splendidly spread and unrolled;
The sun reaches down from on high
To fringe it with silver and gold.
"Oh, when will heaven's mercy my name
As bright as those colors allow?
But earth has no glory or fame
To waste on a boy in the mow."

A cloud in the west, like a pall,
Creeps upward and hangs in the light;
It carries a gloom over all,
It looks like a part of the night.
With clamor the thunderbolts swarm,
And trees bend in agony now:
"'Tis thus, too, that poverty's storm
Would conquer the boy in the mow!"

The clouds have flown into a dream,
The birds are discoursing in glee,
The smile of the sun is agleam
On river and hilltop and tree.
Look up to the heavens, little lad,
And then to your earth duties bow,
And some day both worlds may be glad
To honor the boy from the mow!

—Will Carleton in Youth's Companion.

A Newsdealer Pays For a Libel.

A libel case somewhat similar to that which Messrs. W. H. Smith successfully defended the other day has just come before one of the correctional courts in Paris. M. de Sesmaisons, a former minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at Hayti, at present residing in Paris, was annoyed at some comments upon his conduct while in America that appeared in the New York Tribune. The article spoke vaguely of his having acquired a certain notoriety and of his being irresponsible for his actions in the eye of the law.

As the New York Tribune has no property in France, M. de Sesmaisons judged it was useless to proceed against that paper, but he decided to indict M. Brontano, the proprietor of the Anglo-American library in the Avenue de l'Opera, where copies of the offending number were sold. The plaintiff asked for 50,000 francs damages.

Without admitting so extravagant a claim, the court condemned the unfortunate news agent, who quite possibly cannot read English, to pay 5,000 francs to the plaintiff, as well as a fine of 100 francs, and to insert the terms of the judgment in any 10 newspapers M. de Sesmaisons may select.—London News.

An Aluminium Bicycle.

In a window on Fulton street there is hung up for the inspection of the passerby a bicycle. It is suspended from a set of scales and the indicator registers the weight of the wheel as 18¼ pounds. This is by far the lightest bicycle which has been put on the market, and it marks another step in the evolution of the old velocipede toward the perfect bicycle. It is made of aluminium, the metal which has so lately become quite general in its use. The cost of the wheel is considerably more than that of the steel ones now in use, but after the novelty has worn off the price will probably be reduced to that of the high grade wheels of today.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Blue Monday.

A great many people have what they call blue Monday—that is, they do not fell so well then as on other days of the week. The cause is found in overeating on Sunday. A good dinner is provided and eaten, and then, instead of taking the customary exercise, the man sits about the house and reads or sleeps. Of course he feels badly the next day. If the same amount of exercise and kind of diet were taken on Sunday as all other days, there would be no such thing as a blue Monday.—Philadelphia Record.

More Than Money.

"Mister," he said to a restaurant man on Randolph street, "I've lost me wallet through your front grating. Kin I go down after it?"

"Boy, don't bother me."

"But I want me wallet."

"I'll bet you didn't have 10 cents in it."

"I know I didn't, but it's de private papers—of no use to any one but the owner—dat I want to recover."

He was permitted to recover.—Detroit Free Press.

A Greek peasant living on the island of Ægina recently discovered a magnificent statue buried in the ground, upon which had been a small plantation and which he had cleared. The statue was sold to a bric-a-brac dealer, who sent it to London, where it has just been bought by the British government for the sum of £6,500.

In Physical Education Dr. Luther Gulick argues that by exercising certain muscles it is possible to develop certain sections of the brain. His argument has special reference to feeble minded persons, whose mental condition, in his opinion, might be improved by the right kind of muscular exercise.

Among the exhibits in the show window of a New York dental establishment is a fancy border around the other objects displayed that is made of nearly 6,000 teeth, which have been pulled from patrons' jaws.

The nobles of Spain claim the right of appearing in the presence of the king with their hats on to show that they are not so much subject to him as other Spaniards are.

A piece of ancient wooden water pipe which was unearthed recently in New Britain, Conn., is claimed to have been nearly two centuries old.

The little town of Yaleta, on the Rio Grande in Texas, is said to be the oldest settlement in the United States.

Effect of Paris Life on American Students.

An American artist of considerable reputation, while speaking the other day with reference to the easy going Bohemian habits so common among men in his profession, said: "It is not a pleasant thing to say, but I believe it is true that a period of two or three years of student life in Paris practically ruins about as many young artists as it benefits. Student life in Europe, and especially in Paris, is full of allurements and temptations which only those capable of great self control are able to resist. It is in its social aspects a delightfully free and easy sort of life, which appeals almost irresistibly to the average young man. It develops the habit of indolence with frightful rapidity, and from indolence it is but a short step to indifference, dissipation and reckless self neglect. Convivial associations and the gay company of a colony made of kindred spirits as bright and magnetic as himself too often put his ambitions to sleep, and he drifts on and on until he becomes a spendthrift and a lounger, if nothing worse. At the end of two or three years he returns to America, his money spent, his health frequently shattered and himself so thoroughly bohemianized that he finds it difficult if not impossible ever to regain anything of the orderly, methodical habit of industry upon which his professional success depends."—New York Herald.

Mr. Labouchere's Fish Story.

If Mr. Henry Labouchere has a habit of getting into trouble, he has also a happy knack of getting out of it. For instance, the other day, after he had printed an important piece of news about the proper way to cook crawfish and a humane reader of Truth expostulated with him about his advice to the cook to cut the live fish in halves, he retorted merrily by expressing the opinion that it is ridiculous sentiment to treat creatures of low or rudimentary organizations as if they had the same susceptibility to pain as a human being, and settled the question finally by telling an anecdote about an angling friend of his who once "caught a perch foul."

The hook pierced the fish's eye. My friend felt that he had not caught the perch according to the rules of the game, so, to compensate him for losing his eye, he put him back into the water. He then baited his hook with the eye and went to work again. Within three minutes he caught that same perch again with his own eye.

This is a capital fish story. We have not heard a better tale in a long while. It is a lie of course, but all fish stories are, and it has the merits of originality and humor. We like Mr. Labouchere the better for such harmless fibs.—New York Times.

Like the Belt of the Summer Girl.

The ancient girdle was used for other material or actual purposes besides that of a receptacle for money. At it were hung the thousand and one odds and ends needed and utilized in every day affairs. The scrivener had his inkhorn and pen attached to it, the scholar his book or books, the monk his crucifix and rosary, the innkeeper his tallies, and everybody his knife. So many and so various were the articles attached to it that the flippant began to poke fun. In an old play there is mention of a merchant who had hanging at his girdle a pouch, a spectacle case, a "punniard," a pen and inkhorn and "a handkercher, with many other trinkets besides, which a merry companion seeing said it was like a haberdasher's shop of small wares." In another early play a lady says to her maid: "Give me my girdle and see that all the furniture be at it. Look that cizars, pincers, the penknife, the knife to close letters with, the bodkin, the earpicker and the scale be in the case."—Chambers' Journal.

A Handle to His Name.

"I understand," said a pompous employer to one of his clerks, "that you are in the habit of speaking of me by my Christian name?"

"It is possible that I have done so, sir," answered the clerk humbly.

"In future you will use the prefix 'Mr.' when alluding to me. I am 'George' only to my friends. Do not forget hereafter that I have a handle to my name."

"I will try to remember," said the clerk. "I know we always say George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Tom Palmer, but these are distinguished men, not everyday people, George—excuse me—Mr. Smythe," and the clerk retired to write out his resignation.—Detroit Free Press.

Pigeons Do Not Fly by Sight.

The numerous experiments made by balloonists have proved that pigeons are incapable of flying at any great height. Birds thrown out at 6,000 meters fell like dead, and even at the moderate height of 800 meters pigeons liberated by the balloonist Gaston Tissandier approached the earth in a spiral course. It is evident, hence, that they are not guided wholly by sight. To bring a point 800 miles distant within the range of vision it would be necessary to ascend nearly 20,000 meters. The carrier pigeon, starting on such a journey, must consequently start with faith in the unseen.—Philadelphia Press.

The Fickle and Raging Missouri.

The current of the Mississippi river averages from 2½ to 4 miles an hour in velocity, but a steamboatman on the Missouri would be pretty apt to call this still water, as that stream bowls along under ordinary circumstances at the rate of 8 and 10 miles an hour, and on state occasions it develops the speed of an avalanche. Engineers consider bridging the Missouri a difficult accomplishment, as the swift current is so versatile in its course and ruinous in its velocity that it is impossible to predict where the channel is liable to drift.—Alton Sentinel.

The Term Spinster.

Among our industrial and frugal English forefathers it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a set of body, table and bed linen. From this custom all unmarried women were termed spinsters, an appellation they still retain in all our law proceedings.—San Francisco Argonaut.

COTTOLENE
What is it
?
It is the new shortening taking the place of lard or cooking butter, or both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone.
AT ALL GROCERS.
Sold in three & five pound pails.
Made only by
N.K. FAIRBANK & CO.
CHICAGO.
Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes.

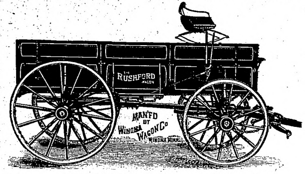
Valley Roller Mills.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS
MADE FROM SELECTED RED
RIVER HARD WHEAT.
BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.
BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

G. G. HENAULT,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON
All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

WHEN YOU BUY
An article you expect to use for a long time it is a great saving of money, as well as a source of satisfaction to buy the very best that can be had. This is especially true of a Farm Wagon. We can sell you a


THE RUSHFORD WAGON
MAN'F'D BY WINONA WAGON CO WINONA MINN.

RUSHFORD WAGON
at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best. They have been made here at home in our own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.
You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows. We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.
MERIT WINS. LARSEN, CARPAENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
P. S. We handle all kinds of wood and coal.

MY PROFITS ARE SMALL,
But by selling strictly for cash I am able to sell goods on a small margin and make a living. When you trade with me you pay no one's bad debts. My groceries are fresh and clean and of the best quality. My canned goods are all new. I keep all the fresh vegetables the market affords. Call and look over my stock.
L. I. BENOIT,
Broadway, - Crookston, Minn.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.
Office on Robert Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN

McKINNON BROS.,
Dealers in all the leading AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.
BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

The P. Lorillard Company
has been for many years the largest manufacturer of tobacco in the World—why?
Chew Climax Plug
CHEW CLIMAX PLUG and the reason why will be as clear to you as the noonday sun.
IT'S MUCH THE BEST.

Forced Sale

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE !

WANTED! Cash wanted for $29,000 worth of seasonable goods, by the New York Store, during the next three months.

500 ALL WOOL 10-4 BLANKETS.

Flannels of all descriptions.

$6,000 worth of Dress Goods, consisting of Storm Serges, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dress Flannels, and a big assortment of Black Silks.

$3,000 worth of Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

$4,500 worth of Gents'; Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

375 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

$2,700 worth of Shawls of all grades.

On account of the hard times I have been unable to make my collections and hence have been unable to meet my past due accounts. My creditors therefore demand that everything must be closed out before January 1, 1894. Call early while the stock is complete. Remember, everything will be sold at actual wholesale cost.

A. CHABOT.

'Round Home.

August George returned from the Fair on Tuesday morning.

Boyd Monroe left for the White City at Chicago on Sunday evening.

Remember the Fosston Fair this week. Crookston should be well represented up there.

C. C. Knappen and wife, of Detroit, were in the city on Tuesday reviving old acquaintances.

Alvah Newland, the day clerk at the Commercial, returned Tuesday from a business trip to Wisconsin.

Paul Carpenter went out to Fosston to help in Larsen, Carpenter & Co's branch house out there for a month.

O. J. Barnes has accepted the position of book-keeper for A. C. Rhinehart and has gone to Beltrami to enter upon his new duties.

Wheat opened up Monday morning one cent off—51 cents. The prospects for the immediate future do seem extraordinarly bright.

Mrs. Israel Laframboise was committed to the insane asylum at St. Peter last Saturday and Chief Gonyea left on the evening train with her in charge.

Tuesday morning opened out bright and cheerful, with the first display of sunshine visible for some days. It begins to look like a spell of weather now.

Thos. Sanders of Grand Forks town was brought before Judge Benson last week, who, after the medical examination authorized the appointment of a guardian.

J. D. Richey. from the Gem City Business College, Quincy Ill. is teaching penmanship in the Strawbridge school. Samples of his penmanship show him to be an artist with the quill.

H. N. Wells, our jolly old "Bert," has assumed the management of the Hotel Northern, at Grand Forks, recently owned and run by the late Col. Ingalls. His many Crookston friends wish him abundant success.

Kyle and Twedten ran in a tough on Monday night that required all their nerve to handle—but they got there just the same. The amount of abuse our policemen will take and keep their temper is wonderful.

Rev. R. H. Battey and family, returned from a two weeks visit at the White city on Tuesday morning. Mr. Battey is quite enthusiastic over the big show and will, no doubt give the readers of the Message a vivid description of the whole business.

A. A. Austin and wife, of Plainville, Ohio, were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Pierce last week. They had been over to North Dakota, where Mr. Austin is interested in real estate. He is also interested in the Wichita country—for which he is duly sorry.

A tramp crawled into a box car at Carman on Tuesday morning, built a fire in one corner and curled down down to warm himself and went to sleep beside it. Fortunately an elevator man soon after went to see that the car was ready to load and discovered the position of affairs in time to save the car, and, probably, the elevator, it was standing near. A good sized hole was burned in the floor of the car and pretty soon the tramp would have been warmed plenty.

E. M. Stanton received a telegram Saturday saying that his mother—who lives in Wisconsin—was not expected to live, and Mr. Stanton left on the evening train.

John Higgins, a comparative stranger here died at the county hospital on Sunday. He had been hanging around Carman a few days going into people's houses and demanding food of the women folks, terrorizing them into compliance with his demand. One day last week one of E. D. Childs' men missed an overcoat and later on found it in the possession of Higgins. In the altercation that ensued Higgins was knocked down a flight of stairs. Later he was taken to the hospital where he died.

Mr. W. Gregory, of Minneapolis, the northwestern agent for the Advance Thresher Co., was in the city last week, accompanied by two gentlemen—one a member of a firm of Buenos Ayres capitalists who purchase American machinery and sell it to retailers, and the other was the New York representative of the firm. These gentlemen were brought here to see an Advance separator—with all the latest improvements—in operation, and Mr. Carpenter, of the firm of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., took the party out to see one of the machines which this firm sold here this fall. They were well pleased with the machine, and will no doubt make a large purchase from the Advance Co. This Buenos Ayres firm has a capital of $11,000,000 and pay cash for all goods upon their shipment at New York.

On Saturday last, Hon. H. Steenerson filed a complaint with the railroad and warehouse commission stating that the rates charged by the Great Northern for the transportation of grain and millstuffs from Crookston, Fisher and East Grand Forks to Minneapolis and Duluth were exorbitant, and asking that they be reduced to 12 cents per hundred to the terminal points named. The present rate on these products is 16½ cents from Crookston and 17 cents from Fisher and East Grand Forks. Steenerson sets forth in his complaint that the price of grain has declined 50 per cent in the past three years, during which time the present rates have been, in effect, and that the price of labor has decreased correspondingly. He also ventures the opinion that the cost of operating the road has decreased from 25 to 40 per cent, and that the cost of equipment has decreased 20 per cent. The officers of the company have been notified, and unless they decide to make a reduction a hearing will be arranged later.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

H. Steenerson attended court at Alexanderia Monday.

John Knuppe is up from St. Paul this week on business.

Fred Durand went out to the Lake to spend the Sabbath.

C. C. Lawton and Deck Overholt were in from Mentor on Sunday.

John and Allen McKinnon returned from the World's Fair this week.

Peter Lorge is up from Wisconsin this week visiting his sister, Mrs. Ed. Schreader.

Hugh Thompson has rented the Schreader stables and will use it to stable his flyers for the winter.

O. O. Christianson drove down to Ada Sunday with his wife and child for a visit with friends at the old home.

Chris. Greenhalgh and W. E. Bloom attended the races at Grand Forks last week. Report a good time, but very light attendance.

Ira. C. Richardson, O. P. Johnson and M. V. Evenson were a trio of Thief River Falls people who were in the city last Friday.

Frank Gravel and D. H. Turner, returned from the World's Fair on Tuesday morning.

Wheat took another tumble on Tuesday afternoon—reaching 50 cents for 1 hard.

Rudy Burkhardt, Jim Creighton and Will Hoch started for the pine regions on the Red Lake Reservation this week. Expect to be away two or three weeks.

The Great Northern train from the west has been having some trouble which for a few days last week made its arrival in this city a matter of a great deal of doubt as to time of arrival.

That new meat market of George Vine's is a daisy and no mistake, as neat as wax and his prices for steaks are the lowest ever heard of in the city. Try George's new market on Broadway.

T. J. Orvik was brought before Judge Christianson on Friday of last week on a charge of selling whisky to Indians two years ago. Bound over.

Postmaster W. B. Dawley: We are rushed just now. The end of the month, the end of the week and the end of the quarter brings the settlements in pretty lively—all in a heap as it were.

The chief raked in a man last week, supposed to be wanted for stealing a sum of money in Grand last week. Upon his return to Grand Forks, he proved to be the chap wanted.

S. L. Collins: What do I know? Well, I know that this is not typical Minnesota weather by a long shot. Such sour, nasty weather I never did see before in this county on the first of October—but business is picking up all the same.

The Prattsburgh (Steuben Co., N. Y.) News says: "Returns for grapes in this section are not encouraging. The maximum price or Concords, Delwares and Niagaras is 12 to 15 cts. for 5 pound baskets."

Concords sell in this market for 25 cents per basket—about 2000 miles from their native heath. Very few of the other varieties stray away so far but they command a trifle higher figures. California grapes retail in St. Paul at 10 cents per pound.

L. Freeman & Co., of Grand Forks, made an assignment last week for the benefit of their creditors. This company was one of the strongest in the agricultural implement line at the Forks.

An Indian with an unpronounceable name was brought up before Judge Christianson last week charged with selling whisky to Indians. He was bound over to appear at next term of court at Duluth.

The rains early in the week put a stop to threshing operations for a day or so, but as the shock threshing is all done the machines could start up soon after the rains ceased. The threshing season has been unusually fine this year, the straw short and soon threshed and as a result the threshing is nearly all done.

G. Loftfield, who will have charge of the elocution department in the Normal college—the new institution—arrived last Friday. He is a graduate of the South Minneapolis academy.

Ed. George left last Sunday for St. Paul to appear before the Supreme court for Omer Beauchaine, in the of case Beauchaine vs. McKinnon et al, which has been appealed for the purpose of getting a new trial.

Last Thursday Justice Gossman united for life John Halmvick, of Norman county and Miss Petra Heines, of this county. The ceremony was performed in the Judge's office—with John McLean for groom and De Forest Bucklen for bridesmaid—and the young couple were as apparently unconcerned about the solemn ceremony as though getting married was an every day occurrence.

Is your subscription marked ahead? If not why not?

Mayor Stephens made a business trip to St. Paul this week.

I. U. Jennings expects to leave for an extended visit to the World's Fair in a few days.

W. E. Kelsey was registered at a St. Paul hotel on Tuesday, on his way home from the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Adams have returned from Chicago.

Martin O'Brien got back from Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. John Ross left for Minneapolis last, week, to visit friends and relatives there.

J. H. Lee arrived last week from Buffalo N. Y., to look after his interests here. Expects to remain several weeks.

August George went to Chicago to attend the World's Fair last week.

Mrs. Streeter and her daughter Mrs. Darigan, arrived last Saturday morning from a visit to friends below.

C. M. Titus, of Detroit, South Dakota the new principal of the Strawbridge school, arrived in the in the city last Friday and has assumed his duties at that popular institution of learning.

The JOURNAL was misinformed in relation to Frank Davis being a son of L. Davis, of Andover. It will be remembered that upon the death of Mrs. Frank Davis, of McIntosh, that statement was made, but it seems it was an error. Mr. L. Davis has but one son, Fred.

There is a lively demand for winter cows. The experience of the past year has shown that there is good money in butter if properly made.

There is no question but that this play is one of the best of its class, being bright, witty and full of "go."

Mrs. H. C. Misner and boy, Mrs. I. W. C. Misner and boy, Mrs. Chas. Harrington and Mr. Geo. Easby, of Euclid, were registered at the Commercial Saturday.

Prof. Wishard drove down from St. Hilaire on Saturday last, returning on Sunday to be in time to "take up" school promtly at 9 on Monday.

The pine cruisers, M. R. Brown, Jim Creighton, Wm. Marin and L. Walker returned from a trip to the pine country last week.

Chris Houston finished threshing last week and reports a yield of fourteen bushels No. 1 hard wheat per acre. A very good yield for this year. Chris had about 160 acres in wheat. His oats yielded 55 bushels per acre.

A big prairie fire in the neighborhood of Buffington last week destroyed several hundred of tons of hay—said to be as high as 500 tons.

J. T. Rich who bought the S. M. McKee farm lost three sheep recently—killed by wolves. These pests are said to be getting quite troublesome—even dentists are not safe when running wild and unprotected in the woods.

Will Walker started up his planing mill Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Watts left last week for a visit with friends at Stillwater, where Mr. Watts will soon join her and together go to the great show at Chicago.

Wheat recovered one cent during the latter part of last week, but does not seem to be anxious to reach the 60 cent mark.

If you want a good square meal at living rates try the Ideal restaurant on Second street. Dan McKinnon is an old hand at the wheel and knows how to make it an ideal restaurant in fact as well as name.

Sam Rosethal has moved his family into the rooms which he has had fitted up over the C. O. D. clothing store.

Last week quite a number of our friends kept us busy writing receipts on subscription, which the same we delight to do and will cheerfully do for all who will apply at this office. We earnestly desire to have our list placed in better shape this fall and shall endeavor to accomplish this desirable result. Let us hear from you, friends who are in arrears.

Postmaster Dawley and his affable assistant, Miss Olive Halvorson, rejoiced in the return of their chief clerk, A. E. Losey, from the White City, at Chicago last week. It keeps the whole force busy handling the large mails and the absence of one makes a big difference, especially when the trains are late.

October set in with a cold drizzling rain, that was enough to give everybody the blues. Hicks predicts a cold, stormy month.

Theatre goers who enjoy a hearty laugh will receive with satisfaction the announcement that the famous laughable farce-comedy "Skipped by the Light of the Moon" is to be produced at the Grand Opera House on next Tuesday evening, October 10th.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"For that tired feeling" go and see "Skipped by the Light of the Moon."

P. V. Malm, of Sauk Centre, who will have charge of the commercial department in the Normal college, arrived last Thursday and has taken quarters at the Central house.

Chief Gonyea returned from St. Peter on Tuesday morning. He took in the Minneapolis Exposition on his way back and says it is not in it with former years.

Casper Stuhr, whose illness was mentioned a few weeks since in these columns, was in the city on Tuesday for the first time in several weeks.

"Skipped," the jolliest play of the age, is coming. Look out for it.

Earnest Rolsch and wife went down to Minneapolis on Thursday evening of last week returning on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Rose has sold her interest in the Palace hotel, and says she intends to take a good rest before she engages in business again. She opened the hotel on completion of the Reckitt block and has conducted to the entire satisfaction of the traveling public.

"That "Skipped by the Light of the Moon" is one of the most amusing of comedies, all who have ever seen it will surely attest. This famous piece which will set the town laughing next Tuesday night, is a roaring vaudeville, abounding in bright and fresh repartee and laughable situations, and the company presenting it is the original Fowler and Warmington Co., which is famous throughout the country for the excellence of its presentations.

Last week occurred the first real heavy frosts we have had this fall. Gardens were destroyed and the leaves in the trees are now beginning to assume the sere and yellow leaf of autumn.

The low price of wheat this fall has not tempted many farmers to sell, and as a result none have sold except those who had no other means of raising money to pay harvesting and other pressing bills. The farmers have been busy plowing and have their work further along than usual at this time; many are through and all will have ample time to finish.

"Skipped by the Light of the Moon," the funniest of all funny play, is coming.

Low Rates to The World's Fair.

On October 6th, 7th and 8th, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good for ten days, at the rate of $10.00 for the round trip from St. Paul or Minneapolis. On October 11th and 12th round trip tickets will be sold at rate of one fare, good until October 18th, from all its stations in Minnesota. Apply to your home agent for a ticket over the Burlington route, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Jos. Laframboise, of Gentilly, Minn., informs us that he has a choice lot of stock for sale at low prices, consisting of thoroughbred Geurnsey and Alderney cattle; Cotswold and Shropshire sheep; Crouvecoeur, Houdan, Black Spanish, White and Brown Leghorns and Game fowl; Toulouse geese; and Oregon and Montana work-horses; good travelers, clean limbed, sure footed and good workers. For further information write,

JOS. LAFRAMBOISE,
Gentilly, Minn.

30 Day Tickets

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $22.27 via the Great Northern Railway.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

Upholstered tourists cars in charge of porter and equipped with bedding, curtains, linen, ranges and all conveniences form an important part of the Great Northern Railway, through trains between St. Paul and Seattle. For the present cars will leave St. Paul, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7:45 p. m. Returning leave Seattle, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:50 a. m. Daily service will commence within two weeks. First car leaves St. Paul September 28th. First car leaves Seattle October 2nd. The comfort of all classes of passengers is most carefully considered by the officials of this company.

W. W. FEGAN,
[1t] Agent, Crookston.

Down Goes the Price of Meat.

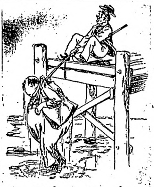
George Vine is now located in his Broadway meat market, with a big stock and large variety of meat on hand and has put the price of meat down so low that everybody can afford to buy the best the market affords. Look at some of these prices.

Boiling beef, 4 cents per pound.
Three pounds sausage for 25 cents.
Three pounds round steak for 25 cents.
Roasts 8 cents per pound.

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land; 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]



A Big Saving

Our friend with the boathook seems to be forcibly impressed with its size. But if you really wish to know what a big saving is, compare the figures marked on our goods with the prices charged elsewhere and calculate what you can save by buying here.

Note the following prices on Flannels and Blankets:

48c all wool grey Flannels sells for - - - - **39c**
50c all wool heavy blue Flannel sells for - - - **42½c**
35c all wool light weigt Flannel sells for - - - **29c**
60c all wool heavy red Flannel sells for - - - **49c**
45c all wool light red Flannel, sells for - - - **38½c**
38c all wool light grey Flannel sells for - - - **29c**

Bear in mind, we are closing out all Piece Flannels. You are sure to get BARGAINS on what we have left.

BLANKETS:

We bought all the sample blankets of a large dry goods house at a big discount and can offer same less than regular wholesale prices and still make money on them. Here are some of the prices:

3 prs. heavy Missouri Blankets warranted all wool both ways and filling, regular price $7.50. Our price - **$4.75**
2 prs. heavy red and all wool Blankets, regular price $3.75. Our price - - **$2.50**
1 pair very fine red Blankets, silk trimmed, retail price $6.75. Special price - **$4.90**
3 pairs heavy natural gray, good value at $4.50. This sale, per pair - - **$2.80**

This is a few. We have about 130 pairs, all of which will be sold at 35 per cent. less than regular price. Don't wait for cold weather.

COME IN AND
HAVE YOUR CHOICE.

Our prices on all FALL AND WINTER FURNISHING GOODS are still the lowest, as usual.

THE FAIR

Department Store,

Corner Main and Robert Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

In Silverware are GIVEN AWAY to all our customers.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893. NO. 26

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor......Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor......David H. Clough.
Secretary of State......F. P. Brown.
Attorney General......H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist......E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District......Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court......Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor......C. U. Webster
Treasurer......J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds......John Amundson
Attorney......A. R. Holston
Sheriff......Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate......C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools......A. A. Lommen
Surveyor......O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r......W. H. Averill
Coroner......Henry Shapard

County Commissioners.

First District......John E. Oppegaard
Second District......Anton Linden
Third District......M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District......C. P. Demers
Fifth District......A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor......A. D. Stephens. Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk......E. C. Carruth. Office in Times office.
Treasurer......Joseph Mathews. Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor......A. C. Schmidt. Office on Second Street.
Engineer......W. F. Arnold. Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department......Dr. Dampier. Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace......C. S. Spendly. Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace......L. E. Gossman. Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster......W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster......Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk......A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savaltud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelion	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H. F. Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty.	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetis
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bilau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Rendklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James P Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortrosn	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

For repairing engines and machines of all kinds apply to Feli Cartier Jr. [13-24]

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

New methods [illegible] learn German. Take Haller's little German [illegible]. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Great Northern Railway
TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
1:15a.m Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	1:05a.m. Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points......	7:25a.m. Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent......	7:20p.m. Daily ex. Sun.
9:00a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls......	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston......	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation, Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Free Colonist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the guest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, Californio, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogon district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superyr, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pocificific coast at......	7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at......	8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Wheat......	49c
Barley......	30c
Oats,......	old 20c; new 22c
Corn......	35c@37c
Middlings, per ton......	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts, "	$11.00@$12.00
Bran, "	$10.00@$15.00
Hay, per ton......	$3.00@$6.00
Butter, per lb......	25c
Eggs, per dozen......	25c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt......	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters......	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters......	2½c@4½c
Potatoes......	40c
Game—Ducks, per doz......	$2.00
Chickens, per doz......	$1.75

Chicago Day World's Fair Rates.

Northern Pacific make rate $18.80 to Chicago and return, good until October 18th.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

When the hair begins to come out in combing, it shows a weakness of the scalp that calls for immediate attention. The best preparation to arrest further loss of hair and restore the scalp to a healthy condition is Ayer's Hair Vigor.

When catarrh attacks a person of scrofulous diathesis, the disease is almost sure to become chronic. The only efficacious cure, therefore, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels scrofula from the system and the catarrh soon follows suit. Local treatment is only a waste of time.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

Don't Forget!

That's what Brown's wife called to him—don't forget to get a bottle of Haller's Sarsaparilla it's so nice. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Use

Haller's Barb Wire Liniment for all cuts on cattle and horses, it is the best on earth. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Teach your children how to save. Just think one penny a week for a year will buy a large bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and cure coughs for the whole family. For sale by F. L. Durand.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held Tuesday Evening October 10th.

It Was Determined To Fix the Broken Sewer under the Railroad Track.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, October 10th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Anderson, Childs, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent, Jennings.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The city engineer presented three reports numbered respectively, one, two and three relating to the sewer matters. Same were read and on motion received and placed on file.

The mayor handed in a complaint which had been served on him from Joe. Netzer, for alleged damages sustained by the sewer.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the complaint of Joe. Netzer against the city be referred to the city attorney with instructions to make and serve the necessary answer in behalf of the city and that he be and is hereby authorized to employ assistant counsel if he considers the same necessary. Carried.

Lars L. Bjorge was assessed for sidewalk tax for year 1887, abutting on lot 19, block 2, in South Crookston. He built sidewalk himself and asks that said sidewalk tax be abated,

Dated Oct. 10th, 1893.

LARS L. BJORGE.

On motion the communication of Lars Bjerge was referred to the aldermed of the first ward, to report at the next meeting.

Your Finance Committee to whom has been referred report of Comptroller: Trial balance Sept. 12th, 1893, and estimate for the ordinary general expenses of the fiscal year commencing April 1st, 2894, would report that they have examined the same and believe them correct.

WM. WATTS,
R. G. MARLETTE,
J. E. MORRISEY,
Committee.

On motion report was accepted ordered filed.

The fire committee reported upon the bill of W. Bloom, the fireman who was injured at the Page fire in April, and recommended that the amonnt, $45 be paid from the firemens relief fund to the fire department.

On motion of Alderman Morrisey seconded by Alderman Norrie, the clerk was instructed to draw up an order for the amount.

The fire committee referred the bill of George Young for watching 11 nights for fires back to the council without recommendation.

Moved by Alderman Jerome seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the bill be allowed and ordered paid. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Watts seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the fines against the aldermen be remitted. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Anderson seconded by Alderman Jerome, that the bill for attendance at the council meetings be allowed and ordered paid. Carried

Gust Johnson presented a petition asking permission to make a connection with the sewer at lot two, block 16, original townsite. Same was granted.

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held the 10th day of October, 1893, Alderman Watts offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Morrisey.

Resolved, That there be levied upon the property assessed in the city of Crookston for the year A. D. 1893 the following taxes:—For the property in the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards upon each dollar of assessment for the general fund eight mills, for poor fund one mill, for interest fund six and four-tenths mills, for permanent improvement fund one mill, for sinking fund five-tenths mills, and upon property in Fifth ward of the City of Crookston upon each dollar of assessment for general fund eight mills, for poor fund one mill, and for permanent improvement fund one mill, and the following ward funds be levied upon the several wards of the City of Crookston for the said year.

For the First ward, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For Second ward, five hundred dollars.

For Third ward, three hundred dollars.

For Fourth ward, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For Fifth ward, two hundred dollars.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative; Anderson, Childs, Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative; None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 10th day of October, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 10th day of October, 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Aldermaa Morrissey seconded by Alderman Norrie, that when the council adjourn it be to meet again at 7:30 p. m., on Thursday, October 26th. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

THE FOSSTON FAIR.

Wet Weather Seriously Interferes With the Success of the Fair.

Last Thursday over 100 Crookston people went out to Fosston to see the Thirteen Towns Fair. When they arrived it was found that there had been so much rain on Wednesday and Thursday morning as to prevent the people getting in from country, and the race track was in such a condition as to prevent any of the races being put on. So the visitors put in the time getting acquainted with the Fosstonites, and viewing the display in the Exhibition building. The grain and vegetable exhibit was splendid and everyone was surprised at the wonderful vegetables raised in the Thirteen Towns. Among the grains was a sample of white hulless barley which was particularly admired. There were huge pumpkins, mammoth cabbages, large watermelons, nice musk melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, mangolds, several varieties of potatoes, five or six kinds of beans, lots of nice juicy onions, those shown by Ellek Beaulieu being particularly noticeable. The display of corn was a pleasing feature of the exhibition, and shows that the farmers are giving more attention to the growing of corn, which means they will feed more cattle hereafter. The flint and dent corn shown was as good as that raised in corn growing states; there were also nice samples of sweet corn and pop corn.

An exhibit that created much comment was a bunch of peanuts, grown by M. Elliott, near Mentor. They seem to be matured and as good as the Tennesse product.

The ladies department was well represented and many were the specimens of fancy needlework shown. The stock exhibit was better than last year, but many of the exhibits promised did not arrive on account of the wet weather.

An exciting 100 yards foot race took place on the track between Mayor Stephens and H. F. Brown for $10 a side. The mayor surprised his friends and distanced his competitor.

Those of our citizens who attended the matinee given in the afternoon by the Columbia Theatre Co., of Grand Forks, expressed themselves as delighted with the performance. The play was a new production just out, entitled "The Drunkard's Home or Ten Nights in a Bar Room." Louis Gonyea and T. G. Thompson escaped after the second act, "just to get a smoke," they said.

The fair was continued till Saturday evening and the races were run on Saturday.

Hay for Sale.

The crop of '94 on the sw¼, sec. 14, I will sell in 40 acre tracts or more and receive bids until January 1st, 1894, at which time contracts must be made and money paid. For further particulars address

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Crookston, Minn.

Just received a fine invoice of California wine for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Ives Returns and Holds Court to Dispose of some Cases.

Judge Ives returned to Crookston on Monday, the 8th inst. and court convened in the afternoon at Chambers for the trial of a few special cases brought over from the May general term.

The famous Cummings wheat case was returnable before the court on that day for the purpose of argument for a new trial. By an agreement with the county attorney, the case was held over until the 16th or any earlier date the defendant could appear in court.

The case of Nels P. Johnson vs. Alfred Urion, Caleb W. Palmer, Frederick Sweatt and Steenerson Bros. was taken up Tuesday morning This is an action on a foreclosure of mortgage on the se¼ of the sw¼ and lot No. 6, in Sec. 28, Tp. 150, Range 47, the homestead of plaintiff.

The case of Nils P. Johnson vs. C. F. Page and Frederick Sweatt. This action is on the foreclosure of mortgage on the sw¼ of the ne¼ and the e½ of the nw¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 150, Range 47. This land, as well as the land in the case above, was mortgaged to one Joseph Dunlap, which mortgage was assigned to Caleb W. Palmer, and by him assigned to Frederick Sweatt. Frederick Sweatt had said mortgage foreclosed and the land of plaintiff, the se¼ of sw¼, and lot 6 in Sec. 28, sold, C. F. Page being the purchaser; sale subject to redemption within one year. Rachael Johnson was formerly the wife of plaintiff. The plaintiff claims that Rachael Johnson fully paid Caleb W. Palmer all indebtedness against this land during the time he was owner of said mortgage against the land. Plaintiff asks for judgment against defendants and that said mortgage and sheriff's sale be decreed satisfied. Wm. Watts for plaintiff; A. A. Miller for defendants.

On Wednesday morning the case of Joseph Kelso vs. Carsten Stuhr was taken up. Stuhr has been a tenant on land near Euclid owned by Kelso Plaintiff claims damages resulting from defendant's not living up to contract; the proper care of buildings, plowing, etc. The defendant sets up counter claim larger than plaintiff's claim for damages for hauling plaintiff's share of grain from farm to elevators at Euclid and Buffington. The case will take all the day to finish, and is the last to be tried at this time. Wm. Watts for plaintiff; A. A. Miller for defendant.

A Pioneer Gone.

John Ross died very suddenly at his residence on Broadway at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning of heart disease. He was taken sick Saturday evening after having partaken heartily of supper and grew steadily worse until the end came. He was born and raised in Scotland where he united with the Presbyterian church. Coming to this country in the early fifties he settled in Indiana. He came to Crookston in the spring of '79 where he lived till the day of his death, highly respected by all who knew him. It has been said of him that he had no enemies and every one who knew him was his friend. He leaves a family of four children, two boys and two girls and a wife to mourn his loss. He was a Mason of many years standing and the funeral will occur today at 2 o'clock under the auspices of the brotherhood. "Uncle John," as he was familiarly called, was for many years the trusted and faithful janitor at the court house and those who served as county officials while he was so employed unite in saying that there never was a man a more faithful official than he was and many is the deserved tribute now paid to his memory. Always kind, courteous and genial no one could have died who would be more missed than Uncle John Ross.

Took Too Much Strychnine.

A. C. Works, a farmer who lived about two miles south of Mentor, was found dead in his bed last Wednesday morning, and the neighbors who lifted the body to prepare it for burial found a bottle of strychnine in the bed. Thinking that the man might have suicided Wesley Morris came to the city Thursday for the Coroner.

Deputy Coroner Wyatt, after investigating the matter, decided that deceased met his death by taking an overdose of strychnine. Mr. Work had been ailing for about two years and had been in the habit of taking strychnine to relieve the pain. On the morning of his death he had taken a small dose, but as it failed to releive him he took another and larger dose, and died from the effects of it.

Deceased was about 60 years of age, and lived with his wife and two sons. He has another son in North Dakota, and a daughter at the hospital here.

Christian Endeavor Election.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church held its annual business meeting Tuesday evening for choice of officers and other business. The election resulted as follows: President, W. L. Vannet, vice-president, Miss. Nellie Barker; secretary, Miss Lillian Finlayson; treasurer, Miss Maud Sargent; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Holt; chairman of lookout committees, Miss Myrtle Williams; Prayer meeting, C. E. Corwin; social Miss I. Walsh.

The Society is beginning the new year with better prospects than ever before; a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the meeting on Sunday evening.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

As Long as You Live

You will regret it, if you fail to see the World's Fair at Chicago. Every one who has visited it says it is the grandest and most beautiful display of the products of science, art and industry that mankind has ever seen, and beside it all previous "world's fairs" sink into insignificance. It represents an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars, and we shall not look upon its like again in this generation. Only three short weeks remain in which you will have the opportunity to visit it. To see, even for a week, this World's Fair, is to supplement your education, no matter how good it may have been, with invaluable information. Rates of fare are very low, and you can live in Chicago as cheaply as anywhere in America. You cannot afford to miss the Fair. Get ready to go soon, and then ask your home ticket agent for tickets reading via "The Burlington," the great scenic, vestibuled; compartment car, free reclining chair car and dining car line, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

[26-28]

Notice.

The Choral Club will hold its first session Friday evening, October 13th, at 8 p. m., in Chapel hall, McKinnon block. The club is now organized for earnest work, and is designed to benefit all who can sing, and will give faithful effort. A large number have already become members, and it is desired that all who wish to join the class be in attendance on Friday evening, so as not to miss the first drill. "Hark, Apollo strikes the Lyre," by Bishop, will be the first chorus studied. Please come prepared to pay for tuition and music.

W. A SISSON, Pres.,
W. A. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

Ladies.

You should watch for the grand opening event of Miss Veronneau's fashionable millinery parlors, on Second street, the announcement for which will probably be made next issue. The Ferris Wheel hat is one of the novelties of the season. Watch these columns for her announcement.

The Haynes Car is Coming.

The Haynes Palace Studio car will be in Crookston Thursday and Friday, October 26th and 27th. The high grade of work produced on this car has earned it a world-wide reputation.

All styles from the cabinet to full life size, are made by the latest and most approved methods.

What Do You Take

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merits. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

Purely vegetable—Hood's Pills—25c.

The French government the other day seized a factory which turned out imitation coffee berries—berries which were composed of 80 parts chicory and 70 parts flour.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Speeches on the silver repeal bill were made by Senators Dolph, Power and Palmer.

In the house the day was spent in argument on the elections bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The house passed a joint resolution tendering the thanks of the United States to the foreign governments which generously and effectively participated in the world's fair. The elections repeal bill was then taken up and speeches made by Compton (Dem., Ind.) and Murray (Rep., S. C.).

In the senate speeches on silver repeal were made by Butler (Dem., S. C.) and Blackburn (Dem., Ky.).

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The senate spent the day in executive session discussing the president's "anti-home rule" nominations. After a long debate the nominations were confirmed by a party vote, Hill of New York and Martin of Kansas, voting with Republicans.

House discussed the federal elections bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Speeches on repeal bill were made by Blackburn of Kentucky, Call of Florida and Butler of South Carolina.

Seven hours of uninterrupted debate occupied the time of the house, the speech of Mr. Cummings of New York being the feature.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Senator Voorhees gave notice at the opening of the morning session in the senate that on Wednesday next he would ask the senate to sit continuously until the repeal bill was disposed of. Senators Roach of North Dakota and Allen of Nebraska made speeches.

In the house discussion of the election bill was continued.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Speeches were made in the senate today by Messrs. Wolcott and Cockrell. The former censured the president for his attitude on silver.

The house discussed the elections bill the entire day, speeches being made by Dolliver of Iowa, Boutelle of Maine, Marshall of Virginia, Stallings of Alabama, and Lockwood, Payne and Fitch of New York.

AGAINST HAWAII.

Blount's Report Said to Be Opposed to the Annexation of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The nature of Mr. Blount's recommendation regarding the annexation question, says a morning paper, is to the effect that no action should be taken by the United States to annex the island or establish a protectorate over it without the full consent of all the natives. The report recommends that all questions involved in annexation and establishment of a protectorate should be submitted to a vote of all natives, as well as foreigners, and upon their decision rests the future policy of the United States respecting the Hawaiian islands. If Mr. Cleveland adopts the recommendations submitted, it practically means that the queen will be restored to power, as she is said to be popular among the natives, each of whose votes is said to be equal to that of a foreigner, and would mean, further, the complete ascendency of Mr. Claus Spreckles, the sugar king.

REWARD FOR MENAGE.

A Price Put Upon the Fleeing Financier's Head.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The authorities of Hennepin county seem determined to seek out and bring to justice, Louis F. Menage, the alleged swindling head of the defunct Guaranty Loan company. It is the general belief that Menage is somewhere in Chile, and that he has an abundance of ready money with which he hopes to make himself secure. The board of county commissioners has offered a reward of $5,000 for his capture, and it is believed the city authorities and individuals will swell the total to $15,000. It is stated that Eastern parties have agreed to deliver the fleeing financier within 60 days for a proper reward.

Bombardment Ended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The most important news concerning the Brazilian revolution since its inception has been received by the secretary of the navy in a cable dispatch from Captain Picking, the commander of the United States cruiser Charleston, at Rio, as follows: "Admiral Mello having been informed that the government would dismount guns in the city, said he would not again fire upon the place." This undoutedly means that the bombardment of Rio Jeneiro has ended.

To Settle a Dispute.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mayors of the larger towns in the districts affected by the coal strike are meeting in Sheffield to consider means of settling the dispute between mine owners and miners. If they accomplish nothing, the government, through the board of trade, will propose a council of arbitration.

Seven Prisoners Escape.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 6.—Seven county jail prisoners escaped early in the morning. They tore a hole with their hands in the iron floor of the first tier of cells and climbed into the basement, escaping through the cellar door. They were aided by outside persons. A murderer was among the escapees.

Offers $50,000 for the Fight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Vicksburg, Miss., says that the Metropolitan Athletic club of this city, being eager to secure the proposed Corbett-Mitchell fight, offers a purse of $50,000 for the contest to take place in its arena.

A Swell Hotel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—It is currently rumored among investors that William Waldorf Astor [illegible] build in London the largest and most costly hotels in the world, which, it is estimated, will cost more than $7,000,000.

WEALTHY CHILDREN.

HOW THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE RICH ARE BROUGHT UP.

Young People Who Travel All Over the Civilized World Without Interruption to Their Studies—Plain Food and Few Sweetmeats For Most of Them.

There are in the United States about 100 children who, upon arriving at the age of maturity, will come into the possession of very large fortunes. They will each have many millions of dollars. In fact one-sixth of the wealth of the United States is supposed to be in the hands of 20 millionaire families, and each child in each family will some day own the millions that have been accumulated for it by its parents and grandparents.

The parents of the children who will some day own one-sixth of all the wealth in this country are very careful about the training and the education of these fortunate youngsters. They are bringing them up as carefully as ever the children of the royal families of England and Germany were brought up. Their teachers are selected from the best in the world, and they are taught, disciplined and drilled in a wonderful way—a way that many children would consider very hard, strict and tiresome.

These millionaire children must be well trained, because they will control many of the railroads of America, telegraph companies, and gold, silver and oil mines, besides iron interests and other great industries.

As a rule they travel a great deal, and some of them have been over our whole country.

Take the Vanderbilt children for example. They are constantly on the go. In the summer they are at Newport. Later they visit Lenox. Then they go to Europe in a private steam yacht and return just in time to spend Christmas at home. From February until June they travel through the west in a private car.

But during all these trips their studies are uninterrupted. A corps of teachers, governess and private tutors accompany them everywhere. Their studies are no more disturbed by a departure for Mexico than a public school child's studies are disturbed by a hailstorm.

Some time ago Mr. Seward Webb and his wife and children journeyed to the World's fair in a special train. They stopped to visit Mexico, Texas and California first. During all this long trip the Webb children and some little cousins who accompanied them went on with their studies as usual. There was a special car just for that purpose. The car was called the "Idler," and it was gorgeously hung with blue tapestries and fine pictures. It had a blue carpet and blue chairs, and all its furnishings suggested a daintily appointed schoolroom rather than a railroad car.

While on such trips the children are taught geography from observation, and it is easy to see that they get a fine knowledge of the country which they will some day control to a great extent.

When the W. K. Vanderbilt children are at home they are taught in a schoolroom which is beautifully decorated with Mother Goose melodies and nursery rhymes. There are also simple quotations from Shakespeare for the older children. Nothing is spared to make the book education complete.

In their daily lives, their goings and their comings and their play, nearly all of the little American aristocrats are brought up alike. And that is with extreme simplicity. They dress with one-half the elegance of other children, and they eat plainer food. Such children as these wear no jewelry at all. They do not know what it is to have gold rings, bangle bracelets and necklaces. Nor do they carry watches.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, who is a very rich woman, says that her daughter, who is now the wealthy Mrs. Arthur Paget of London and New York, went wild with delight over a simple little ring given to her when she was 18. It was her very first bit of jewelry.

Mrs. Whitney, the wife of ex-Secretary Whitney, used to make it a point to take her lunch at the children's dinner hour, and it was then that she took occasion to teach her little ones by precept and example the little elegances of manner which mark the well bred person. Mrs. Flagler, the wife of the rich Standard Oil man, goes farther and often lunches with her children in their schoolroom and devotes many hours to personal instructions.

But of course the daily life of rich children is not all discipline. Though they do not have candy and jewelry and rich clothes and rich food, they have luxuries which other children do not have. They own beautiful horses and fine dogs, all of the best breeds. A millionaire boy has his saddle horse and often his tandem team when at his country home, and some of these boys have a four in hand. When one of these boys wants a new horse, he buys one or selects one from his father's stables. He has a kennel of dogs, besides rare birds and other pets. And if he wants to own a collection of stamps or stones or butterflies or any other one thing, his father gives him money to buy the best that can be bought.

When young William Astor Chanler, who is now exploring the heart of Africa, was spending his summers at Lake George not many years ago, he was seized with a fancy for owning boats of all kinds. He wanted canoes, duck boats, yachts and launches.

And he got them all. But the children of the neighborhood used to say that "poor Willie Chanler" was never allowed to buy soda water or candy. One day the temptation to buy candy became too strong for the boy millionaire, and he marched boldly into a candy store with a company of Lake George boys at his heels.

"Give me 50 cents worth of candy," said he, "and charge it to William A."—New York Press.

[illegible]

HOW TO SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Suggestions as to the Most Convenient and Economical Method.

When you go to the World's Fair do not take a trunk with you if you can possibly get along without it, but pack your few necessary traveling articles in a hand bag or grip and carry it along with you. You will never know what a lot of annoyance you have been spared in this way. Then get your tickets from Crookston to Chicago and the greatest Fair the world has ever seen, reading via St. Paul, and thence via "The Northwestern Line" to Chicago. The Northwestern line runs three superbly equipped trains from St. Paul to Chicago, leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a. m. daily, 6:25 p. m. daily except Sunday, 8:00 p. m. daily, making quicker time to Chicago than by any other line. When you arrive in Chicago you will find World's Fair omnibuses at the Northwestern line depot which will take you to the Van Buren street station of the Illinois Central road, where trains for the Fair leave every three minutes, and where World's Fair steamers can be taken for the Fair every ten minutes, or you can take a steam ferry from the depot of the Northwestern line direct to the same place via the Chicago river and making connections with the famous whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus for the Fair for 25 cents. When you arrive at the Fair you will find a number of first-class hotels within a stone's throw of the main entrance and dozens of good restaurants where meals can be had to accommodate the most modest purse.

By following these simple directions your trip is bound to be a pleasant one. See that your ticket from St. Paul reads via the Northwestern line, and remember that by this route you will obtain the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort. Be sure and buy your tickets at starting point.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the JOURNAL office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmonton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m., and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read via The North-Western Line.

For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address [illegible] Teasdale, [illegible] St. Paul, Minn.

CURES RISING BREAST.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.
MRS. M. M. BRUSTER,
Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.
MRS. MAY BRANHAM,
Argusville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise.
MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

THOMAS F. OAKES,
HENRY C. PAYNE,
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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago

TO HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.	6:40 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

STATE of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District. James Elton as executor of the will of Julia A. Griggs deceased, plaintiff, vs Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, in the above entitled action, which is filed with the Clerk of said Court in his office at Crookston said county and state and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

Dated September 5th, 1893.

[21-27] L. E. GOSSMAN & J. A. SORLEY,
Atty's for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON
D. D. S.
Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
N. B. Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
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DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D.; C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Locken.

RECKITT BLOCK
MEAT MARKET,
[illegible] IVINE & RICHINGS, Props.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS —Constantly on hand.
GAME, POULTRY, FISH —In season.
Highest price paid for
FAT CATTLE, HOGS, [illegible] SHEEP and POULTRY.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

A HIGH-class illustrated monthly magazine in the home is no longer a luxury. It is a necessity, and to meet the demands created by this necessity, THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, giving yearly as it does, 1,536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors; with over 1,200 illustrations by clever artists, has stepped into the breach, with a reduction in its price that has startled the liteary world.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of $2.25.

18 3-4 Cts. A MONTH. Polk County Journal Cosmopolitan Magazine $2.25 A YEAR.

The price of the great illustrated monthlies in the past has been $3.00 and $4.00 a year, and they were to be found only in the more pretentious homes. Our offer furnishes a help to all families, no matter how modest their means, to keep in touch with the greatest minds of the world, as the Cosmopolitan has to-day the strongest regular staff of any existing periodical. Send orders to

COOKE & HAMMOND, Crookston, Minn.

RIPANS TABULES.

Disease usually comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have a DISORDERED LIVER TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you suffer Distress After Eating, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
For OFFENSIVE BREATH and all Disorders of the Stomach, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the Liver, Stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure Dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure. they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 65 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

LORD, OWEN & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash Ave., Chicago., Ill.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so. They are easy to take, quick to act and Save many a Doctor's bill. Samples FREE on application to the Ripans Chemical Co., New York City.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Fenesey deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of J. O. Buhn administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 30th day of October, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Christian Larson deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto C. O. Christianson, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston on the second Monday in April, A. D. 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examinations, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 333 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Street
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE in connection, which I will attend to in person.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS.................. 15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
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THE NEW
NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana.

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways. New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetes Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, MINN

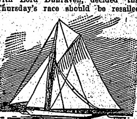
THE VIGILANT WINS

TWO OF THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES SAILED.

The American Craft Easily Defeats Her British Opponent—First Race Captured by Seven Minutes and Second by Thirteen—Another Heat May Settle the Contest.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., Oct. 7.—The fact that the race Thursday between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie ended in a fluke was a matter of congratulation to the many observers who watched the race from this point. It was the general opinion that the start should not have been made under the weather conditions prevailing on Thursday, and it must be acknowledged that the seafaring men in this vicinity accurately predicted that there would not be wind enough during the day to make a race.

Saturday was the date fixed for the second of the series of five races, but the cup committee, after conference with Lord Dunraven, decided that Thursday's race should be resailed.



VIGILANT.

Therefore the course of Saturday's race was the same as that sailed Thursday, that is, 15 miles to windward or leeward, and return. This will, with a wind holding from the same direction, make the distance to be covered about 40 miles, the extra 10 miles being added through the yachts being compelled to beat to windward.

Fully as large a fleet of excursion and other boats as was out Thursday followed the racers Saturday, and the early morning indications were that those aboard them would see a race worth looking at. Though the wind was not very strong there were indications that it would breeze up before the hour of the start.

The Start Made.

The start was made at 11:25 with the wind about 17 miles an hour, the Valkyrie having about a length the lead. This position remained unchanged until about noon when the Vigilant made up her lost ground and passed the English yacht. She continued to gain rapidly on the Valkyrie and at 12:30 had a lead of nearly and eighth of a mile. At 12:45 she had increased her lead to a mile and was so far ahead of the Valkyrie that it was impossible to see them both at the same time in the focus of the glass.

At 12:50 the Vigilant set her spinnaker, continuing to increase her lead all the time. At 1:10 the lifesaving station at Long Branch estimated the Vigilant's lead at between two and two and a half miles.

The Valkyrie soon after got into a stronger wind than her opponent and at 1:25 the Vigilant's lead was about a mile. The Vigilant passed the turning boat at 1:50 and was followed nine minutes late by the Valkyrie.

At 3:20 both yachts were making fast time with wind and tide in their favor. The Vigilant was then two and a half miles from the lightship and nearly two miles before the Britisher. The Vigilant held her lead to the end, crossing the line at 3:31 1-2. The Valkyrie finished at 3:39, 7 1-2 minutes behind her American opponent.

Won the Second, Also.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, Oct. 9.—The second of the international yacht races for America's cup was sailed Monday on a trianglar course and won by the Vigilant by 13 minutes. Each leg of the course was 10 miles long. The first leg was a beat to windward, the second a reach, and the third a run home before the wind.

Supreme Court Meets.

WASHINGTON, Oct 10.—The supreme court of the United States met in October term, all the justices being present. Chief Justice Fuller announced the death of Associate Justice Blatchford in July last, and stated that all orders for the day would stand over. After receiving a number of applicants for admission to practice the court adjourned and repaired in a body to the Wite House to pay their respects to the president.

Williams College Centennial.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 10.—One hundred years have elapsed since Williams college was brought into existence, and commencing Sunday, the event will be observed for three days with impressive ceremonies. Graduates of the venerable institution, and among whom are enrolled many of the most eminent men of the country, are present.

A Plucky Woman.

PIERRE, S. D. Oct. 9.—Mrs. G. W. Barnes, a lady living 10 miles from Pierre, was waylaid Saturday. A fellow had watched her draw a large sum from the bank and expected to make a good haul. She picked up a board and knocked him senseless from his horse and then proceeded deliberately on her way. The fellow was seriously injured.

Montgomery Went Ashore.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 8.—While coming into this harbor at 11 p. m., the new United States cruiser Montgomery went ashore on the east edge of Black Ledge, where she remained until 4 o'clock a. m., when she floated at high tide. A diver is now examining her bottom to determine the extent of her injury.

Effect of Paris Life on American Students.

An American artist of considerable reputation, while speaking the other day with reference to the easy going Bohemian habits so common among men in his profession, said: "It is not a pleasant thing to say, but I believe it is true, that a period of two or three years of student life in Paris practically ruins about as many young artists as it benefits. Student life in Europe, and especially in Paris, is full of allurements and temptations which only those capable of great self control are able to resist. It is in its social aspects a delightfully free and easy sort of life, which appeals almost irresistibly to the average young man. It develops the habit of indolence with frightful rapidity, and from indolence it is but a short step to indifference, dissipation and reckless self neglect. Convivial associations and the gay company of a colony made of kindred spirits as bright and magnetic as himself too often put his ambitions to sleep, and he drifts on and on until he becomes a spendthrift and a lounger, if nothing worse. At the end of two or three years he returns to America, his money spent, his health frequently shattered and himself so thoroughly bohemianized that he finds it difficult if not impossible ever to regain anything of the orderly, methodical habit of industry upon which his professional success depends."—New York Herald.

Mr. Labouchere's Fish Story.

If Mr. Henry Labouchere has a habit of getting into trouble, he has also a happy knack of getting out of it. For instance, the other day, after he had printed an important piece of news about the proper way to cook crawfish and a humane reader of Truth expostulated with him about his advice to the cook to cut the live fish in halves, he retorted merrily by expressing the opinion that it is ridiculous sentiment to treat creatures of low or rudimentary organizations as if they had the same susceptibility to pain as a human being, and settled the question finally by telling an anecdote about an angling friend of his who once "caught a perch foul."

The hook pierced the fish's eye. My friend felt that he had not caught the perch according to the rules of the game, so, to compensate him for losing his eye, he put him back into the water. He then baited his hook with the eye and went to work again. Within three minutes he caught that same perch again with his own eye.

This is a capital fish story. We have not heard a better tale in a long while. It is a lie of course, but all fish stories are, and it has the merits of originality and humor. We like Mr. Labouchere the better for such harmless fibs.—New York Times.

Like the Belt of the Summer Girl.

The ancient girdle was used for other material or actual purposes besides that of a receptacle for money. At it were hung the thousand and one odds and ends needed and utilized in every day affairs. The scrivener had his inkhorn and pen attached to it, the scholar his book or books, the monk his crucifix and rosary, the innkeeper his tallies, and everybody his knife. So many and so various were the articles attached to it that the flippant began to poke fun. In an old play there is mention of a merchant who had hanging at his girdle a pouch, a spectacle case, a "punniard," a pen and inkhorn and "a handkercher, with many other trinkets besides, which a merry companion seeing said it was like a haberdasher's shop of small wares." In another early play a lady says to her maid: "Give me my girdle and see that all the furniture be at it. Look that cizars, pincers, the penknife, the knife to close letters with, the bodkin, the earpicker, and the scale be in the case."—Chambers' Journal.

A Handle to His Name.

"I understand," said a pompous employer to one of his clerks, "that you are in the habit of speaking of me by my Christian name?"

"It is possible that I have done so, sir," answered the clerk humbly.

"In future you will use the prefix 'Mr.' when alluding to me. I am 'George' only to my friends. Do not forget hereafter that I have a handle to my name."

"I will try to remember," said the clerk. "I know we always say George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Tom Palmer, but these are distinguished men, not everyday people, George—excuse me—Mr. Smythe," and the clerk retired to write out his resignation.—Detroit Free Press.

Pigeons Do Not Fly by Sight.

The numerous experiments made by balloonists have proved that pigeons are incapable of flying at any great height. Birds thrown out at 6,000 meters fell like dead, and even at the moderate height of 800 meters pigeons liberated by the balloonist Gaston Tissandier approached the earth in a spiral course. It is evident, hence, that they are not guided wholly by sight. To bring a point 800 miles distant within the range of vision it would be necessary to ascend nearly 20,000 meters. The carrier pigeon, starting on such a journey, must consequently start with faith in the unseen.—Philadelphia Press.

The Fickle and Raging Missouri.

The current of the Mississippi river averages from 3½ to 4 miles an hour in velocity, but a steamboatman on the Missouri would be pretty apt to call this still water, as that stream bowls along under ordinary circumstances at the rate of 8 and 10 miles an hour, and on state occasions it develops the speed of an avalanche. Engineers consider bridging the Missouri a difficult accomplishment, as the swift current is so versatile in its course and ruinous in its velocity that it is impossible to predict where the channel is liable to drift.—Alton Sentinel.

[illegible]

Among our industrial and [illegible] it is not a maxim that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a [illegible]

THE BOY IN THE MOW.

There glides through the barn's mammoth door
A sweet scented hilltop of hay;
An athlete, with strength bubbling o'er,
Now flings it in forkfuls away.
Another is stowing it back,
With white pearls of toil on his brow,
And, treading the hay in his track,
Looms faintly the boy in the mow.

Through crevices often can he
View, past the old barn wall of brown,
A river that leads to the sea,
A railway that drives to the town.
"Oh, when shall my fortune make hay
In yon fields of splendor, and how?
'Twill wait for full many a day;
I'm only a boy in a mow."

A cloud like a flag from the sky
Is splendidly spread and unrolled;
The sun reaches down from on high
To fringe it with silver and gold.
"Oh, when will heaven's mercy my name
As bright as those colors allow?
But earth has no glory or fame
To waste on a boy in the mow."

A cloud in the west, like a pall,
Creeps upward and hangs in the light;
It carries a gloom over all;
It looks like a part of the night.
With clamor the thunderbolts swarm,
And trees bend in agony now;
"'Tis thus, too, that poverty's storm
Would conquer the boy in the mow!"

The clouds have flown into a dream;
The birds are discoursing in glee.
The smile of the sun is agleam
On river and hilltop and tree.
Look up to the heavens, little lad,
And then to your earth duties bow,
And some day both worlds may be glad
To honor the boy from the mow!
—Will Carleton in Youth's Companion.

A Newsdealer Pays For a Libel.

A libel case somewhat similar to that which Messrs. W. H. Smith successfully defended the other day has just come before one of the correctional courts in Paris. M. de Sesmaisons, a former minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at Hayti, at present residing in Paris, was annoyed at some comments upon his conduct while in America that appeared in the New York Tribune. The article spoke vaguely of his having acquired a certain notoriety and of his being irresponsible for his actions in the eye of the law.

As the New York Tribune has no property in France, M. de Sesmaisons judged it was useless to proceed against that paper, but he decided to indict M. Brontano, the proprietor of the Anglo-American library in the Avenue de l'Opera, where copies of the offending number were sold. The plaintiff asked for 50,000 francs damages.

Without admitting so extravagant a claim, the court condemned the unfortunate news agent, who quite possibly cannot read English, to pay 5,000 francs to the plaintiff, as well as a fine of 100 francs, and to insert the terms of the judgment in any 10 newspapers M. de Sesmaisons may select.—London News.

An Aluminium Bicycle.

In a window on Fulton street there is hung up for the inspection of the passerby a bicycle. It is suspended from a set of scales and the indicator registers the weight of the wheal as 18¼ pounds. This is by far the lightest bicycle which has been put on the market, and it marks another step in the evolution of the old velocipede toward the perfect bicycle. It is made of aluminium, the metal which has so lately become quite general in its use. The cost of the wheel is considerably more than that of the steel ones now in use, but after the novelty has worn off the price will probably be reduced to that of the high grade wheels of today.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Blue Monday.

A great many people have what they call blue Monday—that is, they do not fell so well then as on other days of the week. The cause is found in overeating on Sunday. A good dinner is provided and eaten, and then, instead of taking the customary exercise, the man sits about the house and reads or sleeps. Of course he feels badly the next day. If the same amount of exercise and kind of diet were taken on Sunday as all other days, there would be no such thing as a blue Monday.—Philadelphia Record.

More Than Money.

"Mister," he said to a restaurant man on Randolph street, "I've lost me wallet through your front grating. Kin I go down after it?"

"Boy, don't bother me."

"But I want me wallet."

"I'll bet you didn't have 10 cents in it."

"I know I didn't, but it's de private papers—of no use to any one but the owner—dat I want to recover!"

He was permitted to recover.—Detroit Free Press.

A Greek peasant, living on the island of Egina, recently discovered a magnificent statue buried in the ground, upon which had been a small plantation and which he had cleared. The statue was sold to a bric-a-brac dealer, who sent it to London, where it has just been bought by the British government for the sum of £6,500.

In Physical Education Dr. Luther Gulick argues that by exercising certain muscles it is possible to develop certain sections of the brain. His argument has special reference to feeble minded persons, whose mental condition in his opinion might be improved by the right kind of muscular exercise.

Among the exhibits in the show window of a New York dental establishment is a fancy border around the other objects displayed that is made of nearly 6,000 teeth, which have been pulled from patrons' jaws.—[illegible]

The nobles of Spain claim the right of appearing in the presence of the king with their hats on to show that they are not so much subject to him as other Spaniards are. [illegible]

A piece of ancient wooden water pipe which was unearthed recently in New Britain, Conn., [illegible]

The little town of [illegible] Grande [illegible]

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until I began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

THOUSANDS **CURED**

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

A MEDICINE THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

John Wyatt

THE UNDERTAKER,

EMBALMER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

Besides carrying a full and complete line of

COFFINS.
CASKETS
AND BURIAL SUPPLIES.

has the largest and most complete stock of

Pictures, Picture Frames,
—AND—
Picture Framing Material
—In the city.—

Office 105½ Broadway,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLR, Proprietor.

A full supply of everything kept by the [illegible] trade. [illegible]
Cor. of Broadway and Third Sts.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

On Thursday. November 2d.

The Journal

Will commence the publication

Of a new copyrighted Serial by Frank Barrett, entitled

OUT OF THE JAWS of DEATH.

IT IS A STORY entirely out of the ordinary run of Serials, and portrays a class of people and a country seldom met with in romance. It is a powerfully drawn picture of

RUSSIAN DESPOTISM
NIHILIST PLOTTINGS
AND AN
ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

With a strong and tender LOVE STORY interwoven.

THE JOURNAL does not believe in giving its readers old, cheap stories upon which the copyright has expired, and has theretore gone to considerable expense to secure the exclusive right to publish this serial here.

WATCH

For the Opening Chapter and do not miss a number.

Crookston Normal School and Business College
(Formerly Crookston Business College.)

C. M. TITUS, Principal. BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM $3.00 per week and upward. TUITION $12.00 PER TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS.

COURSES.
Preparatory, Normal, Commercial,
Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

FULL CORPS OF COMPETENT TEACHERS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 2d, 1893. CROOKSTON, MINN.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street,
with a Full Line of

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

The action of Elias Steenrrson in making a complaint to the state railroad commission about the exorbitant freight rates charged by the Great Northern railway from points in northern Minnesota to Minneapolis, has raised a storm of applause from one end of the Red River valley to the other. The railroad commission will be certain of one thing, and that is, that the people of this section are getting thoroughly aroused on this question, and that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

The complainant in this case, through his attorney, Halvor Steenerson, asks that the rate on wheat be reduced about one-third. The present rate between Crookston and Minneapolis is 16½ cents per hundred pounds, or about 10 cents per bushel. To reduce the rate one-third would still leave the company about 11 cents per hundred. The complainant further alleges that the defendant company has reduced the wages of its employes not less than 20 per cent. and in some cases as much as 40 per cent., and that the price of wheat has fallen about one-third in the last three years, but the freight rate remains the same.

It seems to us the only question to be determined in fixing a freight rate is to establish the lowest tariff that can be charged by the railroad in order to allow its stockholders a fair rate of interest on their money invested. Capital must be considered as well as labor, and we do not want to legislate our railroads into bankruptcy. In order to get at the aforesaid rate we can only take the rate charged by other roads for similar work and make a comparison.

For instance, the rate between Minneapolis and Chicago, some 420 miles, is 10 cents per hundred. So it will be seen that the rate between Crookston and Minneapolis—16½ cents for 300 miles—could be reduced one-third and still be one-third higher than the St. Paul-Chicago rate, in proportion to the difference in distance.

There is no good reason why there should be such a difference in these rates, and the only reason why there is such a difference is simply because of the sharp competition from St. Paul to Chicago.

In 1885 President Hill stated to the Minnesota legislature then in session that he intended to reduce the freight rates each year until he would haul wheat from any part of the Red River valley for 6 or 7 cents per bushel. That was when the legislature was considering railroad legislation. But Mr. Hill has failed to keep his word, although it costs less to transport freight now than then, owing to the increased tonnage which can be drawn by the locomotives now used.

The matter will be thoroughly agitated, and if Mr. Steenerson gets the reduction asked for, it will be a saving of thousands of dollars every year to the farmers of the Red River valley.

THE rumor is that Judge Lochren will be the democratic candidate for governor next campaign. The democrats might do a great deal worse than that, though the judge is not much of a politician. He makes a better judge than he would governor, or than pension commissioner. The bench is his proper sphere.

THE governor has ordered a vote on the question of quartering Polk county at the next election. The scheme is to provide Red Lake Falls, East Grand Forks and McIntosh with a county seat. It strikes us that the schemers have over-shot the mark by asking too much. If they had been content with less they would have been liable to get more.

FRIDAY October 13th, is to be Minnesota day at the World's Fair, and the Minnesota World's Fair Board especially invite every Minnesotian to be present on that day. Governor Nelson, Hon. S. M. Owen, Cyrus Northrup, O. V. Tousley, H. F. Stevens, C. A. Towne and D. A. Monfort are down on the program for addresses, which will be delivered at Festival Hall commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. With Chicago day on the 9th, North Dakota day on the 10th, and Minnesota day on the 13th, this week will be one of unusual interest at the White City.

30 DAY TICKETS

To Chicago and return commencing August 12th on sale daily for $[illegible] via the Great Northern Railway.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

PRO AND CON.

S. M. Owen Replies to the Caustic Criticism of the Press on the Action of the Board of Regents.

In a letter to Judge McDonald Mr. Owen says: "In answer to your letter, asking for certain facts regarding the attack upon the regents of the state university for going out of the state for stone of which to build the library and chapel on the University campus I will say, with all possible brevity.

The last legislature appropriated $175,000 for a university building to contain a library, reading-room, assembly hall, etc. The building must necessarily be very large, is to be, in fact, 210x135 feet in size. It is to be fire-pool, and so substantial in every way that it ought to last, if built of the right material, 2,000 years. Its front is patterned after and will possess the proportions of the Parthenon, and its walls will all be of stone cut and rubbed down smooth.

By reason of its style of architecture, and the fact that other building on the campus are very dark, it was decided at the outset to build it of light-colored stone. There is no light-colored stone in the state except limestone or granite. The first was rejected for reasons good and sufficient in the case of a building of the character of this one; reasons that might not obtain, however, in buildings not designed to endure so long, and reasons that I do not care to discuss in detail unless compelled to. Besides, not a single instance could be found where the light-colored limestones of the state

HAD EVER BEEN CUT,

smoothed and carved as is to be done for this building, nor any evidence that they could be so used. The granite, of which Minnesota has very fine qualities, is too expensive; the building could not be built of it for less than $325,000; some architects say $250,000.

The stone that it was decided to use was a light-colored sandstone. Sandstone, the Kettle River quarries, owned by the Great Northern railroad, was submitted to the regents and strongly urged upon them. It was the only Minnesota stone that was urged, and it was because of the rejection of that particular stone that the regents were viciously attacked by Minneapolis dailies, that were probably compelled in that way to serve their master. The Kettle River stone is very hard and strong; is used largely and acceptably for foundations, for bridge abutments, street curbing, etc., but is rarely used in buildings. In Minneapolis two buildings have been built of it, one a plain, cheap warehouse, the other Holy Rosary church, and both buildings are built of the rough stone. The stone was used in the latter building, I am informed, against the protest of the architect, and because a leasse of the quarry at that time offered to contribute $2,500 to the building if this stone was adopted.

If the taxpayers of the state could see that church 999 per cent of them would vote against its use in the library building, and not one of them would ever forgive the regents if they used it in erecting that building. It was the

COLOR OF DRY MUD

and very poor mud at that, except in spots, where it is black and other variations of color that makes it look like a crazy quilt. It is a stone that private enterprise, taste or capital would never employ in building a fine building, yet the regents are denounced for not imposing it upon the taxpayers of the state. For themselves the regents would not have used it, nor would a single one of their assailants invested their own money in it. The regents wisely thought that as much consideration was due the state and the university as private parties would give to their own tastes and interests under similar circumstances.

Much talk has been indulged in about the employment of labor in the state. It is provided that all the work, except quarrying stone, will be done in the state, and for the quarrying laborers will get 3½ to 4½ cents a cubic foot, which, in this case, will amount, at the outside figure, to $1,485. The balance of the cost of stone at the quarry will go to the quarry owner. The stone and stone cutting for the building will cost over $62,000; state labor is deprived of only $1,485 of that sum, yet the regents' critics pretend that their attacks are inspired wholly by consideration for un-employed labor. They would have that sum expended in the state even if it resulted in a building that would disgrace the state, dishonor the regents, and make each citizen blush with shame every time he looked upon it.

The stone selected for this building is the Ohio 'cream-puff' sandstone, beautiful and uniform of color, extraordinarily durable, and will make a building that for hundreds of years will be the

PRIDE OF THE STATE'S CITIZENS.

It will, too, be a marvelous building for the money it will cost and when erected will so eloquently answer the brutal assailants upon the regents that they will heartily wish they had kept silent.

It may be well to add that a recent careful investigation reveals the startling fact that of the stone used in construction of the buildings in the business portion of Minneapolis 94 per cent is foreign and 6 per cent state stone. There must be good reasons for this, and will suggest to the thoughtful that the regents were justified in being influenced by the same considerations in selecting stone for an important public work that influenced such a large majority of our most prominent citizens in making their private investments. In answer to the last question, I will answer that, so far as I can learn, the stonecutters union, and all other labor interests in the city, endorse the action of the regents."

Per contra, the Architect, Builder and Decorator, says: "The questions at issue between the regents (of the state university) and their critics are two in number, involving, first, the architecture of the building, and, second, the patronage of Minnesota industries. Without at all criticising the design of the architect, which seems good enough to escape all serious criticism, the architect, builder and decorator is of the opinion that in the consideration of plans the board of regents should have provided, in its large expenditure of state money, for the use of Minnesota material and the employment of Minnesota men. The comparative merits of building stone to be found in various parts of this state and the stone found in Ohio are not sufficiently diverse to justify the rejection of either on this ground, and it would certainly not have been a matter of much difficulty to conform the architecture of the structure which it was intended to erect to the adaptability of local building materials. We do not agree with the prominent St. Paul architect who said that the regents were justified in rejecting Minnesota stone for purely artistic reasons. Several varities of the Minnesota stone are of splendid quality and increasing popularity, and compete successfully with the product of the Eastern states which has come into general use."

An Ordinance.

An ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles, tricycles, or other wheeled vehicle along or upon any sidewalk within the corporate limits of the City of Crookston.

The City Council of the City of Crookston do ordain:

Sec. 1. No person shall ride any bicycle, tricycle or other wheeled vehicle along or upon any sidewalk or sidewalks within the corporate limits of the City of Crookston.

Provided, that nothing in this ordinance shall apply to the use of any invalid chair or other wheeled vehicle designed for the use of cripples or invalids, by any person who on account of bodily infirmity or disease is obliged to use such invalid chair or other wheeled vehicle as a means of locomotion.

Sec. 2. That any person convicted of a violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25 and costs of prosecution, and may be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid, not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, publication and recording.

Amended by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Watts, that the sidewalks in the Fifth ward be excepted from the ordinance.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Childs, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Watts.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Anderson, Jennings, Cromb.

Amendment declared carried.

Vote on ordinance as amended as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Childs, Jerome, Jennings, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Ordinance declared carried.

Passed this 12th day of September, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approed this 14th day of September, 1293.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: E. O. CARRUTH, Clerk.

A Soft Snap.

It is said that Mrs. Brooks, the sculptor, intends to make a statue of Gov. Nelson in butter.

World's Fair Flyer.

The Northern Pacific through tickets to Chicago and return good 30 days at rate $22.80 over all lines east of St. Paul. The Northern Pacific makes direct connections with morning trains out of St. Paul.

C. A. SHARKEY, T. P. A.
Agent N. P. R. R.

Vlava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 10½ Broadway.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Moorhead is cleaning out its gambling dens.

St. Paul is infested with a gang of incendiaries and fires are quite numerous.

Tams Bixby has been appointed chairman of the state Republican committee.

The state Methodist conference is in session in St. Paul. Bishop Fowler presides.

Senator J. C. Kelly of Houston county is dangerously ill at his home in Yucatan.

A number of wing dams are being put in at the bend above Hastings and at Merrimac.

Carlton has organized a committee of public safety to rid the town of suspicious characters.

Rothschild & Kahn's wholesale millinery house at St. Paul was damaged to the extent of $44,000 by fire Sunday.

The Knox Lumber company has been incorporated at Duluth with a capital of $80,000 and will build a mill at Ely.

By the explosion of a lamp Mrs. Hanson of Canby was badly burned and most of her household goods destroyed.

Six parties, including both hotel-keepers, have been arrested at Fergus Falls for selling liquor without a license.

Thieves entered the house of Henry P. Upham at St. Paul while the family were at dinner and stole $2,000 worth of jewelry.

George W. Tussner, a St. Paul tile manufacturer, committed suicide at Forest Lake. Attributed to business despondency.

Dr. T. E. Hall of Preston has been given a preliminary appointment as a member of the pension examining board at that place.

Goodhue county has 6,080 pupils in the public schools which are entitled to the state apportionment. The schools receive $18,252 from this source.

A span of horses stolen from O. Benson near Dundas a couple of weeks ago were found grazing in a pasture near Monia, Ia. No clue to the thieves.

While examining a gun which was supposed to be empty L. Sellers of Pipestone had his arm blown off near the elbow by its accidental discharge.

Frank Murphy was found guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of Thomas Rich last June at Winona, and will go to state prison for life.

The county commissioners of Hennepin county have offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of Louis F. Menage, the alleged swindling head of the Guaranty Loan company.

Jacob Brown of Pipestone, owner of a steam thresher, while throwing off the large belt on the separator was caught by it and thrown against the machine and instantly killed.

Stonewall J. DeFrance, who is said to have swindled St. Paul and Minneapolis banks out of a large amount of money, has been arrested at Detroit and will be brought back for trial.

A burglar giving his name as Joseph Venrick, was shot and dangerously wounded by Deputy United States Marshal Goodner at St. Paul Sunday night while he was attempting to burglarize Mr. Goodner's house.

Receipts of wheat at Duluth for Septembr, the first month of the crop year of '93, aggregate 5,109,949 bushels, ahead of the receipts of any September, except those in 1892 and 1891, when 5,647,000 and 8,191,000 were respectively received.

Two men were terribly injured, 42 head of cattle were killed, at a loss of $2,000, and two stock cars and an engine were damaged to the extent of $1,000 by the wreck of a stock train in the lower yards at South St. Paul Saturday afternoon.

R. J. Markoe of St. Paul is making arrangements with Minnesota and Wisconsin farmers to pool their interests and ship their surplus hay to Liverpool by way of the lakes. Hay has advanced from $40 to $50 per ton in Liverpool and advices state that it will go higher.

A petition about 100 yards long has been filed with the governor asking for the division of Polk county into four. The southwest corner is to retain the name of Polk, with Crookston as the county seat; the northeast corner to be known as Red Lake, with Red Lake Falls as the county seat; the northwest corner to be known as Nash, with East Grand Forks as the county seat, and the southeast corner to be known Columbia, with McIntosh as the county seat. The matter will be voted on at the next election.

The last weather crop bulletin for the present season has just been issued by Edward A. Beals, director of the Minnesota bureau, and shows that a large amount of fall plowing has been done. The winter grain is growing rapidly and in some places has begun to stool. The season's corn crop will be the largest and best for a number of years, yielding from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Potato digging is well under way. The crop was seriously injured by drought during the early part of the season, but recuperated much better than was expected.

Moved Him Out of Town.

PAWNEE, O. T., Oct. 9.—While Miss May Blake, who secured a valuable lot on the east side of the square at the opening of the strip, was temporarily absent Tuesday James Dunn took possession and built a fence. For two days he held the lot with a shotgun. Thursday a crowd of sympathizers with the girl gathered and removed the improvements and marched Dunn out of town.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

How to See the World's Fair

Assuming that many of our readers will be able to spend only a week at the Fair, the following program is offered by a sight-seer of much experience: Devote the first day to a view of the grounds, approaching if possible, by boat from Chicago, and landing at the great pier. Start for the Manufactures Building, passing the Statue of the Republic, around the foot of the Basin, to the noble Agricultural Building, then Machinery Hall, the Administration Building, State Buildings, Transportation and Horticultural Buildings. The second day can be wholly spent in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, and even then, only a general impression can be carried away. The third day can be given to a tour of Machinery Hall, the Mines, Electricity and Transportation Buildings. The fourth day spend in the Building of Agriculture, where are eighteen acres of exhibits, the fifth day one should visit the Women's and Children's Buildings, where a few hours may be pleasantly spent. The greater part of this day should be devoted to the magnificent displays of painting, engraving and sculpture in the Fine Arts Building. The sixth day we will spend in a tour of the Midway Plaisance, where are many curious attractions. In the afternoon one may take a farewell walk through the main grounds, and we have seen something of the Columbian Exposition. To arrive in Chicago in good trim for such a week, buy your ticket over the Burlington Route. Your home ticket agent can supply you or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, St. Paul, Minn.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD
GLOBE

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT READ THESE PRICES. - -

Lion, Arbuckle and XXXX Coffee, per lb., 25c.

Granulated Sugar, 14 lbs. for $1.00.

C Sugar, 15 lbs. for $1.00.

Best Flour, per hundred, $2.00.

Best Butter per pound, 20c.

Apricots, per pound, 12 1-2c.

Raisins, 3 pounds for 25c.

Eggs, per dozen, 20c.

Soda Crackers, 3 lb. box for 25c

California Canned Goods, 3 cans for 50c.

Blue Label Ketchup, per bottle, 20c.

Perfect, Santa Claus and Kirk's Soap, 5 bars for 25c.

Four cans of Sardines for 25c.

Salmon, per can, 15c.

Ammonia, per pint bottle, 15c.

300 pairs mittens and gloves closing out at cost.

50 chests tea direct from Japan, will be in next week. Watch the price.

L. I. BENOIT,
THE CASH GROCER,
Crookston, - - - - - Minn.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3rd day of October, 1893.

RESOURCES	
Bills receivable	$200,102.08
Overdrafts	1,206.58
Due from other banks	11,008.59
Furniture and fixtures	1000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	6,278.71
Cash on hand	15,975.86
Total	$233,571.82

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided profits	30,186.11
Individual deposits subject to check	45,885.11
Demand certificates of deposit	53,489.83
Time Certificates of Deposit	6,060.77
Bills Payable	43,000.00
Total	$233,571.82

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this third day of October 1893.

{SEAL} P. T. SCOTLAND
Notary Public.
Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:
L. ELLINGTON,
E. P. PIERCE, } Directors.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 13 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock to-day.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full, regular made, all wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' outside fleece-lined cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses', Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for great service. We are positive that we have hit it this year.

- Fontaine & Anglim. -

BIMETALLISTS MEET.

Pan-American Convention In Session at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The Pan-American bimetallic convention met here at 10 a. m. Governor Lewelling of Kansas was chosen permanent chairman, and committees appointed. At the afternoon session the committee on resolutions handed in their report. After reciting in the preamble that the business of the country was paralyzed for the lack of money and the condition of the country was due to vicious financial legislation, it was resolved that free and unlimited coinage of silver was a necessity paramount. The repeal of the Sherman law was opposed and congress was called upon to urge the president to call an international convention to deal with bi-metallism. The further issue of govenment bonds was denounced as the aim and end sought in the present calamity by Wall street. The general government was urged to improve the great natural highways of trade and a closer relation and an equitable plane of carrier rates between states was advocated. The congressmen who have stood by their ante-election pledges to silver were extended hearty greetings.

In the evening the leaders of the convention held an executive session at the Lindell hotel, at which there was a free exchange of opinion and politics were discussed from every standpoint.

FEELS CONFIDENT.

Voorhees Says the Silver Repeal Bill Will Pass.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Senator Voorhees maintains the utmost confidence in the ultimate passage of unconditional repeal, but declines to fix a date. To Secretary Gresham, who solicited the senator's views, Mr. Voorhees said he had full confidence in the passage of the bill. Next Friday the senator will try to enforce continuous sessions. This will be done by voting down motions for adjournment. Senators Palmer and Cullom say also that unconditional repeal will pass.

There seems to be very little change in the silver situation. The repealers insist that their programme will be carried out. The silver men drew considerable consolation from the story given out by The World that Gorman was playing false to the administration, and that there had been a split between Carlisle and himself.

Senator Washburn had a talk with Gorman, and the latter evidenced no disposition to go back on his original position, though he was vexed at the newspaper report. Democratic senators favoring repeal say there is nothing new.

Bismarck Better.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Morning Post denies the rumors that Prince Bismarck's condition is alarming. He declares that Dr. Schweininger is hopeful that the prince will be able to start for Friedrichsruhe soon.

His Condition Dangerous.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The condition of Marshal McMahon, ex-president of France, who has been ill for some time, has suddenly become worse, and is now believed to be dangerous.

Heavy Liabilities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Canda & Kane, dealers in builders' materials, have made an assignment. It is believed that the liabilities will amount to $450,000; assets, about $500,000.

Argentine Is Quiet.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 5.—The news of the capture of General Roca of Rosario is received with general satisfaction. The country is now quiet.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 9, 1893.

HOGS—No receipts and no trading. Eastern markets lower.

CATTLE—Steady. Not much offered.

Prime steers, $3.00@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.40@2.75; good cows, $1.25@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves, $1.50@3.00; stockers, $1.25@2.00; feeders, $2.00@2.25; bulls, $1.00@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady.

Muttons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $2.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.00@2.00.

Receipts: Cattle, 2,500; calves, 10; sheep, 5,500.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 9, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 68¼c; highest, 69c; lowest, 67¾c; closing at [illegible]c; October closing, 59⅝c; December opening 60⅝c; highest, 61c; lowest, 60⅝c; closing at [illegible]c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 61¼c; No. 1 Northern, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, 58c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Oct. 9, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 63¼c; October, 62¼c; December, 64¼c; May, 71⅝c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 62¼c; October, 62¼c; December, 63c; May, 70¾c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 59¼c; No. 3, 54¼c; rejected, 46¼c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 62¼c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Oct. 9, 1893.

CATTLE—Market steady.

HOGS—Quality fair; market rather slow and weak; 5@10c decline. Light, $6.20@6.60; rough packing, $5.90@6.15; mixed, $6.10@6.65; heavy packing and shipping lots, $6.20@6.75; pigs, $5.90@6.50.

SHEEP—Market weak.

Receipts: Cattle, 21,000; hogs, 32,000; sheep, 18,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 66⅛c; December, 67⅝c; May, 75⅛c.

CORN—October, 39⅞c; December, 39⅝c; May, [illegible]c.

OATS—October, 27½c; December, 28¼c; May, 31⅝c.

PORK—January, $14.85.

LARD—January, $8.85.

SHORT RIBS—January, $7.47½.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 64⅝c; December, [illegible]; May, 75¼.

CORN—October, 38⅝c; December, [illegible]c; May, 42½c.

OATS—October, 27⅝c; December, 28¼c; May, 31½c.

PORK—October, $16.[illegible]; January, $14.[illegible].

LARD—October, $9.70; January, $8.[illegible].

SHORT RIBS—October, [illegible]; January, $7.55.

DREAMS THAT COME.

STRANGE FANTASIES OF THE DAY TROUBLE US IN SLEEP.

A Few Examples of Disturbed Slumber That Illustrate a Bright Remark Made by an Illustrious Poet—Remarkable Experiences In Sleep.

A lawyer who had been overworked rose in his sleep, went into the hall of his house and discharged a pistol. The household hurried to the place and found him at the head of the stairway, awake, but much bewildered. He had dreamed of burglars and had gone to attack them. One member of the family slept through the noise. When he came into the dining room—before he had heard of the events of the night—he complained that his sleep had been much disturbed. He had dreamed that he had been condemned to be shot, that he had been led to the place of execution and had fallen senseless when the guns were fired.

A lady dreamed that a man came into her room, poured some water into a basin, carried the splashing water to her bedside and began to sprinkle it over her. She awoke and heard a loud splashing. At first she was motionless with fear, but presently she lighted a candle and went to the basin, where she found a mouse making frantic efforts to get out of the water.

Another dreamed that she had a severe earache, that she rose, unlocked a door that separated her room from one in which two children slept and went to a shelf where was a lotion which she applied to her ear. When she awoke, she found herself in her own bed and without pain. The door was still locked, but in a few minutes one of the children began to cry that his ear ached, and she rose and went to the shelf for the lotion.

A young man dreamed that he was in his office, busy with a troublesome estimate, when a woman came in with a screaming baby and began to walk rapidly up and down the room, so that it was impossible for the calculator to remember his figures. Presently the woman thrust the child into his arms, and he was so startled by this that he awoke, but the screams still troubled his ears, for a mother in a neighboring room was walking about vainly trying to quiet a crying child.

Another incident appears to be a case of thought transference. Several years after the death of her husband, a widow, lying awake one night, recalled vividly some scenes of her husband's last illness. Presently her daughter, who was beside her, awoke and said, "Oh, mamma, I have been going over in my dreams all the scenes of papa's illness." She then told her dream, in which the scenes were almost the counterpart of those that had been recalled by her mother.

Dreamers sometimes answer questions and carry on more or less coherent conversations.

A lady had a summer cottage on an island in Muskoka. One night her sons were stormstaid on the mainland, and a young English visitor went to sleep full of apprehension that Indians might visit the house while their protectors were absent.

In the night the hostess was suddenly roused by some one clutching her arm, and when she opened her eyes she saw her guest standing by the bedside.

"Oh, Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. Laughton," exclaimed the girl in a hoarse whisper, "there's a man at the window—an Indian. He's gone to get something to climb in by."

The next moment Eva was fumbling about on the floor.

"What are you doing?" asked Mrs. Laughton.

"I have some liniment in my valise," was the answer. "I'm going to get it out, and when he puts his head through the window again I'll throw it in his eyes."

Mrs. Laughton, who was not nervous, began to laugh, but Eva paid no attention and presently asked, "Where's the button hook?"

"What do you want it for?"

"Why, Mrs. Laughton," said Eva aloud, and in a very indignant tone, "do you think I would allow myself to be seen anywhere with my shoes unbuttoned? No man would respect that kind of girl."

In the morning when Mrs. Laughton awoke and looked across the room to Eva's bed she saw the girl sitting up, gazing with dismay at her crookedly buttoned shoes in which she had slept. She had no recollection of the remarks she had made in the night, and it was evident that she had been asleep all the time.

One night in camp I heard a peculiar sound near the middle of the tent, and by the dim light I saw one of the campers apparently trying to climb up the tentpole.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"There's a snake in my bed," she answered, "so I'm going to sleep up there."

"Up there?"

"Yes, why not? It will be more comfortable."

Then, with a sudden change of tone, she exclaimed, "I forgot to say my prayers." But instead of kneeling she picked her way through the tent to the foot of one of the beds and lay there till morning. She did not remember the conversation of the night, but told us that she had a habit of talking in her sleep, and that she had often conversed with her sisters while she was sleeping soundly.—M. Bourchier Sanford in Kate Field's Washington.

Summary Treatment.

Old Uncle Gabe's young masters love to mystify him with long words, which he will never own that he does not understand.

One day one of them said to him: "Uncle Gabe, if you and your wife were walking down the street, and a [illegible] should come up and recognize you, what would you do?"

"I'd knock him down promptly," returned Uncle Gabe.—Harper's Bazar.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN MULTIPLE.

Tiny Portraits Turned Out by Thousands to Satisfy a Fad.

Hidden under the staircase of a frame building on Pennsylvania avenue is an oddity in the shape of a photographer's shop. Nobody ever goes there to have his picture taken, and yet the business is a profitable one. For one thing, the proprietor has a long lease of the premises at a rental of only $2 a month. His establishment amounts to nothing more than a large closet, which is utilized as a darkroom for work. There is nothing to be seen of screens, skylights, shabby furniture, which looks as good as new when taken by the camera, or the instruments for holding the head steady, which are so suggestive of torture to children. The words, "Look pleasant, please," are never uttered in this secluded studio.

In fact, the photographer himself is very rarely to be found on the premises. People send in pictures of themselves to be reproduced by an extraordinary process of multiplication. They must be cabinet sized photographs. He has an instrument which looks very much like a stereoscope of the sort that one looks through at photographs, only about three times as big. In place of the part for the eyes there is a small camera, and a few inches in front of the latter is a kind of frame in which the cabinet portrait to be reproduced is put. The camera, though such a little one, has 88 lenses. One might compare it to the eye of a bee, which is multiple in like fashion.

It is a snap camera and makes 88 miniature copies of the cabinet portrait at one shot on a single negative. From the negative the pictures are printed off in sheets of 88 distinct photographs each. It does not take long to produce them in large quantities at this rate, and so the operator finds a profit in selling them at the price of $1 for 50. He sells 100 for $2, 500 for $7, or 1,000 for $14. It is a very cheap way to procure a lot of counterfeit presentments of one's self. A good many people order 500 or 1,000. At the time of the inauguration such photographs of Mr. Cleveland were worn as badges by some of the visiting political clubs, with a ribbon fastening each one to the buttonhole of the wearer.

The back of these little photographs, which are a novelty, are spread with dextrine. It serves as a sort of mucilage, so that the pictures can be licked like postage stamps and stuck upon anything. Commercial travelers affix them to the corners of their "advance cards" sometimes, which they mail a week or two ahead to firms in towns which they expect to visit shortly. Thus the recipients get a notion of the appearance of the agent before he comes along if they were not previously acquainted with him or are agreeably reminded of his physiognomy. In the same manner theatrical people stick them on their letters, and various other professional persons adopt similar practices. In fact, it is quite a fad.—San Francisco Examiner.

One of Ralph Waldo Emerson's Stories.

Mr. Emerson himself had a story—I forget whether I heard it in a lecture or in conversation—about a New England come outer who went into a hatshop and selected for himself a costly hat. The hat was put up and the dealer supposed he was to be paid, but the man whom he had thought to be a purchaser said simply: "Oh, I pay nothing for anything. I am the man who does not believe in money." The poor dealer had a note to meet at the bank that day and hardly knew how to do it. He looked with dumb delight upon his customer and said: "I wish to God, sir, that nobody else believed in money! Take the hat, with my thanks to you for coming for it."

Mr. Emerson would say this was all spontaneous—it was natural on the part of the customer and on the part of the trader. But when, the next day, another man who had heard the story came into the shop and selected for himself his hat and said that he did not believe in money, the dealer refused the imitator where he had accepted so readily the inventor. And Emerson drew the moral from the story which I want to draw now. A prophet who speaks the word that comes to him from the living God speaks, I may say, with the living God's power. But he who imitates the prophet has no spell.—Edward E. Hale's Address.

Engagements and Marriages.

The following figures have been compiled from the combined recollections of 82 maiden ladies and 45 military officers, all resident in the county town of one of the home counties. Out of the 1,540 engagements to marry which their joint reminiscences present, 46, or about 3 per cent, ended in lunacy, incarceration or decease of one of the parties; 385, or 25 per cent, were broken off at the instance of the girl, and 262, or about 17 per cent, by the man; 169, as near as possible 11 per cent, were interfered with by friends; 154, exactly 10 per cent, came to an end for reasons not made public; 185, or about 12 per cent, faded away without incident in the lapse of years; 108, say 7 per cent (not included in any previous category), led to actions for breach of promise. The remainder, a pettifogging 15 per cent, resulted in marriage.—London Letter.

A Young Woman's Reasoning.

"I am told, dear, that Jack Rattlepate spent most of his vacation in your back parlor. Aren't you giving him rather a dangerous amount of encouragement?"

"Why, no, dearest; he is merely a boy. To be sure, he is a year older than I, but I shall be out next winter, while Jack has two years more in college, and it will be six years after that before he can earn much of anything. So practically he is six years younger than I, and that makes him 12. It is absurd to talk of encouraging a boy so young as that."—Harper's Bazar.

A Reformatory.

Maud Muller—Didn't you say she was a prominent leader in the dress reform movement?

Maid Marian—Well—she keeps a [illegible] establishment. [illegible]

MEN WHO HAD LUCK.

STORIES CIRCULATED IN A GROUP OF TACOMA SPORTS.

Most of Them Were Told by Professional Gamblers and May or May Not Be True, but an Affidavit Is Required For the Yarn About the Gold Seeker.

"Well, that was luck."

The speaker was one of a group of half a dozen men who were standing on Pacific avenue puffing away at Havanas and talking just to pass time away and to clear their throats. The conversation had been about the livery stable man, Martin, of this city, who had fallen heir to $350,000 three years ago and didn't find it out until a few days ago.

"Talk about luck," said one of the group, who was a gambler, "we see plenty of it. Do you know that one day last week a man entered one of our gambling houses with a nickel and won out $400 in three hours? He had gone clean busted the night before and found the nickel in an out of the way corner in his room the next morning.

"That blokie went to the gambling house with the intention of placing his 5 cent piece on the number 5. He got into the room when the roulette ball was whizzing around on its tour of numbers. He rushed to the table and got down his nickel on the five just as the game runner shouted 'All down!' In a few seconds the ball started on its 'rear end' bouncing, and in a few seconds more the man shouted 'Five!' That gave the man with the nickel $1.75 for his 5 cents. Then he put $1 on No. 17, and that number came up, giving him $35 more. He continued to play with varying luck until in three hours he had won $400. And the next day he was broke again. He borrowed a nickel and tried the game again, but it didn't go."

"I can tell a story of a man who was lucky," said a business man. "In the early days of the gold excitement in California, there came into San Diego a man who was ragged and sick almost to death. He was taken in hand and fed and fixed up. Then he told a story of a wonderful find of gold he had made. It was only a few days off, he said, and he would take a party to the place if they would outfit.

"Several men who heard the story of the great gold in the mountains that was theirs to go after got up a party of 50. The start was made with that man as leader. After a few days' travel it became evident that the man had forgotten the way. They traveled on, trusting to luck, however. Indians were hostile at the time, and they started in to mow the gold hunters. They picked off one after another with their bullets. A score were thus taken off. Then a fever struck the party, and 11 more went the way of death.

"By this time the 19 survivors were crazy with rage. They had been 14 days out and were traveling in the most arid country. Food was growing less and less, and death faced everybody. On the afternoon of the fourteenth day the leader, who had caused so much misery, was given three days more to find his gold 'find.' If he was not successful by that time, he was to hang.

"Well, the three days had almost passed, and still there was no sign of the find. The last hour was almost up. It seemed that the man must hang. There were only five minutes more, now two minutes, now one minute, now a half minute—then came his luck. Just as the time was up for the hanging that man dropped dead."

"I don't see how he was lucky," put in the gambler who had told the first story.

"Why," said the business man, "he was lucky because if he hadn't died he would have been hanged."

Another gambler told how a few days ago a green Swede who knew nothing about the game, but determined to try his luck, had won nearly $1,000. He had been an onlooker once or twice and seen big winnings. He went to the roulette wheel with $20, and in a few hours he had won out $800. It seemed that no matter what number he put chips on—and he played recklessly, as all new players do—it came up every time. That was pure luck. The man played no combinations or "arrangements," because he was as green as grass and knew nothing about the game.

"I have a friend," spoke up one of the group, who is connected with the city government, "who by the merest luck made a discovery that is netting him millions. His name is Perkins, and a few years ago back in Minnesota he made his discovery. He was a traveling man for a grocery firm, and while walking to a train to go from one country town to another one day he whittled a stick.

"He had whittled the stick in a triangular shape. On the train the idea struck him that the shape would be just what was wanted for railroad spikes. The square spikes in vogue were not the right thing because they split the grain of the green ties when driven into them, and when dry the wood shrank away from them. The triangle shaped spike would not split the grain, and subsequent shrinkage would be done away with. Perkins submitted his discovery to Pullman, and now the spikes are being made by millions at Pullman, Ills., making millions for Perkins and Pullman."

Another gambler here chimed in with the statement that during the past week a gambler from Seattle had won $2,800 at faro in Tacoma rooms in two sittings. Both sittings occupied 18 hours, and the first sitting resulted in the winning of $1,800 and the second $1,000. During the latter game the man was out nearly the whole $1,800 he had won at sitting No. 1, but he picked up and won big money. "I suppose he has gone back to Seattle with his dough," said the gambler, "as I have not seen him for some days."—Tacoma News.

And Indeed.

Collector (angrily)—Do you intend to pay this bill next week or never, sir?

Trotter—Well, since you offer me the choice, I say never. [illegible] Really very kind of you. Good day.—Truth.

A "HOW" FOR MEN'S CLOTHES.

Pointers For Brushing and Folding Coats and Trousers.

He always looked neat and tidy, although an active business man. The ubiquitous reporter ventured to ask him how he did it.

"I brush them every night," said he, "but whisk brooms simply ruin clothes."

"You should have a good bristle brush, not too stiff. Then brush as often and as much as you like, and your clothes will look the better and wear the better for it.

"I have passed through the period of limited means with which to purchase clothing, and therefore know what economy in this sense means. Yet I always managed to dress well. I brushed my clothes every night, hung up the coat on two pegs instead of one, folded the trousers in three, the vest in two, and laid the trousers on the chair and the vest on the trousers.

"I do pretty much the same at present. When I take off a pair of trousers, I stretch them a bit with my hands after folding them once with the crease in front, and then lay them out full length on the shelf, or perhaps I fold them in three and lay them on the chair. I turn the coats inside out when I lay them away—not the sleeves, of course. I let them hang straight inside and fold the coat once.

"Coats that I wear frequently I keep hanging on a wire frame. I do the same with the dress suit coat, though the trousers of the dress suit I lay out full length, with the crease in front.

"A man can, by taking a little care of his clothes, dress well, though he is not in independent circumstances financially. But, after all, the great thing is in wearing clean linen and having the shoes polished. The finest clothing in the world won't make a man look well if his collar or cuffs are soiled.

"On the other hand, if the linen is clean and fresh, if the clothes are well brushed and if there is a flower in the buttonhole one always looks presentable. I don't have my clothes pressed by the tailor, not often at least. I think it is the dude that does that most, or perhaps the man who only has two suits and wants to appear something that he is not. Such a man will be found sending his clothes to the pressers every other day.

"Whenever a garment gets spotted I have it cleaned. Then of course it gets a good pressing, but that is often enough for the iron."

How to Wash Lace.

Cover a bottle with fine white flannel and tack the lace smoothly and evenly upon it, fastening down every little point. Shake the bottle in lukewarm water and suds until the lace is clean, and rinse in the same way in clear water. Put it in the sun to dry and dip it in starch. Then wrap cambric about it and put it again in the open air to dry. When quite dry, untack the lace. It will need no ironing.

How to Cure Sunstroke.

Remove the patient to a cool and shady place where there is plenty of fresh, pure air. Strip the clothing to the waist and place the sufferer in a recumbent position. Pour cold water (ice water) upon the head and chest and wrists until consciousness returns. Apply ice to the head and rub the body with it, but if the skin is cold no ice should be applied. When practicable, the patient should be put into a bath at 70 degrees to reduce the temperature. In heat exhaustion stimulants should be given freely, and if the temperature is below normal, as shown by the skin being cold and clammy, the hot bath should be used. Ammonia and water may be given if necessary. The subject of sunstroke is liable to a second attack and should do no mental work for months and keep from all excitement.

One Australian Society.

From the very tasteful little leaflet containing the "Second Annual Review" of the Dawson Street Baptist society of Ballarat, Victoria, we glean the following notes of interest: Of the membership all but six are church members, 16 having been baptized this year. The contributions have nearly doubled this year. Three regular cottage meetings and a weekly service at the reformatory have been carried on by the lookout committee, help also having been rendered a gospel mission and a Chinese mission. The tract and visiting committee has 36 members engaged in the work who visit 490 homes weekly. Twenty-six parcels of clothing and large quantities of provisions have been distributed by this committee.

The missionary committee provides for the entire support of a missionary in India. The Sunday school missionary of the society has brought 80 children into the Sunday school, and much other more or less unreportable work has been faithfully done by these model Endeavorers. This "review" also contains warm commendation of the society by both the pastor, Rev. Thomas Porter, and the Sunday school superintendent.

Pleasant Words For Endeavorers.

Such a tour of the world as Dr. Clark has made is a memorable and cheering sign of the times. It is one of a thousand proofs that there are now no foreign lands and that there can be no more hermit nations. The world hereafter must be healed or poisoned very much as a whole. Let us rejoice in the assured conviction that Dr. Clark's work in the Y. P. S. C. E. is helping in a priceless way to heal the world. He has nowhere taught any erratic or perversive doctrine, but has borne faithful witness to the organizing and redemptive truths and institutions of a scholarly and evangelical faith and life. After their prolonged fatigues and perils of travel let us welcome home Dr. and Mrs. Clark not merely as Americans, but as crowned cosmopolitans of Christian Endeavor. God grant that the hands of the young Christians of all nations may be so locked together around the planet as to draw the whole world into His bosom and make the sound of His heart beats the marching song of all the ages.—Rev. Joseph Cook.

Mr. Geo. W. Twist

All Run Down

"A few years ago my health failed, and I consulted several physicians. Not one could clearly diagnose my case and their medicine failed to give relief. I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. From an all run down condition I have been restored to good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Formerly I weighed 135 pounds, now I balance the scales at 176 pounds." GEO. W. TWIST, Coloma, Waushara Co., Wis.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

ONE CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A Man From New York State Took a Little Active Exercise on Horseback.

"I once was a sufferer from insomnia," said a dentist who lives in one of the small villages of the state, as he sat talking with other men in the sitting room of an up town hotel, "but I got rid of the trouble."

"What did you take for it?"

"Bucking pony."

"Tell us about that, please."

"Well, you see, there was nothing the matter with me only I couldn't sleep. The doctor looked me over and said I wasn't suffering from any disease that he could detect, but all the same I could get only a few catnaps every night, and I felt that I would go crazy if such a condition of affairs continued much longer. A wise friend of mine advised me to try horseback exercise. Just at that time a man had brought to the village a string of ponies from the west. As the ponies were wild they were offered for sale cheap. I bought one. He was such a sleepy looking animal that we called him Rip Van Winkle. After we knew him better we dropped part of the name and called him plain Rip. The first ride I took on him furnished excitement for the whole village. Two men helped me to saddle and mount him in the stable. When the door was opened he shot out into the street like a streak of lightning.

"He ran full against the fence opposite the stable and broke several pickets. Then he reared up on his hind legs and came near throwing me over backward. Next he tried to stand on his head, but I yanked him back on his feet and drove the spurs into him. He started to run then, and I let him go as fast as he could leg it until we got to the Methodist church at the end of the street. A temperance meeting was being held in the church and the door was open. Before I could stop the pony we were in the church and half way up the aisle. Women screamed and fainted.

"Some of the men led Rip back into the street. I didn't dare to get off his back. When the men let go of the bridle he began to buck, and for a few minutes I thought my neck would be broken. He would go at a gallop when he went at all, but he would stop now and then to indulge in some bucking. Presently he changed his tactics and went from one street to another, across lots, jumping fences, turning up flower beds, damaging gardens and keeping me busy dodging the branches of fruit trees. The next street led to a turnpike, along which I spurred him for miles until he was covered with foam and nearly tired out.

"He seemed to be docile when I got him back to the stable. Next day, however, he was nearly as bad as when I first rode him, and every day for a fortnight I was obliged to race him along the turnpike several miles. My! my! How he did buck! I was so lame at the end of two weeks that I could scarcely walk to my office, but I could sleep. A few minutes after I got into bed at night I was sleeping soundly, and I awoke every morning thoroughly refreshed."

"Do you still ride the pony?"

"No. By the time I was cured of sleeplessness I had broken Rip to ride, and I sold him for double the sum I had paid for him. My advice to anybody who is suffering from insomnia is to get a bucking pony and ride as fast as he can. If no necks are broken, both man and pony will be benefited by the treatment."—New York Tribune.

A Big Livery Bill.

A Bangor man who sent his office boy to return a hired team to a stable received several days after a bill for the board of the horse and another bill for the hire of the team for the time intervening. The stupid boy took the team to the wrong stable. The man said he wouldn't mind so much, but there seemed to be no limit to the number of cigars he is compelled to pay for at the instance of jeering friends.—Exchange.

Will Keep on Endeavoring.

Some apprehension is expressed in England lest the Endeavor society should become identified with the Boys' Brigade and similar movements which are denounced in many quarters in England as fostering the military spirit and as tending purely to secularism. While the Endeavor movement sympathizes with every good cause our friends in England and America need have no fear that it will not keep strictly to the legitimate religious and spiritual purposes for which it was organized and in keeping to which it has been so blessed.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Oct. 4.

Citizens of Lockport, N. Y., held a public meeting to denounce negro lynchings in the South.

The cold weather has done irreparable injury to the magnificent outdoor display of floriculture at the world's fair.

Thousands of coal miners are quitting work to join the strikers in the Charleroi and Borinage districts, in Belgium.

It is stated that Martin Foree of Kentucky will be appointed deputy first comptroller of the treasury on Nov. 1 next.

The Farnam Street theater at Omaha was damaged by fire Monday. One man was killed by falling walls and several badly injured.

The grand jury in New York sweepingly arraigned the coroners for gross incompetence and recommended that that office be abolished.

Thursday, Oct. 5.

Philadelphia has 85,000 idle men.

The grand total of salaries paid in the executive departments of the United States government during the past fiscal year was $13,364,196.

The resignation of Charles F. Wenneker, internal revenue collector for the St. Louis district, has been received by Secretary Carlisle.

The Chicago board of trade presented Thomas Barratt with a gold medal for capturing the crank who did the promiscuous shooting on the board last week.

Miss Lillian Lewis, the actress, attempted suicide at Springfield, Ills., Wednesday. She fired two shots but managed to escape without losing a drop of blood.

Friday, Oct. 6.

Anarchist Pallas, who threw a bomb at General Campos at Barcelona, was sentenced to be shot.

It is alleged that Germany feels slighted because insufficient attention is paid her at the fair.

William Decker was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Corning, N. Y., for drawing two pensions.

Mr. Davis, guardian of Princess Kaiulani, is positive that she will eventually occupy the Hawaiian throne.

The consumption of sugar has been enormous on account of the large fruit crops. Refiners say this is the cause of its scarcity.

Bartley, Johnson & Co., one of the oldest whisky houses in Kentucky, has suspended. Closeness of the money market and recent bank suspensions the cause.

Saturday, Oct. 7.

The Sioux City and Northern is in the hands of receivers.

Fifty-seven employes of the census bureau have been dismissed.

Madox Brown, the painter, died of apoplexy Friday at his London house.

Three Chinamen were murdered near Butte, Mon., by unknown parties. All were shot through the head.

Pallas, the anarchist who attempted to assassinate General Martinez de Campos, was shot to death Friday.

M. Tirard, twice premier of France and many times cabinet minister, has Bright's disease. He is not expected to recover.

The new Cunarder, Lucania, has broken all previous records from Queenstown to New York, making the trip in 5 days, 13 hours and 25 minutes.

New York state Democrats and Republicans held state conventions Friday and nominated candidates for secretary of state, treasurer and other minor offices.

Monday, Oct. 9.

Forest fires have been doing much damage in California.

Harrison R. Thornton, missionary in Alaska, was killed by natives.

Cholera has bankrupted the capital city of Baku, on the Caspian sea.

Washington hotels are reported to be doing more business than at any time since 1876.

It is probable that Harvard and Princeton will not meet each other on the football field this year.

Every archbishop in the country will attend Cardinal Gibbons' jubilee at Baltimore on Oct. 18 and 19.

A move is on foot in baseball circles to pass a rule obliging the umpire to stand behind the bat all the time.

The famous horse Longstreet will never race again. Mr. Croker will send him to Kentucky to spend his remaining days.

Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Count Ferdinand De Lesseps is dangerously ill.

Paid admissions at the world's fair Chicago day were 718,646.

Louis James will contest Marie Wainwright's suit for divorce.

Three billion cigarettes were smoked in this country in the fiscal year just ended.

Thirty-three new cases of yellow fever were reported at Brunswick, Ga., Monday.

There is a probability that the suspended Madison Square bank, New York, will resume.

Edward Hanlan offers to back Dunnan to row Gaudaur 1 1-2 miles straighaway race for $1,000.

The boundary line controversy between Illinois and Iowa will come up before the United States supreme court at Washington in a few days.

The Countess of Clancarty gave birth to a daughter Monday. The countess was formerly Belle Bilton, a music hall singer. She married the present Earl of Clancarty in 1889 when he was Lord Dunlo. He sued her for divorce in 1890, but the jury decided against him. After the verdict he became reconciled to her.

IN THE METROPOLIS.

CITIZENS OF NEW YORK MAKING PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Improvements on a Gigantic Scale Projected—Hundreds of Millions of Dollars to Be Spent In Beautifying the Chief City of the Continent.

Much has been said from time to time of the absence of public spirit, of local pride and of neighborhood feeling in New York. Even the men who have made great fortunes here do not seem to have any regard for the city that has given them their opportunities for achieving wealth. "Men do not understand the causes of their success," said a speaker of the board of trade recently in commenting upon the difficulty in arousing public interest here in the movement for the improvement of the Erie canal, on which so much of the prosperity of the city depends. The lack of public spirit was signally illustrated in the half hearted way in which the business men entered into the movement to secure the World's fair for New York. Chicago was a blaze of enthusiasm on the subject, but New York entered into the competition in a listless, don't care sort of way, which naturally resulted in Chicago carrying off the prize.

The fact is that New York is a city of markets, of ships, of shops, of hotels and of tenement houses, but not of homes. The rich men may have mansions here, but their homes are in their country houses. The people who live in flats and tenement houses are engaged in a struggle for a bare existence, and have not the time or disposition to give much thought or care for the city. The diversity of races and languages represented in the population serves only to separate the people more and make them regard the city with utter indifference.

But there is reason for believing that this state of things is gradually growing better. There are evidences of increased public spirit, of a greater pride in the city and of a larger interest in her development and improvement. Great schemes of public improvement have been projected or begun. Millions have recently been expended in the acquisition of new parks, and twice lately when it was proposed to do something that would injure Central park there was an exhibition of aroused public opinion that prevented the outrages and would have done credit to a much smaller but more enthusiastic city.

Rich men are now contributing a liberal portion of their wealth to enterprises that will increase the glory of the metropolis. Columbia college is being rapidly developed into a great university. A magnificent cathedral has been started. A spacious botanical garden is to be established. A fine aquarium is to take the place of Castle Garden on the Battery. A splendid speedway for horses is to be built. The city is to erect an immense municipal building, which it is proposed shall be a notable architectural addition to the metropolis. The present city hall is to be given to the trustees of the Tilden trust and made the home of a $3,000,000 library.

The art and natural history museums are being rapidly developed and will soon take rank among the best in the world. Monuments and statues are being multiplied, and eight years after his death the $500,000 tomb of General Grant is approaching completion.

But in other and perhaps more interesting ways is the revival of public spirit in New York being manifested. Business men are showing an increased interest in the good government of the city and in its improvement in little things as well as great. Other cities might indeed copy with advantage some of the methods of the organizations that have been formed here for the public weal.

The City Improvement society has been formed and has started out to investigate the various complaints of citizens and to secure, if possible, better pavements, better street cleaning and similar improvements in parks, bridges and streets of the city. Lately a municipal art society has been organized by leading artists, architects and others with a view of making the city more beautiful. They seek to improve the architecture of the public buildings, to secure artistic decoration within them and to prevent the erection of inferior statues and other inartistic structures. Another society is engaged in marking with bronze tablets the places of historical interest. Others of a more philanthropical nature are endeavoring to better the lives and condition of the tenement house population.

The women have organized a health protective association, and are endeavoring to institute reforms that shall decrease the death rate and make New York a better city to live in. The latest reform which they have taken up is that of securing a health regulation requiring the removal of the refuse of the 60,000 horses in the city of New York. The physicians comprising the Academy of Medicine have lately been acting with vigor and courage to secure improved quarantine protection and a purified water supply. The chamber of commerce and the board of trade—the mouthpieces of the merchants and bankers—have lately exhibited increased activity and exercised a wider influence. All these things certainly indicate that New Yorkers are beginning to wake up and to show a livelier interest in the welfare of the city.

Perhaps the fact that other cities are getting closer to her in the competition for business has something to do with this. It is beginning to dawn upon her citizens that unless she can unite with Brooklyn, bridge and tunnel the North river, throw more bridges over the East river, get rapid transit from city hall to Westchester county and institute other measures of public improvement she is liable to lose her commercial supremacy.—New York Cor. Baltimore Sun.

Many of the South Sea Islanders believe that paradise can be inherited only by persons of perfect physical form. Where this belief prevails a man will die rather than submit to amputation.

FOR STUBBORN NEURALGIA.

A New and Successful Treatment Devised by Two Belgian Doctors.

Neuralgia usually yields to the ordinary means of treatment, and the administration of quinine, if the disorder has a malarial origin, has cured many cases. Electricity also gives good results. There are, nevertheless, special cases that cannot be relieved by any of these remedies, and such sufferers will be interested in a method of treatment reported in the New York Herald's European edition as having been remarkably efficacious in the hands of two Belgian physicians, more particularly in treating neuralgia of the face.

In a very stubborn case of facial neuralgia M. Glorieux of Brussels, after having tried in vain all the forms of treatment usually given under such circumstances, conceived the idea of trying hypodermic injections of phosphate of soda and obtained a most favorable result, as the patient, who had been tortured with neuralgia for two years, was radically cured.

M. Crocq, Jr., of Brussels, who is the first to have used hypodermic injections of phosphate of soda for neuralgia, has had also excellent results from this treatment in cases that had resisted every form of medication, including electricity. For these injections M. Crocq no longer uses the solution of phosphate of soda in cherry laurel water recommended by M. Glorieux, which occasions a burning pain that is not to be left out of consideration, but a solution of the salt in slightly alcoholized, sterilized water, of which the following is the formula: Phosphate of soda, 2 grams; alcohol, 5 grams; sterilized water, 100 grams. He injects each day one cubic centimeter and rises to three, at which point he remains until recovery.

MM. Crocq and Glorieux are the first to admit that this treatment is no more infallible than any other and may fail completely. Nevertheless the cases of recovery seem to show that it is a most valuable resource in stubborn cases of facial neuralgia.

An Unnecessary Disfigurement.

As women grow toward middle age they are apt to allow the stomach to assume undue prominence and thus destroy the grace of their appearance. This is quite unnecessary, according to a writer in The Farm Journal, and may be avoided by the daily practice of lifting the chest and holding it well upward, drawing in the abdomen so that a line dropped from the chin to the ground would hang exactly straight and not be pushed outward. This will be troublesome and awkward at first, but will soon give a feeling of strength to the chest and stomach and improve the health and appearance. A decided improvement in carriage and walk might be made by walking some each day with a weight poised on the head, so that only the correct carriage of the body keeps it from falling off.

A Preventive For Pimples.

From a well known actress comes the following, which will be hailed with gratitude by any woman who is the victim of that unsightly affliction, a pimple: "I can truthfully say that this is a preventive as well a remedy, and I speak from experience as to its efficacy. As we all know, pimples make their appearance usually on the face and neck—just where their presence is the most conspicuous. Now, any one troubled with these unsightly blemishes should avoid bathing in cold water. Take plenty of hot baths and give the eruptions a chance to come out on the body if they must come out at all. Wash the face but once a day, and then in hot water, wiping it very gently."

Art Instruction.

An artist had sold a picture for an exorbitant price and the purchaser sued to recover. The attorney for the purchaser was making the artist uncomfortable by his questions.

"Now, sir," he said in that pleasant, ingratiating manner of lawyers with a witness, "do you think anybody could see beauty in that picture?"

"Some persons certainly could," replied the artist.

"You think the initiated in technical matters might have no difficulty in understanding your work?"

"I am sure they would not."

"Do you think you could make me see any beauty in that picture?" this most superciliously.

"Probably not now, sir"—and the artist was most humble—"but once I could have done so easily."

"Now, sir, how is that? I don't understand you. Explain, if you please."

"That's quite easy, sir. I could have done it simply by employing you as my counsel in this case."

Courtesy Among the Swedes.

The Swedes are a quiet, taciturn people. There is no jostling even among the lowest classes. When a train leaves a platform or a steamboat a pier, the lookers on lift their hats to the departing passengers and bow to them, a compliment which is returned by the passengers. You are expected to lift your hat to the shabbiest person you meet in the street, and to enter a shop, office or bank with the hat on is considered a bad breach of good manners. In retiring from a restaurant you are expected to bow to the occupants. Bowing and hat lifting is so common that the people seem to move around more slowly than elsewhere, in order to observe the courtesy.

The Guest Chamber.

A pretty little trifle for the guest chamber seen at the woman's exchanges carries with it a hint that should not be overlooked.

It is a card about the size of a page of note paper, usually rough surfaced and ragged edged, with a border or headpiece of delicately painted flowers or leaves, and following a suitable illuminated quotation is written in graceful text down the card the three words "Breakfast," "Luncheon" and "Dinner." Space is left after each to fill in the time of serving each meal, and the loitering or careless guest is thus prettily reminded that system must prevail even when veiled and adorned with hospitality. A further bit of useful information is conveyed from the bottom of the card where the mail hours are duly recorded.

It is really the exceptional guest chamber that considers all but the toilet necessities of its occupants. To find one with books, bed candle and writing materials is a boon, and when, as was the case recently in a suburban residence, to these comforts were added a suitably stocked workbasket for the taking of the stitch in time, and a time table conspicuously posted of the train service to and from town, [illegible]

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A MENSE DRIVE

Sometimes has a small driver, but in our case there is nothing small about either the drive or the driver. Our stock of

CLOTHING

Is the biggest thing of the kind in the Northwest and it creating a Driving Business.

Drives are always pleasant thoroughfares, but not half so pleasant as taking part in our drive of Clothing. If you do you will be suited, delightfully suited all fall and winter. Suited with yourself and better suited with your clothes. Our stock includes the most stylish and our suits lead in everything, from fit and style to material and finish.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

It will pay you to look them over.

Mosseffin & Lindell, Prop's.

Special Discount to Students.

Cut Prices ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Prics.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

GEO. VINE,

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, October, 6th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of John Helland, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being granted unto Louis Lohn, of said county.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on the 1st Monday in April A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 6th day of October, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[26-28]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. The State of Minnesota to J. H. Flanagan, H. J. Robinson and Charles Weston defendants.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the seventh day of November, 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston, in said County, to answer to Charles Clifford, in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Charles Clifford, for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 7th day of October, A. D. 1893.

C. S. SPENDLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

[31]

Low Rates to The World's Fair.

On October 6th, 7th and 8th, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad will sell tickets to Chicago and return good for ten days, at the rate of $10.00 for the round trip from St. Paul or Minneapolis. On October 11th and 12th round trip tickets will be sold at rate of one fare good until October 18th, from all its stations in Minnesota. Apply to your home agent for a ticket over the Burlington route or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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That we are giving the Polk County Journal and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only **$1.50.**

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HUNDREDS PERISH.

GULF COAST STORM WORST EVER KNOWN THERE.

Loss of Life Estimated at Over 2,000 and Property Damage Placed at about $5,000,000—Survivors Left In Destitute Condition Without Food or Clothing.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Over 2,000 killed and nearly $5,000,000 of property annihilated, is the record of the great gulf storm in Louisiana. There has never been anything approximating it since the country was settled. More than half the population in the region over which the hurricane swept is dead. Everything is wrecked and not a house in 10 is left standing, while the survivors are left in the most destitute condition, without even food or clothing, for most of them were sleeping in their beds when their houses were crushed

By the Wind or the Waves.

There have been several similar disasters on the coast. At Lost island, where 286 people lost their lives, and at Johnstons bayou, the loss numbered 220 six years ago. Monday's disaster far surpassed these in horror. The weak and injured were all killed, and in the settlements where the storm was worst not a child survived, and very few women. The survivors are the young men in the vigor of manhood. Not one of them but has a

Terrible Story to Tell;

not one but is badly bruised and injured. They escaped mainly on rafts or logs, floating for 20 to 90 hours in the water with the wind at 115 miles an hour. The deaths so far as reported and which are confirmed aggregate over 2,000, as follows:

Chemeie Canunada, 820; fishermen at sea, 240; Bayou Cleallon, 40; Oyster Bayou, 28; Bayou Cook, 87; fishing settlements at Bayou Cook, 48; Bird Island, 47; Simon Island, 16; Rosario Island, 20; Razor Island, 50; St. Malo, 25; Adams bay, 200; fishing camps at Daisy P. O., 20; Grand Bayou, 26; Grand Prairie, 5; Tropical Bend, 10; Pass A. Loutre, 40; Pointe a la Hache, 4; Barthely, 6; Fort St. Philip, 6; Hospital Bay, 8; Shell Beach, 212; Grand Bank, 8; Grand Isle, 100; Buras Point, 6; Pleasant Point, 10; Sixty Mile Point, 8; Devils Flat, 1; Bolivar Point, 3; Happy Jack, 2; Nichols, 3; Faitulings, 8; Cosses, 5; Stock Fleths, 1; Quarantine, 2; Eads Point, 1; Pearl River, 1; near Point Pleasant, 2; Bay St. Louis, 2; Back Bay, 1; lost on Weber, 20; lost in the bogs, 45; Bayou La Fond, 110; Bayou Andre, 40; Bayou Dufon, 10; Cabbinage, 20; on lugger General Vixie, 4.

Many Fishing Vessels Lost.

At the time the storm visited Chemeie 120 fishing vessels were in the gulf fishing. Not a word has since been heard from them or their occupants. Along the Mississippi the loss of life was to some extent due to falling buildings. In the bay it was caused wholly by drowning.

The pecuniary damage, while heavy, is not as large as might have been expected, as the sugar plantations and the richer portions of Plaquemine parish were not worsted by the storm, and it was the smaller farms and fishing settlements which suffered most. The total damage in this vicinity to shipping, crops, etc., is estimated at $3,620,000.

At Other Points.

Between here and Mobile the amount of damage done is placed at $500,000, and in and around Mobile, $300,000. Total damage, $4,420,000. The total loss on oranges is 75 per cent, while about 20 per cent of the orange trees were killed or blown down. Of the railroads the Louisville and Nashville is the heaviest sufferer, and the damage inflicted on it will run from $500,000 to $600,000. The greater portion of the line between here and Mobile, 142 miles, is damaged. Nine thousand feet of the Bay street bridge is swept away and 3,000 feet of the Biloxi bridge is gone, while the Scranton and Jackson bridges are all so badly injured they cannot be used. Five miles of embankment and trestle work and 16 miles of track are washed away.

A WATERY GRAVE.

Eight Lives Lost In a Disaster on Lake Superior.

DE-PARK, Mich., Oct. 9.—A disaster on Lake Superior in which not less than eight lives were lost, came to light during the day, when a drifting fishing boat was picked up by the crew of the Muskalonge lifesaving station. The craft was found to be a fishing boat that had left White Fish Point Oct. 6 for Au Train, 100 mile west. There were on board a crew of at least five men and W. H. Carpenter, his wife and one child. It is reported that Carpenter had two children on board, but this rumor cannot be verified. No one was found on the wrecked boat, and there is not the slightest foundation to believe that any escaped drowning.

Twenty-four New Cases.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 6.—Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever were reported during the day and one death, that of Mrs. E. K. Talkerson of Jekyll island. No cases of yellow fever are reported at Jesup and one death, that of Mrs. Ogden.

Three Killed In a Row.

DINGESS, W. Va., Oct. 6.—In a row among colored men at Williamson three men were killed. The supposed murderer, called "Odd Fellow," was arrested here and returned to Williamson.

Captain O'Shea Ill.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Captain O'Shea, the divorced husband of Mrs. Parnell, is dangerously ill at his chambers in Victoria street, this city. [illegible]

Stealing Ideas.

It must be surprising to the uninitiated to see how soon fashions become generalized in Paris. A creation, a new fashion, is hardly out of an exclusive house of the Rue de la Paix—hardly out of the workrooms, it might be said—when you see it copied in the show windows of the Louvre and the Bon Marche, where it can be bought for less than one-fourth of the price asked by the great couturiers. At first the rulers of dress thought that some of their workpeople were bribed to give points, but they soon discovered that the pilfering of ideas took place in the showrooms instead of the workrooms. The Louvre and the Bon Marche engaged handsome, distinguished looking young women, dressed them as if they had $20,000 a year and were accustomed from infancy to having and wearing the best, gave them a private carriage and had them go to the great costumers to order garments "just come out."

These afterward served as the models of things which the week after you might buy by the dozens. The large shops resort to this means to obtain novelties not only in the beginning of the season, but all the year round, and the couturiers have no way of avoiding the sales, for their showrooms are open to all who wish to purchase and give orders. To be sure these couturiers make most of their creations for authentic princesses and duchesses, but here also the shops get the best of them.—Cor. New York Tribune.

An Eccentric Washington Woman.

There is a woman in Washington society whose eccentricities in certain lines are so well known as to pass without comment. Her position as a matron of literary proclivities is the motive for sundry gatherings at her house during the season. On one occasion the guests bidden to the literary feast were informed upon arrival that they must enter by a side door, as the morning being rainy they would otherwise track mud over the hall carpet. That the hostess is not so much a respecter of persons as of things is further evidenced by her conduct at an afternoon reception.

Those of her guests whose garments were ornamented with jet were asked during their stay to remain in the second parlor, where the furniture was of mahogany. This sorting out process was explained by the frank announcement that if people would wear sharp ornaments on their clothes she must protect her own property by excluding them from the sacred precincts of the first parlor so that the rosewood furniture could not be scratched.—Kate Field's Washington.

How to Keep a Chameleon.

The Florida chameleon, which also is frequently brought home by the tourist, is a bright and intelligent creature. He requires almost unlimited sunshine to bask in, and flies, which he catches on the end of his long tongue, to eat. A fernery is a comfortable place for him. This fellow, it is said, has a temper, and if not well treated or if teased he will show fight, though he can hardly do much harm. The genuine chameleon, after whom the Florida lizard is named, is one of the quaintest and oddest of pets, but he is a native of the old world and rarely seen in our country.

Another American of the family, often sent from the west and south to pet lovers, is called the horned toad, though he is no toad, but a lizard. He is said to be an interesting pet and capable of being taught. All the small members of this race live on insects and need to be kept in very warm quarters.—Olive Thorne Miller in Harper's Bazar.

The Boomerang Is Not New.

The boomerang, the Australian native's weapon of offense and defense, referred to in all reference works as an instrument unknown until after the discovery of Australia, was doubtless known before the time of Christ. Pliny the elder, a contemporary of our Saviour, writes as follows in his "Natural History" respecting an instrument made of the wood of the aquifolia:

If a staff made of this wood, when thrown at an animal, from want of strength in the person throwing, falls short of the mark, it will come back toward the thrower of its own accord, so remarkable are the properties of that tree.

It is altogether probable that the learned Pliny did not consider the shape of the "staff" and referred its peculiarities to the nature of the wood of which it was made.—St. Louis Republic.

Blunder Worse Than Guilt.

There are some penalties on innocent acts essential to human safety, and the signaler whose failure has destroyed a train must be punished, even though, when he pleads that he was in a "dwam," he is to his own mind telling the simple and sufficient truth. Nature is even harder on blunder than on guilt, and though man has no right to be as stern as nature, which, for example, executed a dynamiter at Madrid—not for his intention to murder, but for his carelessness in dropping his bomb—still there are points upon which he must be nearly as hard.—London Spectator.

Colonel North's Strong Room.

Colonel North is said to have at Eltham one of the strongest of strong rooms probably in the world. Not only is his gold and silverware stored here, but lady visitors to Eltham are provided for, special arrangements being made for taking care of their jewels during the night. The room is floored with cement and walled all round with weighty granite. To get into its interior you must pass through many gates, all fitted up with burglar alarms. The treasures are kept in [illegible] and the room is [illegible] feet underground.—London Tit-Bits.

The Difference.

Two soldiers lay under their blankets looking up at the stars. Says Jack: "What made you go into the army, Tom?" [illegible]

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.

IN MEXICO A PRIEST SENDS HIS BIRDS TO A COCK FIGHT.

An Enthusiastic Lover of Game Roosters Entertains His Congregation With Rare Contests Between Belligerent Cocks. One Sunday's Sport.

"It was in a Mexican village," said the explorer. "Great had been our surprise the evening before when a little after 5 o'clock we rode into the public square up to the door of the convent and observed a long line of game cocks guarding one side of the great church. Well, that was our first impression. Closer inspection made things plainer. In the convent, residence of only the priest and his relations, we hung our hammocks, rested awhile, refreshed the inner man with tortillas and black beans, then went forth to investigate the feathered regiment. The large church was built out into the square, so that its rear wall was on a line with the convent and other structures forming that side of the square.

"Along the wall that stood at right angles with the front of the convent small wooden stakes had been driven in the ground. To each a plumed warrior was securely attached at a safe distance from his valiant compeers. Who could have dared to utilize for such a purpose the shade afforded by the wall of the sacred edifice? Another instant and we should have voiced this thought. It is generally a mistake to speak in a hurry. The good old priest had followed us and was now at our side. Pointing a lean brown finger at a very proud looking rooster, he said: 'That is the prince of this lot, though they will all prove themselves splendid fighters, I know! I have not studied the creatures 40 years for nothing.' So! They were his own property! Yes, another five minutes' talk made it plain that the pet hobby of this holy man was cock fighting! We will call him Father F. because it is not necessary to give the name of our kind host. Fairly launched on his favorite topic, he talked away for a full hour and was utterly amazed, not to say somewhat incredulous, when informed that we had never seen a professional tussle between those birds so dear to his heart and purse, and which he loved to see fighting in the ring. 'But you must come with me tomorrow afternoon,' said he; 'the people here all like it, and we enjoy the harmless sport every Sunday afternoon.' He intended no sarcasm.

"Nolens volens, when Sunday afternoon came, our host, having laid aside his sacerdotal robes after celebrating high mass, piloted us to the scene of action. The pit was in the interior courtyard of a private house. A circular fence of slender sticks surrounded the carefully leveled ground dedicated to the carnage. Chairs surrounded it, and a shed, thatched with palm leaves, sheltered the spot from the scorching rays of the sun. In gay attire the most respected matrons and maidens of the place were there, the performance being countenanced and partly provided by the priest. A lively conversation was kept up, all present being acquainted. The roosters had been shorn of their feathers, save those of the wings and tail. Each bird was weighed; then curved steel spurs were secured to the stumps of those provided by nature, but which had been cut off. Quite suddenly conversation ceases. Two birds are in the ring. The struggle commences. Heads lowered, eyes glaring, quivering with rage, the heroes fly at each other.

"Calculating that his opponent has jumped too high, the other one crouches, avoids the blow and turns upon his foe who stands firm. Both rise in the air, breast striking against breast, each striving to deal his adversary a mortal blow. One is stabbed—he staggers. Profiting by this weakness, his adversary follows up the attack, but the wounded one keeps an eye on his enemy, and not being ready for him dodges, regains his position and inflicts a wound. Both now have difficulty in keeping on their feet, though neither will yield. More wounds are dealt. Both fall exhausted. One recovers, sees his foe prostrate, so does not attack, but shakes his lowered head and claws the ground in his fury. Impatiently he thirsts for the life of his opponent, who, no less savage, regains his feet, and with glaring eyes watches every move of his adversary.

"The enthusiasm of their owners and backers increases as the wounds become more numerous—the excitement is intense, and bets run high. The creatures engaged in deadly strife keep cooler than the audience. A moment arrives when all the backers talk at once. 'Five dollars more on the white!' 'Ten on the canelo' (cinnamon color). The stakes do not exceed $50. At last one warrior falls. Dead silence follows, so great is the suspense. Will he rise once more? Victor examines victim very distrustfully, makes sure he is dead, then mounting on the prostrate form draws himself up with an exultant cry of victory, just like some gladiator of olden times.

"All through the long summer afternoon one battle succeeded another. The birds that survived were taken home to be carefully tended until restored enough to fight again. Even those that had lost one or both eyes would fight if an opportunity was given to them, for these birds are so ferociously brave that unless wanted to fight they have to be kept out of each other's reach.

"At the two o'clock dinner in the convent our reverend host talked of nothing but his triumphant roosters and called on us to bear witness that the very one he had pointed out had proved itself that day the greatest hero of them all."—New York Tribune.

[illegible] the human mind usually reaches a degree of maturity before it grasps the general idea of space, but a little [illegible] old Philadelphia girl [illegible] A few days ago [illegible]

A New Health Food has made its appearance. It is not only a health food, but a healthy food—a health food that makes other food healthy. Its name is

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It takes the place of hog's Lard, which is a notoriously unhealthy food. A vegetable oil product—delicate, digestible, and economical—one trial gives COTTOLENE a permanent home in every kitchen, whence it increases the health and enjoyment of every member of the family. Try it for yourself. At all grocers.

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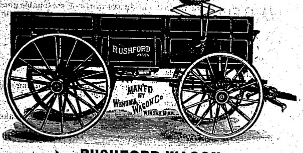
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RUSHFORD WAGON

at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best. They have been made here at home in our own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.

You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows. We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.

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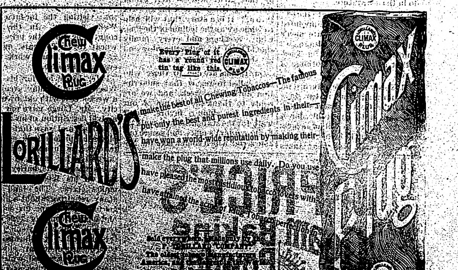

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AT THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WANTED! Cash wanted for $29,000 worth of seasonable goods, by the New York Store, during the next three months.

500 ALL WOOL 10-4 BLANKETS.

Flannels of all descriptions.

$6,000 worth of Dress Goods, consisting of Storm Serges, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dress Flannels, and a big assortment of Black Silks.

$3,000 worth of Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

$4,500 worth of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

375 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

$2,700 worth of Shawls of all grades.

On account of the hard times I have been unable to make my collections and hence have been unable to meet my past due accounts. My creditors therefore demand that everything must be closed out before January 1, 1894. Call early while the stock is complete. Remember, everything will be sold at actual wholesale cost.

A. CHABOT.

'Round Home.

Ed. Schrader is shingling his stables.

Z. J. Farley returned last week from a trip to Chicago.

Dr. Watts departed last week for the White City at Chicago.

Geo. Reiley and W. E. Haynes came up from Fisher on Monday.

The train on the Great Northern on Monday was five hours late.

Wes. Fuller left for the windy city on Saturday evening to attend the Fair.

John McLean left on Sunday evening for a visit at the White City in Chicago.

E. M. Walsh has gone to Chicago to be present at the Fair on Minnesota day.

S. C. Johnson returned last week from a pleasant visit to the White City at Chicago.

This pleasant weather should be improved to the utmost completing the fall's work.

Sunday was one of those dreamy Indian summer days, for which Minnesota is famous.

I. U Jennings left on Friday evening for a fortnight's, visit to the great World's Fair.

Wheat still continues to be exceedingly low, with no bright prospects for the immediate future.

Benj. A. Strawbridge leaves for a trip to the White City, on Monday or Tuesday evening of next week.

Al. Vine, Smith, Tibesar and Johnney Hathaway, returned from a trip to the Roseau country this week.

Tom Harris returned on Saturday from an extended visit to his folks in Chicago—taking in the big show incidentally.

A. A. Glenn, Vic. Fontaine and Frank Farnum went out to Fosston last Thursday, and organized a camp of Sons of veterans.

Rain interferred with the perfect success of the Fosston Fair. They had a good show and it is a pity they could not have had good weather.

Frank Hertz' delivery rig has blossomed out in a spic and span new coat of paint. McKinnon Bros.' painter is to blame. It is a dandy job and no mistake.

There are comparatively few potatoes this fall. It strikes us that all who have any to spare will do well to keep them awhile until the price improves—which it is bound to do in the near future.

The St. Paul papers state that C. O. Christianson has been appointed a delegate to the real estate men's congress to be held in Chicago. C. O. informed our reporter on Tuesday that he had heard nothing of it as yet.

W. E. Kelsey and wife returned on Friday morning from a ten days visit to the Great World's Fair. W. E. says it is impossible for a person to begin to tell of all its wonders—it must be seen to be fully appreciated—and even that takes more time than the average mortal has to spare.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL. All of the news at small cost.

Judge Frank Ives and wife returned on Monday's delayed train.

Mrs. J. T. Orvick died on Wednesday morning of typhoid fever.

J. C. Lorens, of Milwaukee, arrived on Wednesday morning to visit his old friend A. C. Schmidt.

Lots of wheat coming in at the mill in these days. The mill is giving great satisfaction in grade and weight.

Dr. M. Leguee is kept busy taking care of the suffering equines in these days. His stables are full all the time and his calls from the country are numerous.

The Haynes Palace Studio car will be located near the Northern Pacific depot Crookston, October 26th and 27th, all are invited to visit this car and inspect samples.

A. C. Shemidt has a job at Fosston painting Stadswold's house. He was summoned home Tuesday evening owing to the death of his father-in-law, John Ross.

Notwithstanding the extremely low price of wheat, more wheat was received at Duluth during September than during any September for many years. The farmers' necessity is the speculator's opportunity.

Gus A. Amundson, the good-natured clerk in Slocum's grocery, was married in Fergus Falls last Thursday to Miss Christina Christianson of this city. The bride whose parents live in Fergus Falls, has been engaged in the McLean household during the past summer.

A half-breed named Ben Brunette was brought in from Red Lake, Saturday, and taken before U. S. Court Commissioner Christianson on a charge of selling liquor on the reservation. He was held to appear before the U. S. District court which is now in session at Duluth.

Since Street Commissioner McDonald has been on the sick list the streets and sidewalks have been neglected. There are some bad breaks in the sidewalk north of the school house, where the walk is raised a couple of feet from the ground, which should be fixed before some person breaks a limb in one of them, and brings suit against the city for damages.

With the first issue in November we will commence one of the most thrilling serial stories ever written by that great story-writer, Frank Barrett, entitled "Out of the Jaws of Death." It is a story that will help to while away the tedium of the long winter evenings and every family should have it. Subscribe now and get this most thrilling story.

Our thanks are due to those who have called to renew that subscription during the week, and we are ready to thank the balance of our readers for similar favors. Don't wait for the statement but walk up to the captain's office and secure our new serial which commences on November 1st. Everybody cordially invited.

Dept. Sheriff Losey seems especially partial to fruit.

W. E. Kelsey was over at Grand Forks on Monday.

Max Ericson came up on Wednesday's train on a business visit.

W. R. Spears, of the Red Lake Reservation, was in the city over Sunday.

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL and secure our new serial story.

The delay on Monday morning was owing to a freight train wreck, near Barnesville.

Wheat came up one cent on Monday—reaching the munificent price of 50 cents for 1 hard.

Wednesday morning opened out quite cold and bracing—a foretaste of the coming winter.

Ed. George returned yesterday from St. Paul, where he argued a case before the Supreme court.

Gomer Evans was one of the progressive farmers who sent in his renewal to the JOURNAL this week.

E. M. Walsh will attend the real estate convention on the 23d inst., and give the dealers in dirt a few pointers.

Wm. Marin and L. Walker left for Thief River Falls on Monday where they have a contract for building a school house.

The M. E. Conference has returned Rev. L. W. Squier to Crookston for the coming year which rejoices his many friends here.

L. K. Aaker and daughter, Catherine, arrived from Alexandria on Tuesday morning on a visit with friends in the city.

Thos. Sanders was again brought over from Grand Forks to be examined on a charge of lunacy, but was discharged and sent home again.

Farmers, and all who have occasion to take a meal in the city will find it largely to their advantage to call at the Ideal Restaurant, Dan McKinnon's new place on Second street. The best of meals at the lowest prices.

An important feature of the October number of the North American Review will be a symposium on "The Business Outlook," by the President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Presidents of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, and the Coffee Exchange of New York.

The pulpit of the Congregational church will be supplied by one of the ministers from Fargo, N. D., next Sunday. Pastor Smith will assist in conducteng a Sunday School institute at Stephen Saturday and Sunday. The services will be the same as usual. Preaching services at 11 a. m., Sunday School 12-1, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45, evening service at 7:30.

Deputy Cororer Wyett returned from East Grand Forks on Tuesday evening, where he had been to hold an inquest upon the body of Paul Lee, that had been found by some boys in a lonely place in the woods. Foul play was at first suspected but a thorough investigation indicated that the man had died from exposure. He had evidently wandered away in an intoxicated condition and perished, some time in November 1892, and the body had lain there ever since. Deceased was one of the early settlers, of Polk county, and a man of some means.

Thos. Erwin, of Fisher, was in the city Monday and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call. He has just returned from the Kootenia country, in British Columbia, where he had been to attend to some interests of a younger brother who died recently at Kaslo, and left some valuable mining property. The mining business is very dull, but that country is rich in silver ore. Mr. Irwin also took a trip into Southern Washington, visiting the far-famed Walla Walla country. In the Palouse country he found the price of No. 1 wheat to be 28 cents, and No. 2 22 cents, and hard work to sell it even at that price.

Peter Lorge left for his home in Wisconsin on Monday evening after a week's visit with old friends in the city. Mr. Lorge gave our reporter a vivid description of his home life in Wisconsin and says that of the two places he prefers Polk county as a residence, as times are better here and our soil is far easier to work. He raises wheat, oats, barley and clover seed on his Wisconsin farm and makes cheese. The land is very stony requiring about a life-time to get in proper shape for cultivation, and when cleaned of stone is no better than Polk county soil (if indeed it is as good). It will raise from 12 to 30 bushels of wheat, mostly winter varieties is raised, which sells at about the same figure as here. For about three years farmers have been making a good thing raising clover seed which has sold from $5 to $8 per bushel. They raise from two to six bushels per acre. Everything considered he thinks Polk county farmers are better off than farmers where he lives.

Ex-Governor Merriam and a party of friends occupied a Northern Pacific car on the Great Northern Wednesday morning, going to Northcote for a few days hunt.

W. F. Bugg resumed his accustomed place at the Valley Roller mills last week. Although not exactly as good as new yet, he is very much better than he has been and improving right along.

A special to the JOURNAL from Arvilla, N. D., says that the safe in the Great Northern depot at that place was blown open Tuesday night, and all the money it contained—about $10—taken, and also a revolver belonging to the express company.

A fair sized audience attended the performance of "Skipped by the Light of the Moon" Tuesday evening. The company is not nearly as strong as it was last season, and the introduction of several mediocre performers detracts much from an entertainment which is "very, very funny."

Apparent awkwardness and thoughtlessness in guests often arise from ignorance of the family ways and customs. No one more warmly welcomes even crumbs of knowledge in this regard than he who is being entertained.—New York Times.

Woman's Noblest Career.

An American lady interviewer asked me the other day what I thought the noblest career for a woman. I said I thought it was marriage. She seemed astonished. That is, in fact, my deliberate opinion. More, I believe that if the question were put to any woman who has lived the matron's life and has sons and daughters grown up whether, looking back, she would still deliberately choose to be the mother of these sons and daughters or would become a journalist, novelist, teacher, nurse, artist, typewriter, clerk, cashier or any of the many occupations open to women she would without the least hesitation declare that she would prefer the matron's life as the noblest and highest lot open to women. To enrich the world with noble children, to give the country more brave hands and honest hearts—what, in comparison with this, is the independence of the single woman or her work—her average work? Do not talk about the isolated cases of genius. Talk about the average work. That all women cannot marry is perfectly true; that women are making it every day more difficult to marry by taking men's work is also true.—London Queen.

To Clean Turbid Water.

Dr. Leffman recommends to housewives a simple means of precipitating turbid water by the use of a solution of alum. One hundred and thirty grains of crystallized alum dissolved in one pint of water will produce a large quantity of the purifying liquid, as it is only used in the proportion of one to two grains of alum to a gallon of water. That would require three teaspoonfuls of the solution to every two gallons of water. After stirring it in let the water stand a few hours, and it will be perfectly clear and ready to be poured off from the thick deposit in the bottom. If it is then filtered, it will be in good condition for drinking.

Even without filtering it will be safe to drink the water if it has not stood very long, as it has been found that the addition of the alum greatly reduces the number of bacteria. The taste is not affected, as the alum decomposes in the water and sets free compounds that attach themselves to the muddy elements in the water and cause them to settle. This remedy is not for contaminated, water which should always be boiled.—New York Post.

Brightening a Room.

If the dining room is small and dark and has no communication with direct air and sunlight, pull down the gloomy paper and substitute cream white, pearl, atmospheric blue, custard or some such cheerful and magnifying tint. Wall papers sell as low as 5 cents a roll, and although the quality may not be desirable it is preferable to the finest grade in dark or heavy tints. Don't carpet the floor. Have it stained or painted a light brown and put a rug under the table, not large enough to interfere with the chairs, but sufficient to rest the feet. Put thin, white muslin shades on the window, and if means allow drape over them the thinnest curtains. In some of the finest houses in New York, for summer service, the windows are hung with blue holland to keep out the sun, white linen to temper the light, and white tarlatan drapery for a pretty summery effect. This gauzy cotton stuff is put on quite full, rolled on the edge to keep it from raveling, and caught back with huge rosettes of the same.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How to Sleep.

Place the right hand on the forehead and the left at the back of the neck while counting 49. The rationale of this process is thus explained by Dr. Salisbury: The palm of the right hand and the fore part of the body are both plus (or positive) magnetic poles. The left palm and the back part of the body are both minus (or negative) poles. Like poles repel, and by thus placing the palms of the hands over the various centers of plexuses a vital current is directed back into the body, its normal circuit is re-established, and its energies are guided and evenly distributed among the organs situate along its course. The physical and mental systems will become passive, contented and comfortable, all parts working together for the common good. The result will be composure and recuperation. All distracting, harassing, melancholy imaginings and gloomy forebodings will have passed away. The stomach and bowels and all their glandular appendages will renew their healthy functions, while digestion and assimilation, previously at a standstill, will go on normally. Overwork and improper food are at the bottom of our sleeplessness. Dr. Salisbury warns us that "the cerebrum should not be permitted to work and consume vitality for more than 10 hours in the 24 on an average. The 14 should be spent in recreation, eating and refreshing sleep." We should live less in the garret of our house and more in the kitchen.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Latest Fashions and Fads That Tempt the Housekeeper In China, Silver, Etc.

Russian china is one of the latest things. It is very expensive and less beautiful than many wares which do not cost so much, but is interesting for the pictures of Russian life which it exhibits. A handsome blue and white ware receiving attention and much admiration is the Royal Copenhagen. Although its designs are artistic, it is not so dainty as the Sevres.

Gold plated china is the latest fad. While it is very brilliant and finds a ready market with a certain class of people, it is named only as a passing fancy.

Limoges dinner sets are very handsome. They have a white ground, with double bands of dead gold, and between these bands are decorations of gay flowers in Dresden patterns. The handles are of solid dead gold, and the covered dishes are box shaped. These costly goods will of course, to a certain extent, set the fashion in shape and decoration for more unpretentious wares. They are noted, together with the following, by The Decorator and Furnisher:

A new fish set has a ground work of pale rose color which fades at the center of the platter and plates and is almost a blue. The decorations are flower-de-luce, with grasses, and among them are swimming fishes with gold scales.

An exquisite cracker jar is in crimson Coalport china. Biscuit jars are in hamper form, with a strap and buckle. Other novel ones resemble a bag, with a gold cord and tassels.

Silver cracker jars are broad and low. Many of these novel jars are of glass in oval shape, with a high silver top, and the tray on which they stand is silver.

A bread server is a new English novelty. In shape it resembles a short, very wide fork, and it may be of wood, steel or silver. It is intended to remove the slices of bread from the plate.

Boys In Bombay.

Life is much pleasanter for the boys in Bombay, or indeed in any part of India, than for the girls. When the boy first comes into the world, he is welcomed with great joy. His father is delighted, and his mother is proud and happy. I don't suppose the little baby knows much about this himself, but when he grows older he soon learns what an important member of the family he is.

If you Endeavorers could only see the boys in Bombay, the Mohammedan boys and the Parsee boys and the Mahratta boys, if you could realize that they are all your brothers, I am sure you would want to do all you could to help them. One thing you can all do—you can pray for them, and perhaps you can give some of your money to help them. It costs so little to support a boy in one of the mission schools. I am sure you could all do something toward it. Will you not do what you can?—Mrs. F. E. Clark in Golden Rule.

Put a Prayer Under.

There are some loads for the back, and some that must be lifted and carried with the hands. It tires the arms and makes the back ache when the loads are heavy, and if some one comes along who will put his shoulder under or lift with his hands, what a comfort and relief it is!

A young girl was once carrying a market basket that was much too heavy for her strength, and another girl, in passing, noticed it and said, "Let me help you." Then she took hold of the handle and lifted half of the load. It was easy to carry after this. The young girl who was overworked never forgot the kindness of this stranger.

But there are weights that can never be carried in this way. They rest upon the heart. The load may be fear, anxiety or care. It may be a heavy sorrow. How can one help another to bear such burdens? Ah, there is a way. Put a prayer under the load that presses.—

How to Anneal Lamp Chimneys.

Chimneys and all glass articles can be rendered less liable to break by being put in a pot of cold water to every gallon of which 10 teaspoonfuls of salt have been added. Let it boil awhile and cool slowly, the slower the better the annealing.

How to Bake Tomatoes.

To prepare baked tomatoes select those which are smooth and medium sized. Make a small aperture at the stalk end, remove the pulp and seeds with a spoon and put in a sieve to drain. Chop equal parts of cold chicken and veal and one green pepper; add a well beaten egg, half a cup of grated bread crumbs, a piece of butter, pepper, salt, sage and a suspicion of onion; mix well together, moisten with some of the juice and stuff into the tomatoes. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve each tomato on a lettuce leaf. This makes a pretty as well as a savory entree.

How the Word "Renig" Originated.

Properly this word used in card playing should be "renege." It is good English for refuse, renounce and deny. Shakespeare uses it twice—in Antony and Cleopatra, act 1, scene 1 (reneagues), and in King Lear, act 2, scene 2.

How to Act In Cases of Poisoning.

After poison of any kind has been taken give an emetic at once, so as to produce vomiting. A dessertspoonful of ground mustard in a cup of warm water, part of it to be taken at once, followed by clear warm water, until free vomiting is started. A good way to provoke the vomiting is to tickle the back of the throat with a feather. In all cases send for a physician without loss of time.

How to Cure Freckles.

Mix an ounce of lemon juice, a quarter of a dram of powdered borax and half a dram of sugar. Let them stand a few days in a glass bottle and rub occasionally on the face and hands.

For Rent.

A nine room brick house, cellar full size of house, suitable for two families if desired two blocks from centre of city, ask A. M. Stewart. [25-tf]

Down Goes the Price of Meat.

George Vine is now located in his Broadway meat market, with a big stock and large variety of meat on hand and has put the price of meat down so low that everybody can afford to buy the best the market affords. Look at some of these prices.

Boiling beef, 4 cents per pound.

Three pounds sausage for 25 cents.

Three pounds round steak for 25 cents.

Roasts 8 cents per pound.

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land; 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

For stack covers, tents and awnings apply to J. F. Cartier. [13-24]

A Big Saving

Our friend with the boathook seems to be forcibly impressed with its size. But if you really wish to know what a big saving is, compare the figures marked on our goods with the prices charged elsewhere and calculate what you can save by buying here.

Note the following prices on Flannels and Blankets:

48c all wool grey Flannels sells for - - - - **39c**

50c all wool heavy blue Flannel sells for - - - **42½c**

35c all wool light weigt Flannel sells for - - - **29c**

60c all wool heavy red Flannel sells for - - - **49c**

45c all wool light red Flannel sells for - - - **38½c**

38c all wool light grey Flannel sells for - - - **29c**

Bear in mind, we are closing out all Piece Flannels. You are sure to get BARGAINS on what we have left.

BLANKETS:

We bought all the sample blankets of a large dry goods house at a big discount and can offer same less than regular wholesale prices and still make money on them. Here are some of the prices:

3 prs. heavy Missouri Blankets warranted all wool both ways and filling, regular price $7.50. Our price - **$4.75**

2 prs. heavy red and all wool Blankets, regular price $3.75. Our price - - **$2.50**

1 pair very fine red Blankets, silk trimmed, retail price $6.75. Special price - - **$4.90**

3 pairs, heavy natural gray, good value at $4.50. This sale, per pair - - - **$2.80**

This is a few. We have about 180 pairs, all of which will be sold at 35 per cent. less than regular price. Don't wait for cold weather.

COME IN AND
HAVE YOUR CHOICE.

Our prices on all FALL AND WINTER FURNISHING GOODS are still the lowest, as usual.

THE FAIR

Department Store,

Corner Main and Robert Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

In Silverware are GIVEN AWAY to all our customers.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893. NO. 27

MINNESOTA Historical Society HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor……Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor……David M. Clough.
Secretary of State……F. P. Brown.
Attorney General……H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist…Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist……E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.…John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court….Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District……Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court……Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor……C. U. Webster
Treasurer……J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds……John Amundson
Attorney……A. R. Holston
Sheriff……Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate……C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools……A. A. Lommen
Surveyor……O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r……W. H. Averill
Coroner……Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District……John R. Oppegaard
Second District……Anton Linden
Third District……M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District……C. P. Demers
Fifth District……A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor……A. D. Stephens. Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk……E. C. Carruth. Office in Times office.
Treasurer……Joseph Mathews. Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor……A. C. Schmidt. Office on Second Street.
Engineer……W. F. Arnold. Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department……Dr. Dampler. Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace……C. S. Spendly. Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace……L. E. Gossman. Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster……W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster……Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk……A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M K Randkley	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruset	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Biorlcom	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land, 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres [illegible] and barley, 20 acres in young trees, [illegible] good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office.

New methods to learn German. Take Haller's [illegible]

Great Northern Railway
TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON. MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
1:15a.m Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	1:05a.m. Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points……	7:25a.m Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent……	7:30p m. Daily ex. Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls……	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a m. Tues. Thurs Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston……	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation, Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Free Colonist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogon district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at……7:12 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at……8:03 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Wheat……	49c
Barley……	30c
Oats,……	old 20c; new 22c
Corn……	35c@37c
Middlings, per ton……	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts, " ……	$11.00@$12.00
Bran,……	$10.00@$15.00
Hay, per ton……	$3.00@$6.00
Butter, per lb……	25c
Eggs, per dozen……	25c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt……	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters……	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters……	2½c@4½c
Potatoes……	40c
Game—Ducks, per doz……	$2.00
Chickens, per doz……	$1.75

Do Not Miss the World's Fair

From the Century Magazine for Oct. 1893.

Some weeks still remain in which those who have not seen the World's Fair may yet enjoy that never-to-be-renewed privilege. In the general astonishment at the beauty of the housing of the Exposition perhaps not enough has been said concerning the contents. That these are well worthy the attention of the student of every or any department of human enterprise goes without the saying—though in some departments much more than in others the truly instructional method has been observed.

It still remains true that the greatest feature of the Exposition is the architecture and the landscape gardening, including in these all their sculptured and painted decorations and adjuncts. In these the deepest pleasure and the deepest instruction are to be found, as well as the largest and longest benefit to the country.

If the visitor can only be a single day at the Fair or a single night, it is worth any sacrifice to enjoy this alone. And if it were to be a question between the daylight or the illumination at night, we would advise the latter, for surely no eyes now opened on this world are likely ever again to behold any sight so nobly beautiful.

Over [illegible] million people have already visited this Greatest World's Fair and you should not fail to see it before it [illegible]

CROOKSTON TO DULUTH

Samuel Hill Looking Over the Country Between Fosston and Leech Lake.

It is Believed that the Fosston Line Will be Extended to Duluth Next Spring.

Samuel Hill, who has recently been promoted to the position of first assistant to President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and who will eventually fill the latter's shoes, passed through the city Tuesday morning, on his way to Fosston where, with W. J. Hilligoss as a guide, he will be driven across the country to Leech lake and down to Park Rapids. This trip at this time is very significant, and undoubtedly means that Mr. Hill wants to see for himself the nature of the country through which it is proposed to run the line from Fosston to Duluth, before he gives the final orders for the commencement of the work, which it is confidently believed will be next spring.

Mr. Samuel Hill, who is a son-in-law of President Hill, is about 30 years of age and has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and best posted young railroad men in this country. He is accompanied on the trip by Geo. A. Brackett of Minneapolis, a Mr. Dunwoody and Dr. Hill, a brother of Samuel. They had a big supply of hunting paraphernalia, and the party is ostensibly a hunting party.

Donnelly's Doings.

Ignatius Donnelly passed through the city last Saturday morning on his way to Hallock to deliver an address, and incidentally boom his paper. The Kittson county fair, which was held at Hallock on Saturday was the cause of the Sage's visit to Hallock. He confidentially informed a follower that he has 2000 paid-up subscribers to his paper and that he would like to issue his paper in three or four different languages—an English edition, a Swedish edition, a Norwegian edition and a German edition. "The work said he," could all be done in one office, all we would need is a few more cases and a few more printers, and just think what a tremendous power it would be." Now, if the dear people will only raise the necessary funds, the Representative will be made a great power—for Donnelly.

Barn Burned.

Andrew Steenerson was up from his farm on Monday and reports the loss of his barn on Saturday morning. About 8 o'clock he started some teams for Fisher with wheat, and went with them to the river to see them across. When about ready to return he discovered the barn on fire and hastily returned but too late to do any good or to save even the horses, of which eight head were in the barn and consumed, together with 1000 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of barley and 100 bushels of flax seed. He had also many other articles such as harness, some farm implements and such things in the barn and destroyed. The loss is fully $3500, with $2300 insurance.

Sudden Death.

Miss Agnes Robinson, who was visiting her brother, Dave Robinson, at Mentor, died last Monday from the effects of an epileptic fit. Miss Robinson had been in the government service at Washington for 10 or 12 years, and was taking a vacation to visit her brother. She has a mother in Vermont, and a brother in the United States mint at San Francisco. Undertaker Wyatt, who was engaged to prepare the remains for burial, telegraphed Miss Robinson's mother in Vermont regarding the disposition of the body, and received instructions to send it to Vermont. He left for Mentor yesterday afternoon, and will return to-day with the remains.

Teachers' Institute.

The teachers' institute for this county opened Monday with an attendance of about 85 teachers. The institute is being conducted by [illegible]

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending October 14th, 1893.

Alexander, John
Jorondson, John
Young, Joe
Davis, Frank
Knuppe, John

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

$18.80 to Chicago and Return.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Co. will sell tickets to Chicago and return for $18.80, good until November 15th. Tickets on sale October 15th to 31st inclusive. We sell tickets over all St. Paul-Chicago lines, and make direct connections with morning trains out of St. Paul.

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent N. P. R. R., Crookston.

World's Fair Souvenir.

We will send prepaid to any address upon receipt of one dollar, a well executed steel engraving of Christopher Columbus, and an album of views of the Fair grounds.

WHITE, 383 West Randolph St.,
[27-28] Chicago.

The First Freeze Up.

On Wednesday night October 11th, the ground froze quite hard, rendering the first furrow on Thursday morning difficult to plow. Potatoes that were not well covered froze, and if there were any that were dug Wednesday and not picked up they were entirely ruined.

Resolution.

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the city council and should have appeared in our last issue:

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held the 10th day of October, 1893, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Marlette:

Resolved, That the street commissioner be instructed to make a connection between the brick sewer on Third street where the same is broken and the wooden sewer below that point, pursuant to a plan to be furnished by the city engineer.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Jerome, Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Anderson, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Childs, who made the following explanation: "The plan does not appeal to my judgment as a feasible method of relieving the pressure on the sewer."

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 10th day of October, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 10th day of October, 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

The Last Chance.

It is said that opportunity opens a door to fortune for every man, at least once in his lifetime. The pity of it is, that in many cases the poor mortal cannot see the chance, though it is his last. It is, therefore all the more important that a chance should not be allowed to pass us unimproved, when it is the last opportunity we shall ever have. Now next week is the last week of the World's Fair—and your last chance to see it. Do you think there will be another such exhibition in this country in your lifetime? Not probable; hardly possible. Do you think it will not pay you to go? A gentleman who is a "globe-trotter" said to the writer: If you were to travel for three years around the world, and spend $25,000, you would not see what is to be seen at the World's [illegible]

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The state university enrollment is 1,297.

The Verndale Journal has moved to Wadena.

The Waterville Gazette, a Populist organ, has suspended.

Prairie fires have destroyed a large amount of hay and grain near Slayton.

Armour & Co., the big meat firm of Chicago, have opened a branch house at Winona.

There are 1,200 children in the First ward of St. Paul for whom there are no school facilities.

The large new Catholic church at Moorhead was dedicated Sunday by Bishop McGolrick.

Louis Stern of the St. Paul Volkszeitung has been appointed consul at Bomberg, Bavaria.

Colonel W. H. H. Taylor, state librarian, is very low and his death is expected at any time.

Indignant neighbors set fire to a low dance house near North Redwood and it was totally destroyed.

The three men who are alleged to have robbed the Halsted bank have been captured in Wisconsin.

Rich deposits of iron ore have been discovered near Washington bay, about 20 miles east of Grand Marais.

Arrangements have been about completed for the reopening of the St. Paul German American bank Monday.

The Minnesota university foot ball team defeated the team from the Kansas university by a score of 12 to 6.

Three trainmen on the Wisconsin Central at North St. Paul were held up and robbed of money and watches.

Fred Koester, living three miles east of Dundas, was gored by a mad bull and so badly mangled that he will die.

The $9,000 appropriated by the City of St. Paul for the unemployed will be spent on the streets on half time work.

Railway mail service has been established from Allen Junction to McKinley on the Duluth and Iron Range road.

Frank Montrett was sentenced to one year and five days in state prison for introducing liquor on the Fond du Lac Indian reservation.

The barn on Stoddard Bros.' farm near Jackson burned with 12 head of cattle, five horses, 50 tons of hay and 400 bushels of grain. Loss $4,000.

A brilliant meteor passed over Rushford Sunday evening and exploded with a terrific report a mile west of there. Its brilliancy exceeded that of a powerful search light.

The armory building of Shattuck school at Faribault with all its contents was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss over $25,000. It will be rebuilt.

J. Fletcher Williams, until recently secretary of the State Historical society, is quite ill and there is little prospect that he will ever again be able to resume active duties.

The English syndicate which has been working the Isle Royale copper mines the past summer has suspended operations for the winter. Its labors have not been rewarded with the success expected.

The dry house of Schoosh & Ahrens, sash and door manufacturers at Winona, was destroyed by fire Wednesday for the second time within a year. Thirty-five cars of manufactured lumber were burned.

The state agricultural school has opened with 60 students and more are expected. One of the students is a young man from Japan, the son of a farmer, who will return to Japan after completing his agricultural education.

Three of the four prisoners in the county jail at Wheaton escaped Monday night. They sawed off the bars of their cell with a steel shoe spring, and then dug a hole through the outer brick wall with a stove poker. The sheriff offers a reward of $35 for each the escaped prisoners.

Frank Birkenmeyer, a Democratic aspirant for the Redwood postoffice, made an assault on Editor Schmal of The Gazette in consequence of an article in The Gazette. The fight lasted two minutes, when Birkenmeyer was completely knocked out. He is badly bruised, but the editor turned up without a scratch.

WHEAT PRICE TOO LOW.

Governor Nelson of Minnesota Says Bears Are Keeping It Down.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Knute Nelson, Governor of Minnesota, is resting at the Sherman House after the fatigue and excitement of Minnesota day at the fair. Talking about the products of his state, he said:

"The bears are keeping down the price of wheat, though there is not the slightest reason for such a course of action, taking into account the shortage of the crop. If spring wheat was sold on the basis of the actual visible supply prices today would be far higher than they are. There is not anything like an average crop—less than half [illegible] Minnesota that a great many farmers have ceased growing wheat. In the southern part of the state the land is almost entirely given over to grazing for dairy purposes. All last season Minnesota butter sold in New York city from 25 to 30 cents a pound, fully up to the best prices brought by the best output of the Elgin creameries. Hard times have been less felt by these people than by the wheat growers and I expect to see the acreage of wheat still further diminished in the future."

Old Age Weds.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 18.—James McCamp, aged 80, and Bridget Ryan, aged 72, were married here.

INGERSOLL ON ECONOMICS.

His View of the Cause of the Labor and Financial Troubles.

"What is the cause of the labor and financial troubles?"

"In the first place, the mills and factories, furnaces and foundries of the world can produce more than the world will use. They produce, however, as long as they can sell at a profit, and when the supply is too great the mills and factories must close, and then the laborers are thrown out of employment. Then the people become economical, and the economy adds to the general distress. The truth is that the extravagance of the people does not keep pace with the invention of labor saving machinery.

"The machines of the world are doing the work of hundreds of millions of men, and when the machines stop the laborers employed in making and feeding and running these machines stop, too, and then hard times come. Those who are a little ahead begin to draw from the savings banks, and the savings banks collect their loans, and the other banks do the same, and then comes a currency famine, and then a few banks fail and lack of confidence becomes general, and then comes panic. After a time the surplus is used, mills and factories light their fires, the men go to work, people put their money in the banks because confidence has returned, and again notes and drafts and promises take the place of money, and another era of prosperity commences.

"The farmers work like the manufacturers. They either raise too little or too much corn or wheat or pork. Once in a few years, by accident, they hit the proper proportion, and then prices are good, and the farmers are prosperous. It is probable that as the manufacturer and farmer become better acquainted with the world—when they know what is being made and what is planted in various countries—they can in some degree lessen or put off the present evils. But I do not see how they can be surely or permanently avoided. I do not believe the purchase of silver by our government had much to do with the trouble."—Robert G. Ingersoll in New York World.

AFTER THE FAIR IS OVER.

It Will Cost Nearly a Million to Put the Park In Condition.

The directors of the fair are beginning to ponder very thoughtfully over the fate, after the fair is ended, of the big white buildings. The fair management, before any of the work of alteration or construction was begun at Jackson park, was placed by the park commissioners under $700,000 bonds to put the park back after the fair in just the shape in which it was before work was commenced. In the early days of the fair, when the skillful promoter was doing his work, a good round sum was put down in the column of assets, which sum was to be realized from the sale, at the conclusion of the exposition, of the materials that went into the construction of the various buildings. It now develops that the work of removal will be so expensive that the materials will not pay for the process of taking away.

It is estimated by experts that of the wreckage of the fair 75 per cent will be waste, and that whether the salvage on the remaining 25 per cent will pay for removing the whole is very doubtful. About 25,000 carloads of rubbish must be taken away bodily from the fair grounds. This equals about 5,000,000 cubic yards. These figures show the enormous amount of work to be done. About the only valuable parts of the buildings are the floors, in which there is considerable good lumber.—World's Fair Letter.

A Graded Income Tax Bill.

Representative De Armond of Missouri has prepared a bill for a graded income tax on rather remarkable lines. It imposes a tax on all incomes in excess of $10,000 per annum, the amount to be fixed each year by the secretary of the treasury, the total amount of revenue to be secured to be equal to the amount appropriated for the payment of pensions for that year. Taking the rate of tax assessed upon incomes ranging from $10,000 to $50,000 as a basis; that on incomes of from $50,000 to $100,000 shall be twice as large; on incomes of from $100,000 to $200,000, three times as large; on incomes of from $200,000 to $500,000 four times as large; on incomes of from $500,000 to $1,000,000, five times as large, and on all incomes in excess of $1,000,000 six times as large.—Washington Dispatch.

Veragua a Prevaricator.

A prominent citizen of Cincinnati, who has just returned from Spain, says that the Duke of Veragua has spread about that country that Roman Catholics are not allowed freedom of worship in the United States, and that until he set the example they did not dare to go publicly to mass. He also announced that the United States is about to pension him.

LONDON BY GASLIGHT

SATURDAY NIGHT STREET SCENES IN THE CITY OF THE DOCKERS.

A Break In the Fearful Dreariness That Marks the Life of the Toiling Thousands of the East Side of the Great Metropolis. Music, Songs and Dances.

The memory of a Saturday night in the City of the Dockers is like the recollection of a troubled dream, for on this last night of the week the great, hot streets are filled with the pentup life of 500,000 houses (one cannot call them homes), and all the varied phases of this hand to hand struggle for existence appear. The docker is prodigal of his few shillings on Saturday night, the maximum of his liberality being shown most often in the public house and on the catch penny street conjurer, while the minimum is apparent at the stalls of the grocer and butcher. But men, women and children are out on the streets, and, whatever else it be, Saturday night is something of a break in the fearful dreariness that marks the life of the east London toiling thousands.

The people love music. Their interpretation of music is rather rough and loud. The bass drum of every band that parades in a labor demonstration of a Sunday gets terribly punished before the day is over, but it commands a great following, and on Saturday night the street musicians and singers easily gather their crowds and reap an abundant harvest. The barrel organ is found everywhere, and wherever it is rattling out the popular "Daisy" or "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo" the sidewalks will be crowded, while two or three couples of little girls dance on the flagstones.

Nearly every girl of 8 can dance, many of them have already appeared in public at the cheap concert halls, and as one watches them, hatless, dirty, but with faces beaming with delight, he does not know whether to be glad of their joy or to pity their hollow present and hopeless future the more. Often a part in these street dances will be taken by the older girls, factory girls, as they are all called in east London, who are out in crowds on Saturday night. They are an untamed, fantastic lot. All wear enormous hats, adorned with feathers, and train their hair about the forehead by curling it forward quite fiercely. They are intensely loyal to the customs and traditions of their own "set," and forced as they are to subsist on an income of 6 to 8 shillings per week they are a vexing problem to the east London philanthropist and reformer.

Besides the barrel organs, there are violins, accordions and any number of soloists unaccompanied by an instrument. Blind women, old men and the poor wrecks of this awful struggle for existence here stand at the curbstone and in weak, thin voices sing their songs. The restless crowd moves on, save when some one more curious or more kindly than the rest stands near to look or listen. A bent woman, whose thin shawl was thrown over her shoulders, was feebly singing some old song in the midst of the jostling throng around a public house. I saw a strong young girl of 14 come kindly toward her, drop a penny in the little box held by the feeble hand and then hurry away out of sight. Happy will the strong young lass be if the swirl of the turbid stream of east London life does not bring her some time to the place of the curbstone singer. Indeed there is no place that I have ever seen where mirth and pathos, vice and virtue, meet and mingle as on these streets in a night like this.

One sees very little begging. There is not much street begging anyway—there's no use begging; the people are too poor. The mendicant flees Canning town for the wealthier residential quarters. Of course the children beset one. The sidewalk artist is sometimes found, but the most common form of appeal is from the ragged little fellows who turn handsprings or stand on their heads for you. They really do their athletics very nicely, and there is something so appealing and "old mannish" in their looks that it is hard to resist them. I was hurrying through the crowds in Victoria docks one night about 10 when a boy of 7 came out and ran beside me, relating some sort of verse, I thought. Three repetitions made it clear:

Ha'p'ny won't 'wit yer,
Penny won't break yer,
Tu'p'nce won't send yer t' the work'us.

He was evidently working on a "graduated scale of benevolence adapted to the abilities of the donor." I believe by the emphasis laid on the last item that he estimated me from my gold bowed spectacles at tu'pence.

The barrows of east London delicacies abound in the streets where marketing goes on. The woman who sells cold pickled pigs' feet is in fair demand. The man who retails shrimps at a penny a bag gets a good trade, but the couple who preside at the barrow filled with "cockles and winkles" have their hands full. The delectable mollusks are displayed on little dishes as large as "individual butters," with a bit of garnishing of parsley, and are eaten with vinegar on the spot.

These barrows are found especially at the entrance of Victoria Docks road, a great marketing place in Canning town on Saturday night. Clothing (very cheap and shoddy and called "slops"), little tools for household use, cheap laces, filberts, "red bandanna" handkerchiefs and horn combs are some of the many articles sold from barrows in the street, outside the regular shops for meat, fruit and fish. On the whole, trade is carried on with great briskness, but more quietly than in market streets at home. The butchers are the most noisy. They delight in wearing tall hats and screaming odd calls at the full of their lungs. A penny is the standard unit here in Canning town. The buyers are poor, and everything that can be called at a penny is. A common cry is [illegible]

A penny a pun', a pun' a penny,

at the barrows, where a pound of anything can be sold at this low [illegible]—Hartford Courant.

GRANDMOTHER SAID.

"Always set your chair back when you are going away;
Don't leave it in the middle of the room or standing carelessly."
This is what grandmother said, as often, when a boy,
I jumped up and ran out of doors a reckless hobble-de-hoy.

"Always set your chair back when you are going away;
Don't leave it in the middle of the room or standing carelessly."
These words, repeated long ago, come ever fresh to mind,
When little duties are o'erlooked or left to lag behind.

In the daily walks of busy life, when we think we haven't time
To be orderly and almost look upon politeness as a crime,
We are quite too apt, from carelessness, to think, if not to say,
That it matters not if we forget to set our chairs away.

But it will be found that daily life will be more worth the living
If we blend, in harmony, the precepts of receiving and of giving;
If we heed the tender chidings dealt out in childhood's day,
And always "set our chair back when we are going away."

—Clark W. Bryan in Good Housekeeping.

A Wonderful Timekeeping Automaton.

One of the most wonderful timekeepers known to the horologist was made in London about 100 years ago and sent by the president of the East India company as a gift to the emperor of China. The case was made in the form of a chariot, in which was seated the figure of a woman. This figure was of pure ivory and gold and sat with her right hand resting upon a tiny clock fastened to the side of the vehicle. A part of the wheels which kept track of the flight of time were hidden in the body of a tiny bird, which had seemingly just alighted upon the lady's finger.

Above was a canopy so arranged as to conceal a silver bell. This bell was fitted with a miniature hammer of the same metal, and although it appeared to have no connection with the clock regularly struck the hours and could be made to repeat by touching a diamond button on the lady's bodice. In the chariot at the ivory lady's feet there was a golden figure of a dog, and above and in front were two birds apparently flying before the chariot. This beautiful ornament was made almost entirely of gold and was elaborately decorated with precious stones.—St. Louis Republic.

High Explosives.

There are certain explosives of high power which, when heated, burn quietly if freely exposed, or if confined explode only at the spot where heat is applied without the whole mass taking part in the explosion. Nitroglycerol, dynamite, gun cotton, picric acid and the new German military powder are examples. This is said to be because they are bad conductors of their own explosive wave. If, however, the same substances are subjected to a violent shock by the explosion in their midst of initial charges of mercury fulminate, the shock seems to affect all the molecules of the explosive at once, and the whole mass of the latter explodes with enormous violence.—New York Sun.

The Pearl Oyster.

Very few people are aware that the pearl oyster is not in any way like the oysters which we eat. It is of an entirely different species, and as a matter of fact the shells of the so called pearl oysters are of far more value to those engaged in pearl fishing than the pearls. There are extensive pearl fisheries in the gulf of California, and some of the finest pearls have been taken from those waters. In 1881 one pearl—a black one—was sold for $10,000, and every year since that time many pearls have been taken from the beds in the California gulf valued at over $7,500 each.—Chicago Herald.

She Loved Him.

Single Man (to himself)—I am sure that darling little angel loves me. She takes me into her confidence and tells me all her troubles.

Same Man (some years later)—Consarn it all! From morning till night, and night till morning, when I'm home, I hear nothing but tales about the servants, the butcher, the butler, the baker, the candlestick maker and all the rest of 'em.—New York Weekly.

Not to Be Considered.

Mrs. Chugwater (after an unusually spirited engagement)—Josiah, if we can't get along in peace, we'd better separate.

Mr. Chugwater (shaking his head mournfully)—It wouldn't help matters any, Samantha. I can tell you right now you'd never get another man that would endure your cooking as meekly as I do.—Chicago Tribune.

Switzerland's numerous waterfalls have proved a means for the generation and supply of an abundant amount of power for a comparatively small expenditure of capital. At the end of last year there were in that country 552 electric light installations and 52 plants for the electrical transmission of power.

Roots of all trees draw large quantities of moisture from the soil, which is discharged into the air through the leaves. It is estimated that an oak tree with 700,000 leaves would give off something like 700 tons of water during the five months it carries its foliage.

In British India the number of persons adhering to the sects of the ancient Brahmanic religious belief is estimated at 211,000,000. There are 7,000,000 Buddhists, 90,000 Parsees, 57,000,000 Mohammedans and 9,000,000 of the ancient pagans or nature worshipers.

There was recently given in Denmark a concert that may be regarded as absolutely unique as regards the instruments used. The instruments included two horns from the bronze age, which are believed to be at least 2,500 years old.

The drinking of salt water is said to be a perfect cure for seasickness, though it makes the patient very miserable for a few minutes after he takes the [illegible]

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Ontario, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

Munson & McCrea,
Crookston, Minn.

Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock, every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m., and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read, via "The North-Western Line." For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address,

T. W. Teasdale,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

For Cash.

You can buy a half section of land handy to the city, about 300 acres in crop and looking nicely, at $20 per acre; or if you do not have all cash we will give you figures on application at the Journal office. Owner desires to engage in other business and is prepared to give a great bargain. [14-tf]

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk county. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Russian Nihilists

Spies of the Czar

An Escape from Siberia

all form part of our

STIRRING NEW SERIAL

Out of the Jaws of Death

By FRANK BARRETT

This story will [illegible] by the force of its dramatic action and the beauty [illegible]

Secure the [illegible]

This Story will be commenced in our journal [illegible] of November

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of Mothers Friend with marvelous results, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they will use Mothers Friend for a few weeks it will rob confinement of *pain and suffering*, and *insure safety to life of mother and child*."
Mrs. Sam Hamilton, Montgomery City, Mo.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free.
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For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

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State of Minnesota, County of Polk,—ss.
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

James Elton as executor of the will of Julia A. Griggs deceased, plaintiff, vs Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed with the Clerk of said Court in his office at Crookston said county and state and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

Dated September 5th, 1893.

[21-27] L. E. Gossman & J. A. Sorley,
Att'ys for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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FRESH AND SALT MEATS, Constantly on hand!
GAME, POULTRY, FISH, In season.
Highest price paid for FAT CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP and POULTRY.

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CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

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Disease usually comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
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For OFFENSIVE BREATH and all Disorders of the Stomach, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the Liver, Stomach and Intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure Dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

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A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 65 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

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Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so. They are easy to take, quick to act and Save many a Doctor's bill. Samples FREE on application to the Ripans Chemical Co., New York City.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court, Special Term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Fenesey deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of J. O. Buhn administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 30th day of October, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court. Special term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Christian Larson deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto C. O. Christianson, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston on the second Monday in April, A. D. 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examinations, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

H. Burkhardt, Proprietor. R. C. Burkhardt, Business Manager.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 323 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

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FINE HEARSE in connection, which I will attend to in person.

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Paid in Capital........$100,000
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Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

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FARM LANDS. Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana

NEW TOWNS. 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES. Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

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Sheep, Hogs. Sweetest Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raisers' paradise.

Herds, Mines. These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

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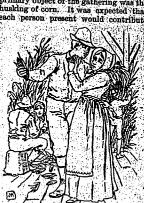
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, MINN

THE CORN HARVEST.

NO MORE THE ROMANCE OF THE RUBY EAR, NO MORE THE HUSKING BEE.

Since the Advent of the Organ Farmers' Girls Work Not Outdoors—Cutting Corn a Trying Task Is—Husking Makes the Fingers Sore.

The romance of the red ear is gone. The husking bee, actively participated in by the young folks of the neighborhood, is a thing of the past. Here and there, it is true, through the land the old time custom may be revived occasionally, but a modern "huskin" is not like one of the fathers' time. Then the primary object of the gathering was the husking of corn. It was expected that each person present would contribute his or her share of labor toward a big evening's work. The finding of a red ear was only an incident. The merry romp that followed was succeeded by great hustling to make up for lost time, and the success of the gathering was measured by the pile of shining ears that was accumulated in the middle of the barn floor when the party broke up.

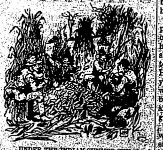

THE RED EAR.

Such husking bees as are held these later years are merely social subterfuges for the most part. Farmers' wives and daughters do not often help in the men's work nowadays, least of all in husking corn, for this is wearing on the hands. It causes split nails, and bleeding fingers, and lame wrists, and sore arm muscles. The husking bees of other days were necessities. The farmers were paying for their farms, and by all hands in a neighborhood turning to and helping each other at night in the husking season money could be saved and the economy that was so necessary conserved. But even in those old days there was far less of romance at husking bees than one would suppose from the stories that have been woven by imaginative fiction writers who have worked such occasions into their tale.

It was not at all common for the women and girls to help at the bees that I remember, though they sometimes joined their fathers and brothers for half an hour or so, and occasionally red ears were "barred" when the girls did take part. The work of the women was usually that of cooking and serving the supper. Sometimes this was eaten in the barn and sometimes in the house. When the parlor organ began to appear in the farmhouses, the husking of corn by girls died out almost altogether, for fingers that are accustomed to tearing the reluctant covering from ears of corn are not flexible enough for organ keys, and besides the same sentiment that caused the farmer to provide the organ for his daughter caused him to object to seeing her engaged in any form of man's work.

The corn harvest is managed quite differently in the east and the west. In the west the ears are generally picked from the stalks while the latter are still standing in the field. In the east the corn is cut first and set up in "shocks" around a single hill that is left uncut. There it stands curing for days and sometimes weeks before it is husked.

"It is not fun to cut corn," said a farmer friend the other day. "The first day or two in the cornfield strains every muscle in your body. Your arms, and your hands, and your back, and your legs all suffer, and when you come to go to bed at night you ache from your heels to your head. If your hands are a little tender, you are sure to cut them on the sharp edges of the bladelike leaves, and before noon little blisters come in your palms, to break before night and bleed the next day. By the second day cracks appear between the thumb and forefinger, and they bleed too. To add to my misery, when I cut corn, which I haven't for several years till this fall, when I could not get help enough to suit me, and so had to go into the field with my men, the peculiar rasping sound caused by the rubbing of the leaves and stalks together makes cold chills chase each other up and down my spinal cord for the first day or two in a way that is terrifying even to think about.


UNDER THE INDIAN SUMMER SKY.

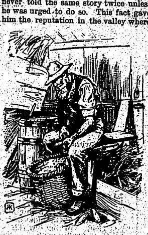
"The tying of the knob in the stalk band that binds the shocks together is what does up your hands most, and splits your nails and turns them back on your finger and makes you wish your manual appendages were made of brass or steel. It's almost as bad as binding oats with thistles in them, and that is the most harrowing performance in the whole round of farm work. Binding grain is now done mostly by machinery, but they have not yet successfully solved the problem of machine husking of corn, and I'm afraid they never will."

The strain on the hands in husking corn is greater than in cutting it, and when I was a boy and had to join my grandfather's hired man in the work we used husking pegs to part the husks at the point of the ear. The man or boy—and I believe it was a boy—who invented the husking peg is deserving of all the blessings that were showered upon the "man who first invented sleep" by Sancho Panza. A husking peg is about six inches long and should be made of hickory or ash or oak or iron wood. It is sharp pointed and polished and fashioned with infinite care.

Each husker of the old days used to like to make his own peg, and there were many animated discussions among them as to the proper form to give it. Some liked straight pegs best and some curved, and there were preferences in the matter of material that have been known to lead to fist fights and a profusion of language not suited to representation by means of printed characters. At the stores 20 years ago iron pegs were sold, and the first year they were added to the stock at Deacon Jephson's establishment they went off rapidly. But they did not suit. There was no give to them, and they were so heavy that they tired the hand.

If the weather is not too cold when the work of husking corn begins, it is pleasanter to husk in the field under the dreamy blue of an Indian summer sky that is warmed by the yellow light of the sun of October and early November. It is possible to talk at your work if you are a husker of sufficient experience to have trained your hands to operate automatically, and if the party of field huskers include one man who is a good story teller the hours pass fast enough once the cracks and wounds that come to your hands during the first few days have closed up.

Some of the best stories ever related by human lips have been told around the growing piles of husked ears of corn, and the quaint and piquant phrases with which they are related add immensely to their effectiveness. I knew a hired man a score and a half of years ago whose stories told during husking time would make the fortune of any writer who could put them into a book without losing their charming rustic flavor. They abounded with quiet humor and subtle wit, and it was not every one of his rural auditors who could appreciate them. Curiously enough, the name of this hard-working raconteur was Joe Miller, but his jokes were always fresh, and he never told the same story twice unless he was urged to do so. This fact gave him the reputation in the valley where he passed his whole life, working first on this farm and then on that, of being the "biggest liar between the hills."


SHELLING WITH A CASEKNIFE.

"But," Deacon Allen used to observe philosophically when discussing Joe Miller's tales, "his lies don't count, I guess, fer they don't do nobody no harm, and they sometimes chirk a feller up wonderful—wonderful."

There was no stain on Joe Miller's reputation, save these jokes and stories, and they were never low or vulgar, but he used to be held up by Deacon Jephson as one who at the end of life would have many an "idle word" to answer for, and the good deacon frequently made excellent use of these "idle words" as illustrations before his Bible class on Sunday.

Joe couldn't tell as good stories when the husking was done in the barn as when in the open air. He missed the sunshine, and the azure sky, and the breezes. The weather was generally wet and gloomy or cold and the ground snow covered by the time it was thought best to haul the corn under cover for husking.

A good deal of ingenuity has been expended in attempts to devise effective corn husking machines, but none of them has been eminently successful. The shelling of corn, however, is almost altogether done by machinery nowadays. Hand shelling was done in two ways 80 years ago. The most primitive method was to denude the ears of their kernels by abrasion, a cob being held in one hand and an ear in the other, both being grasped in a viselike grip.

Later some genius discovered that the work could be accomplished with greater rapidity and ease by driving a "case knife" into the end of a board and rasping the kernels off against the knife, the sheller meantime sitting astride the board, which projected over the edge of a basket placed for the reception of the shelled corn. This method was adopted with great unanimity after its discoverer first used it, and it continued to be practically the only method until the machine sheller was introduced.

I. D. MARSHALL.

Decimals in America and Europe.

In both France and Germany one-fourth reduced to a decimal is written 0,25. In England it is written 0·25 (always with the period at the top of the line) and in the United States in this way—0.25. Sir Isaac Newton is given credit of originating the present English method of [illegible] the decimal point, his reason being [illegible] at the top of the line it could be distinguished [illegible] the full stop punctuation mark.

HOW TO SEE THE WORLDS FAIR.

Suggestions as to the Most Convenient and Economical Method.

When you go to the World's Fair do not take a trunk with you if you can possibly get along without it, but pack your few necessary traveling articles in a hand bag or grip and carry it along with you. You will never know what a lot of annoyance you have been spared in this way. Then get your tickets from Crookston to Chicago and the greatest Fair the world has ever seen, reading via St. Paul, and thence via "Northwestern Line" to Chicago. The Northwestern line runs three superbly equipped trains from St. Paul to Chicago, leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a. m. daily, 6:25 p. m. daily except Sunday, 8:00 p. m. daily, making quicker time to Chicago than by any other line. When you arrive in Chicago you will find World's Fair omnibuses at the Northwestern line depot which will take you to the Van Buren street station of the Illinois Central road, where trains for the Fair leave every three minutes, and where World's Fair steamers can be taken for the Fair every ten minutes, or you can take a steam ferry from the depot of the Northwestern line direct to the same place via the Chicago river and making connections with the famous whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus for the Fair for 25 cents. When you arrive at the Fair you will find a number of first-class hotels within a stone's throw of the main entrance and dozens of good restaurants where meals can be had to accommodate the most modest purse.

By following these simple directions your trip is bound to be a pleasant one. See that your ticket from St. Paul reads via the Northwestern line, and remember that by this route you will obtain the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort. Be sure and buy your tickets at starting point.

As Long as You Live

You will regret it, if you fail to see the World's Fair at Chicago. Every one who has visited it says it is the grandest and most beautiful display of the products of science, art and industry that mankind has ever seen, and beside it all previous "world's fairs" sink into insignificance. It represents an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars, and we shall not look upon its like again in this generation. Only three short weeks remain in which you will have the opportunity to visit it. To see, even for a week, this World's Fair, is to supplement your education, no matter how good it may have been, with invaluable information. Rates of fare are very low, and you can live in Chicago as cheaply as anywhere in America. You cannot afford to miss the Fair. Get ready to go soon, and then ask your home ticket agent for tickets reading via "The Burlington," the great scenic, vestibuled, compartment car, free reclining chair car and dining car line, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

[26-28]

READ IT
READ IT
READ IT

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH
OUR NEW SERIAL

READ IT
READ IT
READ IT

In This Paper Only
Beginning
November 2d, 1892.

SIX SPASMS A DAY.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I never lose an opportunity to recommend Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine to any one afflicted with nervous complaints with the assurance that it will not disappoint them. When our boy was eighteen months old he was attacked with violent spasms. Sometimes he would have five or six spasms in a single day. WE TRIED MANY PHYSICIANS WITHOUT BENEFIT; finally our druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We tried a bottle, and could see that HE WAS BENEFITED FROM THE FIRST DOSE. We used three bottles, and I am happy to say the child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is now three years old and perfectly healthy. You are at liberty to use my name in SOUNDING THE PRAISE OF THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY.

S. C. HEACOX,
Agent Pacific Express Co.
Hastings, Nebraska, April 6th, 1892.

HAS CURED THOUSANDS

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HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DIZZINESS, SPASMS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DULLNESS, BLUES, and OPIUM HABIT.
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TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

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John Wyatt

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IT IS A STORY entirely out of the ordinary run of Serials, and portrays a class of people and a country seldom met with in romance. It is a powerfully drawn picture of

RUSSIAN
DESPOTISM.
NIHILIST
PLOTTINGS
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ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

With a strong and tender LOVE STORY interwoven.

THE JOURNAL does not believe in giving its readers old, cheap stories upon which the copyright has expired, and has therefore gone to considerable expense to secure the exclusive right to publish this serial here.

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IN A DUAL ROLE.

For a couple of weeks the JOURNAL has been gathering material for an interesting story, in which one of our county commissioners plays a double role—something which requires a very skillful performer to do successfully.

At the last meeting of the county board, it was suggested that the members go through the county jail at noon and see the prisoners fed—as rumors had been afloat for some time that the prisoners were not being fed as they should be. The suggestion was acted upon and the board saw the prisoners fed, examined the food, estimated the cost of the meal, and decided that the sheriff was not giving the prisoners sufficient food. The members of the board were all indignant about the matter, and Mr. Kirsch, the chairman of the board, was loudest in his denunciation of the sheriff. When the board met after dinner, Commissioner Rhinehart reprimanded the sheriff, but Mr. Kirsch said not a word. He kept his indignation under his vest, and only let it escape on the street corners, or in private conversation.

Several days afterwards a JOURNAL man met Mr. Kirsch on the street and asked him about the investigation of the jail. He said he saw the prisoners fed, and that each one had about two ounces of meat, a cold potato, a small piece of poor bread, a small piece of good bread, and a cup of tea, which looked more like river water. "It's a shame," added Mr. Kirsch, "the sheriff is well paid for boarding the prisoners, and should feed them better."

Shortly after this, the Daily Times published an interview with a prisoner who had been discharged from the jail, and he said he was glad to get out, as he had been half starved in the jail, and that the meat wasn't fit for a dog. In the next issue of the Times, September 28th, appeared the following interview with Mr. Kirsch:

A Times reporter interviewed Commissioner Kirsch to-day regarding the reports of mismanagement at the county jail. "There is not the least particle of foundation for the reports," said he, "and Sheriff Grundysen is done an injustice by circulating them. When I first heard the reports I began quietly looking into the matter, and have satisfied myself that the sheriff is taking care of the jail fully up to the requirements of the law and as well as they were ever cared for under any other sheriff. I have dropped in unexpectedly upon several occasions when their meals were served, and do not hesitate to say that they get better food day in and out than two-thirds of the farmers and laboring men throughout the county. Further than this, of the 20 prisoners now confined in the Polk county jail, only one is an actual resident of Polk county. The rest are part of the gang of toughs and cutthroats who have overrun this country for the past two or three months. They are not deserving of very much sympathy or consideration, and the fare they are getting I believe is far too good for them."

This was a direct insult to the balance of the board, and especially to Mr. Rhinehart, who had publicly scored the sheriff for not feeding the prisoners sufficiently, and the JOURNAL has interviewed three of the members of the board to see if they also had changed their minds. It is needless to say they had not. Commissioner Rhinehart, when seen about it, made the following statement:

During the last meeting of the board, we adjourned at noon one day and all went in a body to the jail, accompanied by the auditor. We stayed in the jail until dinner was served. The dinner consisted of boiled meat, which Messrs. Kirsch, Oppegaard, Lindem, DeMers and myself looked carefully over and made an estimate that each man had not to exceed two ounces, one small potato, and two small cuts of bread, one of which was sour, but the sheriff claimed it was the only poor baking that they had; there was butter on the bread; each man also had a cup of dreadful weak tea, and this completed the food for the dinner. Mr. Kirsch was just as loud in his denunciation of the dinner served the prisoners as any of the other members of the board, and I cannot understand why he should so suddenly change his mind.

Commissioner Lindem, when seen, had just returned from a two week's trip to the World's Fair, and had not seen Mr. Kirsch's statement in the Times. When asked about the jail investigation, he expressed himself as follows:

I went through the jail in company with Messrs Kirsch, Rhinehart, DeMers, Oppegaard and Auditor Webster. We saw the prisoners fed; each man had about two or three ounces of meat, a potato, a piece of good bread, a piece of poor bread, some butter and a cup of very weak tea; Mr. Kirsch expressed himself very strongly; if I remember right, he said it was "an outrage."

Commissioner Oppegaard, when questioned about it, gave out the following:

I went through the Polk county jail with Messrs Kirsch, Rhinehart, DeMers, Lindem and Auditor Webster; I saw the prisoners get their dinner; each man had a small piece of meat, about two or three ounces, a potato, a piece of good bread and a piece of poor bread, some butter and a cup of very weak tea. Mr. Kirsch expressed himself very strongly and said the prisoners received an insufficient quantity of food.

Now, the question is, why did Mr. Kirsch so suddenly change his mind from one extreme to the other? One day he is denouncing the sheriff, the next he is applauding him. The conditions haven't changed any, it is simply Mr. Kirsch's mind. It is quite evident his statement in the Times was an afterthought. But how a man like Mr. Kirsch—who has the reputation of being quite cunning—could make such a statement in the public press, in the face of the facts, and of his former statements to individuals, is something past understanding. The motive for such a change must have been very strong.

While we are on this subject, a few words about Sheriff Grundysen may not be amiss. He is probably the most thrifty sheriff ever elected in Polk county. Take this one item of the board of the prisoners. He has a contract with the county to board the prisoners for $3.50 per head per week. As good board can be secured in our second-class hotels for the same amount, it will be seen that the sheriff could give his boarders plenty of good coarse food, and still make a nice profit, as he has no expense except the wages of a cook who, we understand, also does the cooking for the sheriff's family. It has been estimated that the cost of the food served each prisoner per week did not exceed 40 or 50 cents. This would leave a net profit to the sheriff of about $3.00 per prisoner per week, and as there are about 20 prisoners it will be seen he has a very snug revenue from this source alone. Now, the JOURNAL has no sympathy with criminals, but a man who is in jail awaiting trial—as many of those in the Polk county jail often are—is not a criminal until he is proven guilty. Besides, if the proper thing to do with our prisoners is to half starve them—as Mr. Kirsch would make out in his published statement—then why not let the tax-payers have the benefit of it? Is there any particular necessity for subsidizing the sheriff?

RECENT local events which have transpired leads the JOURNAL to suggest that the office of "official whitewasher" be created, that it be made an elective office, and that half of the fees of the office go to the county. Then when a public officer becomes derelict in his duties, or corrupt in his office, the official whitewasher can step in and, for a certain consideration, can "square" the guilty officer. He could exercise a moral supervision over the officers, keep them in the paths of rectitude and duty, and when any of them go astray, he can lead them back to the ways of honesty and tell the dear people that it was all a mistake, that he didn't sin at all.

WHEN Hon. Halvor Steenerson filed the complaint against the present freight rates of the Great Northern railway, he also wrote to Ignatius Donnelly, the president of the state farmers' alliance, asking him to co-operate in furnishing testimony against the railroad, when the case came up for hearing. In the last number of Mr. Donnelly's papers he expresses the opinion that the investigation will amount to naught, and assumes beforehand that the commissioners will do nothing. Now the JOURNAL does not believe in assuming anything of the kind. It has confidence in the integrity of the members of the railroad commission, and believes they will make an effort in be half of the farmers of this country. If we never make any demands, we will never get any concessions from a railroad. In this case the demands are going to be made in such a way that they cannot be ignored.

THE fiasco in the United States Senate still goes on. The democratic majority is unable to control the democratic minority, or rather, they refuse to adopt measures to bring the minority to time. And now it is said the only way to prevent further disgrace to the administration is to force an adjournment and let the solons go home. There is some talk of putting a man with some back-bone in the chair—such a man as Senator Hill—who will adopt arbitrary measures, and not take heed of any technical interpretation of the rules which allows the minority to control the majority. If minorities can control legislative bodies, then it is time we tear up our constitution and go out of business.

THE Winnipeg Free Press of October 16th quotes the price of No. 1 hard wheat at Fort William, which is on the northwest shore of Lake Superior, at 62½ cents per bushel on October 12th, while at Chicago, on the same date it was 62¾ cents. This is undoubtedly due to the cheaper freight rates on the Canadian Pacific railway. The rate from Winnipeg to Montreal, a distance of 1424 miles by rail, is 32 cents per 100 pounds by the lake and rail route—not quite double the rate from Crookston to Minneapolis, 299 miles. In other words the Canadian road carries wheat 100 miles for 2¼ cents per 100 pounds, while the farmer in the Red River valley has to pay a little over 5½ cents for the same distance—more than double charged by the Canadian road. And yet the Canadian people are constantly kicking on the exorbitant freight rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FRIDAY, Minnesota day at the World's Fair, was one of the biggest days in the business. Hundreds of thousands were on deck to do honor to the occasion, and it is needless to say that that the day was duly observed in great style. Crookston was represented by a score or so of our leading citizens who were right in it.

IT IS said the World's Fair commissioners have decided to run the great Fair through November, providing the weather will permit. This would give many who will otherwise be deprived of the privilege the opportunity to see it.

THE appointment of receivers for railroads is becoming quite popular. The Union Pacific has gone into the hands of receivers—for the protection of its creditors.

AS AN art supplement, the picture issued by the St. Paul Globe last Sunday is a huge success.

The Warren register views the situation after this fashion: "The Democratic editor nowadays thus soliloquizes: "We Democrats are in power and must do something. We will repeal the election laws, thereby insuring to us a long lease of power; on this point our party is a unit. We must repeal the Sherman law and the McKinley law, because we have charged to their existence so many evils that the people, taught that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, have been led to believe that abolition is a necessity. We don't care much about either the tariff question or the silver question; but both these laws were enacted by a Republican congress, and as we have denounced all Republican legislation as bad, we must devise some means of getting rid of them. When there is nothing left to repeal, what then? Blest if I know! It is a Democratic principle that the nation that is the least governed is the best governed, so I suppose we'll get along all right without any laws."

Lowest Rates to World's Fair.

Excursion tickets from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago and great World's Fair will be on sale every day, commencing October 15th, to October 31st, inclusive at $10.00 for round trip, good returning until October 15th, via "The North-Western Line." These tickets are good on all trains and in all cars. Trains leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago as follows: "Badger State Express" leave Minneapolis 7:20 a. m.; St. Paul 8:00 a. m., daily, arrive Chicago 9:35 p. m., equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. "World's Fair Express" leave Minneapolis 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m., daily except Sunday, arrive Chicago 7:45 a. m. Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair cars. "North-Western Limited" leave Minneapolis 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m. daily, arrives Chicago 9:30 a. m., equipped with Pullman and Wagner private compartment cars and Buffet smoking library coaches. The three finest trains out of the Twin Cities for Chicago. See that your agent sells you your tickets via St. Paul and Minneapolis and "The North-Western Line" and avail yourself of these cheap rates to see the greatest Fair the World ever saw before it closes for good on October 31st.

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
[27-28] St. Paul Minn

A Homemade Barometer.

A simple barometer can be made by filling a common, wide mouthed pickle bottle within three inches of the top with water. An ordinary Florence oil flask should be washed thoroughly and stripped of its straw covering. This should be inverted and its neck plunged as far as it will go in the pickle bottle. This gives a complete barometer. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask higher than the neck of the pickle bottle; in wet and windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind and at least eight hours before the gale reached its height the water has, it is said, been seen to leave the flask altogether.—New York Telegram.

ADAM'S NAIVETE.

A Woman Defends the First Man From Charges of Cowardice.

And the Lord said, "Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee thou shouldst not eat?" The man said, "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me—she gave me of the tree and I did eat." This, it has been held for centuries, was Adam's great sin, for which he was driven out of the garden and his descendants, even to the present generation, compelled to work for a living. In addition to bearing the consequences of his error Adam has been denounced through all succeeding centuries for his cowardice and lack of gallantry in trying to throw the blame upon the woman who had been given to be with him—"God's first, best gift to man."

We are glad, therefore, that even after 6,000 years of unmerited condemnation which the memory of our great progenitor has had to bear there has arisen one person who dares to speak for him. And it is all the more fortunate that that person is a woman—a member of the sex whom Adam's words, by a wrong interpretation, were held to have maligned. This person is Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, a distinguished authoress. In her latest book she says of Adam's plea:

"This is not the expression of cowardice, but of the innocent and native belief that anything which this lovely being, fresh from God's hand, proposed must be right, and right or wrong must be done. It is a trait which has come down in unbroken continuity of inheritance to the latest born of Adam's sons."

The thought is a new one, but there is not a man alive and capable of appreciating Mrs. Corbin's argument who will not indorse it. Where is there a man today, barring a few crusty old bachelors, who would not have done the same thing under like circumstances? The woman was beautiful, the apple was good, and Adam was an unsophisticated, ingenious young man unaccustomed to the little social arts and deceptions that the daughters of Mother Eve have learned from her example.

We insist that Adam is vindicated, and that Mark Twain's tears over his grave were a deserved tribute. Now, let the building of his monument proceed. And let it be recorded thereon that "he was a kind, loving and obedient husband."—Troy Times.

Small Fortune Between the Cracks.

A cigar dealer was recently compelled to move from his down town stand, which he had occupied for 85 years, because of the demolition of the old building.

He packed his belongings with many a sigh of regret. When he had got his things all out, he turned to the workmen, who were waiting to begin tearing down the building, and remarked in a rather sarcastic tone:

"Well, boys, you may have all you find in this old trap."

The workmen began on the old floor, which had been worn into hollows by age. It had not been replaced since it was originally laid.

One of the men ripped up a board with his crowbar, raising a cloud of dust. When he got it out of his eyes, he saw something shiny in the crack.

He picked it up, and it proved to be a dime. Further investigation revealed the fact that the crack was lined with silver.

This was an incentive to the workmen. They plied their crowbars with remarkable energy for men poorly paid. In this instance they were amply rewarded.

In every crack of the floor silver dimes were found. Some of them bore dates of nearly half a century ago. The men gathered the coin in handfuls.

The cigar dealer, in speaking of the occurrence, said that he hadn't the slightest idea that so much money could be lost through carelessness and a poor floor even in 85 years.

"But it won't happen again," he said. "When I heard of it, I immediately gave orders to have my new store refloored with hard wood, and no cracks, at my own expense."—New York Herald.

A Striking Presentiment.

It is curious how future events are occasionally prefigured by some anticipatory token which, unlike presentiments and premonitory dreams, makes perhaps no impression at the time on those whom they concern.

Here is a striking example. One of Charles Dickens' sons, from some childish oddity of expression in his large, wondering eyes, was given by his father the very unique sobriquet of the "Ocean Specter," by which he was always called. The great novelist never knew of the weird significance his playfully bestowed appellation was to bear, for he himself had been nearly two years in his grave at the time his little "Ocean Specter," then a lieutenant in the royal navy, died and was buried at sea.—London Tit-Bits.

Useless Purchases.

Two eminent French gentlemen, who were great friends, used to relate an amusing story of their impecunious days. Neither fame nor fortune had come to them, but they were always hopeful. The years had weighed heavily enough upon Jules, however, for him to have become entirely bald. One day Alphonse met him with a beaming countenance and cried gayly: "What do you think, Jules! I have been buying a strong box!" "Then, Alphonse," replied Jules firmly, "I shall buy a hair-brush."—Argonaut.

George Eliot.

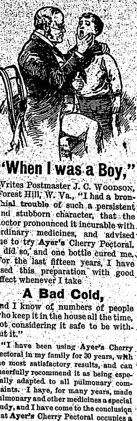
George Eliot suffered from melancholic moods, and from her thirtieth year had severe attacks of headache. As a child she was poor in health and extremely sensitive to terror in the night. She remained a quivering fear throughout her whole life.—New York Times.

Why She Liked Them.

Boston Woman—Oh, I do so love the fields of our New England farms.

New York Girl—Why [illegible]?

Boston Woman—Because they are so cultivated, you know.—Boston Courier.



"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

How to See the World's Fair.

Assuming that many of our readers will be able to spend only a week at the Fair, the following program is offered by a sight-seer of much experience: Devote the first day to view of the grounds, approaching if possible, by boat from Chicago, and landing at the great pier. Start for the Manufactures Building, passing the Statue of the Republic, around the foot of the Basin, to the noble Agricultural Building, then Machinery Hall, the Administration Building, State Buildings, Transportation and Horticultural Buildings. The second day can be wholly spent in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, and even then, only a general impression can be carried away. The third day can be given to a tour of Machinery Hall, the Mines, Electricity and Transportation Buildings. The fourth day spend in the Building of Agriculture, where are eighteen acres of exhibits, the fifth day one should visit the Women's and Children's Buildings, where a few hours may be pleasantly spent. The greater part of this day should be devoted to the magnificent displays of painting, engraving and sculpture in the Fine Arts Building. The sixth day we will spend in a tour of the Midway Plaisance, where are many curious attractions. In the afternoon one may take a farewell walk through the main grounds, and we have seen something of the Columbian Exposition. To arrive in Chicago in good trim for such a week, buy your ticket over the Burlington Route. Your home ticket agent can supply you or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, St. Paul, Minn.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 13 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock today.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full, regular made, all wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' outside fleece-lined cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses', Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for great service. We are positive that we have hit it this year.

Fontaine & Anglim.

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

WOMANKIND.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

This well-known journal, a union of four leading women's papers, has won its fame because it deals with what really interests the women of America. Fashions from the standpoint of good taste and economy. Fiction of a pure and helpful kind. Music and Art suitable for non-professional tastes. Household hints written by practical women. Suggestions and aids for self-supporting women. It is a paper for women, by women, and its writers are among the most noted authors. Every line is original, every engraving a gem.

It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Haire, Editor.

The Journal will give one year's subscription to WOMANKIND FREE

to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance, or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

In other words you can get the Polk County Journal and Womankind

ONE YEAR FOR $1.50

Address,

COOKE & HAMMOND,
Crookston, Minn.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Oct. 11.

Hon. Hannis Taylor, minister to Spain, who has been quite sick, is reported better.

The annual conclave of the Ohio grand commandery, Knights Templar, is in session at Columbus.

Mrs. Maria Brooks and daughter of Rochester, N. Y., have presented $9,000 to Auburn Theological seminary.

Paid admissions at the world's fair Tuesday were 308,613. Total paid attendance for Oct. 9 and 10, 1,022,259.

The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes and the Brotherhood of Surface Railway engineers are in session at Cleveland.

Farmers of Douglas county, Wis., have pooled their interests and will establish an open market in West Superior for the sale of their produce. They claim they cannot afford to sell to the wholesalers.

Thursday, Oct. 12.

The strike of miners in Belgium is at an end.

John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahl collided with the ferryboat Washington at New York. No one hurt.

Miss Lillie Sherman, a Lexington, Ky., heiress, is to marry Baron B. F. Grundebaum, an Austrian nobleman, Friday, Oct. 20.

At the day's session of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes at Cleveland it was decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

A sensation has been created at Great Falls, Mon., by the elopement of Miss Maud Barnum, a refined white girl, with a halfbreed cowboy named Indian Charley.

Friday, Oct. 13.

Boston and surrounding towns are threatened with a water famine.

Another attempt will be made in Chicago to raise a fund for the Duke of Veragua.

Sioux City was visited by a fire which destroyed four blocks and caused a loss of $500,000.

The Cumberland, N. J., county excise commission has been indicted, charged with extortion.

President Cleveland's family has moved from the White House to Woolley, Mr. Cleveland's suburban residence.

The express companies entering St. Louis are building a depot for joint occupancy, which will be the largest in the world.

Alexander Salvini, the actor, was married in Cleveland to Madeline Dixon, who played in his company for several seasons.

Saturday, Oct. 14.

Over 8,000,000 tons of freight passed through the Soo canal during the past year.

The Eva Fuller, loaded with lumber, stranded on a reef at Racine, Wis., Friday.

Much damage was done by a wind storm at Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday and Friday.

The freight department of the Wisconsin Central has been removed from Chicago to Milwaukee.

An unknown vessel was run down and sunk in Boston harbor during a hervy fog Friday night. All on board were drowned.

William Lucklin, 7 years old, who lost both legs in an accident on the Michigan Central, secured a verdict of $75,000 in a damage suit against the road.

Monday, Oct. 16.

Willis Menard, the first colored man to run for congress, has just died in Washington.

Nine large ice houses in Cayuga, N. Y., containing over 10,000 tons of ice, were destroyed by fire.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times reports isolated cases of cholera at Altona, Magdeburg and Wiftenburg.

John Johnson, the colored murderer of two fellow convicts in Auburn (N. Y.) prison, has been sentenced to die in the chair the week of Nov. 12.

The Indians report that the deer are very scarce in Forest county, Wis., and vicinity. Hunters are leaving for the northwestern part of the state.

Jacob Kerstner, a socialist, said to be the real husband of Emma Goldman, has been sent to Auburn prison for three years on the charge of grand larceny.

William Soden of Oregon, Dane county, Wis., found 150 pounds of fine honey under the floor of the Methodist church, a swarm of bees having settled there two years ago.

Tuesday, Oct. 17.

Robert Carter found the petrified body of a giant while exploring a cave near Middlesborough, Ky.

At the Blackburn mines, near Petersburg, Ind., two men were fatally injured by a premature explosion.

Noah King was found guilty of attempted train wrecking at Brazil, Ind., and sentenced to 18 years in prison.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the First National bank of Normal, Ills., capital $50,000, to begin business.

The Ohio Presbytery rejected the appeal of Henry Preserved Smith and sustained the action by which he was declared a heretic.

The clearing house loan committee cancelled on Monday $1,850,000 certificates. Total redeemed to date $31,805,000, and total outstanding $6,985,000.

New officials of Indianapolis have commenced a vigorous warfare on gamblers. The proprietor of the leading [illegible]

THE CUP STAYS HERE.

Third and Deciding International Yacht Race Won by the Vigilant.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 13.—The Vigilant won the third and deciding race of the America's cup, defeating the British yacht Valkyrie in a gale by 40 seconds. The race, which had been postponed from Wednesday, was started at 12:27, with the Vigilant leading. The wind was blowing 30 miles an hour from the east. At 11:30 the danger signal was set at the signal station, but notwithstanding this both yachts put a great amount of sail up and kept up their topsails. It was plain that both boats intended to strain every point in the contest. The course was the same as that of Wednesday—15 miles to the windward and return.

The race was an exciting one throughout and was marred only by a mishap which happened to the English cutter. She was tearing along several lengths ahead when a little split appeared in the inner reach of the cutter's spinnaker. Larger and larger the rent seemed to grow and when it had spread 10 feet out, Captain Canfield was forced to take it in. In two minutes another spinnaker of light Irish linen was taken and quickly ran up. It was all in vain, however, for the wind was blowing nearly half a gale and the light canvass was soon torn into shreds. This crushed forever the hopes of an English victory for one brief day, for although a jib balloon topsail was hoisted instead of a spinnaker, the Valkyrie fell astern and crossed the line 500 yards behind the Vigilaat.

MINNESOTA AT THE FAIR.

Citizens of the Badger State Celebrate State Day.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Oct. 14.—The men who control the civil and military affairs of Minnesota and several thousand citizens in private life came together at the fair and made the Minnesota celebration a success. The air was damp, chilly and foggy, but that did not dampen the ardor of every Minnesotan to muster at his state building and attend the exercises which were held in Festival hall. Governor Knute Nelson, accompanied by his staff and official delegation, came in carriages to the hall from their hotel. Ex-Govenors Hubbard and McGill were not present but four ex-governors and one governor filled the bill pretty well. President Monfort welcomed the officials and his fellow citizens in private life to the fair on behalf of the Minnesota managers and presented Governor Nelson, who spoke entertainingly regarding Minnesota, with particular reference to its industries, display and interest in the exposition.

The other speakers were S. M. Owen, President Northrup of the state university, National Commissioner Tousley, H. F. Stevens, and C. A. Towne of Duluth.

The Czarevitch to Marry Victoria.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the czarevitch has been formally bethrothed to Princess Victoria daughter of the Prince of Wales. The czarevitch of Russia, Grand Duke Nicholas, was born May 18, 1868 and is therefore, about two months older than Princess Victoria, who was born July 6, 1868.

Building a New Line.

RICE LAKE, Wis., Oct. 16.—The contract for building and completing the Rice Lake, Dallas and Menomonie Railway company's first section between this city and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway has been let and the work has commenced.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 16, 1893.

HOGS—But one load received, selling to a packer at $6.10.

CATTLE—Steady. Fair demand and considerable trading done; good steers sold at $3.00@3.25, and a bunch of choice Dakotas at $3.75.

Prime steers, $3.00@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.40@2.75; good cows, $1.25@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves, $1.50@3.00; stockers, $1.15@2.00; feeders, $2.00@2.25; bulls, $1.00@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady; receipts were Westerns, going east.

Muttons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $2.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.00@2.00.

Receipts: Cattle, 2,400; hogs, 100; calves, 2; sheep, 3,800.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 64¼c; highest, 65⅝c; lowest, 64¼c; closing at 65¼c; October closing, 57¼c; December opening 57¼c; highest, 58⅝c; lowest, 58⅜c; closing at 58⅝c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; No. 2 Northern, 55c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Oct. 16, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 60c; October, 60c; December, 61½c; May, 68⅝c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 59c; October, 59c; December, 60½c; May, 67⅜c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 56c; No. 3, 51c; rejected, 44½c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 59c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, Oct. 16, 1893.

CATTLE—Market active and steady.

HOGS—Quality not so good; market moderately heavy; hogs 5c lower; other grades unchanged. Light, $6.20@6.65; rough packing, $6.10@6.25; mixed, $6.30@6.80; heavy packing and shipping lots, $6.30@6.60; pigs, $4.75@4.85.

SHEEP—Market dull and demoralized; prices 15@25c lower.

Receipts: Cattle, 22,000; hogs 20,000; sheep, 25,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1893.

OPENING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 62½c; May, 70c.

CORN—October, 36⅛c; December, 37c; May, 40⅝c.

OATS—December, 27; May, 30¼@[illegible]

PORK—January, $14.30.

LARD—January, $8.47½.

SHORT RIBS—January, $7.40.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, [illegible]; December, 64¼c; May, [illegible]

CORN—October, 37¼c; December, [illegible]; May, [illegible]

OATS—October, [illegible]; December, 27⅜c; May, [illegible]

PORK—[illegible]

ALL ON BOARD LOST

STEAMER DEAN RICHMOND GOES DOWN ON LAKE ERIE.

The Entire Crew of Eighteen Persons Supposed to Have Perished. Steamer Wocoken Wrecked Near Long Point and Thirteen of the Crew Drowned.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—Eighteen persons, the entire crew of the propellor Dean Richmond, are given up for lost in the storm on Lake Erie. The corpses of five have been washed ashore off Van Buren point, 40 miles from this city. The shore of the lake is strewn with wreckage and merchandise and the waves are hourly yielding up further evidences of the fate to which the Richmond has gone. Another boat, the schooner Typo, is thought to have gone down with her crew just off Gravely bay, on the Canadian side, a few miles from this city. She is owned by the Hargrove company of Detroit.

The condition of the bodies washed ashore at Dunkirk indicate that the unfortunate seamen had not been dead long, that they had probably been cast adrift some time during the night and had been beaten to death on the dangerous rocks that abound in that part of the lake. The wreckage is still being cast ashore and it is believed the Richmond foundered not more than three miles out in the lake. It seems impossible that any one of the 18 souls on board could have escaped alive. The Richmond was a Clover Leaf boat and her crew were all from Toledo. She was the first of the larger steamers which mark the coming of the present style of marine construction on the lake.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

Steamer Wocoken Wrecked In the Recent Storm on the Great Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Thirteen more victims have been added to the already long list of fatalities resulting from the terrific northwest gale that swept the Great Lakes Saturday and Sunday last. It is now definitely known that the steamer Wocoken of Cleveland sank in 10 fathoms of water just above Long Point, on the northern coast of Lake Erie, in the recent storm, carrying down all but three of her crew. The captain was among those drowned.

A DOZEN KILLED.

Frightful Accident on the Michigan Central Road.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 13.—The second greatest accident in the history of the Michigan Central road occurred here within 100 yards of the place where almost 14 years ago to a day the Pacific Express crashed into a freight engine in October, 1879, and 18 people were killed. This disaster has so far a record of 12 killed, five probably fatally injured and 15 others more or less seriously hurt. At 8:49 a. m. an excursion train, originating at Owego, N. Y., which had been turned over by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to the Central at Buffalo, was standing on the track at Jackson station when a second section, also laden with excursionists from the East,

Crashed Into It From the Rear

and telescoped the last three cars of the Owego special. Many of the passengers of this latter train had been out to breakfast, some had returned and were in the coaches, some were at the station platform. Their train was about ready to pull out when the second special came into the yards and in sight of the station under check. When within a few hundred feet of the standing train, Engineer William Wheelan of the second special put on the brakes, but found to his alarm that they did not work. The speed of the train did not diminish, and reversing his engine, Engineer Wheelan and his fireman, Joseph P. Kimbling, jumped from the locomotive.

The Train Kept On

and in full view of the several hundred people in and about the station, crashed into the rear coach of the first train, passing nearly to the other end. There were eight cars in the train. It was in the sixth, seventh and eighth cars where the slaughter took place, and not a single occupant of these cars appears to have escaped death or injury.

The injured number over 50, some of whom will probably die.

WRECKED THE TOWN.

City of Emington, Ills., Badly Damaged by a Dynamite Explosion.

EMINGTON, Ills., Oct. 16.—The entire business portion of Emington was wrecked by a premature explosion of dynamite at 11 a. m. Five people were killed and five more seriously injured, two of whom cannot live.

The men were engaged in digging a well and to further their work they filled a gas pipe 2 feet long and 1 1-4 inches in diameter with dynamite, and were capping it when it exploded, throwing the men and landing them over 50 feet from the spot where they were working. The Eyers and Cornwell were mangled in such a manner [illegible]

Gannon Resigns.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The Evening Post says: M. V. Gannon, formerly of Omaha, Neb., but now permanently of Chicago, has resigned the presidency of the Irish National League of America.

Milwaukee Clothier Assigns.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—Jacob E. [illegible]

REPEALERS TIRED.

ANTI-SILVERITES UNABLE TO STAND THE STRAIN.

Senate Adjourns After a Continuous Session of Nearly Forty Hours—Allen of Nebraska Breaks the Oratorical Record—Peffer Amendment Defeated—The Session In Detail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—After a continuous session of 38 hours and 40 minutes, Senator Voorhees, leading the repeal force, was compelled, by the inability of his followers to longer stand the terrible strain, to capitulate, temporarily at least, by yielding to an adjournment. He had been trying all day and all night to induce the silver men to allow the senate to take a recess and thus keep the legislative day, which began Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, alive. But the obstinate silverites would accept only adjournment. At 1:40 a. m., after the quorum had been twice broken, he reluctantly threw up the sponge. This forces the repealers to relinquish the ground they secured and begin all over again if the attempt to secure a vote by brute force is to be attempted once more.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Voorhees Calls Time and Continuous Session Begins.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Mr. Allen was speaking in the senate when at 6:05 o'clock Mr. Dubois (Rep., Ida.) rose, and, Mr. Allen yielding to him, he observed that it was 6 o'clock, the hour when the senate usually adjourned. He asked the senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) whether he was going to make that motion.

"I feel it to be my highest duty," said Mr. Voorhees, "not to make that motion, but on the contrary to ask the senate to stay in continuous session until the pending measure is disposed of."

Mr. Dubois denounced this action as undignified and uncalled for, but that the opposition was ready for the struggle. Several other senators expressed themselves regarding the move and the struggle began.

Allen's Long Talk.

The first night session of the senate was a peculiar one. Senator Allen took the floor at 5:15 in the afternoon, and without interruptions, except such as were purely incidental, he had the floor all night. He proved himself an able and indefatigable talker. At no time did his voice fail him, and even when the clerk was calling the roll to secure a quorum, he stood erect and ready to proceed with his remarks. Spectators grew weary, but the speaker kept on. At 8 o'clock in the morning, after talking over 14 hours, he concluded his speech, apparently as fresh as when he began. Mr. Allen's speech breaks all previous records, and his powers of endurance won for him the admiration of those who were opposed to his tactics. Prior to this Mr. Faulkner was the record breaker, he having held the floor for 13 hours during the force bill debate.

Silver Men Object to a Recess.

At 7 a. m. the repeal men asked that a recess be taken in order that senators might get 30 winks and breakfast, but the proposition was spurned by the silverites, who replied that if the present proceeding was a test, it must be in every sense of the word.

The first rays of daylight brought great relief to the tired solons.

Mr. Voorhees rallied notably and Mr. Hill looked as if he were capable of a campaign of indefinite length. Mr. Smith of New Jersey also looked fresh, and the venerable Senator Palmer gave an indication of his purpose to stick it out for three years if necessary by the cheerfulness with which he remained at the front. Mr. Harris of Tennessee was still as alert as of yore and it was a noticeable fact that the older senators who had been expected to first show signs of distress, were holding out with a show of vigor that their juniors emulated with ill success.

Voorhees Forces a Vote.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's remarks Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the Peffer amendment on the table. A number of dilatory motions were made by the silverites and disposed of and the amendment was then laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 17.

Mr. Martin (Dem., Kan.) then addressed the senate. He continued, with the usual interruptions for a call of the house, until 4 p. m. when he sat down, saying he had concluded his remarks for the present.

Mr. Teller immediately took the floor and proceeded with a speech against the bill and at 6:20 was relieved by Mr. Stewart, who continued until 1:40 a. m. He was constantly interrupted, however, by lack of a quorum and several times waited over an hour while the sergeant-at-arms was searching for absent members.

The Last Roll Call.

At 1:20 Mr. Wolcott again suggested the absence of a quorum. Thirty-six senators answered the roll call and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in absentees. At 1:40 he submitted his report in writing, which showed that 3 senators were absent from the city, 12 excused by the senate, 4 unable to attend on account of illness, 9 in the Capitol who made no answer to the summons, and 16 reported at their residences as absent from home and could not be found. Immediately after this Mr. Voorhees said that in view of the report of the seargeant-at-arms it was evident no further business could be transacted, and he therefore moved that the senate adjourn. There was no opposition, and the the senate at 1:45 adjourned.

Grind Again Commences.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The senate [illegible] the purchase repeal bill. Mr. Voorhees was in his seat at 11 o'clock looking somewhat tired, but alert and resolved to push the bill to the last. At 11:30 the bill was taken up on his motion and Mr. Stewart took up his speech at the point where he had left off 10 hours before. Notices of two amendments to the bill were given by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.). Mr. Vest proposes to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act, the free coinage of silver at the rate of $3,000,000 a month until the limit of $800,000,000 is reached; the coinage of the seignorage to standard silver dollars (16 to 1); the authorizing of the treasury department to require gold payment on any United States obligations whenever the secretary is satisfied that it is applied for with a view of exporting the gold; authorizing the issue of certificates to exchange for silver dollars, and provides for a joint committee of the two houses on the question of finance. Mr. Allen's amendment is a free coinage proposition.

Mr. Stewart yielded the floor to Mr. Manderson (Rep. Neb.,) who brought up the question of the Union Pacific railroad and the appointment of receivers therefor, and the rest of the day was spent in discussing what action should be taken by the government in the case.

Roll Calls the Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The night session of the senate was a weary succession of roll calls to keep a quorum, and was only ended at 10 p. m. by a motion made by Mr. Voorhees to adjourn. Mr. Peffer had the floor for a speech, but he only spoke a few minutes at a time before someone would raise the "no quorum" point, and the clerk would be directed to call the roll. Finally a partial agreement was reached by which filibustering by silver senators is to cease in consideration of the abolition of night sessions. If the agreement is perfected no more night sessions will be held.

PASSED THE BILL.

The Tucker Amendment to the Federal Election Law Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The house has passed the Tucker bill, repealing the federal elections bill, by a strict party vote, yeas 200, nays 101. The Populists voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

GEARY LAW EXTENDED.

Amended Bill Relating to Chinese Registration Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The house has passed the McCreary bill, with the amendments offered by Mr. Geary and Mr. Caminetti. The bill as passed extends the provisions of the Geary law six months, defines Chinese laborers and Chinese merchants, makes mandatory photographic identification, requires marshals to carry out orders for deportation, jailing Chinamen without bail pending the execution of deportation writs, and excludes Chinamen convicted of felony from permission to register. Mr. Geary declares that the bill as passed is perfectly satisfactory to the coast, and if enforced at the expiration of the time limit will settle the Chinese problem.

NO MORE APPOINTMENTS.

Cleveland Will Leave Offices Unfilled Till the Silver Bill Is Settled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—It comes straight from the executive mansion that President Cleveland will make no more appointments until after the fate of repeal is known. There have been so many stormy executive sessions over confirmations that the president will not venture to make any more appointments at present.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

Union Pacific Railroad Unable to Pay Interest.

OMAHA, Oct. 13.—The Union Pacific road has passed into the hands of receivers, President Clarke, Comptroller Mink and Government Director Anderson being appointed. The application was made by the executors of the Ames estate, by the son-in-law of the late Sidney Dillon, and by Director Atkins as independent stockholders. The object was to keep intact in one system and preserve the road at its greatest value and anticipate possible sales growing out of failure to meet obligations because of dull times. The present theory of management will be continued, and all officers, agents and employes retained. Mr. Anderson, who was appointed government director by President Cleveland, and was a member of the Pacific road's investigating commission, represents the government interest.

A Long Strike.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—The big strike inaugurated by the weavers in Olneyville bids fair to become a long struggle between the strikers and the millers; but it is believed now that it will be continued chiefly to those already out, as up to the present time the weavers in other mills throughout Rhode Island have refused to enter into the ranks of the unemployed. A big mass meeting was held and the general management of the strike was placed in the hands of the chairman and secretary, neither of whom are workmen.

Free Fish.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 17.—The treasury department at Washington has notified the dominion authorities that fresh or frozen fish caught in Canadian waters will be admitted into the United States free when caught with nets or other devices owned by citizens of the United States.

Emma Goldman Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Judge Martin sentenced Emma Goldman, the anarchist, to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A Business Hook.

Young Fish—There's a hook with a nice worm on it.

Old Fish—Keep away from that.

Young Fish—I've stolen lots of worms off of hooks.

Old Fish—Yes, but there isn't any fashion plate reflected in the water this time.' That hook belongs to a freckled faced boy, with a ragged straw hat.—New York Weekly.

Sick Headache
21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of HOOD'S.

Mrs. Ed. Swan
Duncanville, Ill.

"Few people have suffered as much as I have with sick headache. I have had it by spells for 21 years, sometimes as often as

Three Times a Week.

I would get up with it, suffer all day, go to bed with it and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when

My Mother-in-Law

persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and I have not had sick headache since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has increased my weight from 122 to 147 pounds. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. ED. SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT
READ THESE PRICES. - -

Lion, Arbuckle and XXXX Coffee, per lb.,
25c.
Granulated Sugar, 14 lbs. for
$1.00.
C Sugar, 15 lbs. for
$1.00.
Best Flour, per hundred,
$2.00.
Best Butter per pound,
20c.
Apricots, per pound,
12 1-2c.
Raisins, 3 pounds for
25c.
Eggs, per dozen,
20c.
Soda Crackers, 3 lb. box for
20c
California Canned Goods, 3 cans for
50c.
Blue Label Ketchup, per bottle,
20c.
Perfect, Santa Claus and Kirk's Soap, 5 bars for
25c.
Four cans of Sardines for
25c.
Tea from one shilling to
50c per pound.
New peaches, 3 lb. cans, for
25c.
300 pairs mittens and gloves closing out at cost.

L. I. BENOIT,
THE CASH GROCER,
Crookston, - - - - - - Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term October 16th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew E. Odegaard deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto August Nelson of said County,

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on the 2nd Monday in April, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

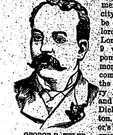
Dated at Crookston the 16th day of October, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BRESSON,
Judge of Probate.
(47-50)

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

He Will Soon Be Inaugurated With Great Pomp and Ceremony.

George Robert Tyler, alderman for Queenhithe since 1887, having passed the shrievalty of the city, as ancient custom requires, and been duly elected by the liverymen of the great city guilds, will be duly installed lord mayor of London on Nov. 9 with all the pomp and ceremony that have come down from the days of Henry Fitzalwyn and the famous Dick Whittington. Lord Mayor's day is the great city holiday of London, and those who lose sight of the significance of the ceremonials are apt to vote it a useless nuisance.



GEORGE R. TYLER.

The new lord mayor is really inducted into office on the 8th of November, though the 9th is Lord Mayor's day. On the 8th at the Guildhall, he is presented very ceremoniously with the city's scepter, seal, purse, sword, mace and keys, and the retiring mayor formally resigns to him the civic chair. Everybody engaged in the ceremonies is attired in brilliant hued robes of office, and the ceremonies include much reverential bowing and ironclad formality, but these things have their uses.

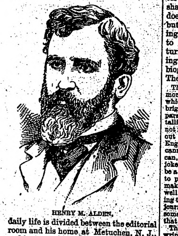
On the morning of Nov. 9 the new lord mayor begins to exercise his functions, formally taking possession of his office at the Guildhall. Then follows what is called the lord mayor's show. This is the gorgeous procession from the Guildhall to the law courts within the precincts of Westminster. Before his coach run many footmen in livery, and there is a long line of carriages bearing the aldermen and other city officials, the heads of the several guilds and the main body of the new mayor's own guild. In their best and gaudiest official gowns, accompanied by their beadles and their banners and by floats illustrative of historical events or industrial processes, they make a brave show indeed, though it sometimes has a tawdy and theatric effect.

At the law courts the lord mayor is presented to the lord chief justice of England and takes the oath of fidelity to the sovereign. Then he calls on the judges of the high court of justice and invites them to dinner, after which he goes back to the city, takes possession of his official residence, the Mansion House, and for a year within the city is the greatest of all the queen's subjects, giving precedence only to her majesty herself.

A MODEST MAGAZINIST.

Henry M. Alden Is the Guiding Genius of Harper's.

After 24 years of service in the editorial chair of Harper's Magazine, Henry Mills Alden is fairly entitled to the distinction conferred upon him by his contemporaries, who call him "the dean of the magazine world." Few people know him, though many admire his work. His daily life is divided between the editorial room and his home at Metuchen, N. J., and he is seldom seen at the gatherings of literary people in the metropolis. His home life and his books are more attractive to him and may be of greater service to his readers, for who can tell how largely responsible his fireside habits are for that indescribable feeling of restfulness that old readers of Harper's feel when they get a new number in their hands?



HENRY M. ALDEN.

Mr. Alden has been connected with the Harpers since 1863, when he succeeded Richard Grant White as editor of Harper's Weekly. That position he retained for six years, and since then he has been in charge of The Monthly Magazine, devoting his entire time to his work and never obtruding himself or his name upon public notice. His work is entirely impersonal, and even the book which the Harpers published for him in 1890, "God In His World," was anonymous. It is a singularly winning work, bringing comfort to many anxious hearts, and quite in line with the early predilections of its author, who in his college days is said to have contemplated writing a history of philosophy.

Mount Tabor, Vt., was Mr. Alden's birthplace and Nov. 11, 1836, his birthday. John Alden of Mayflower fame was his ancestor, and the first president of Amherst college was an uncle of his mother. He was educated for the ministry, graduating at Williams college in 1857 and going at once to the theological seminary at Andover. While there he wrote two essays—"The Eleusinian Mysteries" and "The Saviors of Greece"—which James Russell Lowell printed in The Atlantic, of which he was then editor. In the winter of 1863-4 Mr. Alden delivered a series of lectures on "The History of Paganism" before the Lowell institute of Boston. He was forced to abandon his ministerial career because his voice was not of a caliber to meet its requirements. How much literature was the gainer thereby let a coming generation estimate.

BILL NYE UP TO DATE

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POPULAR HUMORIST.

One Reason For His Remarkable Success. His Early Struggles and Present Prosperity—His Ideas of American Humor—How He Writes—Interesting Characteristics.

On a parlor center table in Laramie, Wy., lies an album of questions and answers which are denominated mental photographs. From one page dated February, 1879, the following paragraphs are selected:

What is your favorite color? Sorrel.

Tree? Christmas tree.

Object in nature? The trick mule in the circus.

Gem? Ace of diamonds.

Musicians? The Bull brothers, Ole and Sitting.

Prose authors? Mark Twain and the commissioner of patents.

Book to take up for an hour? My grocer's passbook.

What book (not religious) would you part with last? My pocketbook.

Where would you like to live? On the top shelf.

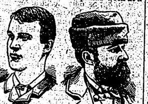
If not yourself, who would you rather be? Yours truly.

What is your idea of happiness? Short space between meals.

What is your bete noir? Don't know what a bete noir is.

What is the sublimest passion of which human nature is capable? The passion that actuates the maternal slipper.

To the reader who is familiar with the newspaper literature of the day it is scarcely necessary to state that to this disclosure of odd characteristics is signed the name of Edgar Wilson Nye, the ingenuous humorist who recently visited the World's fair "for a plumb week at a scandalous low price" and has now gone to Europe to "jostle and junket around with foreign dynasties."



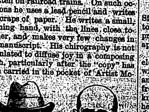
NYE IN 1870 AND IN 1879.

Very different from the serene and polished humorist of today was the bewhiskered Nye of 1879. The struggling, ill fed, roughly clad editor of the frontier, who eked out a subsistence by dispensing justice and distributing mail, has developed into an accomplished man of the world, a favorite lecturer and a writer of international fame. But his work is essentially the same. There is the all pervasive good nature, and the odd and homely characterization of familiar things which is always entertaining and often irresistibly droll.

With the exception of Charles B. Lewis, better known as M. Quad, probably no newspaper humorist has had such a long, well sustained and successful career as Nye. And the reason of his prosperity is not difficult to understand. His humor is wholesome, spontaneous and healthful. There is no bitter sarcasm, no covert malice. His shafts tickle, but do not wound. He does not hesitate to make himself the butt of his own jokes, and with surprising insouciance submits his personality to the ludicrous libels of the caricaturist. In this connection it is interesting to read what he says in "The Autobiography of an Editor," published in The Century a year ago:

> There is a grim and ghastly humor—the humor that is born of a pathetic philosophy—which now and then strikes me in reading the bright and keen witted work of our American paragraphers. It is a humor that may be crystallized by hunger and sorrow and tears. It is not found elsewhere as it is in America. It is out of the question in England, because an Englishman cannot poke fun at himself. He cannot joke about an empty flour barrel. We can, especially if by doing it we may swap the joke for another barrel of flour. We can never be a nation of snobs so long as we are willing to poke fun at ourselves. It saves us from making asses of ourselves. Today many a well fed special writer goes on Saturday evening to the cashier of a prosperous metropolitan journal for the reward he earned years ago on some struggling, starving, wailing bantling that is now sleeping in the valley.
>
> There are gray streaks in his hair and a wrinkle here and there that came when he walked the floor of nights with that feeble, puling, colicky journalistic child, but with those gray hairs he got wisdom, and he learned patience. He learned to be more prodigal with his humor and more economical with his moans, and when he got a little grist of sunshine he called in the neighbors, and when one woe came as the advance agent of a still greater, allied woe, traveling by means of its own special train, he worked it up into a pathetic story and made some one else the hero of it.

Mr. Nye has a habit of using his knee for a writing desk, and many of the letters which convulse the multitude are written on railroad trains. On such occasions he uses a lead pencil and writes on scraps of paper. He writes a small, running hand, with the lines close together, and makes very few changes in his manuscript. His chirography is not calculated to diffuse joy in a composing room, particularly after the "copy" has been carried in the pocket of Artist McDougall until its edges and creases are frayed. His private letters are frequently quite as funny as his newspaper correspondence, but in conversation he is usually serious.



NYE IN 1893.

In private life Mr. Nye is modest and genial, a fond father and a devoted husband. He has a beautiful home at Arden, N. C., and receives a handsome income from his lectures and newspaper work. He has published a number of books and in 1891 produced a play, "The Cadi," which pleased his admirers, but did not score a financial success. Mr. Nye is 43 years old and is a native of Maine.

ORGANIZED FOR CHARITY.

The Protestant Orders of Nurse and Visiting Deaconesses.

The establishment of the order of deaconesses by Protestant denominations—or rather its re-establishment, for the order was a prominent feature of the primitive church—may be classed among the most important of the beneficent undertakings of recent years. The Lutherans were the pioneers in the movement, and the Episcopalians soon followed them, though the latter church already had several sisterhoods and conventual orders which were organized for similar work, but on a somewhat different plan, more like that of some of the female orders of the Roman church. The Methodists followed the Episcopalians, the general conference of five years ago establishing the order and prescribing the duties and government of its members.

NURSE DEACONESS.

The Presbyterians have discussed the matter in several general assemblies and many presbyteries, but have generally voted against the order on the ground that it is "not Biblical." Professor Charles A. Briggs, who is under suspension for heresy, was an earnest advocate of the order, and it may be of interest to note that his daughter has entered the school for the training of deaconesses connected with Grace Episcopal church in New York city, though she cannot enter the order in that church, as she is not an Episcopalian.

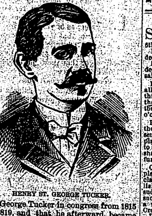
The training and duties of the members of the order in the different sects are very similar. They are required to be unmarried women not under 25 years of age and to spend at least two years in special training for their work. The Methodist deaconesses are divided into two classes, visiting deaconesses and nurse deaconesses. The former devotes her whole time to ministering to the poor, the sick, the orphan and the sinful and to such other Christian work as may be suited to her abilities. Her training involves much Biblical and doctrinal study, but practical work is not by any means neglected.

The nurse deaconess, in addition to her Bible study, receives thorough instruction in general and medical nursing. Her time is entirely devoted to the sick poor, and cots, clean linen, a washerwoman and the services of a physician are at her command if she finds them necessary. Her services are given to the suffering entirely free, but always with a view of ministering to their spiritual as well as their physical needs. These women are bound by no vows and are free to sever their connection with the order at any time. They may reside with their families or at the various homes which have been established for them in most of the large cities. Most of them prefer the community life, and it is of undoubted assistance in keeping them interested in their work.

THE VIRGINIA TUCKERS.

Henry St. George Is the Fifth of the Family to Serve In Congress.

Congressman Henry St. George Tucker of the Tenth Virginia district, who has come to the front in the house of representatives recently as the author of a bill to repeal the federal election laws, is the fifth member of the Tucker family to sit in the house and the second of the same given names. It is a fact very few people remember that there was a Henry St. George Tucker in congress from 1815 to 1819, and that he afterward became presiding justice of the Virginia court of appeals.



HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

John Randolph Tucker, son of the elder Henry St. George, comes more within the purview of living generations, and his career as a member of the house from 1876 to 1887 is recent and well known enough to need no recounting here. He retired from congress to make way for his son and is enjoying his hale old age in his native state, devoting himself to the duties of his law professorship at the Washington and Lee university.

The present Henry St. George Tucker is now serving his third term in the house, which he entered in 1889. He is 40 years old, and, like his father, was born at Winchester. He was educated at Washington and Lee, taking his A. M. degree in 1875 and his B. L. in 1876. After that he devoted himself to practicing law at Staunton, where he resides, until he was elected to congress. He has never held any other public office.

Alexander Hamilton's Watch.

A watch originally owned by Alexander Hamilton now belongs to Louis M. Hobbins of Madison, Wis. It is known that Hamilton wore this watch when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and also that he wore it during the duel with Aaron Burr.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE!

IMMENSE DRIVE

Sometimes has a small driver, but in our case there is nothing small about either the drive or the driver. Our stock of

CLOTHING

Is the biggest thing of the kind in the Northwest and it creating a Driving Business.

Drives are always pleasant thoroughfares, but not half so pleasant as taking part in our drive of Clothing. If you do you will be suited, delightfully suited all fall and winter. Suited with yourself and better suited with your clothes. Our stock includes the most stylish and our suits lead in everything, from fit and style to material and finish.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

It will pay you to look them over.

Mossefin & Lindell, Prop's.

Special Discount to Students.

Cut Prices
ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Pries.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

GEO. VINE,
Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, October, 6th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of John Helland, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being granted unto Louis Lohn, of said county.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on the 1st Monday in April A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 6th day of October, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

(26-26)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss The State of Minnesota to J. S. Flanagan H. J. Robinson and Charles Weston defendants.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the seventh day of November, 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston, in said County, to answer to Charles Clifford in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Charles Clifford, for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 7th day of October, A. D. 1893.

C. S. SPENDLEY,
Justice of the Peace.

(31)

Low Rates to The World's Fair.

On October 6th, 7th and 8th, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good for ten days, at the rate of $10.00 for the round trip from St Paul or Minneapolis. On October 11th and 12th round trip tickets will be sold at rate of one fare, good until October 18th, from all its stations in Minnesota. Apply to your home agent for a ticket over the Burlington route or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A BIG LINE OF
TEAS

And are making Special Prices. We have a 50 cent Japan Tea which we are selling for

38 Cents.

The Crookston Grocery Co.
W. E. SLOCUM, Manager,
ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN

The Northwestern Agriculturist

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

For the Farmers of the Northwest. It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states. There are more

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS,
TIMELY TOPICS,
USEFUL INFORMATION,
INTERESTING ARTICLES
and FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with practical farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make-up. The publishers of the JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the management of the AGRICULTURIST Whereby it is able to offer a one year's subscription to the Agriculturist FREE to every new subscriber to the Journal who pays one year in advance, or to all subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

REMEMBER

That we are giving the Polk County Journal and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only $1.50.

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CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

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On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
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All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa. For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

ASTOUNDING MAGIC.

THRILLING FEATS PERFORMED BY ANCIENT ORIENTAL JUGGLERS.

The Wonderful Conjuring Tricks Were Accomplished Without the Use of Elaborate Paraphernalia and Seem Almost Beyond Belief.

Tales which horrified our forefathers while they were trusting and ignorant, which stirred a later generation to mirth and were dismissed at length as threadbare jests, become interesting again now that we can perform these miracles ourselves. The best of our conjurers' tricks have been learned in the east, and in many instances they have improved on the original. But it is not certain that their modus operandi is the same.

The most ingenious "professor" in Europe might despair when set to achieve that feat which is the first trial of an aspirant among the Kakhuens, as Sir E. Slade describes it. The neophyte must climb a ladder of which the rungs are naked swords, edge upward, and sit upon a platform thickly studded with spikes for an uncertain time before he even "goes up for examination"—and this in the open air among a crowd of tribesmen.

Of the stories told by the Ibn Batuta some have been verified, so to speak, but not all. One day, when he was talking with Mohammed Tughlak at Delhi, three Yogees approached, and the emperor told them to astonish his guest. Forthwith one took the form of a cube, rose into the air and hung above their heads. Ibn Batuta fainted promptly, but the emperor gave him a draft which brought him to in an instant.

It has been suggested by those who can read the original text that this must have been alcohol in some form. However, when he recovered his senses the object was still suspended. The second Yogee then snatched a sandal from one of the bystanders and struck it sharply on the ground, thereupon the sandal mounted and slapped the cube, as if upon the face, when down the Yogee fell. Mohammed Tughlak promised to show his guests things yet more surprising, but Ibn was seized with a palpitation of the heart, which put a stop to the entertainment for that time. Perhaps there was no "draft" handy.

On another occasion, however, some Chinese jugglers gave a performance. "In my presence," says this respectable traveler, "they produced a chain 50 cubits long which they tossed upward, and it stood erect. A dog was then brought forward. It ran up on the chain and on gaining the top vanished. In the same manner a boy, a panther, a tiger and a lion mounted one after another and disappeared. At last they took down the chain and put it into a bag, no one discerning how the animals were made to vanish in the mysterious way I have described. This, I may venture to affirm, was beyond measure strange and surprising."

An exact pendant to this is tale civ., in the "Liao-chai-chih-i," translated by Mr. Giles under the name of "Strange Stories From a Chinese Studio." The author declares that he himself beheld the marvels related—the only instance, we believe, in which he vouches his personal experience, a fact worth noting, for he tells a thousand marvels of the sort. When a little boy, Sung Lung was taken to the provincial capital for the spring feast and followed the crowd into the judges' yamen. In the middle of the hall was a man with a little boy, who undertook to perform anything demanded of of him. The great men seated round asked for peaches. It was the month of March.

Much "business" followed, but at length the juggler said he must get them from the orchard of "the royal mother," who dwells in heaven. He took from his box a piece of cord "some tens of feet long," arranged it carefully and threw one end into the air, where it remained fixed, "as if caught by something," and he paid it out from below. Higher and higher the rope mounted, until a small piece only remained in his hands. Then the man called his boy and bade him climb up. Up went the boy, after more "gag," like a spider running up its thread, and in a few minutes he was out of sight.

Presently a peach fell down as large as a basin. While the magistrates were examining it the rope dropped suddenly in a heap, and the man cried: "Alas, somebody has cut it! What will my son do now?" At the same instant the boy's head fell from heaven, and lamentations which may be imagined followed. Limbs and body came tumbling after. To omit "business" the juggler collected them, put them in his box and begged help for the funeral expenses. The horrified spectators subscribed liberally, and when they had given as much as could be hoped the man tapped upon the box, saying, "Why don't you come out, you rascal, and thank the gentlemen?" Forthwith the boy threw up the lid, jumped out and bowed to the company.

Sung Lung says: "I have never forgotten this strange trick, which, as I have heard now, is performed by the White Lily sect, who probably learned it from this man." The White Lily, otherwise "Do Nothing," Wu-Wei-Keaou, is the most dreaded secret society of China, said by Mr. Giles to date from 1450. Mr. Maskelyne, we hear, has been consulted upon Ibn Batuta's trick. He answered: "These apparent effects were due doubtless to the aid of concave mirrors, the use of which was known to the ancients, especially in the east, but they could not have been produced in the open air." The explanation seemed almost as incomprehensible to the uninitiated as the statement itself. As a matter of fact, however, the Chinese performance did not take place in the open air. Sung Lung mentions distinctly that a hall in the judges' yamen was the scene. Upon the other hand, how could the rope and the boy penetrate a roof? But then again Mr. Giles [illegible]. If the hall was but partially covered in, Mr. Maskelyne's [illegible] might be [illegible]—London Standard.

BUILDING A DRAMA.

An Interesting Account of How the Real Article Is Constructed.

A real drama is constructed and not written. It is built up as a house is erected by the bricklayer and stonemason, and the words are only the bricks and stones and have the same relative value to the design of the playwright as these to the designs of the architect. The architect has the structure in existence and clearly wrought out before the first stone is laid, and the drama of the true playwright is in existence before a word is written. Words there must be, just as there must be bricks, but as the latter can be carted from the kiln at current prices in any quantity, so can the former be brought to the playwright from the dictionary by any purveyor of sentences at current prices.

The rare man who constructs a good play can hire men by the regiment to write the lines. But the dialogue, the epigram, the repartee, the brilliant speech such as we find in Congreve and in Sheridan, is not this an essential? the reader will ask. Let us not put the cart before the horse. It is the situations that produce the dialogues. It is not the dialogues that produce the situations. Given a situation that calls for a smart, brisk, snappy, witty exchange of words, and the words will come. We see this in real life, and the stage copies real life. Even in so simple a situation as when a couple of cartmen get their wheels locked on Broadway on a muddy day and a policeman comes up to separate them, you will hear a good deal of smart though coarse dialogue. Such dialogue and all dialogue that grows out of any situation (and no dialogue worth listening to grows out of anything else) is interesting in proportion as the situation is interesting.

Without situation to call forth an interchange of language suitable to the occasion, and especially such situation as of itself interests the audience and causes each member of it to ask himself what the characters will say next, a lot of well dressed people might stand or sit around on the stage and fire off epigrams at each other, and the audience would yawn.

Dramas, so called, written in perfect accordance with syntax, witty here and there and always elegant, pour in upon the manager and are repeated with the utmost energy and dispatch because they are nothing but sermons or essays in three or four chapters called acts. Their authors style them dramas because they are not dramatic. They divide them into acts because they involve no action and subdivide them into scenes because where nothing is done nothing can be seen. I may remark in passing that the old fashioned shifting of scenes during an act is now only put into plays by novices who have not studied the modern stage.—W. H. Crane in North American Review.

How Gravitation Varies.

That changes involving the displacement of immense masses are going on within the earth is one of the suggested explanations of some observations recently announced in France. It has been found at the Parc St. Maur observatory that the force of gravitation, or the weight of bodies, undergoes daily variations. These are rendered sensible by placing in the earth a tube containing a column of mercury balanced by the pressure of hydrogen contained in a closed vessel connected with the tube and registering by means of photography the alterations in the level of the mercury.

After all corrections have been made for the effect of changes of temperature it appears that certain sudden variations in the level of the mercury are only to be explained on the theory that they are due to change in gravitation. These variations last from 15 minutes to an hour. They are of course very small, amounting at a maximum to only one-twentieth of a millimeter, but they may imply very great displacements of matter in the interior of the globe.

It has been suggested that similar experiments should be conducted in the neighborhood of active volcanoes, where liquefied rock is moving beneath the surface, and other disturbances of the strata of the earth are taking place.

Such facts as these present to the imagination a very formidable picture of the gigantic commotions that accompany the slow cooling and contraction of the globe, on whose hardened crust we rear our edifices, wondering, when some of them are occasionally shaken down by earthquakes, at the instability of a planet that is apparently so solid.—Youth's Companion.

The Ugliness of Trousers.

Trousers appear to have been introduced into Rome at a comparatively late period and as a part of the military uniform. They are worn by the Roman soldiers represented on Trajan's column as well as by barbarians. The Greeks had never adopted them. With their instinctive sense of beauty they had recognized that these are the only garments that cannot possibly be made graceful. A sleeve may become a part of the drapery of a figure. A trousers leg is more obstinate in its ugliness. If tight, it bags at the knees on the third wearing. Yet this is perhaps its least objectionable shape. If somewhat loose, it takes petty and meaningless folds. Some oriental nations have tried to disguise it as a skirt, but the result is not entirely satisfactory. If the trousers do not appear to give freedom to the leg, they have lost their principal merit. Compromise, which is the life of politics, is the death of art, which should always struggle after an ideal. So thought the Greeks when they entirely renounced for themselves the barbarous pantaloons.—Scribner's.

The Largest Domes.

Some of the largest domes in the world are the Pantheon, at Rome, 142 feet diameter, 143 high; Baths of Caracalla, Rome, 112 feet diameter, 116 feet high; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 115 feet diameter, [illegible] feet high; [illegible], Florence, 139 feet diameter, [illegible] feet high; St. Peter's, Rome, 139 feet diameter, [illegible] feet high; St. Paul's, [illegible] dome 112 feet diameter, [illegible] feet high.

OLD TIME TROUSSEAU GOWNS.

Splendors of Silk and Gold, but What on Earth Were "Cama" and "Atlas?"

Some one who has been delving into old, musty magazines has brought to light a description of some trousseau gowns made for Princess Charlotte when she married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

Here is the description of the wedding gown: "The wedding dress was a slip of white and silver atlas, worn under a dress of transparent silk net elegantly embroidered in a silver cama with a border to match, tastefully worked in floral designs to form festoons round the bottom, the sleeves and neck trimmed with a most rich suit of brussels point lace."

All very fine, but what, prithee, thou quaint old fashion writer, are "cama" and "atlas?" "Mantus" is almost as obsolete a part of the vocabulary of fashion, but we still recognize behind it the image of a flowing cape. But "atlas?" It is a conundrum. And "cama?" An Egyptian riddle. It seems to have been quite popular, whatever it was, for another of the trosseau gowns was of white net embroidered in gold cama, with border laid over white satin. In this case the mantus was of rich gold brocade, with blown roses richly woven in and trimmed with gold lace. Of the other gowns of this old time bride, one was of transparent net richly embroidered in the bright and dull tones of silver; another was of fine white india muslin worked over in little spots wrought in filigree gold and flounced with brussels point; another was of silver tissue trimmed with silver lace.

In addition to all this gold and silver finery, there were two whole dresses of brussels lace, valued respectively at 800 and 860 guineas; also two of British blond net, specially worked for her royal highness. The last but one of the gowns described was a white muslin morning gown, trimmed with three broad rows of valenciennes lace. All the gowns, it will be noticed, were white, and most of them were gorgeous with gold and silver thread.

But the going away gown of the Princess Charlotte is enough to make a modern bride gasp. It was of the richest white silk, trimmed with a broad foot ruche of white satin, headed by two deep flounces of brussels point. The short sleeves and low bodice—imagine a decollete traveling gown!—were veiled in the same lace. With this was worn a pelisse of white satin, lined with sarsenet and trimmed with broad bands of ermine. Unfortunately there is no description of the millinery which accompanied all this magnificence. Of course the hat must have been white and enormous, with sweeping plumes and voluminous lace veil.—New York Sun.

No Thief Will Touch It.

A costly ring, unguarded by police or other special protection, hangs suspended to a silken cord, round the neck of a statue of the Maid of Almadena, the patron saint of Madrid, in one of the most frequented parks of the Spanish capital. It is set with valuable diamonds and pearls, but there is not the least danger of its being stolen. The greatest thief in Spain would sooner steal the plate from his own mother's coffin than to even so much as touch the uncanny relics. Its history is curious and interesting, being equal to anything related in mediæval folklore.

It was made in accordance with a special order from the late Alphonso XII, who gave it to his cousin, the beautiful Mercedes, on the day of their betrothal. She wore it constantly during her short married life. Upon her death the king presented it to his grandmother, Queen Christina. She died soon after accepting it, and the king then passed the deadly little jeweled band of gold to his sister, Infanta de Pilar, who died within a month after. Again the accursed circlet started on its deadly rounds, next finding a place upon the finger of Christina, daughter of the Duke Montpensier. In less than 100 days she, too, was dead. Alfonso then put the cursed jewel in his own casket of precious relics and lived less than a year after so doing. Is it any wonder that such a harbinger of death can safely hang on a statue in an unguarded square.—Philadelphia Record.

Edison on Brain Food.

Said Edison in a recent interview: "Every man has his own ideas as to what he should and what he should not eat and what quantity of food he should partake of during the course of 24 hours.

"As a general rule, you may put it down that hustlers eat very little. I mean brain hustlers. They don't need much fuel. I eat very little."

"How much?"

The famous inventor picked up a scrap of yellow blotting paper lying before him and drew upon its rough surface a diagram. The broad brow of the thinker contracted. It must have been a difficult thing to determine just how much food substance it took to supply the system of the thinker. The result showed that Mr. Edison eats about 24 ounces of food a day.—Brandon Bucksaw.

Wanted the Basting Threads Pulled.

Eating corn from the cob may not be the most graceful or dignified mode of enjoying the vegetable, but it is a method much affected throughout the country.

Observing a young lady attacking an ear in this way recently, a Brooklyn man was bold enough to make the remark: "You like your corn unshaven, do you, Miss Blank?"

"Unshaven, did you say?" replied the miss, whose teeth had just become entangled in some corn silk. "I wasn't thinking of the whiskers, but when you spoke I was wishing that they'd pull the basting threads the next time they serve it."—New York Herald.

[illegible] Can Do It.

Is there any way to make boys [illegible] a century [illegible] correspondent. [illegible]

"I do not Eat Pastry."

How often you hear this expression, and the explanation that usually follows: "I am troubled with dyspepsia." The explanation is not far to seek. In the past Lard has been used as the principal shortening in all pastry, the result—dyspepsia. The dyspeptic need no longer be troubled, providing

COTTOLENE

is substituted for lard in the preparation of all food. It is composed strictly of highly refined vegetable oil and beef suet. When used as a shortening, it produces wholesome and healthful pastry. Physicians and expert cooks everywhere indorse it.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes.

Cottolene is sold in three and five pound pails, by all grocers.

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An article you expect to use for a long time it is a great saving of money, as well as a source of satisfaction to buy the very best that can be had. This is especially true of a Farm Wagon. We can sell you a

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RUSHFORD WAGON

at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best. They have been made here at home in our own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.

You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows. We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.

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Its name indicates it,
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[illegible] THE P. LORILLARD COMPANY [illegible]

Forced Sale

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE !

WANTED! Cash wanted for $29,000 worth of seasonable goods by the New York Store, during the next three months.

500 ALL WOOL 10-4 BLANKETS.

Flannels of all descriptions,

$6,000 worth of Dress Goods, consisting of Storm Serges, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dress Flannels, and a big assortment of Black Silks.

$3,000 worth of Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

$4,500 worth of Gents': Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

375 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

$2,700 worth of Shawls of all grades.

On account of the hard times I have been unable to make my collections and hence have been unable to meet my past due accounts. My creditors therefore demand that everything must be closed out before January 1, 1894. Call early while the stock is complete. Remember, everything will be sold at actual wholesale cost.

A. CHABOT.

'Round Home.

Agent Fegan is in Chicago.

Geo. Carpenter drove out to Fosston Monday.

H. W. Cleveland and M. Rood came in from Mentor Tuesday.

A. E. Brush, wife and son, were down from Angus, Tuesday.

Senator E. E. Lommen was at the World's Fair on Minnesota day.

Ex-Mayor McKinnon took in the Fair at Chicago on Minnesota day.

Leonard Peterson and Elias Steenerson got back from the fair last Friday.

Wheat fell off one cent last Saturday, owing to the failure of the Senate to pass the repeal bill.

A. W. Foss came down from Fosston on Saturday evening, and left for Chicage via the Great Northern road.

Judge of Probate Benson, who was laid up last week with a severe cold on his lungs, is able to be around again.

Jas. Orr of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Arnold, left for his home Monday night.

Wm. Watts started for the World's Fair last week where he expects to meet his wife who has been visiting friends at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Aaron Cooke finished his threshing on section 9, in Fairfax, on Monday, and finds a yield of 9 bushels per acre of No. 1 hard wheat.

Fred Rauch, A. C. Wilkinson, Chris and Will Hoch and T G Thompson started Tuesday for a week's hunt around Devils Lake and Churches Ferry.

County Commissioner C. P. DeMers came in last week with a wagon load of poultry, which was worth more to him than a wagon load of wheat would have been.

Dan Robertson, who runs a drug store, and manipulates the mail at Argyle, passed through the city last Saturday en route to St. Paul to stand an examination before the state board of pharmacy.

The week opened out warm and bright, much to the gratification of farmers, who have plowing yet to do and potatoes to dig—and we are told that there are many such.

Ole Bang and family have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bydal for a week. Mr. Bang had 700 acres of wheat this year, which averaged 17 bushels to the acre.

E. M. Stanton returned last Friday from the home of his parents in Wisconsin, where he had been called by the illness of his mother, who was still very sick when he returned.

Revs. R. H. Battey and J. G. Smith of Crookston and J. C. Huntington of Minneapolis went up to Stephen Saturday to hold a Sunday School Institute. They returned Monday and went out to McIntosh Tuesday where they were engaged in a similar work.

H. E. Cooke left Monday for Chicago, where he expects to meet his better half and accompany her home.

The Ladies of the Congregational church will hold another dime social Friday afternoon and evening, Oct. 20th, at Mrs. Durand's. They cordially invite all their friends to come and enjoy a pleasant evening.

Frank Farnham, who has been engaged in Charley Misner's barber shop for several months, has purchased the Rolston shop on Main street and he will hereafter conduct business for himself. Frank is an artist in his line, and can amputate a man's whiskers as quickly and smoothly as the best of 'em.

Mrs. Wyatt: There was a horse in the city to-day that was so poor that his owner had to tie him to the sidewalk to keep him from blowing away. And say, I want to ask you a question: Why don't the city have the names of the streets posted on the corners so that strangers can more easily find streets they are looking for?

Carl Rauk, the Belmont, N. D., giant, died last week. He was the largest man in Noth Dakota if not in the United States. He weighed just 520 pounds before his death. Mr. Rauk visited Crookston not long since and attracted a great deal of attention. It is said that he refused a cash offer of $2000 to go on exhibition at the Worlds Fair.

Speaking of the Saake car coupler the Moorhead News says: "The new car coupler which Mr. Saake of Crookston has invented has met with the approval of all the officials of both the Great Northern and Milwaukee railroads, and will have its initial trial at St. Cloud in about two weeks and will in all probability be adopted by both of these roads in the near future."

This is how Bro. Stevens, of the Warren Register view the county division scheme: "There are several ambitious towns in Polk county that want to be county seats, hence a strong combination has been formed for the purpose of dividing the county into five counties. How strong this movement may be cannot be foretold at present. That division will ultimately come about some way, seems assured; but it looks to an outsider, that it may be a long way ahead, owing to the large number of would-be county seats."

Geo. McLean has been busy receiving and answering letters ever since the JOURNAL announced that his potato crop on Jerome's Addition turned out at the rate of 300 bushels per acre. Commission houses who want to help him dispose of his crop and people who are anxious to learn how to raise potatoes are making life a burden and one man writes him quoting prices by the carload and promises to do better by him than any other house will if George will ship his entire crop at once. George is thinking of chartering a whole freight train if he can find teams enough that Rhinehart has not got into the big ditch to load the train. George raised a lot of potatoes over there for a fact—a big lot—50x150.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Commissioner Lindem was in the city last week. He reports a yield of about 17 bushels of wheat per acre.

W. H. Averill came in from Fosston Tuesday, and expects to be joined by A. Kaiser this evening and together they will go to Chicago.

Good oak wood for sale at $2.75 per cord, soft wood $2.00. Enquire of M. B. HAYES,

[27-29] Crookston, Minn.

E. M. Walsh returned Sunday from the World's Fair. In speaking of the crowds in Chicago now, he said: "I stood for an hour in a crowd at one of depots on the elevated line before I could get on a train to get out to the exposition grounds. At the boat landings and on the Illinois Central it was worse than along the elevated."

Ab. Halverson, Ek. Hathaway, Ed. Mossefin and Walford Anderson returned from a week's hunt north of St. Hilaire, on Tuesday. They report geese and ducks very plentiful around the lakes in that country, but as they could not induce any of them to go to roost in close proximity enough for them to get a shot, they were obliged to return home empty-handed.

J. W. E. Wyatt went up to Hallock last Monday and organized a lodge of I. O. O. F.; with six charter members. Fourteen initiations were made.

The Daughters of Rebecca will give a social in I. O. O. F. hall on October 24th. Ice cream, cake, coffee, etc. will be served. Everybody is invited and a good time is expected.

Last Thursday night Chief Gonyea arrested a couple of fellows who tried to sell him a cheap imitation of a gold watch. The chief was dressed in citizens clothes and the men took him for a sucker. But after staying in jail all night and paying a fine next morning the would-be confidence men probably concluded that the chief was a poor subject to work on.

Don't Forget!

That's what Brown's wife called to him—don't forget to get a bottle of Haller's Sarsaparilla it's so nice. For sale by F. L. Durand.

If you wish to secure a certain and speedy result, when using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, be careful in observing the rules of health, or the benefit may be retarded. A fair and persistent trial of this medicine never fails, when the directions are followed.

Use

Haller's Barb Wire Liniment for all cuts on cattle and horses; it is the best on earth. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Teach your children how to save. Just think, one penny a week for a year will buy a large bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and cure coughs for the whole family. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair, and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes, at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

One Way to See a Sun Spot.

The shutters of the observer's house happened to be closed, and through a tiny hole near the top of them a beam of sunlight found its way to the floor. There it left an image, clear and round, tinged at the circumference with a fringe of blue and orange. The whole appearance of the beam as projected reminded the spectator of the image of the sun taken on paper through a telescope, and he got a sheet of white note paper in order to test his surmise. The result confirmed it. A beautiful round image of the sun fell on the paper, and near the center thereof could be seen a bluish spot which moved about with the image whenever the paper was shifted. The bluish colored object was a veritable sun spot, and the observer watched it by the simple means described for several days until the revolution of the sun had carried it out of sight.—Boston Herald.

Her Fears Aroused.

Mrs. Flyabout—Weren't you awfully afraid that Sunday night you had that little card party and it thundered and lightened so?

Mrs. Gofrequent—Indeed I was! I told the girls it was bad form, and that somebody would be sure to hear of [illegible]

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The Gospel of Wealth According to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

The man who robs you of freedom of action—that is, the right to acquire property—is the enemy of society. I do not care in what form it is discussed. Men may persuade themselves by a sort of sophistry that they have a right to restrain their neighbor in the exercise of his faculties and in the right to gain an honest livelihood, but such a conclusion is against human nature. I know that I am created free, and no man has a right to restrain my freedom of action. Only society as a whole is invested with this power. So while men must combine together, must have trusts and associations and trades unions and trade organizations, they are all parts of a progress toward a plan of civilization. Yet, when they are abused so as to take away from any man the natural right to do with his own as he will, believe me, human nature may be trusted to assert its inherent right, and it does assert itself whenever the issue is fairly made.

Now, I do not think the men who have the great fortunes in New York are doing their full duty to the community. I say it frankly, but there are many noble exceptions. I know of one man in this city, a rich man. I mean by a rich man a man worth $20,000,000. This man inherited this sum. He did not make it. No man ever made $20,000,000. He deliberately said, "I have got enough." Every dollar of his income beyond that which is required for a very modest support of his family is appropriated to public and private charities. That man, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, has a proper conception of his duty.

I do not wish to preach what may be called "the gospel of wealth," but I know that when those who work shall have educated themselves up to a comprehension of the fundamental principles upon which society rests—then I know that the rich man will be educated pari passu and will recognize the fact that as to this excess of income over any ordinary requirements for a comfortable or even a luxurious life they are trustees responsible in this world to public opinion, and in the next world to God for the way in which the trust has been executed.

What, then, is the remedy for the evils which demagogues handle with such advantage to themselves and so much danger to the community? They are playing with fire. The remedy is education first and thrift next and last of all association together for the discovery of correct principles, for the discussion of grievances, for the representation of wrongs to those in authority, for securing in the public halls of legislation men who are fit to represent an educated community and not, as they are often now, representing the worst element of the community.

On education, thrift and association I base all my hopes for the continued progress of society, and I believe that under this potent influence the evil incident to the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of men who do not appreciate their opportunities and duties wil disappear.—Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York.

SALMON A CENT EACH.

Cheap Food For the Poor on the North Pacific Coast.

Probably humpbacked salmon were never cheaper or thicker in Tacoma than they are right now. All sizes, from three to six pounds, are selling for a cent per fish. A batch of 107 was sold to an enterprising expressman yesterday for $1. About 8,500 fish were brought in during the day by fishing boats. The fish peddlers came down in force and loaded up their wagons and started back up town singing: "Fresh fish here! Five for a nickel!"

The fish, which for the past two weeks have been playing in schools around in the bay, are now beginning to go up the river and the creeks. Their meat on this account is not as good as it has been heretofore. Fishermen say they will soon disappear up the streams, and the silver salmon will put in their appearance. Two or three of the boatloads brought in yesterday were caught in the channel of the Puyallup river. The difference in the meat of those and the meat of the ones caught out in the bay could be plainly seen. The meat becomes whiter and is less firm.

The silver salmon in turn give way to the hideous dog salmon, which will not appear for several weeks yet.—Tacoma Ledger.

Millions of Toiling Little Ones.

Factory inspectors know that child labor is one of the factors on which our captains of industry count in their calculation on cost of production; that the employment of children increases, notwithstanding statutory regulations intended to check it; that avenues for this employment are multiplied with every evolvement of genius perfected in an improved machine, and as the magical machine and the child are brought together so in geometrical [illegible] is increased the number of unemployed adults. With the effects of its labor upon the child we are sadly familiar. The census of 1880, the last yet available, gave the number of wage earning children at 1,118,258—a child in every 16 robbed of its birthright of playtime, of physical growth, of mental training. It is probable that at the present time not less than 2,000,000 children under 16 years of age are in workshops and factories.—A Factory Inspector in Chicago Record.

Lo, the Poor Red Man!

Very few people know anything about the Indians in western North Carolina—the Cherokees. There are 1,200 of them and they are increasing in numbers. They own 73,000 acres of land, and very fine land it is. Their new chief is Stillwell Saunooke. He cannot speak English at all. There are some native preachers and four schools, the government maintaining the latter. There are other Cherokees, but these are not included in the 1,200, as they live elsewhere than on the reservation.—Baltimore Sun.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TRACING ONE'S ANCESTRY.

Genealogy Appears to Be a One Sided and Partial Thing.

A conversation among a group of people the other day, all of whom were of good New England families, brought out some curious admissions. Only one of the party could trace his descent, in the line of mothers, farther than to his grandmother, though several could trace it very much farther in the paternal line, and even in what they called the "maternal line," which meant of course the mother's father's family. All present could tell the maiden name of their mother's mother, but only one could tell the maiden name of her mother. Of course many in New England among those genealogically careful people who can tell you the names of all their 16 great great grandfathers and grandmothers can do this, but these are comparatively few. And those who cannot carry back the line of mothers more than three generations include the representatives of some of the most aristocratic families in New England, whose line of paternal descent is unbroken to the settlement and beyond.

Let us think for a moment what this question involves. Suppose you write down your own name. Then write down on one line just above it the names of your father and mother—the father's name first on the left, the mother's second on the right. You perceive that these two people had an equal interest in your being. There is at least a chance that you are like your mother in important physical and mental respects.

Now, set down on a line above these two names the names of your grandfathers and grandmothers, beginning with your father's father and ending with your mother's mother. These two couples again had as much interest in your father and your mother as your father and mother had in you, and there is in you as much of your mother's mother as there is of your father's father. Now above this line write down the names of your eight grandparents—which you should surely be able to do if you are a Yankee. Each one of these eight had an equal interest in you. Now you perceive that you have a pyramid standing on its apex. You are the apex. The left hand edge of it is your line of fathers, and on the right hand of it is your line of mothers.

In all likelihood you derive rather more of your characteristics from the right hand edge of the pyramid than you do from the left and while in all probability, if you are from a good New England family, you can go on stretching out the left hand edge of the inverted pyramid you cannot go on with the right hand edge any farther, and this means that your genealogy is a one sided and partial thing.—Boston Transcript.

He Rode the Broncho.

Some one at the hotel told the fat man, who had a week's holiday, that horseback riding was the finest exercise in the world for reducing the flesh, so the gentleman with the surplus tissue rented a horse for a week—a tough, wiry buckskin broncho—and started in.

Every morning at 9 o'clock precisely he mounted his steed in front of the hotel, but no one ever saw him come back. He was never at midday dinner, but he appeared at the supper table, always looking worn out and dejected.

"How are you making out?" asked his adviser one night.

"Oh, pretty fair. Lost 20 pounds."

"That's good. Keep it up and you'll have a shape like the Apollo Belvidere."

"Can't keep it up. That's the trouble. I never was much at walking, or running either, for that matter."

"Walking? You don't need to walk when you go riding."

Then the storm burst.

"Walking! I guess you never rode a bronco, did you? Well, you want to try that one, and you'll learn something. The first day I went out on him he carried me as far as the bridge in the woods. Then he dumped me off in the mud. I chased him two miles, then I gave it up and walked home. The next day he took me half a mile further before he set me down. I went to the stable and kicked about it. The man asked me if I went riding for my health. I told him yes. He said that was just the horse I wanted and that he kept him specially for that purpose. Seventeen fat men had offered to buy him, but he wanted to be generous and give every one a chance."

He leaned his head on his hand wearily.

"I'll have to give it up, I guess. Here I've been crawling in the back door of this hotel for four days. It has cost me $1 a day to have my clothes cleaned, and it'll take me a year to recuperate. It's no use. I'm willing to stay fat if them blisters on my feet will only let up. Come inside and let me spend my last night in wild hilarity.—New York Herald.

There is one sure way of telling mushrooms from toadstools—the stems of the former are generally shorter and thicker and invariably solid; the stems of the toadstools are hollow.

Three good washes are received by an Abyssinian during his career—at his birth, on his marriage morn and at his death. At all other times he shuns soap and water.

Two dozen pewter plates, which are claimed to have formed the camp service of General Washington, are in the possession of Mrs. James Grant Wilson of New York.

The Haynes Car is Coming.

The Haynes Palace Studio car will be in Crookston Thursday and Friday, October 26th and 27th. The high grade of work produced on this car has earned it a world-wide reputation.

All styles from the cabinet to full life size, are made by the latest and most approved methods.

For Rent.

A nine room brick house, cellar full size of house, suitable for two families if desired two blocks from centre of city, ask A. M. Stewart.

[25-tf]

Down Goes the Price of Meat.

George Vine is now located in his Broadway meat market, with a big stock and large variety of meat on hand and has put the price of meat down so low that everybody can afford to buy the best the market affords, Look at some of these prices.

Boiling beef, 4 cents per pound.

Three pounds sausage for 25 cents.

Three pounds round steak for 25 cents.

Roasts 8 cents per pound.

Hay for Sale.

The crop of '94, on the sw¼, sec. 14, I will sell in 40 acre tracts or more, and receive bids until January 1st, 1894, at which time contracts must be made and money paid. For further particulars address.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Crookston, Minn.

Don't commit suicide on account of your "incurable" blood disease. The sensible thing for you to do is to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If that fails, why, then—keep on trying, and it will not fail. The trouble is, people get discouraged too soon. "Try, try, try again."

We Back Up

every statement we make with the goods themselves. If they are not satisfactory, return them. We want to do more than make one sale—we want to make you our customers for all time to come. Therefore the fairest kind of fair treatment in every transaction.

Special Bargains

—FOR—

THIS WEEK.

40 per cent. discount from our regular price on WHIPS.

33 1-3 per cent. discount from our regular price On TRUNKS.

25 per cent discount from our regular prices on VALISES.

33 1-3 per cent. discount from regular prices on HATS.

33 1-3 per cent discount from regular prices on BLANKETS.

40 per cent. discount from our regular price on ACCORDEONS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

25 per cent. discount from regular price on TABLE LINEN.

30 per cent. discount on any article of JEWELRY in Jewelry Department.

Tickets for the amount of your purchase, on our beautiful Silverware Premiums given with every sale.

Yours to please——

THE FAIR

Department Store,
Corner Main and Robert Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

OUR SALE ON
FLANNELS
WILL CONTINUE UNTIL EVERY PIECE IS SOLD.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1893. NO. 28

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor..........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..........F. P. Brown.
Attorney General..........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District..........Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court..........Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor..........C. U. Webster.
Treasurer..........J. T. Beaudry.
Register of Deeds..........John Amundson.
Attorney..........A. R. Holston.
Sheriff..........Arny Grundysen.
Judge of Probate..........C. M. Benson.
Supt. of Schools..........A. A. Lommen.
Surveyor..........O. L. Hamery.
Court Com'r..........W. H. Averill.
Coroner..........Henry Shepard.

County Commissioners.

First District..........John E. Oppegaard.
Second District..........Anton Linden.
Third District..........M. E. Kirsch.
Fourth District..........C. P. Demers.
Fifth District..........A. C. Rhinehart.

THE CITY.

Mayor..........A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk..........E. C. Carruth.
Office in Times office.
Treasurer..........Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor..........A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street.
Engineer..........W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department..........Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace..........C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace..........L. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster..........W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster..........Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk..........A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor,
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gehcan,	Lambert
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R. L. Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R. L. Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randkley	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perrusa	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	O J Knox	T. R. Falls

Twenty Dollars per Acre

Will buy a half section of land, 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [14-tf]

[illegible]

New method to learn German. Take Haller's [illegible] German Pills. For sale by F. L. [illegible]

CROOKSTON OPERA HOUSE,

3 NIGHTS 3

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

Oct. 30th, 31st, and Nov. 1st.

The Rice, Wolford and Sheridan Combined Dramatic Enterprises.

MONDAY NIGHT—
The Great Nautical Drama,
"THE SMUGGLERS."

TUESDAY NIGHT—
The Famous New York Success,
"Shadows of a Great City."

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—
The Beautiful Southern Romance,
"MYSTIC MOUNTAIN,"

5,000 pounds of Magnificent Scenery.
2 Electric Batteries.
Marvelous Mechanical Effects.

Special prices—25c, 35c and 50c.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON. MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
1:15a.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior,	1:05a.m. Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points..........	7:25a.m. Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent..........	7:30p.m. Daily ex. Sun.
9:00a.m. Mond, Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls..........	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston..........	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation, Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Free Colonist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the grandest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..........7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..........8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Wheat..........	49c
Barley..........	25c
Oats..........	old 20c, new 20c
Corn..........	35c@37c
Middlings, per ton..........	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts..........	$10.00@$12.00
Bran..........	$9.00@$15.00
Hay, per ton..........	$4.00@$6.00
Butter, per lb..........	20c
Eggs, per dozen..........	25c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt..........	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters..........	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters..........	2½c@4½c
Potatoes..........	40c
Game—Ducks, per doz..........	$2.00
Chickens, per doz..........	$1.75

Life is Misery

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial. [illegible]

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

[illegible] California wine for medical purposes at the California [illegible] (5-11)

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

J. V. E. Wyatt Thrown From a Wagon and Severely Injured.

John Wyatt is laid up with a badly sprained ankle, and is counting himself fortunate that he hasn't a broken leg to take care of.

As was noted in the last issue of the JOURNAL, he started on Wednesday afternoon the 18th inst. to drive to Mentor with a coffin for the remains of Miss Robinson. When about half way, while Dave Robinson was driving, one of the wheels of the vehicle dropped into a hole in the road, and Mr. Wyatt was thrown out and fell between the wheel and the box of the wagon, with his left foot caught in the spokes. He managed to grasp the box with his hands, and hung on until he extricated his foot and was thrown on the ground. When he gathered himself together he found that his foot was twisted at a right angle to where it ought to be, and taking the injured member in his hands he twisted it into shape, the bones going together with a report that made him think his leg was broken for sure.

Robinson started for the nearest house, where he found Harry Norrie and John Freeborn, who hitched up a team and took the injured undertaker about 17 miles to Miss Pollard's, where he stayed until the train came along next day, and the train men being notified at Mentor they stopped the train opposite Miss Pollard's and took him on board. When brought to the city and examined by Dr. Dunlop, it was found that a small bone in his heel was broken; and although the injury was very painful, it is a consolation to him to know that he will recover the use of his leg again.

The coffin was found about 100 yards from where the accident occurred, and John Freeborn took it to Mentor and procured the remains of Miss Robinson, bringing them to Crookston next evening on the train. From here the body was shipped to the mother of deceased, who lives in Vermont.

Robbed.

A young Englishman named Alfred Shields, who has lived around St. Vincent and Hallock for the past three years, came down on the train last Thursday, with a ticket for Seattle in his pocket, intending to go to the coast. On the train he had been drinking, and when he arrived here he was pretty well under the influence of liquor. While in this condition, he says he was taken out on the prairie by three men and relieved of all the money he had, about $10, and some valuable papers, which showed that he was a graduate of St. Thomas' hospital, London, where he had studied medicine. He intended to practice medicine in a physician's office in Seattle, but as his papers and money were gone, he decided to return to Hallock, which he did Saturday morning.

The Smugglers.

Of the play to be presented at the Grand next Monday night, the North American of Philadelphia dated Jan. 31st, 1893, says: The large audience thoroughly enjoyed the play and marvelous scenery. Miss Maymie Sheridan, the heroine of the piece, won a liberal share of applause for her creditable work.

World's Fair Souvenir.

We will send prepaid to any address upon receipt of one dollar, a well executed steel engraving of Christopher Columbus, and an album of views of the Fair grounds.

WHITE, 383 West Randolph St.
[27-28] Chicago.

Wanted.

Agents in every town, ladies or gentlemen, to sell the most practical kitchen utensil on earth, no home is complete without it. Retails for 25 cents. Write for sample and particulars or call.

H. B. PARKER,
108 South 9th St.,
Minneapolis Minn.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-11)

There is no better medicine for family use than Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Their sugar-coating makes them easy and even agreeable to take, and as they contain no calomel or other injurious drug, they are perfectly safe for patients of any age.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which when [illegible] will neither [illegible] wash off, nor soil linen.

NEWSLETS

The Grand Pacific hotel at Moorhead, which has been closed for several years, was opened last Friday with a grand ball and banquet.

—||—

O. H. Camp has been appointed postmaster at Dugdale, vice S. J. Furan resigned; and Nicholas Eckstieh at Wylie, vice P. E. Snidersang removed.

—||—

E. H. McHenry, an assistant engineer on the Northern Pacific, has been promoted to the position of chief engineer of that road and General Manager Kendrick will have the duties of that office taken off his shoulders.

—||—

Henry Stanton of New York and F. G. Winston of Minneapolis have been appointed receivers for all the branch lines of the Northern Pacific in Minnesota, including the Winnipeg line as far as the international boundary.

—||—

The United States mint at Philadelphia has orders to turn out $15,000,000 in gold for the treasury department within the next five weeks.

—||—

The citizens of Fosston have decided to have the village council appropriate $500 for the purpose of drilling an artesian well.

—||—

Hallock News: Bro. A. J. Clark, of the Roseau Region, has now purchased the Stephen Leader and will make Stephen his haedquarters in the future and run the Region at long range. Bro. Clark is a hustler and if there is such a thing as "pay" in the newspaper business, he is bound to get it.

—||—

The Economic Gas Co., of Grand Forks, has secured a franchise from East Grand Forks to put in their gas in that city, and a main will be laid across the river to supply the East siders.

—||—

The Kittson county fair was evidently not a howling success, judging from the account of it in the Enterprise. The horse exhibit and races are dubbed "a farce," and even Donnelly could not enthuse either his audience or himself.

—||—

Two North Dakota parties were arrested last week at St. Vincent for fishing in the river with a seine.

—||—

Horseflesh is evidently not in demand at East Grand Forks. Three horses were sold at mortgage sale recently for $38.00.

—||—

St. Paul Dispatch, 20th inst: The Great Northern proposes changing the time of its transcontinental train now leaving Seattle 8 a. m., and have it start at 11 p. m., in order that the trip through the finest part of the country may be made by daylight.

—||—

It is rumored in Denver that Dr. Graves the celebrated poisoner, who was supposed to have died in jail, is still alive and in a foreign clime. It is said his grave was opened, and it was found that the coffin contained only a pine log.

—||—

George A. Simpson, of Winnipeg, and Henry Stanton, of New York, have been appointed receivers for the Northern Pacific & Manitoba road.

—||—

The National German American bank of St. Paul, which has been closed for about four months, will be opened the 30th of this month.

—||—

The Warren Sheaf announces that a Mr. Lewis Larson of that village has invented and patented a heating stove, which is intended to economize fuel. The principle is to heat by rapid circulation rather than by radiation. A fuel saver would indeed be a blessing to the people of the northwest, and a fortune to its inventor.

—||—

Sauk Centre Avalanche: Mrs. F. E. Barnum received a telegram on Tuesday, conveying the sad intelligence that her youngest brother J. C. Webb, Jr., had died the day previous at Allegheny, Pa., of typhoid fever. The deceased was but 23 years of age and besides leaving an aged father and mother and three sisters and a brother, a young bride of but six months is left to mourn his death.

* * * The freight traffic on the Great Northern road at the present time is something immense. Extras going both ways are not unusual sights, and the fact that grain, cattle, sheep and hogs are being shipped to eastern marts explains this encreased traffic. * * * Very few farmers have any grain unthreshed, and nearly all rigs have been stored until next fall. The average yield for this vicinity is about eight bushels of wheat to the acre, or what the avalanche predicted before the threshing machines commenced to run out the staff of life. * * * Potatoes are being offered freely in this market, and as the price paid is 35 cents per bushel, farmers find them a more profitable crop than wheat at 46 cents a bushel.

MECHANISM OF A WATCH.

A Wonderful Little Machine That Took Hundreds of Years to Perfect.

Open your watch and look at the little wheels, springs and screws, each an indispensable part of the whole wonderful machine. Notice the busy little balance wheel as it flies to and fro unceasingly, day and night, year in and year out. This wonderful little machine is the result of hundreds of years of study and experiment. The watch carried by the average man is composed of 98 pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations.

Some of the smallest screws are so minute that the unaided eye cannot distinguish them from steel filings or specks of dirt. Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect screw is revealed. The slit in the head is 2-1,000 of an inch wide. It takes 308,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and a pound is worth $1,585. The hairspring is a strip of the finest steel, about 9½ inches long and 1-100 inch wide and 27-10,000 inch thick. It is coiled up in spiral form and finely tempered.

The process of tempering these springs was long held as a secret by the few fortunate ones possessing it and even now is not generally known. Their manufacture requires great skill and care. The strip is gauged to 20-1,000 of an inch, but no measuring instrument has yet been devised capable of fine enough gauging to determine beforehand by the size of the strip what the strength of the finished spring will be. A 1-20,000 part of an inch difference in thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes per hour.

The value of these springs when finished and placed in watches is enormous in proportion to the material from which they are made. A comparison will give a good idea. A ton of steel made up into hairsprings when in watches is worth more than 12½ times the value of the same weight in gold. Hairspring wire weighs 1-20 of a grain to the inch. One mile of wire weighs less than half a pound.

The balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day, and 157,680,000 every year. At each vibration it rotates about 1¼ times, which makes 197,100,000 every year. In order that we may better understand the stupendous amount of labor performed by these tiny works, let us make a comparison.

Take, for instance, a locomotive with 6 foot driving wheels. Let its wheels be run until they have given the same number of revolutions that a watch does in one year, and they will have covered a distance equal to 28 complete circuits of the earth. All this a watch does without other attention than winding once every 24 hours.—Locomotive Engineer.

Effect of Lightning on the Body.

In describing the recent death of a boy by lightning a dispatch stated that an accurate picture of trees and foliage in the vicinity of the accident was made on the boy's body, which phenomenon was supposed to have been produced by the lightning in a manner similar to that of making pictures or photography.

This, however, is not correct. While such marks are observable occasionally on the bodies of persons killed they bear no relation whatever to foliage of surrounding trees, although they bear a certain resemblance to those objects. There is really no photographing of the image of the trees on the body. That the actual cause is quite different can be proved by experiment in the laboratory. When electricity is discharged at high tension, as lightning is, on the surface of a body having a poor conducting power, a luminous arborescent image is formed, showing the path of one or more of the sparks resulting from the discharge.

This was most beautifully shown in the experiments carried out with high tension currents in London by Swinburne. The current would exhibit scattered lines of light that would develop into most exquisite tracery, and take the form of plants or trees. The theory of this phenomenon is that the irregular courses taken by the spark may be due to the compression of air in the path of the discharge, or to superior conductivity of some parts of the surface of the body.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Quick, but Seldom.

Mrs. Watts—Goodness! Aren't you afraid you will ruin your digestion by eating at so rapid a rate? You ought to eat more slowly.

Hungry Higgins—I may not eat slow, mum, but I eat mighty seldom.—Indianapolis Journal.

TARIFF AND INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee Considering Momentous Problems.

The committee on ways and means, having closed its hearings and its doors, is now discussing the question of raising the revenue. The large reduction which it is intended to make in the tariff rates, and which will cause a large falling off of revenue before it goes into operation, renders it necessary to substitute some method of meeting this deficit. The Democratic members of the ways and means are not in complete accord at present as to how the revenue required shall be raised. Several members of the committee, including McMillin, Turner and Bryan, are in favor of increasing the tax on distilled spirits from 90 cents to $1.25 a gallon. They assume that this will increase the revenue on this article from $94,000,000, estimated for the next fiscal year, to $125,000,000.

They do not look favorably upon the proposition of David A. Wells, submitted to Secretary Carlisle, to double the tax on tobacco and malt liquors. His plan is to raise $64,000,000 annually from each of these items. The present tax realizes $32,000,000 on each article. These Democratic members hold that these articles are the poor man's luxuries and therefore should be taxed at a minimum rate. Whisky they claim is not a luxury, and that the producer can readily stand the increase without raising the price to the consumer. In addition, they claim that it can be collected without any increased expense.

For any additional revenue which may be required from the falling off of customs the Democratic members, with one or two exceptions, regard a graduated income tax as the most equitable method of raising revenue which could be applied. The class of the population who have incomes upward of $2,000 a year they claim can well afford to contribute to the support of the government. While they admit that there are some features which are inquisitorial and offensive, the system would readily yield the revenue required and out of a class of people who could well afford to pay. This proposition will have ardent supporters among Democrats of the committee and in the house. It will be antagonized by many of the northern and eastern Democrats in co-operation with the Republican minority in the committee and house.—Washington Dispatch.

QUITE ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

A London Ladies' Club and the Cigarette Question.

A certain high class ladies' club is in danger of disruption over the cigarette question. A large minority of the members smoke, and therefore a smoking room is provided, but ladies who do not smoke object to this room and are agitating for its abolition. If they succeed, the smokers will probably leave the club, and the secession will be serious. According to one account, a nonsmoking lady, disliking the atmosphere of the place, is deterred from entering the room, and being conscious that it is the coziest and most gossipy room of the club is very unwilling to be shut out from the interesting talk. Her natural course would be to take to cigarettes also and brave the criticisms of home. But instead of raising the domestic question she raises the club question and wants the smoking room done away with.

The lady smokers, however, are strong in numbers, and being in possession of a comfortable privilege do not see why they should forego it. If the smoke is disagreeable to the nonsmoker, they say the nonsmoker can stay out. The Pioneer, which is one of the most prominent of the many ladies' clubs in London, wishes it understood that the story does not apply to it. Not more than 20 of its 280 members use the smoking room.—London Dispatch.

Fortunate Mortals.

Considering that bicycling in its present form is only four or five years old, the popularity it has obtained is surprising to the layman. To the crank, however, there is nothing astonishing about it. The modern bicycle offers a means of getting over ground that is at once healthful and economical. The silent steed needs no oats. A drop of oil now and then satisfies its appetite. It doesn't die. It isn't subject to spavin, ringbone or glanders. It doesn't run away, and no stable is required to shelter it. Seated on its back, the rider laughs to scorn the crowded cable cars and the elevated road. His cheeks glow with the ruddy health engendered by the exercise, and he would not exchange places with the fashionable in the dogcart whom he leaves far behind on the boulevard. It is no wonder, then, that all bicyclers are enthusiasts. They have a right to be. They enjoy advantages over ordinary people, and they are only human in showing that they possess them.—Chicago Herald.

Wise Advice.

In the "Life of Rowland Hill," by Mr. Charlesworth, published in London some years ago, there are many anecdotes of that remarkable man.

At one time when Mr. Hill was preaching for the benefit of a charity a note was handed to him, the writer of which asked whether it would be right for a bankrupt to contribute to the good cause.

"No," said the preacher after he had read the note, "but, my friends, I would advise you who are not insolvent not to pass the plate this evening, as people will be sure to say, 'There goes the bankrupt.'"—Youth's Companion.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Oct. 18.

William J. Patton, a New York broker, has been arrested for embezzlement.

The First National bank of Ouray, Colo., has resumed business, having been closed since July.

Two people were killed and five seriously injured by a premature explosion of dynamite at Emington, Ills.

Ex-Pension Commissioner Raum is a candidate for mayor of the new town of Perry in the Cherokee strip.

The westbound Chicago limited train on the Wabash road left the track one mile south of Nameoki, Ills., resulting in the injury of some 80 people.

Captain J. G. B. Adams, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who has been a sufferer for many years from injuries received in the late war, underwent a surgical operation in Chicago Tuesday.

Thursday, Oct. 19.

The statue of Emperor William I at Bremen was unveiled Wednesday.

Mrs. Roscoe Conkling died at her home in Utica, N. Y., late Wednesday afternoon.

Directum went a mile in 2:05 1-4 at Nashville Wednesday, lowering his record a second and a quarter.

James C. Ham, a well known hotel man of Omaha, fell from the fifth story of the Barker hotel in that city and was instanly killed.

A blue book just issued, detailing the condition of the farm laborers in 18 counties of Ireland, says that their position is better now than at any former time.

The Milwaukee grand jury has, it is said, returned several indictments against John B. Koetting, cashier of the defunct South Side Savings bank of that city.

The London Times correspondent in Calcutta telegraphs that the import of silver has been stopped in the state markets of Candahar, Ghuenzi, Gabul and Jellalabad.

Friday, Oct. 20.

The New York clearing house loans committee has cancelled to date $88,670,000 certificates. The total outstanding now is $2,820,000.

Mrs. Kate Clark, wife of W. A. Clark, the Montana copper king, died Friday in her temporary home in the Navarro flats, New York city.

Telegraphic communication is resumed between Fort Victoria and Matimphis, but no fresh news concerning the British operations against the Matabeles has been received.

A large bronze monument, commemorative of the battle of Trenton, was unveiled at Trenton, N. J., Thursday. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey participated in the exercises.

Saturday, Oct. 21.

Prince Bismarck is rapidly recovering health.

Henry Mitchell of Racine, founder of the Mitchell-Lewis Wagon company, is dead.

Henry Starr, the noted outlaw, has been convicted of murder at Fort Smith, Ark.

Three persons were killed and five injured in a collision on the Reading near Yardly Bridge.

Miss Willard has been re-elected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union.

Brayton Ives has been elected president of the Northern Pacific, together with an entire new set of officers.

Henry F. Batchelor, president of the Stockgrowers' bank of Miles City, has been arrested for embezzlement and making false entries.

Monday, Oct. 23.

Mons. Calaebiana, archbishop of Milan, is dead.

Paid admissions to the world's fair Sunday were 140,578.

A big Parnellite demonstration was held in Dublin Saturday.

The funeral of Marshal MacMahon occurred at Paris Sunday.

Francis Weeks, the noted New York swindler, has been turned over to the United States authorities by Costa Rica.

One of the Washington, Ind., toughs who planned the murder of the Wrattan family has confessed. Those implicated have been arrested.

"Lucky" Baldwin has publicly announced that he will retire from the turf and has notified Dow Williams, his trainer, to seek another engagement.

Mrs. Mary Lemken, Brooklyn, N. Y., has certified that the remains found in Cypress Hill cemetery at Newton, L. I., on Saturday night are those of her husband, who had been missing since September last.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The reports of impending changes in the Prussian ministry are denied upon authority.

St. Louis brewers have locked out their union drivers and are hiring non-union men.

The Union National bank of Racine, Wis, after a suspension of 10 weeks, resumed business Monday with capital stock increased to $225,000.

At Detroit Judge Swain, by consent of all parties concerned, appointed Don M. Dickinson receiver of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena railway.

Mr. Crain of Texas has introduced a bill in the house providing that the District of Columbia be represented in the house by a delegate as territories are now represented.

The ministers of Kansas City have joined in a crusade against the Sunday opening of saloons, grocery stores, meat markets, barber shops and all other places which are required to be kept closed on the Sabbath by the state law.

THEY FEAR ANARCHISTS.

New Yorkers Who Hire Watchmen to Protect Their Lives and Millions.

"There are now four times as many watchmen and detectives along Fifth avenue in the vicinity of the residences of the money kings as there were a few months ago and before the anarchistic element became noisy." So said one of the watchmen I found guarding the new million dollar palace of Cornelius Vanderbilt. He told me that the owners of palaces along Fifth avenue have not been taking any chances in letting anarchists place bombs under their front stoops. He estimated that at least 500 new watchmen have secured employment since the anarchists began their recent noisy meetings on the east side. It was his fond hope that the reds would continue their harangue, as it gave employment to a good many "daycent fellers who needed a job powerfully bad."

"Since this recent anarchist talk and racket on the east side we have done a land office business," said the manager of a detective bureau. "We have supplied over 100 men to wealthy but timid New Yorkers within the past few months. One of the odd things about the rich men of Gotham is that they pretend to never fear trouble from the poor classes. I know one of the wealthiest men in the city whom I have provided with watchmen and special detectives for different purposes.

"The day after the arrest of this Emma Goldman, the anarchist, he called at the office and employed five men to guard his million dollar home up in Fifth avenue. I asked him if he feared the anarchists.

"'Oh, no, not at all,' said he. 'I am afraid of burglars, and I have recently imported a lot of valuable plate.'

"Well, after I furnished him the men one of them came to me and said he called up the entire force of watchmen and said he had reason to believe that the anarchists intended blowing up a number of mansions along Fifth avenue, and that his residence was among the number. He ordered the men to not wait to arrest any one whom they thought a suspicious character, but to shoot them down and he would stand the consequences, besides rewarding the watchman.

"He was so nervous about anarchists that he used to get up in the middle of the night and saunter out himself to see whether the men were all on post or not. Yes, he belongs to one of the families of the largest millionaires in New York, but I am not at liberty to divulge his name. I merely mention him to show you how nervous our millionaires get when there is talk of mob violence or a bomb plot.

"I have no doubt but that they have some very good reasons for anticipating trouble at the present time from the anarchistic element in the city. There is generally some crank willing to be made a martyr of for any cause. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe some one of these anarchists who have been made so much of in the newspapers will use the deadly bomb on some capitalist's home in the near future. He will expect and be prepared for arrest, and death itself will have no terror for the crank if his fellows will only proclaim him a martyr for the cause."—New York Herald.

PROFESSIONS OVERCROWDED.

But the Supply of Mechanics Is Also Greater Than the Demand.

The learned professions are overcrowded. The cause of this unhappy crowding of the market for brain laborers is not far to seek. An immense number of persons, who in former times would have worked with their hands as their fathers did before them, are being educated to work with their heads. There is a general leveling up of the social grades, if you look at it optimistically. The son of the artisan becomes a clerk, the son of the clerk aspires to teach in school, the son of the schoolteacher aspires to go to Oxford or Cambridge. But this leveling up is not an unmixed blessing.

The result is that we have 50 times too many clerks—200 applied for an insignificant post advertised in The Times the other day—10 times too many half educated teachers, and, alas, 10 times too many university graduates turned out every year to crowd the ranks of the bar, the schools and journalism and recruit the year's crop of miserable and hopeless failures. None of these people can dig as their fathers did. They cannot make shop boys or busmen or crossing sweepers. Too many of them can only teach or starve.—London Saturday Review.

Drove a Gambler Out.

A swindling gambler was shown up during a game of poker in one of the private dining rooms of the Hotel Waldorf. A well dressed man, giving his name as W. W. Hurt, started a game of cards the preceding night in which he won several hundred dollars. One of the onlookers detected Hurt cheating and looked up his record. Hurt proved to be a professional card sharp with an unsavory past. In order to expose him the game was arranged. The play was for small stakes only, and not detecting Hurt cheating the manager of the hotel, tired of waiting for "crooked" work, stopped the game, returned the money to the players and gave them a sketch of Hurt's disreputable career.—New York Advertiser.

Mrs. McAdams and the Girls.

Mrs. Maud McAdams, nee Cox, and sisters-in-law, Misses Sarah and Nannie McAdams, living a little northwest of this place, a few days since went blackberrying, at which they succeeded very well. They left their baskets a few minutes for a stroll, and on returning observed a bear which had just made a dinner of their berries, and with clubs they compelled Bruin to leave, pursued by the dogs that had accompanied the party. The dogs had not gone far till they started up three deer and followed after them and Mrs. McAdams and the Misses McAdams joined in the chase. They shot one of the deer with a pistol. Mrs. McAdams [illegible] girls day [illegible].—Coquille (Or.) Herald.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Montana, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

Best Trains for World's Fair.

The best equipped and most complete trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago and World's Fair run via "The North-Western Line."

"World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis 5:45, St. Paul 6:25, every evening except Sunday, arrives Chicago 7:45 a. m., and is equipped with free reclining chair cars and gas-lighted, vestibuled buffet sleepers, and because of its early arrival in Chicago is the best train to take for the World's Fair as it gives a long day in Chicago.

"North-Western Limited" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 o'clock, every night in the year and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the easiest riding, finest equipped train west of Chicago, having both Pullman and Wagner private compartment sleepers and Buffet smoking library coaches, and is the only palatial train of its kind in America on which no extra fare is charged.

"Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 o'clock, every morning in the year and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m., and is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. It means the best service, the most complete comfort and the greatest luxury when your tickets to Chicago read, via "The North-Western Line." For illustrated World's Fair guide and map folder free address,

T. W. Teasdale,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

It is an old belief of native Hawaiians that the spirits of their warrior chiefs inhabit after death the bodies of their favorite horses. There is a fine white stallion in Honolulu in which, if is popularly believed, lives the spirit of Boki, who led a rebellion in Tahiti years ago.

A vine at Hampton Court, which was planted in 1768, is believed to be the largest in the world. Its branches extend over a space of 2,300 feet. It usually bears upward of 2,000 bunches of grapes annually.

The stock of paid notes for five years in the Bank of England is about 77,745,000 in number, and they fill 13,400 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach 2¼ mil[illegible]

Russian Nihilists

Spies of the Czar

An Escape from Siberia

all form part of our

STIRRING NEW SERIAL

Out of the Jaws of Death

By FRANK BARRETT.

This story will fascinate by the force of its dramatic action and the beauty of its telling.

Secure the paper regularly by ordering now. [illegible]

This Story will be Commenced in the Journal of November 2d.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.

MRS. M. M. BRUSTER,
Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.

MRS. MAY BRANHAM,
Argusville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise.

MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

THOMAS F. OAKES,
HENRY C. PAYNE, } Receivers.
HENRY C. ROUSE,

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth,
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and Winnipeg.

TO

HELENA,	PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
BUTTE,	
SPOKANE,	ELEGANT DINING CARS
TACOMA,	
SEATTLE,	TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
PORTLAND	

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior,	6:40 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

James Elton as executor of the will of Julia A. Griggs deceased, plaintiff, vs Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed with the Clerk of said Court in his office at Crookston said county and state and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, Polk County Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

Dated, September 5th, 1893.

[21-27] L. E. GOSSMAN & J. A. SORLEY,
Att'y's for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

C. HENDRICKSON, President. L. ELLINGTON, Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
A. P. Hanson Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D., C. O. Christianson, Halvor Steenerson, Max Ericsson, J. W. Wheeler, E. P. Pierce, L. K. Aaker, D. H. Turner, A. G. Gallasch, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Locken, O. H. Locken.

RECKITT BLOCK

MEAT MARKET,

VINE & RICHINGS, Props.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
Constantly on hand.
GAME, POULTRY, FISH,
In season.
Highest price paid for
FAT CATTLE, HOGS,
SHEEP and POULTRY

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A BIG LINE OF

TEAS

And are making Special Prices. We have a 50 cent Japan Tea which we are selling for

38 Cents.

The Crookston Grocery Co.

W. E. SLOCUM, Manager,

ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

RIPANS TABULES.

Disease usually comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,	TAKE	RIPANS TABULES
If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have a DISORDERED LIVER	TAKE	RIPANS TABULES
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you suffer Distress After Eating,	TAKE	RIPANS TABULES
For OFFENSIVE BREATH and all Disorders of the Stomach,	TAKE	RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the Liver, Stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure Dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure. they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 65 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

LORD, OWEN & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash Ave.,
Chicago., Ill.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so. They are easy to take, quick to act and Save many a Doctor's bill. Samples FREE on application to the Ripans Chemical Co., New York City.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Christian Larson deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto C. O. Christianson, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston on the second Monday in April, A. D. 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examinations, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Fenesey deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of J. O. Buhn administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary, for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 30th day of October, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

WORST THIS YEAR.

WRECK ON THE GRAND TRUNK MOST APPALLING.

Many of the Bodies Recovered Were Burned Beyond Hope of Identification—List of the Dead Numbers Twenty-six, and as Many More Are Injured.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 20.—Twenty-six heaps of charred, blackened flesh, all that remains of what, less than 24 hours ago, were men, women and children in the enjoyment of life, health and happiness, rest upon the floor in an improvised morgue in the basement of a furniture store in this city. A mile away in the city hospital are a score or more of human beings with gashed bodies and broken limbs. Add to this an engineer in jail and a conductor a fugitive from the law and the story is told in brief of the latest of railroad horrors and one of the most appalling in its character of this or of recent years.

Direct Disobedience of Orders

on the part of a Chicago and Grand Trunk engineer and conductor, both of whom had seen long service with the company and were considered model employes, was the cause of the tragedy. A Raymond excursion train filled with Eastern folks who had been taking in the sights of the world's fair, left the Sixtieth street depot of the road at Chicago at 8:15 as the first section of the night express known as No. 6. The train was in charge of Engineer Henry Woolly and Conductor Bert N. Scott, both residents of this place. All went well until the Battle Creek depot was reached. This was at 3:37. From here to the railroad yards, a distance of a mile and a half, there is a double track.

When the Raymond Special

came to a full stop at the depot, the night operator handed to Conductor Scott two copies of an order for the train to proceed to the double track east of Main street, about half a mile distant, and there await the passing of the west bound Pacific express known as No. 9. This train, which was nearly three hours late, was composed of 13 day coaches and two baggage cars. Most of the day coaches had seen many years' service and were in poor condition to withstand a collision. Every one of the fated number was packed with Eastern people, the majority of whom, taking advantage of the low rates, were on their way to take in the last week of the exposition. The Pacific express was in charge of Engineer Gil Cranshaw and Conductor John Bird, both of whom had received orders at Lansing to look out for the eastbound train

On the Double Track.

After receiving his orders at Battle Creek station, Engineer Woolley pulled out on the double track, but instead of waiting until the westbound express had arrived, he continued on and entered again the single track. He had hardly gone an eighth of a mile when the headlight of the Pacific express was seen coming around the curve. It was speeding westward at the rate of fully 40 miles an hour. There was no time to apply air or reverse levers. The firemen and engineers of both trains jumped for their lives and a second later the giant locomotives

Came Together With a Crash

that could be heard half a mile away. The shock was so terrific that the first four cars were completely telescoped, the first coach cutting through the second, and the second into the third like a flash of lightning, the roof of each passing over the heads of the sleeping passengers and sweeping them in a mass to the north end of the cars. To add to the horror the wreck took fire, and as the flames mounted up the groans and shrieks of the maimed and injured were succeeded by the heart-rending, agonizing appeals for help from the scores imprisoned by the heavy timbers. The travelers on the special, nearly all of whom had been shaken out of their berths by the shock, poured out of the cars, but they were almost powerless to render assistance to the injured. An alarm of fire was turned in and the department quickly responded, but by the time a stream of water was available the telescoped coaches were reduced to

Fragments of Charred Timber,

little more than the trucks remaining. The firemen then commenced the gruesome work of recovering what remained of the victims, the police taking charge of the valuables and keeping the crowd at a distance. In response to the alarm from the fire station pretty nearly the whole town had turned out and the leading residents, assisted by their wives, devoted themselves to those injured in the fourth car. These were placed in buggies and carts and taken to the Nichols Home, where a corps of physicians and nurses were in waiting to minister to their sufferings. The first body was found about 6 o'clock and a few minutes after a dozen were discovered in a heap around the stove of the second car. The task continued until 26 bodies or portions of bodies had been brought out.

Five More Identified.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 23.—Five more bodies from the railroad wreck of Friday have been identified. They are those of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Saxe of New York city, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Doland of Tilsonburg, Ont., and J. J. Brown of Strathroy, Ont. This makes 18 in all who have been identified. The coroner's inquest is in progress.

Twenty-eighth Victim.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 23.—Albert B. Bradley of Toronto, another of the injured in the Grand Trunk wreck, is dead. His demise swells the number of deaths to 28.

Dhuleep Singh Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is dead.

SEEING IN THE DARK.

A Device Destined to Investigate the So Called Phenomena of Spiritualism.

A learned Italian, Signor Giorgio Finzi of Milan, is engaged in perfecting a pair of spectacles by whose means the wearer can see in the dark. The immediate use destined for these revealing lenses is the investigation of the so called phenomena of spiritualism, carried on usually in the densest darkness, hence not a little baffling to those earnest students of psychical marvels who wish to get at the truth in the chaff blown mass which a million apparently sane Americans, to say nothing of people of other nationalities, pin credence to.

With the new lenses and their electrical magic the investigator may sit down to join hands with believers or unbelievers, and slipping on these spectacles see unseen all that is going on, and while helping to dissolve humbug in the light of truth may get a glimpse of something not wholly to be classed as humbug—of phenomena on the plane of nervous revelation at least. Some examples of things as yet beyond scientific explanation have been encountered by psychical researchers in the different countries of Europe of late, as well as by Professor James and other students of these matters nearer home.

But apart from its immediate use in this department of investigation, what a pleasant prospect is opened up by the idea of seeing in the dark at will merely by putting on a pair of night glasses! Belated householders can guide the ready latchkey to its lair, doctors may mix prescriptions on their way to a sinking case, engineers can detect train robbers in the dim distance, and all the undescried terrors of lonely ways may be banished forever by the fortunate possessor of these glasses. "Lend me your ears" will no longer be such a phrase to conjure by as now; it will be "lend me your eyes," and—who can tell?—the time may come when Mr. Finzi's electrical lenses are fully perfected that if any of us are in the dark concerning any question whatever we may put on a pair of these spectacles and see our way clear before us!—Boston Transcript.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S HOME.

It Is Now Near the Fashionable Avenue of Fall River.

The new home of the Borden girls on French street is not on the best street in the town, but it is in a good neighborhood and near the most fashionable avenue. It was occupied by a man of means and good social position, who sold it because he wished to live where he could enjoy the fine prospect that is to be had from another point on the same hill. It is said that the sisters paid $11,000 for the place, and that may be the fact, though the house scarcely warrants a belief that such was a true figure. French street is a modern thoroughfare set with pretty villas, generally wooden, in open grounds with a showing of neat lawns, a few vases and flowers and plenty of shade trees. The houses are small and of the type of dwellings with which most of the smaller suburbs of this city are built up. The new Borden dwelling is a yellow and brown frame house, with a little pointed tower on one corner of the roof and a porch in front and partly on one side. The house might have cost $3,000 or $4,000 to build. It is not as fine as several neighboring cottages. It is said that the sisters employ only one servant, as they did in the old house down town.

Lizzie bears up extremely well after her remarkable experience; indeed she appears to be as well as she ever was and stouter and better looking. The case is different with the older sister. The family affliction, the horrors of the murders and the long strain during Lizzie's trial were more than her nerves could endure, and she is nothing like the woman she was. Her health is far from robust, and she frequently has to give up, or rather to break down.—New York Sun.

Lynchers and Lynching.

The report of the killing of many lynchers by the military force called out in Virginia shows that there is one region in the south alive to the importance of this, and with the resolution to teach the bloody lesson that we fear alone can be effective. Unfortunately, however, even in this case the display of resolution was only transitory, and the lynchers claimed their victim within 24 hours. But while all this is said it would be wrong to omit a word as to the imbruted character of the portion of the population of the south with whom these lynchers undertake to deal. Nothing can excuse their act, and it is a fearful mistake in every point of view. But the disregard of life on the part of many of the colored men of the south and the savage passion they evince in other respects are social evils that call also for serious attention. In addition to the crimes against women there, it is a terrible fact that there are negroes who murder constantly for money, even in small sums, and appear entirely destitute of moral sense. One has to be in the south to know the extent to which this prevails; few at the north realize it. There is a call for missionary work among this class that is louder than that which comes from any other heathen on the globe, and the more intelligent colored people themselves may well turn their attention to it.—Boston Herald.

Dublin's Mayor and City Politics.

The lord mayor is fine looking, about 50 years old, rather stout, has curly hair just turning gray, mutton chop whiskers and mustache, a ruddy face, and wore a dark suit. He is here as the guest of Chicago and the fair commissioners. Said he: "I have visited your city two or three times heretofore and admire it greatly. I had hoped to call upon your mayor today, but we got in too late. No, I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Gilroy, though he came from County Donegal, so I am informed, while I was born in an adjacent county. I presume politics do not figure to any great extent in your municipal government," queried the lord mayor innocently.—New York Times.

HOW TO SEE THE WORLDS FAIR.

Suggestions as to the Most Convenient and Economical Method.

When you go to the World's Fair do not take a trunk with you if you can possibly get along without it, but pack your few necessary traveling articles in a hand bag or grip and carry it along with you. You will never know what a lot of annoyance you have been spared in this way. Then get your tickets from Crookston to Chicago and the greatest Fair the world has ever seen, reading via St. Paul, and thence via "Northwestern Line" to Chicago. The Northwestern line runs three superbly equipped trains from St. Paul to Chicago, leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a. m. daily, 6:25 p. m. daily except Sunday, 8:00 p. m. daily, making quicker time to Chicago than by any other line. When you arrive in Chicago you will find World's Fair omnibuses at the Northwestern line depot which will take you to the Van Buren street station of the Illinois Central road, where trains for the Fair leave every three minutes, and where World's Fair steamers can be taken for the Fair every ten minutes, or you can take a steam ferry from the depot of the Northwestern line direct to the same place via the Chicago river and making connections with the famous whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus for the Fair for 25 cents. When you arrive at the Fair you will find a number of first-class hotels within a stone's throw of the main entrance and dozens of good restaurants where meals can be had to accommodate the most modest purse.

By following these simple directions your trip is bound to be a pleasant one. See that your ticket from St. Paul reads via the Northwestern line, and remember that by this route you will obtain the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort. Be sure and buy your tickets at starting point.

As Long as You Live

You will regret it, if you fail to see the World's Fair at Chicago. Every one who has visited it says it is the grandest and most beautiful display of the products of science, art and industry that mankind has ever seen, and beside it all previous "world's fairs" sink into insignificance. It represents an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars, and we shall not look upon its like again in this generation. Only three short weeks remain in which you will have the opportunity to visit it. To see, even for a week, this World's Fair, is to supplement your education, no matter how good it may have been, with invaluable information. Rates of fare are very low, and you can live in Chicago as cheaply as anywhere in America. You cannot afford to miss the Fair. Get ready to go soon, and then ask your home ticket agent for tickets reading via "The Burlington," the great scenic, vestibuled, compartment car, free reclining chair car and dining car line, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

[26-28]

READ IT

READ IT

READ IT

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

OUR NEW SERIAL

READ IT

READ IT

READ IT

In This Paper Only

November 2d, 1893.

HON. Z. AVERY,

ONE OF THE LARGEST CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS IN NEBRASKA.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., April 8th, 1892.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I had been troubled with HEART DISEASE FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS, and although I was treated by able physicians and tried many remedies, I grew steadily worse until I WAS COMPLETELY PROSTRATED AND CONFINED TO MY BED WITHOUT ANY HOPE OF RECOVERY. I would have very bad sinking spells, when my pulse would stop beating altogether, and it was with the greatest difficulty that my circulation could be started, which would bring me back to consciousness again. While in this condition I tried your NEW HEART CURE, and began to improve from the first, and now I am able to do a good day's work for a man 68 years of age. I give DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE all the credit for my recovery. It is over six months since I have taken any, although I keep a bottle in the house in case I should need it. I have also used your NERVE AND LIVER PILLS, and think a great deal of them. Z. AVERY.

CURED THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS

A MEDICINE THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

John Wyatt

THE UNDERTAKER,

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OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

P. J. RUSSELL

Attorney-at-Law

[illegible]

On Thursday.

November 2d.

The Journal

Will commence the publication

Of a new copyrighted Serial by Frank Barrett, entitled

OUT OF THE JAWS of DEATH.

IT IS A STORY entirely out of the ordinary run of Serials, and portrays a class of people and a country seldom met with in romance. It is a powerfully drawn picture of

RUSSIAN DESPOTISM
NIHILIST PLOTTINGS
AND AN
ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

With a strong and tender LOVE STORY interwoven.

THE JOURNAL does not believe in giving its readers old, cheap stories upon which the copyright has expired, and has therefore gone to considerable expense to secure the exclusive right to publish this serial here.

WATCH

For the Opening Chapter and do not miss a number.

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

WOMANKIND.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

This well-known journal, a union of four leading women's papers, has won its fame because it deals with what really interests the women of America. Fashions from the standpoint of good taste and economy. Fiction of a pure and helpful kind. Music and Art suitable for non-professional tastes. Household hints written by practical women. Suggestions and aids for self-supporting women. It is a paper for women, by women, and its writers are among the most noted authors. Every line is original, every engraving a gem.

It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Haire, Editor.

The Journal will give one year's subscription to WOMANKIND FREE

to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance, or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

In other words you can get the Polk County Journal and Womankind

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THE CAPITOL SITE.

The capitol commission has selected a site for the new state capitol. "It consists" says the Pioneer Press, "of about eight acres of land at the head of Wabasha, within three blocks of the present capitol, and fronting on the main electric thorughfare between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The situation, while not conspicuously elevated, is sufficiently so to give a commanding prominence to the new state building, since the city in front of it slopes downward many feet towards the south. The purchase consists of two blocks; the principal one, on which the new capitol is to be situated, is a parallelogram of 675 by 320 feet, bounded by Park, Aurora and University avenues and Cedar street. A block occupying a part of the frontage between Wabasha and University avenue is included in the purchase for obvious reasons. The prices at which this land was eventually purchased by the commissioners are nearly 50 per cent below those asked in the original offer made by the proprietors. The total cost is $256,000, and this includes the interest on its estimated valuation up to the dates several years ahead in which the payments for it can be made under the law. Its actual cost, interest aside, is a little over $200,000."

The location is undoubtedly a good one, and the purchase price reasonable enough, and from a St. Paul point of view the whole business is O. K.

But the people of the balance of the state cannot help but feel that St. Paul should have donated a site for the privilege of retaining the capitol. As good a site could have been gotten in Minneapolis free of cost, but the three-quarter mile limit in the capitol bill gave the commissioners no alternative except locate it in St. Paul, or not locate it at all.

Minnesota's capital building is not in keeping with the immensity and wealth of this great commonwealth, and it is proper that we should have a new building, but the provision in the capitol bill limiting the location of a new site to three-quarters of a mile of the present one was inserted at the instance of St. Paul real estate men and should never have gone in.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

On October 19th the Times published an article anent the corps of estimators on the Red Lake reservation. The Times claims to have made a thorough investigation, and found them to be a very bad lot. Here is the way they are sized up:

"Of the eighteen men who make up the corps of estimators, there are not more than three or four competent to fill the position for which they are selected. Further than this, a large number of them are a drunken, worthless lot of fellows, who have been sent up here by relatives, who wanted to get them out of the way and have used their political influence for that purpose. During the greater portion of the four months that they have been here, they have employed themselves laying around Crookston, Thief River Falls and other places, drinking and carousing and making themselves a nuisance to the community * * * * The chief examiner makes his headquarters at Thief River Falls, though what he does besides talking politics and having a good time, no one has yet been able to discover" etc., etc.

On October 20th, the Thief River Falls Press came out with an article in defense of these same estimators against an attack made on them by the Anoka Union. The article concludes as follows:

From a personal, intimate acquaintance with all of these gentlemen the Press has found them, with but three or four exceptions, to be men of good character, sober habits and wholly capable from much experience to perform the duties to which they have been assigned.

This is a direct, flat contradiction of the Times article, and the JOURNAL hopes that, for the sake of harmony and truth, McKenzie and Ware will get together and make their statements "jibe."

A WRONG POSITION.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer—McKenzie's paper—sneers at the idea of the farmers trying to do anything to have the freight rates on wheat reduced, and takes for a subject of sarcasm the call issued by the North Star alliance. After quoting the call by sections the Plaindealer winds up as follows:

"Bosh! It is reasonable to presume that after North Star [illegible] gets through with this [illegible] culty they will [illegible] regulating the movement of the moon and [illegible]

[illegible]

unique, as the Plaindealer says, but its object is all right. Only by agitating, demanding and fighting for their rights will the farmers of this country receive any recognition or concession from the railroads or corporations.

This question of cheaper freight rates on wheat affects not only the farmer but the business man, the professional man, the mechanic and the laborer. Suppose the rate was reduced 8 cents per bushel, what would be the result? Every farmer in the Red River valley would realise from $30 to $300 more for his wheat and would have just that much more to spend and put in circulation. Does any one pretend to say that an extra $50,000 spent in Crookston this fall wouldn't benefit the whole community? No matter where the starting point, the money would find its way through the channels of trade and business into the pockets of the people, and every citizen would be benefited directly or indirectly.

Then let everybody help this movement along, and sooner or later some good is sure to result from it.

East Grand Forks Review: During our absence last week, Hon. Wm. Carlton, ex-representative of Polk county, made our paper a social call. We are sorry that business called us from home, but are rejoiced to know that Bro. Carlton takes deep interest in county division, and is heartily in favor of it. Mr. Carlton is a power among the people, as he has proved his loyalty to their interests. Call again, old comrade, and you will probably find us.

The East Grand Forks people are so wrapt up in their county division scheme that they imagine every person who isn't denouncing them from the housetops must of necessity be with them. Take the above for example. Editor Strong says he didn't see Mr. Carlton, and yet that gentleman is put on record as being in favor of division. The JOURNAL will gamble that Mr. Carlton is not in favor of any scheme that will saddle upon the people of this county an expense four times that of running the county in the present shape. When the proper time comes Mr. Carlton will be heard from and we have no hesitation in saying that he will be found working in the interests of the people of this county as a whole, and not in favor of a few real estate speculators and would-be office holders in the aspiring county seats of East Grand Forks, Red Lake Falls and McIntosh.

AS AN illustration of the extremities to which people are driven by the scarcity of currency, the action of a couple of South Dakota merchants forms a novel as well as a curious instance. They contracted with a St. Paul jeweler to furnish them several thousand dollars worth of aluminum money, in the same denominations as coined by the United States. Over $20,000 of this coin was put in circulation, and it was accepted the same as genuine money. As it was not an imitation of United States coin, it was therefore not a counterfeit. But certain United States officers have stopped the coining and circulation of it, and the case went to United States attorney Hay of St. Paul, who says there is nothing illegal about the circulation of these coins, and the firms who issued them have as much right to do so as they have to issue checks or orders. The people who take this money have to rely solely on the honesty and ability of the issuers to redeem them in good coin.

THOSE who are inclined to scoff at the idea of trying to get any concessions from a railroad, or who are always telling of the inability of the railroad commission to accomplish anything for the benefit of the public, should take note of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, in which the railroad commission was the plaintiff and the Great Northern was the defendant. The case, in brief, was as follows: Some grain buyers had asked permission of the railroad company to build an elevator on their right-of-way contiguous to a side-track. The request was refused. The grain-buyers then purchased some land adjoining the railroad right of way, built an elevator thereon, and asked the railroad company to build a side-track thereto. This, too, was refused, and the matter was laid before the railroad commission, who ordered the track put in. The railroad company took the matter to the Supreme Court, which body decided that the side-track must be put in.

THE Grand Forks Plaindealer tells of a Fargo business man who was tempted to drown himself in the Red River at Grand Forks, but the water was too shallow and he pulled himself out and sought a [illegible] [illegible]

—he would then be confronted with the smaller difficulty of finding sufficient water to float his boats on.

THE directory of the Northern Pacific railway has been changed, and the Ives faction has gained control. It is thought this change will be beneficial to the road. The Deutscher Bank of Berlin, whose clients are large holders of Northern Pacific bonds, is represented on the directory and it is understood that the road will have the influence and support of the Rothschilds. Two of the new men are distinctively Western. Mr. Anderson, who heads the ticket, is a resident of Tacoma, and Mr. Sanders belongs to Helena. This is in accordance with the plan of Mr. Ives to interest the people along the line.

ALMOST every article of food which we eat has been adulterated or imitated, until we wonder what they'll do next. Eggs are a product which it was thought impossible to counterfeit, but this has actually been done by a Chicago firm and a carload of them sold in Duluth, and so good is the imitation that the people have eaten the eggs without discovering the deception. Some of the consumers thought them "queer," but it was some time before the fraud was discovered. The eggs can be manufactured for 7½ cents per dozen.

THERE are several bond investment companies doing business in the Twin Cities, that have been denied the use of the mails on the ground that there is an element of chance in the manner of paying the bonds, and this brings the companies under the ban of the lottery law. The bond companies claim that the matter was stirred up by the insurance companies, and if the former are beaten in the courts they will commence action against the insurance companies to deny them the use of the mails.

IN another column will be found a gossipy, interesting Washington letter from the pen of Arthur W. Dunn, who was for many years with the Pioneer Press. It treats of matters not found in the news columns of the public prints, and can only be gotten through private correspondence. Mr. Dunn's familiarity with public affairs at the national capital, and his acquaintance with the representatives from the Northwest, make him capable of writing exceedingly readable letters for the people of Minnesota.

THE railroad accidents keep pace with the increasing travel to the World's Fair, and frightful disasters follow each other in rapid succession. A disobedient engineer, a careless switchman, a negligent operator, etc., etc., are the causes assigned for nine-tenths of these railroad slaughters. Why cannot the railroad companies exercise a closer supervision over their employes? The men who are inclined to be careless or disobedient can soon be detected, and should be promptly weeded out of the service.

GEO. T. WILLIAMS, of Ida Grove, Iowa, is about to establish a newspaper in Cass county, in the Leech Lake district, to be called The Mississippian. Mr. Williams has a reputation in Iowa as a fighting editor, having been sued fifteen times, besides having to answer to three criminal libel suits. He can now put in his time fighting Indians, until Jim Hill builds a road through that country and then he can fight the railway.

FRANCIS H. WEEKS, the great New York swindler, who escaped to Costa Rica, has been surrendered by the authorities of that country and is now on his way to New York, where he will be tried and undoubtedly convicted. Now, if F. L. Menage, the president of the defunct Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company of Minneapolis, can only be caught and given a good term in the penitentiary, it may have a salutary effect on other would-be swindlers.

A. J. BLETHEN, who formerly owned and conducted the Minneapolis Tribune, has started a new evening daily in Minneapolis, called the Penny Press. It would look to an outsider as though the newspaper field in Minneapolis was pretty well covered, and [illegible] predict that Mr. Blethen's new venture will be a success.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW and other New Yorkers gave the Chicago people plenty of taffy on New York day at the fair. Mr. Depew declared there was no rivalry between New York and Chicago, and that it was [illegible]

[illegible]

EDITOR MCKINNEY of the Sauk Rapids Sentinel, seems to have gotten himself disliked by a few people in his community. One individual who came in to demand satisfaction was armed with "a hatchet, an iron garden rake, a monkey wrench and a bushel basket."

LORD MAYOR SHANKS of Dublin has been visiting the Twin Cities lately, and each city has been vieing with the other in its hospitality and matter of entertainment of his lordship.

FISHER wants a loading and machinery platform, and the Great Northern has refused to grant the request. Better lay the matter before the railroad commission.

THE McIntosh Times has entered upon the sixth year of its existence, and though its proprietor hasn't made a mint of money out of it, he has published a good local paper.

At Phenomenal Rates.

The constantly increasing demand for periodical literature at once cheap and first-class has put magizine publishers on their mettle. The New Peterson for November is issued at the exceedingly low price of ten cents, or $1.00 a year, and is as exceptional in merit as it is phenomenal in price. From the outset, The New Peterson took its stand among the leading literary monthlies, and it has proved so great a success that the publishers have felt warranted in making this reduction in price. This November number is a warrant that the literary and artistic character of the Magazine will be kept up to the highest standard of excellence. Octave Thanet's complete novelet, "The Judgment on Mrs. Swift," is one of her most brilliant efforts. "The Throwin' Off o' Maggie Randall," by Ella Higginson, convinces one that Hamlin Garland is right in ranking her among the finest of our realistic writers. "The Heart of the West Indies," by Doctor William F. Hutchinson, "Women of the Salon," by Helen E. Drew, and "The English Pre-Raphaelites" by Edouard Rod, are among the attractive illustrated articles. "A Greek Baptism," by Rachel Carew, is a very novel and delightfully written. "When the British came," by Anna Vernon Dorsey, is exceedingly dramatic. "Of Elizabeth," by Robert C. V. Meyers, is the best short story to be found among the month's magazines. There are poems by favorite song-writers, and the "Fireside" is made up of stirring papers by noted essayists. All these attractions are offered for the absurdly low price of ten cents. The publishers are offering a choice selection of premiums to club raisers. Address New Peterson Magazine, 112 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Last Chance of the Season.

The low round trip tickets to Chicago now sold by the Northern Pacific offer the best and last great inducement of this year to visit Chicago and the World's Fair.

You can now make the round trip for less than the usual one way fare. Don't miss this chance to see the greatest wonder of the 19th century.

The Best Preserves.

How to be always successful in preserving; how to make the very best jellies, jams, pickles, etc., and how, at the same time, to do it economically, can be learned from Ayer's Preserve Book. The recipes are all practical and never fail. Ayer's Preserve Book mailed free to any address on receipt of a two cent stamp by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Lowest Rates to World's Fair.

Excursion tickets from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago and great World's Fair will be on sale every day, commencing October 15th, to October 31st, inclusive at $10.00 for round trip, good returning until October 15th, via "The North-Western Line." These tickets are good on all trains and in all cars. Trains leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago as follows: "Badger State Express" leave Minneapolis 7:20 a. m.; St. Paul 8:00 a. m., daily, arrive Chicago 9:35 p. m., equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. "World's Fair Express" leave Minneapolis 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m., daily except Sunday, arrive Chicago 7:45 a. m. Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair cars. "North-Western Limited" leave Minneapolis 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m. daily, arrive Chicago 9:30 a. m., equipped with Pullman and Wagner private compartment cars and Buffet smoking library coaches. [illegible]

VICTIMS OF COCAINE.

Bound More Securely Than by Morphine or Alcohol.

"Is the cocaine habit growing?"

"I should say it was. Why, about six years ago cocaine was 85 cents a grain. There was none of this widespread habit then. It has all grown up in recent years. Now the drug can be purchased at retail at 8 cents a grain, and three or four drug stores in this city sell it to its victims in quantities to suit. Most of the reputable drug stores will not do this, notwithstanding the fact that the trade is very profitable. They don't care to have such a class of customers about them. But the habit grows and grows and grows."

"Is it very degrading?"

"Dreadfully so. Now, here is a hypodermic syringe I recently took from a West Point graduate, the son of an old general of the army. When he was brought here, I added it to the collection there in the case. Look at that syringe! The point of the needle has been broken and filed down, because the victim couldn't get money enough to buy a new one. Why, it's enough to poison a man's entire system to inject that dirt into his blood. But this West Pointer told me the last time he used the syringe he took a penknife and gashed his arm and then stuck the syringe into the wound. That's the condition they get into."

"What is the effect of cocaine?"

"It has a local effect of numbing or paralyzing the tissues immediately around the place where the injection is made, so you can cut those tissues without the patient's experiencing the slightest pain. So it is used in small surgical operations. But in addition to the local effect it has a general effect of exhilaration. People under its influence can do a great deal of work and go without sleep. But the effect wears off in about a quarter of an hour, requiring additional injections to maintain it. Morphine, on the other hand, has an effect lasting from six to eight hours."—Interview With a Physician in San Francisco Examiner

GIGANTIC COMPLICATIONS.

The Lombard Investment Company's Troubles Only Just Begun.

Now that the Lombard Investment company has passed into the hands of receivers, its methods and the way in which it was excluded from doing business in Massachusetts will be interesting to the many people who have had dealings with the former concern. Besides investors in New England many mortgages also were taken in England and Holland, and the consul general of Holland in New York has been in repeated communication with Mr. J. Russell Reed, the state commissioner of foreign mortgage corporations (foreign meaning merely outside of Massachusetts) regarding the interests of Dutch mortgage holders in this much advertised company.

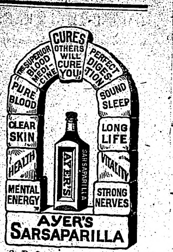
All summer there has been an effort to find trustworthy men among those interested who would take hold of the corporation and make the best of its assets for the benefit of the holders of the mortgages. About $32,000,000 in guaranteed mortgages are now in the hands of purchasers from the company on which the company had a contingent liability. It is the belief of Mr. Reed that up to the day the company was put into the hands of receivers it might have been continued if the right men could have been found to go into it.

Mr. M. B. Whitney of Westfield, who has held the presidency of the company since the forced retirement of the Lombards, regarded himself as an ad interim incumbent, put there because he was acceptable to both sides, and he did not wish to hold the place permanently. But as the necessary men were not forthcoming the receivership was brought about, and now it is likely that the business of closing up these complicated relations, where so many persons and subordinate companies are concerned, will not be ended for several years.—Boston Transcript.

Hardly to Be Expected.

"Were you calm and collected at the battle of Sedan, major?"

"Well, madam, I was calm enough, but I wasn't collected. With a leg in one part of the field, an arm in another and my left ear in a third place, collection was difficult."—Pearson's Weekly.



AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Light.

The grandest sentence in any book in the world is this, in Holy writ: "And God said, Let there be light; and there was light." Natural science can tell you in detail how absolutely indispensible light is to the continuance of any form of life on our globe. It is not the purpose of this paragraph, however, to discourse upon the benefits of natural light, but to present some curious facts connected with it, and the numerous artificial means of illumination, invented by the ingenuity of man. The ancients thought that objects were made visible by something projected from the eye, and it was not until about 350 years before Christian Era that men began to ask—Why can we not see in darkness? It then dawned upon somebody that light falling upon an object was what made it visible, and that the eye was only a machine for receiving the rays of light transmitting to the brain the impressions they give as to the size, shape and color of external things. The artificial light was probably first a burning brand—then a reed satuarted in oil, then the tallow dip, the candle, the oil lamp, the kerosene lamp, gas, and last and greatest, the electric light. Intellectual light is another kind—the light needed to guide our actions, and that is furnished by the experience of ourselves or others. If you want light on the subject of travel, everybody's experience is clear as the sun that the Burlington Route is the best for all travelers. For information, tickets, maps, etc., address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 13 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock to-day.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full regular made, all wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' [illegible] ribbed cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses' Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for [illegible] service. We are positive that [illegible] have it this year.

Fontane & Anglim.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Arthur W. Dunn Writes Entertainingly of Men and Events From the National Capitol.

Southern Democrats Stand Squarely on the Chicago Platform—State Bank Issue.

6000 Pensions Illegally Suspended by Lochren—Notes From the Present Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—It is really interesting to listen to the men who come before the House committee on Banking and Currency and give their views on the financial problem. That committee is at present engaged in hearing what various members of congress have to say about the bills they have introduced, and which they think will remedy existing evils in our financial system. These bills run the gamut from those introduced by gold men and bankers, down to the Populists who would have us issue millions of fiat money and who would also have the sub-treasury scheme established and have money issued on all kinds of products, or be loaned to the people on all kinds of security. It is well known that all kinds of financial vagaries are proposed in congress, but it is the interesting point to hear the men who proposes them come and advocate them. So far there have been all classes and conditions of men before the committee. The chief financial heresies come from the South, though the Kansas men have some that are fully as bad. It is the Southern men who for the most part want to wipe out the National banks. They with few exceptions ask for the repeal of the ten per cent tax on State banks, which will allow any person to issue money who chooses to do so. These Southern men in arguing the case of State banks, say that the government should have nothing whatever to do with the currency, that it should not in any way supervise or try and see that sound currency is issued. Some of them go so far as to assert that the United States Supreme Court was wrong when it upheld the legal tender qualities of the green-back; others assert that the tax on State bank circulation must be repealed. All Southerners stand squarely on the Democratic platform that the government has no constitutional authority to impose a tax of any kind for the purpose of raising revenue. It seems to be more and more apparent that the policy of the Democratic platform at Chicago was dictated by the South, and that so far as possible the policy of this congress will be dictated by the South, although it is now apparent that in money matters Cleveland will be able to hold them on a safe basis by the power of veto.

* * *

That was a very interesting acknowledgement made by the chairman of the ways and means committee the other day when he said that the tariff hearings were all one way, and only the protection side was given, hence the Democratic party did not want to circulate any of them. He had to acknowledge that although everybody was invited to come before the committee, that the evidence was all practically to the effect that protection was a good thing. The people who are taxed for protection's sake, and for whom the Democratic party has been crying for these many years, did not seem to come forward and demand that their burdens be lessened. This tariff reform theory is very pretty, but practical people have no confidence in it. It was a great cry upon which to deceive the people and secure votes, but it is becoming more and more visionary.

* * *

Minnesota members of congress are congratulating themselves that a bill which threatened to be a great job has been put to sleep for the time being, and all that is required now is for the western men to be kept from coming to the front again. It is true that none of the Minnesota men has anything to say on the subject, but they were ready to shout after the fight was won, or at least Baldwin and Boen were. It is also true that Minnesota had a member of the committee on public lands and yet a measure of great importance to the state was reported favorably without any objection, but then there were many western men on the same committee who seem to have heard nothing about it until after it was called upon for consideration. This measure is the culmination of one of the great schemes, which was worked out in an innocent little provision which was attached to a large land bill which passed the fifty-first congress. By an act of that congress there was a general change in the land laws. The bill passed in the [illegible] closing hours of the session when everything was turmoil and confusion. It was a very long bill and although I was watching it very closely I never knew that it contained a section 24, which allowed the President to reserve any tract of land in the United States that he cared to proclaim reserved and that thereafter no settler could go upon the land.

* * *

It was one of those measures that was pushed by well meaning cranks who are used by the schemers, who always use innocent fools for their own selfish purposes. It was a great scheme to reserve and preserve great forest tracts in this country and the section was readily put through, when it was threatened by the men proposing it, that if it were not allowed to go in the bill they would defeat the whole measure. The men having it in charge conceded the provision in order to have the other and what they considered meritorious features of the bill enacted into law. Since the passage of this bill there has been reserved in many western states vast tracts of lands upon which no settler dares to set his foot. The land is absolutely reserved as if it were the King's preserves under an ancient monarchy. An attempt was made to have one-third of the State of Minnesota reserved, but this was prevented by the interference of Senators Washburn and Davis. If the reservation had gone through it would have absolutely stopped all settlement in the northern part of the state, and shut off the development of the iron mines of the northern part of the state.

* * *

Now, as to the parcel of cranks that are pushing this scheme of forestry reservation. This city is the headquarters of a squad of them who call themselves the American Forestry Association. It so happens that the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land office is one of their shining lights. He is a very smooth citizen and this may be a hobby with him, and he may be now used by others who are playing upon his pet theories in order to accomplish their schemes. At all events the Secretary of the Interior thinks his Assistant commissioner is god of the forests of America, and anything that he says on the subject goes in the Interior Department. It is not strange that Secretary Smith under these circumstances recommended the legislation which was attempted to pass last week. It was found that he based his recommendation on what his assistant commissioner said. He said it ought to be passed, and if it had passed it would have resulted in sweeping every tree from the public domain.

* * *

It was this last land proposition that was to give the coal and lumber barons free sway with all the timber lands of the United States, and such coal fields as have been discovered on the seventeen millions of acres of lands which have been reserved. It is no wonder that the people from the west are ready to fight the scheme. It is surprising that the schemers who were trying to get it through did not have the bill drawn a little less plain on its face, so that the members of congress might have been deceived as to its real purpose. As the proposition stood it was a bold broad plan to denude the public lands of timber and to let the speculators get control of them. The people are now on guard, and if possible they will arrest any further attempt in this direction. Public lands that are good for anything are getting scarce and the jobbers will do most anything to get hold of them.

* * *

If Commissioner Lochren of the pension office should become a candidate for Governor of Minnesota, or should want to come to the United States Senate, it is not probable that he would want to circulate as a campaign document the statement he sent to the House the other day. It showed that from the 1st of May to the 1st of September, he had suspended more than ten thousand pensions. It also showed that of this number more than six thousand had been restored by the 7th of October. This is a plain acknowledgement that more than six thousand pensions had been suspended illegally, though as a matter of right no pension should be suspended before the pensioner has had an opportunity to present his side of the case. Six thousand illegally suspended pensions! Six thousand old soldiers and those near them made to worry and suffer in order that a record might be made for democratic reform, or rather that the general dislike the democracy has for the old soldiers might be emphasized. It makes no difference whether Commissioner Lochren was carrying out the orders of Cleveland [illegible] or of the Georgia secretary of the Interior, he was an old soldier himself and he ought to have been more generous toward them and saved them the hardship of pensions withheld. If it was the democratic plan to harass them and put them to so much trouble, they should not have been illegally deprived of the money which the government had agreed to give them while they were being put to so much inconvenience.

* * *

During the early days of the all night session talk there was a suggestion that Senator Washburn would some night take the chair, refuse to recognize a fillibusterer and put the question on a repeal, and as there was a majority the thing would be settled in the twinkling of an eye. Several people seemed to believe the yarn. It originated by some one overhearing a conversation outlining that sort of a plan to put an end to the debate, and the question arose as to whether any one would dare do such a thing and it was claimed that Senator Washburn would. It did not contain much fact, but was a tribute to the nerve of the Minnesota senator by those who know him. Senator Washburn prefers that the Democrats who have control of the Senate shall take charge of the matter of enforcing its rules.

* * *

Boen, the populist, seems to have got away with my friend McCleary in the matter of the scheme for making the water of the Red River of the North run up hill. There was more or less talk that these two gentlemen were to collaborate on a grand scheme which would connect the waters of Hudson Bay with the Gulf of Mexico, by having a canal cut across connecting the head waters of the Minnesota river with the Red River. Of course there was the little difficulty in the way of making the water of the Red River run up hill 196 feet raise from the boundary to its source, but with a populist like Boen, a little matter of that kind would not stand in the way. It was just as easy as issuing billions of paper currency and saying they were money and must be accepted the world over as money. Mr. McCleary had in view the improvement of the Minnesota river so as to restore navigation on that stream. He will probably present his bill for that purpose later. It looks as if Boen and McCleary would no longer co-operate on the grand plan of improvement first suggested.

* * *

The all-night sessions of the Senate did not accomplish anything except to show that the Senate of the United States is one of the most amusing collection of able men that were ever got together. The idea of a legislative body sitting all night and listening to Allen and Peffer, Populists' drivel about the money question. It does not so much matter whether in the present instance the silver men are right or the repealers are right, it should be the privilege of every legislative body to secure a vote when the time has arrived and when it has been debated to the full extent that reason would allow. The outcome will, of course, be a compromise or the continuation of the present law. There have been people who thought unconditional repeal would go through the Senate, simply because it ought to go in their opinion. Any person who intimated that it was impossible, was sat down upon hard. It merely shows that the people who have no knowledge of the workings of the Senate cannot appreciate the resources which a determined minority have at their command. Those who talk about public sentiment should have known that the public sentiment of the silver states, and many of the Southern States, endorsed just what has been done, and that the Senators from those states follow the public opinion of those states rather than the public opinion of other sections. There is a well grounded impression that this panic was started by the men who control money in order to get the Sherman law repealed and that they thought they could do it easily. The whole press of the country seemed to be aiding them and the panic was made more severe by the scare which followed. A great many people believe this scare was useless and that the moneyed men overreached themselves. This sort of public opinion is having its effect in stimulating the men who believe in free coinage of silver to fight the unconditional repeal bill. With a little more knowledge of the situation the metropolitan press would not have repealed the law willy-nilly.

* * *

It looks like an off year for the democrats in the election. The people have tired of the democratic rule very quickly and are ready to get back to republicanism as soon as they can. It would not be strange [illegible]

UNCLE SAM'S MAILBAGS.

When Worn Out, They Just Begin to Be Really of Service.

To see the government economically administered, go where they mend mailbags. When a mailbag is worn out, it is considered as just fit for service. A new mailbag is stiff, unyielding. When it has knocked about the world, had the starch taken out of it and its weak places discovered, it grows pliable, gives when it can't force its way and is now prepared to do business successfully. Like a human being, the mailbag has had its experience. The most active mailbags now in the service have scarcely a hand's breadth of the original fabric.

The ordinary jute mailbag is mended by women. This is one of the now few branches of the public service outside of the civil service rules. The women who mend mailbags are appointed by congressmen or public officers in the old way. A more democratic gathering cannot be found in Washington. It is dirty if not difficult work. In the numbers of women clad in their worst clothes, their heads hidden in paper fools' caps with long curtains, their hands guarded by leather bands and at work on sewing so rude that it seems like a travesty on the gentle art of the needle, it is difficult to detect from one another the delicately nurtured woman, the sturdy foreigner and the negro. They are all there working in perfect amity.

Each woman sits on a low chair. She has exchanged her street dress for her working clothes in the commodious dressing room. She receives every morning a mailbag holding 10 bags. Five of these are comparatively good; five are more or less bad. It is a mild sort of lottery, which these women experience twice or three times a day, and the element of chance is not the less exciting though it lie in the depths of a dirty mailbag.

Bad or good the women are paid 8¼ cents a bag. For the woman who cannot earn at least $1.07 a day there is no place in this room. They earn on an average about $1.80 a day, and some women exceed this amount. Each woman works with a darning needle and twine thread. Her first acquirement is the sailor's stitch. With this she can patch, darn or embroider. When she has finished the bags, they are carried to a central table, where on a bulletin board her name is scheduled. There her work is examined by one of three men and checked off accordingly.

Not all sew. Some string the bags at the neck and put on the tags and locks. One of these is a blind negress. She has not seen since a child, but she works rapidly and deftly while she tells with pride how she can embroider and sew at home.

These women from such varied walks in life work together in perfect accord. When to the foreman the dusty air and unsightly work seem to have depressed the workers, he suggests to some one, generally a colored woman, to start up some music. The wave of sound gathers until the whole room has joined in. It is usually a hymn, for hymns come most easily to women's lips.

The government is a kind taskmaster. The room is finely lighted and ventilated. The washrooms are abundantly and finely equipped with marble mounted stationary stands. At noon a tea and coffee bureau is opened, and the workers have all the tea and coffee they desire at the expense of their country. Washington working hours are easy. Vacations of a month are given, and certain sick leaves are provided for. The sweat shops of the government, where the new mailbags are made by contract, are in this city.—New York Sun.

A Perugian Superstition.

The girls of the Perugian highlands believe as firmly as any heroine of Theocritus that a person possessing a lock of another person's hair can will pain, disease and even death to the owner of the hair, and thus when maidens give their betrothed lovers the customary plaited tress it is virtually their life and all their power of suffering that they give into those trusted hands.

If the man should prove unfaithful and disease descend upon the unhappy woman, she is not, however, utterly lost, the experienced matrons of her village have means to transfer the complaint to a tree, to an animal or to cast it into running water. The patient must rise in the early dawn, touch a certain plant in a certain manner, saying, "May thou wither and I flourish again," or bind her complaint to a tree in a given fashion, taking care never to pass again before that tree lest the disease, recognizing its former possession, return to her again.—London Athenæum.

Ice Cream Poisoning.

This is a reproach to the professions of medicine and chemistry. Year after year, with mournful reiteration, there are many reports of fatal cases. The deaths from this source must immensely exceed those from hydrophobia, but Pasteur institutes spring up like mushrooms in every country, while the deaths of the victims of poisoning by the cream are passed over in silence. Would it not be well to look into this matter? Would it not be well to prove or disprove the theory of a writer that the common ice cream freezer is often an electric battery decomposing toxic products by means of the mixture acting as an electrotype?—Medical News.

A Stammering Mute.

Hobbs and Dobbs were discussing men who stammer.

"The hardest job I ever had," said Hobbs, "was to understand a deaf and dumb man who stammered."

"How can a deaf and dumb man stammer?" asked Dobbs.

"Easily enough," replied Hobbs. "He had rheumatism in his fingers."—London Tit-Bits.

[illegible]

Maud—Why did you break off your engagement with Charley?

Ethel—Well, you see, he would wear shirts and neckties which didn't become my complexion.—Chicago Record.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

The Safety of the Many Bought by the Death of the Few.

All crafts depend upon knowledge and acquired skill—knowledge of the material to be handled, acquired skill in the handling of the material. Pioneers of mountaineering had first to learn what mountains actually are like, the details of their structure, and the forces in action upon them. Rock structure, which has one meaning for a geologist, has others for a mountaineer. One kind of mountain masonry forms ridges and gullies, another forms ledges and precipices. One texture and dip makes staircases that can be rushed, another makes slabs that can scarcely be adhered to. One kind of substance is firm and trustworthy, another is friable and treacherous to hand and foot. If there was so much to be learned about rocks, snow and ice were at first far more unknown.

The anatomy of glaciers had to be discovered, the secrets of crevasse formation to be learned. There were the varied phenomena implied in the phrase, "state of the snow," to be understood. Both foot and eye had to be trained to recognize by feel and glance what the "state of the snow" at any time might be. Avalanches had to be investigated—avalanches of snow, ice and rock—when they might be expected to fall, where they were to be looked for, how far they would go. Climbers had to learn to distinguish afar off between snow and ice slopes. Moreover, the tools of mountaineering had to be invented. Many were tried and discarded; a few were retained and improved. The form of the ax was slowly evolved and its uses learned. The way to employ the rope was a yet more difficult discovery. Even now the proper form for climbing irons is only being arrived at.

Accidents, usually fatal, were the lessons wherefrom these facts were derived. The great Matterhorn accident finally demonstrated how the rope should be used and proved that large parties were a source of danger. The Lyskamm accident showed the peril of cornices. Unroped climbers met their death on many mountains. From almost every accident something was learned. The safety of the many has been bought by the death of the few.

We can now plunge into the world of snow without undue peril. We know its dangers and can guard against them; we know also when we are safe and where we can freely go. Our forerunners went aloft as neolithic navigators put to sea—badly equipped and into a misunderstood region. We are now on the footing of the modern sailor. Snow, as such, has no more terrors for us than sea for them. Ill luck may overtake us, and we may fall, as they may be drowned, but with good equipment and experience the climber and seafarer are about as safe as the townsman at home.—Fortnightly Review.

How to Learn Music.

Do not fail to take advantage of the library. Begin a course of good reading. Music is notorious for narrowing one's mind, so resolve to counterbalance your practice with library work as well.

As to your practice, I would give you this maxim, "The essential thing in practice is to see exactly what is to be done in all its details, and then do it again and again with the greatest clearness, precision and energy."

When you take up a new piece, notice the key, the harmonies, chords, scales, fingering and general effects. One of the first necessaries is "concentration." Develop self criticism. "The thing you cannot do is the very thing you should make yourself do."

In practice begin where you left off the day before. Connect your day's work. Apply all your knowledge. Do not try to do more than one thing at a time. Spend a good deal of time every day thinking about what you are doing and what you will do.—Edward D. Hale.

The Barebone Family.

The celebrated name of Praise-God Barebone was borne by a member of the Cromwell parliament called together after the dissolution of the Long parliament in 1653. The royalists called the assembly "Barebone's parliament." At the time when General Monk was in London Barebone headed the mob who presented a petition to parliament against the recall of Charles II. Of the Barebone family there were three brothers, each of whom had a sentence for a name—Praise-God Barebone, Christ-came-into-the-world-to-save Barebone and If-Christ-had-not-died-thou-hadst-been-damned Barebone.—New York Evening Sun.

Single and Married.

A native of Ireland landing at Greenock wanted to take the train to Glasgow. Never having been in a railway station before, he did not know how to get his ticket. Seeing a lady, however, going in, Pat thought he would follow her, and he would soon know how to get aboard. The lady, going to the ticket box and putting down her money, said, "Maryhill, single." Her ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked off. Pat, thinking it all right, planked down his money and shouted, "Patrick Murphy, married."—Tit-Bits.

Railway Headaches.

Those who suffer from headache and feel the fatigue of a railway journey disagreeably should take with them two leather or silk covered cushions—one for the small of the back, another to rest the neck and head. An eminent doctor once stated that this was a capital antidote to the evils arising from the jolting of the train, liable to cause slight congestion of the head in very long journeys. He furthermore advised no reading in the train to those subjected to headaches.—New York Times.

The Need Was Mutual.

Sleepy Citizen—What do you want in my house?

Burglar (presenting gun)—I want money.

Sleepy Citizen—Good Lord! Give us your hand. So do I.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Outcome of the Religious Congress.

The outcome of the religious congress at Chicago is an organization which has for its object, to use Bacon's words, "the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate." No man can well decline to promote the former purpose without avowing himself an atheist, nor the latter without confessing himself to be something less than human. The new organization is called the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, and its only article of association is a statement that the subscribers "desire to serve God and their fellow men under the inspiration of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ."

Millions In Petroleum.

Fifty-nine freight steamers are now employed in transporting petroleum to foreign countries. The capital in Pennsylvania wells and lands is estimated at $87,000,000, and $65,000,000 is invested in plants for producing the crude petroleum. This is exclusive of such accessories as pipe lines, tank cars, refineries, docks, fleets of vessels, etc., and an estimate of $300,000,000 as the total valuation of all branches of the industry is not excessive.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartfelt thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 25 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good, in fact I grew worse all the time until for three years

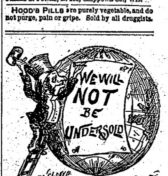
I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are sufferers. I would not be without it in my house." JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.



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Best Flour, per hundred,
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Best Butter per pound,
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Apricots, per pound,
12 1-2c.
Raisins, 3 pounds for
25c.
Eggs, per dozen,
20c.
Soda Crackers, 3 lb. box for
20c
California Canned Goods, 3 cans for
50c.
Blue Label Ketchup, per bottle,
20c.
Perfect, Santa Claus and Kirk's Soap, 5 bars for
25c.
Four cans of Sardines for
25c.
Tea from one shilling to
50c per pound.
New peaches, 3 lb. cans, for
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300 pairs mittens and gloves closing out at cost.

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THE CASH GROCER,
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IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

HARD SLEDDING.

SILVER COMPROMISERS CAN'T GET SIGNATURES

Sufficient to Justify Them Introducing the Measure They Had Prepared—Republicans Refuse Aid in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Those who were expecting to see the Democratic compromise bill introduced into the senate Monday and speedily passed through that body, found that they were more than likely to be doomed to disappointment, and as the day wore on the indications in that direction became still more marked.

The opinion is now very general among senators who will discuss the question at all that the compromise bill, over which senators were so sanguine Saturday, will never be introduced in the senate. The reason for this change in the situation is found in the fact that the compromisers have been unable to get a sufficient number of pledges to guarantee the passage of the bill in case it should be introduced, and they have said from the beginning that they would bring in no bill unless its passage could be

Assured Before Introduction.

Statements differ as to the exact number of Democratic senators who have signed the agreement, but the best authority obtainable places the number at 39, or four less than a majority. These four they have thus far found it impossible to obtain on the Democratic side of the chambers and all overtures to Republicans have so far been repelled, without excepsion. It can be definitely stated that members of the steering committee have made individual appeals to a great many Republican senators, but have been rebuffed alike by repeal and silver senators.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—As soon as the journal was read, objection to it was made by Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) because on roll calls it did not show the presence of two senators, Mr. Allen of Nebraska, and Mr. Kyle of South Dakota, although they were in the chamber and although he had called attention to that fact. A discussion immediately sprung up on this point, a number of senators participating. Mr. Sherman then took the floor and denounced the obstructive measures used to defeat the repeal. He was followed by Mills of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The senate met at 10 o'clock a. m. and as soon as a quorum was obtained (15 minutes afterward) the discussion was resumed on the question that occupied the time of the senate Tuesday, that of the amendment to the journal. Several long speeches were made.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The senate met at 10 a. m., but the discussion of the question of the amendment of the journal, the subject which has been before the senate for the last two days, was not taken up till 11 a. m., when Mr. Stewart took the floor. The intervening hour had been taken up in waiting for a quorum and in reading of a report from the treasury department as to the financial aspect of the government for the current fiscal year. The summing up of the document is that, if the present conditions continue, there will be a deficit of $50,000,000 at the end of the year.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's speech Messrs. Call and Butler argued against any proposed change in the rules. When the latter closed his remarks Mr. Palmer was about to address the senate, when Mr. Teller withdrew his motion to amend the journal, disposing of the question before the senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Senator Voorhees gave notice of an amendment to the rules when the senate convened. It provides that when a bill or resolution pending in the senate as unfinished business shall have been debated 30 days, any senator may move to fix a time for the taking of a vote thereon.

The senate then went into executive session. It was devoted wholly to the consideration of nominations, and there were about 100 taken up and passed upon. The only one of them which created more than passing notice was that of Mr. Van Alen to represent this government at Rome.

The senate opened its doors at 3 o'clock. The house bill to suspend for the year 1893 the law requiring $100 worth of labor to be expended or improvements made on each mining claim was passed, after an amendment excluding corporations from its benefits. A conference with the house was asked.

The repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. Peffer offered a substitute. It proposes free coinage of gold and silver under the provisions of the act of 1837 and revives the act. Mr. Peffer then addressed the senate on the repeal bill, yielding at 5 p. m. to a motion to adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The day's session of the senate was remarkable for the lack of interest displayed and the dullness which characterized the proceedings. Frequent conferences constituted the noticeable feature on the Democratic side of the chamber, and at one time Vice President Stevenson took a seat on that side and engaged in what was obviously an earnest consultation with Senators Voorhees and Faulkner. The time was occupied by three advocates of silver coinage, Messrs. Jones and Stewart of Nevada and Teller of Colorado, and but little attention was paid to either.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the better control of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] opposed the measure [illegible] do no good and might do much evil. The house agreed that the previous question should be considered as ordered at 3 o'clock on the bill and amendments, and then the floor was parceled out in very small parcels to various members. The bill was passed without revision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—No bills of importance were reported from the committees, and the house proceeded to the transaction of routine business. A bill was passed amending the statutes relating to the fees of the United States marshals, clerks and commissioners.

The New York bridge bill was then called up and passed and the house resumed consideration of the printing bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Mr. Outhwaite, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution making the bankruptcy bill a special order for Monday next. Agreed to.

The house then resumed consideration of the printing bill. Without disposing of the measure public business was suspended and the remainder of the session devoted to eulogistic addresses to the memory of the late William Mutchler of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Mr. Sayres (Dem., Tex.), from the committee on appropriations, reported an urgent deficiency bill and it was passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole and Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) called up the joint resolution to remit half the duties on goods exhibited in the world's fair and sold by the exhibitors. After a long discussion the resolution was adopted and the house resumed consideration of the printing bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The debate on the bankruptcy bill has begun in the house. There is a great deal of determined opposition to the measure, led by some of the ablest lawyers in the house, like Culbertson of Texas, Stone of Pennsylvania and Boatner of Louisiana. It is directed generally against the policy of a national bankruptcy law in view of past experience with substitute laws, and particularly the involuntary clause at this time, when so many business firms in close straights might, under its operation, be forced to the wall.

TAUBENECK'S PREDICTIONS.

Populists Will Sweep the Country in '94 and Elect a President in '96.

TOPEKA, Oct. 24.—H. F. Taubeneck, chairman of the national executive committee of the People's party, is now in Kansas to make speeches for the Populists. He claims to believe that the People's party will sweep the country in 1894 and that in 1896 it will elect the president. He predicts it will carry Virginia, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and all the mining states in the West, and in Iowa it will have the balance of power in the legislature.

FELL INTO THE RIVER.

Nearly a Score of Bridge Builders Killed and Injured at Eldon, Ia.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 19.—A terrible accident occurred at Eldon, 12 miles southeast of here, resulting in the death of one man and the fatal injury of three others besides seriously injuring 12 persons. The men were working on a bridge that is being built across the Des Moines river at that place.

New Wisconsin Road.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., Oct. 21.—Grading and tracklaying on the St. Croix and Duluth is completed for the season. The road is being built by the Empire Lumber company of Eau Claire and will give an outlet to 100,000,000 feet of pine lumber that heretofore has been looked upon as worthless.

To Stop the Fight.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 20.—The mayor of Brooklyn and sheriff of Kings county met and decided to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight from taking place in the Coney Island Athletic club in December.

Sport Versus Amusement.

Mr. Herbert Spencer recently put very neatly the distinction between sport as an amusement and as an occupation. Dropping in at his club, he met a young friend, who invited him to play a game of billiards. The philosopher led off and left the balls in a good position for his opponent, who dexterously ran out, not allowing his companion another shot. Then the young expert naturally looked at the philosopher for the customary compliment, but the loser of the game said, very seriously, after depositing his cue in the rack, "Sir, a certain proficiency in such a sport as this is a sign of a good education of the eye, the nerve, the hand, but the mastership of billiards which you have exhibited could have been acquired only by an ill spent youth."—London Life.

Cherokee Strip Indian Names.

In civilizing the Indian into a plug hat and English terminology we all too quickly forget to perpetuate him in the geographical nomenclature of the land he once so graphically christened. Of the seven new counties in the Cherokee strip, but one bears an Indian name. The others have names which are wholly commonplace, which are not associated with any incident to give them meaning, and which partake not in the slightest degree of the local tone and color of a region which has a rude but picturesque history and abounds in romantic traditions which ought to be preserved in the names of its towns and counties.—Kansas City Star.

He Was Floored.

A little 4-year-old boy said to his father, "Pa, can God do everything?" "Yes, my son." "Could he make me a 2-year-old colt in two minutes?" "He would not wish to do that, my son." "But if he did wish to do it, could he?" "Yes, in two minutes." "Well, then, the colt wouldn't be 2 years old, would he?" The father was kind of floored and carried the youngster to bed and made him say his prayers.

A Tower [illegible] Feet High.

A tower designed to attain a height of 150 feet greater than that of the celebrated Eiffel tower of Paris is in course of construction at Wembly park, near London. The foundation of the tower has been completed, and the superstructure has attained a height of 62 feet. The tower is erected under the auspices of Sir Edward Watkin. The plan of the tower was the result of an advertisement three years ago, in which architects were invited to send in designs in competition for substantial prizes.

A Will Four Feet Long.

The will of Charles T. Inslee, who died at 111 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, is written on a four foot roll of foolscap pasted together and folded in a complicated manner. This explanation is given at the foot of the document:

"This is badly folded, but I did not do it. C. T. I."

The estate is valued at $48,000, and with the exception of a few minor bequests goes to Caroline Inslee, the widow, and Charles Frederick Inslee, the dead man's son.

The smallest tree in Great Britain grows on the summit of Ben Lomond. It is the dwarf willow, which is mature when it attains the height of 2 inches.

A map of Ireland made of hairs taken from the heads of the different members of the McLean family is in the possession of Mrs. A. McLean of Pelham, Ga.

Low Rates to The World's Fair.

On October 6th, 7th and 8th, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good for ten days, at the rate of $10.00 for the round trip from St. Paul or Minneapolis. On October 11th and 12th round trip tickets will be sold at rate of one fare, good until October 18th, from all its stations in Minnesota. Apply to your home agent for a ticket over the Burlington route, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Street
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE - - - - in connection, which I will attend toin person.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL.......$100,000
SURPLUS.......... 15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, R. D. Child
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. H. McKinnon. A. A. Mille
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THE NEW
NORTHWEST

FARM LANDS — Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. In North Dakota and Montana.

NEW TOWNS — 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

LOW RATES — Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.

Horses, Cattle. — Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills.

Health, Wealth. — In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways. New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sheep, Hogs. — Sweetes Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raizers' paradise.

Herds, Mines. — These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

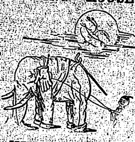
H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 323 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main Street. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. The State of Minnesota to J. H. Flanagan, H. J. Robinson and Charles Weston, defendants. You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the seventh day of November, 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston, in said County, to answer to Charles Clifford in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Charles Clifford for such sum as he shall show [illegible]

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE!



IMMENSE DRIVE
Sometimes has a small driver, but in our case there is nothing small about either the drive or the driver. Our stock of

CLOTHING

Is the biggest thing of the kind in the Northwest and it creating a Driving Business.

Drives are always pleasant thoroughfares, but not half so pleasant as taking part in our drive of Clothing. If you do you will be suited, delightfully suited all fall and winter. Suited with yourself and better suited with your clothes. Our stock includes the most stylish and our suits lead in everything, from fit and style to material and finish.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
It will pay you to look them over.

Mossefin & Lindell, Prop's.

Special Discount to Students.

Cut Prices ON MEAT.
The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Prics.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
GEO. VINE,
Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, October, 6th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of John Helland, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being granted unto Louis Lohn, of said county.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for, examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on the 1st Monday in April A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 6th day of October, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[26-28]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, October 16th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew E. Odegaard deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto August Nelson of said County.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on the 2nd Monday in April, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[27-29]

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. [illegible] For sale by all druggists; call on yours.

The Northwestern Agriculturist

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

For the Farmers of the Northwest. It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states. There are more

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS,
TIMELY TOPICS,
USEFUL INFORMATION,
INTERESTING ARTICLES,
and FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with practical farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make-up. The publishers of the

JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the management of the **AGRICULTURIST**

Whereby it is able to offer a one year's subscription to the Agriculturist **FREE** to every new subscriber to the Journal who pays one year in advance, or to all subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

REMEMBER

That we are giving the Polk County Journal and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only **$1.50.** Address all communications to

Cooke & Hammond,
Crookston, Minn.

A HIGH-class illustrated monthly magazine in the home is no longer a luxury. It is a necessity, and to meet the demands created by this necessity, THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, giving yearly as it does, 1,536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors; with over 1,200 illustrations by clever artists, has stepped into the breach, with a reduction in its price that has startled the liteary world.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of $2.25.

18 3-4 Cts. A MONTH.
Polk County Journal
AND
Cosmopolitan Magazine
$2.25 A YEAR.

The price of the great illustrated monthlies in the past has been $3.00 and $4.00 a year, and they were to be found only in the more pretentious homes. Our offer furnishes a help to all families, no matter how modest their means, to keep in touch with the greatest minds of the world, as the Cosmopolitan has to-day the strongest regular staff of any existing periodical. Send orders to

COOKE & HAMMOND, Crookston, Minn.

DULUTH: 716 TORREY BUILDING.
MINNEAPOLIS: 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.
ANDREW H. BURKE,
GRAIN COMMISSION,
SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.
CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention givon to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.
(Formerly Crookston Business College.)
C. M. TITUS, Principal BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.
BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM $3.00 per week and upward.
TUITION $12.00 PER TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS.
COURSES.
Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.
FULL CORPS OF COMPETENT TEACHERS.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 2d, 1893.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Cando is to have a 3-story flour mill.

The Lutheran college at Grand Forks opened last week.

The opening of the Dickinson Opera House was a brilliant event.

Milnor citizens are taking steps toward the erection of a new mill.

Drayton is shipping large quantities of potatoes to the Eastern markets.

The Buxton Journal is the latest newspaper venture in North Dakota.

The Jamestown Fair association came out about $400 ahead on the recent fair.

The new Hotel Metropole at Fargo is to be opened about the 15th of November.

Quite a number of deer have been seen in McIntosh county already this fall.

An appeal to the Traill county seat case has been filed in the state supreme court.

Six prisoners were sent from Grand Forks to the Bismarck penitentiary Saturday.

Ex-Governor Ordway is winning fame out west as the defendant in a libel suit.

A. H. Patter, a New York city typewriter swindler, has been arested in Grand Forks.

Fire at Crystal last week destroyed a number of store buildings, causing a loss of $20,000.

St. Thomas mourns the absence of an ex-chief of police who left numerous debts behind him.

Billings county pays $3 wolf bounty, which, with the state bounty, gives $5 to the slayer of a wolf.

J. C. Pfeiffer of Minnewaukan has been bound over to the district court for selling mortgaged wheat.

The recent fire at Hamilton makes the fourth time the town has been devastated by fire the past year.

Coal Baron Colton of Minot says that more coal will be turned out from his coal mine this year than ever before.

Red river fever is epidemic in Cass county. Nearly 200 cases exist at present, but very few deaths have occurred.

Several prisoners held in the Hillsboro jail for blind piggery, escaped while the sheriff was absent and are still at large.

Pembina county schools got $1,250 in one lump the other day. The liquor sellers sentenced at the last term of court all paid their fines.

At Willow City Joseph Linn, aged 9, accidentally discharged a gun while hunting, killing his cousin, Albert Johnson, almost instantly.

J. H. Fuller, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Wheatland, was killed by a boar pig tusk cutting an artery in his right leg above the knee.

Dr. Bjornstad of Hattan has been arrested and placed under $1,000 bonds, for giving an overdose of chloroform to a patient to whom death resulted.

The county commissioners of Stutsman county have commenced suit to recover $9,000 deposited by County Treasurer Soper in the Lloyd's bank.

The McFadden family of Pembina held a reunion recently. There were present nine sons and three daughters and their average weight was 182 pounds.

One of the mammoth oil tanks, which are the same length as a common flat car, was upset in the Grafton yards and 5,000 gallons of oil went into the ditch beside the track.

Over 4,000 visitors from North Dakota have registered at the state building at the world's fair since July 1, and it is estimated that not over two-thirds of the visitors have taken the trouble to register.

Mr. George Purvis of Minto, who designed and built the Great Northern exhibit in the Agricultural building at the world's fair, has been notified that the beautiful column which forms the exhibit has received the first prize medal for excellence of design and delicacy of combinations and general execution.

Judge Winchester has filed a decision declaring that the act compelling the state treasurer to deposit funds of the state in banks designated by the state board of audit is in force. The state treasurer has refused to obey the law, claiming that the act was void, and action was brought to compel him to observe the law.

Lloyds Arraigned.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 23.—William M. Lloyd and James M. Lloyd, who were arrested on bench warrants were arraigned Saturday. Attorney Glaspell of Jamestown asked further time to plead. The cases were set for Nov. 6. William M. Lloyd's bond of $12,000 was signed by T. S. Wadsworth, Kate E. Glaspell, H. B. Allen and S. K. McGinnis of Jamestown. James M. Lloyd's bond of $5,000 was signed by the same with the exception that S. L. Glaspell was substituted for Kate E. Glaspell.

Blind Pigs Raided.

FOREST RIVER, N. D., Oct. 23.—The war against the blind pigs is being vigorously pushed. The board of supervisors raided the saloons in a body and found whisky in both of them. Ted Smith has been arrested and placed under a $500 bond, and the sheriff is in search of Ben Daniels.

Money Matters Easy.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 24.—Hon. J. E. Diamond, national bank examiner, has just completed a [illegible]

WHITECAPPERS ARRAIGNED.

Trial of the Osceola (Neb.) Women Set For Nov. 20.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 24.—A special to The Bee from Osceola, Neb., says: The Osceola Whitecaps, who whipped three girls Saturday night who were supposed to be of easy virtue, were arraigned during the morning and pleaded not guilty. The case was continued till Nov. 20, in recognizance of $75 each. They were charged with unlawful, incendiary talk and riot. Those under arrest are Mrs. W. Bierhart, Mrs. Heald, two Mrs. Osbornes, Mrs. Everett, Ben Osborne and three boys named Mesker, Osborne and Brown. Mrs. Heald, one of the prisoners, is the wife of the president of Polk County bank, a leader in the Osceola church and several societies and the other ladies are wives of prominent business men. All are members of the local W. C. T. U.

FORTY HORSES BURNED.

Disastrous Fire in a Livery Stable at Lemars.

LEMARS, Ia., Oct. 23.—Fire in Corkery's livery stable consumed 40 head of horses and destroyed $100,000 of other property.

Indicted Chief Ramsay.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 24.—D. G. Ramsay, grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers was indicted at Marion Friday by the grand jury of Linn county. He is charged with instigating the cutting and crossing of wires and otherwise obstructing the telegraphic system of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway during the telegraphers' strike in September, 1893. He was arrested at Vinton and furnished bonds of $1,500 for appearance at the coming term of court.

Corbett's Ultimatum.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—A New York dispatch to The Republic says: The championship fight between James J. Corbett and Charley Mitchell will come off either at Coney Island, New Orleans or nowhere. Corbett will not fight in San Francisco, nor will he consent to leave this country. He feels that as champion he is not called upon to accompany Mitchell to Europe and on the same theory he believes that it is his prerogative to name the battleground in this country.

Hot Springs Wants the Fight.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 24.—An effort is being made by well known and prominent sporting men to secure the Corbett-Mitchell fight for Hot Springs. It is a fact that the fight could be brought off here without official interference. At the last legislature of this state the law was amended regulating prize fighting so as to make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine only.

The Drainage Canals.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Oct. 24.—Captain Rhinehart says the drainage work on the Tamarac and Sandhill rivers is progressing finely, and with 10 days more of good weather he will complete the amount of work required to be done this fall. Mr. Rhinehart says there are now about 500 men engaged on the work and he could use a hundred more to good advantage if he could get them. The wages paid is $1.50 a day.

Smuggled Opium at Auction.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 24.—United States Marshal Price sold by auction 556 half-pound cans of opium, prepared for smoking, recently seized at Pembina, while being smuggled on a Great Northern train. The purchasers were Charles Kee and Hip Lung of Chicago, at $4.60 per pound. They will make a big profit, as this is a little more than one-third of the duty alone.

Will Look Up Gold Finds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The land department has ordered Special Agent A. L. Gray to proceed from Duluth to the Rainy Lake gold region of Northern Minnesota, to examine into reported discoveries of precious metals. Special Agent J. M. Anderson, detailed on the same service, will remain at Duluth until further orders.

A Strike Ended.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Oct. 24.—The striking miners of the Springfield subdistrict met here and decided to return to work on the terms offered by the operators previous to the strike, 40 cents per ton gross. The strike affected 1,900 miners.

Real Estate Congress.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The world's real estate congress, the last of the world's fair congresses, convened at the Art Institute during the day. All points of the country were represented.

Marshal McMahon Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Marshal McMahon died at 10 a. m. at Chateau la Foret, on the Loire. The family of the deceased soldier were present at his death.

Society Women as Burglars.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Church and daughter Bessie, who have moved in the highest society circles of this city, have been arrested for burglary.

M. Gounod Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—M. Gounod died at 9 a. m. The direct cause of his death is certified to have been general paralysis of the brain.

McClure Improving.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The condition of Editor McClure is reported by his physicians as somewhat improved, but he is not yet out of danger.

Executed by Electricity.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Oct. [illegible]

CAPITAL AUTOCRATS.

OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON WHOSE ONLY LAW IS THEIR WILL.

A Striking Example Is the First Comptroller of the Currency, Whose Decisions Cannot Even Be Vetoed by the President, Who Has the Power of Removal.

Among the most remarkable features of this government by the people is the extraordinary authority vested in certain subordinate officials at Washington. For instance, no man in the United States wields such power in money matters as the first comptroller of the currency. He is entirely independent of the secretary of the treasury, and even the president has no means of coercing him, as the following story shows:

When Grant was in the White House, First Comptroller Taylor refused to countersign a warrant for the payment of a big claim out of the funds of the treasury. The president summoned him and said:

"You must sign."

"I will not, Mr. President," replied the recalcitrant official.

"Then I will compel you to do so," said General Grant.

"You have not the power," rejoined the comptroller coolly and respectfully.

"We will see about that," said the president. "I will consult the attorney general."

The attorney general, on being consulted, stated that the comptroller was right—he could not be forced to countersign the warrant. Next day the president summoned Mr. Taylor and said:

"I find that I cannot compel you to countersign the warrant. However, I can get another first comptroller."

"Very well, Mr. President," replied the officer. "You can have my resignation, but not my signature."

In fact, the only way in which the president can override a decision of this powerful official is by dismissing him and appointing another man. All of the accounts of the government, except those which relate to customs and the postoffice department, are settled by warrants countersigned by the first comptroller. Without his signature the payments cannot be made.

There are two autocrats in the postoffice department. One of them is the assistant attorney general. It is his function to decide whether matter offered for mailing is immoral or not. He acts as censor for the people. Whenever a postmaster in any city is doubtful regarding the morality of a publication that is sought to be mailed, he forwards a copy of the suspected work to the third assistant postmaster general, by whom it is referred to the assistant attorney general.

Very likely the latter may be too busy to investigate the subject personally, in which case he turns it over to one of his clerks, who peruses it and marks any passage which he considers indecent. Thus the law lord has simply to glance over the selected tidbits of impropriety and pass on them. The assistant attorney general also determines what mail matter shall be considered fraudulent and be excluded as such from the post.

The third assistant postmaster general is himself an autocrat. He has authority to exercise his own discretion in depriving periodical publications of the advantage of second class postal rates. Publications intended for advertising purposes primarily are not allowed those rates. On account of the "Kreutzer Sonata" a whole series of books, of which it was one, was shut out of the mails.

Publishers commonly get out volumes in series, because in this shape they go second class as periodical publications so long as they are issued at least four times a year. The decision against that work did not actually exclude it from the post, because it could be, and was sent at first class rates, sealed, so that nobody could lawfully open the package and find out what was inside.

The autocrat of the department of agriculture is the chief of the bureau of animal industry. He has authority to kill any animal he may choose anywhere in the United States. When one of his inspectors reports that such and such cattle are afflicted with an infectious disease, he orders them purchased and slaughtered. The value of the beasts is judged by two appraisers, one chosen by the owner and the other by the bureau. If they cannot agree, they appoint a third person to decide. In case a man refused to have his live stock thus disposed of, the police and United States marshals would be summoned.

The payment adjudicated is made by check. The chief of the bureau's authority in such matters is absolute over the territories and District of Columbia. For operations in any state he must have the consent of the governor, but the governor's consent cannot be withheld because he is in a position to coerce the state. If he chooses, he can quarantine the state, preventing all animals from going into or coming out for an indefinite period.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wire as a Strengthener.

The method of strengthening copper steam pipes by means of coiled metal wire has been quite generally adopted in the Italian navy. The practice is to serve the tubes with one or two layers of wire wound under tension. The method is not considered applicable to other than straight tubes. The wire is of sufficient strength to carry the full load of steam, and the tension used in winding is about [illegible] tons per square inch. The wire is put on in two or three independent spirals and the ends of each are independently fastened to the flanges. [illegible]

Kitchen Extension.

University Extension is good, but Kitchen Extension is better. Wider knowledge of better cooking processes means better health and comfort for everybody. Science can never do us better service than by the multiplication of the cooking schools which make healthful means and methods available for even the most modest home.

Cottolene

The vegetable substitute for lard, is science's latest gift to the kitchens of the world. Every woman who has ever cooked a meal, knows that lard is disagreeable in use and unhealthy in its effects.

Cottolene is a most satisfactory substitute—clean, delicate and far more economical. At your grocers.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills,

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS, Always on hand at reasonable prices.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

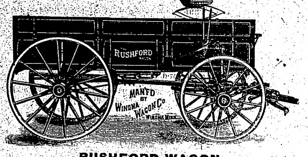
L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

G. G. HENAULT,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

WHEN YOU BUY

An article you expect to use for a long time it is a great saving of money, as well as a source of satisfaction to buy the very best that can be had. This is especially true of a Farm Wagan. We can sell you a


RUSHFORD
MAN'FD BY WINONA WAGON Co WINONA MINN.

RUSHFORD WAGON

at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best. They have been made here at home i nour own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.

You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows. We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.

MERIT WINS.

LARSEN, CARPAENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

P. S. We handle all kinds of wood and coal.

HURRAH, FOR BARGAINS IN STOVES

AND FOR ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE and MACHINERY

Bycicles such as THE MONARCH, and others, from $37 to $150. Also
Old Hickory Wagons.
Phoenix Buggies.
Flying Dutchman Gang Plows.
Road Carts, Drags, Etc.
Barbed Wire.
Hoyt & Milligan's Prepared Paint, Every Sized Can.
Cook Stoves and Ranges, 25 Sizes and Syles.

FAMOUS Stoves and Ranges

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.
Wasbidg Machines.
Sewing Machines.
Largest Tinware Stock and Tinner Shop in Crookston.
Call and get prices and you will buy of us every time.

ALDERMAN, SYSVESTER & ELSETH,
Corner Fletcher and Main Streets, - - - - - Crookston, Minn.

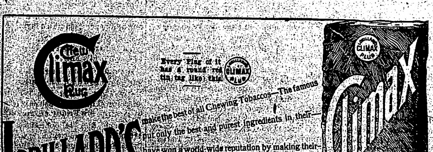
CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choce FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, CROOKSTON, MINN

McKINNON BROS.,
Dealers in all the leading— AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.
BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.


Chew Climax Plug
LORILLARD'S
Every Plug of it has a round red tin tag like this.
CLIMAX PLUG
make the best of all Chewing Tobaccos—The famous
put only the best and purest ingredients in their—
have won a world-wide reputation by making their—
make the plug that millions use daily. Do you use
have pleased the most fastidious tobacco lovers with
have attained the acme of Plug Tobacco
Chew Climax Plug
Climax Plug

Forced Sale

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE!

WANTED! Cash wanted for $29,000 worth of seasonable goods, by the New York Store, during the next three months.

500 ALL WOOL 10-4 BLANKETS.

Flannels of all descriptions.

$6,000 worth of Dress Goods, consisting of Storm Serges, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dress Flannels, and a big assortment of Black Silks.

$3,000 worth of Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

$4,500 worth of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

375 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

$2,700 worth of Shawls of all grades.

On account of the hard times I have been unable to make my collections and hence have been unable to meet my past due accounts. My creditors therefore demand that everything must be closed out before January 1, 1894. Call early while the stock is complete. Remember, everything will be sold at actual wholesale cost.

A. CHABOT.

'Round Home.

Several inches of snow fell on Monday.

Lew Freeman returned from the great World's Fair on Monday morning.

Graham Munch returned this week from a pleasant trip to the World's Fair.

John McFee, the foreman of the Lockhart farm, is ill with typhoid fever.

C. C. Rolston has accepted a position in Chas. Misner's tonsorial parlors.

J. P. Marcum, wife and son were enjoying themselves hugely at the World's Fair last week.

Mrs. A. A. Miller was out to McIntosh Tuesday visiting Mrs. C. F. Page and returned Thursday.

G. M. Barber disposed of his boot and shoe stock to Carl Reidesil last week, and left the city for his old home in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vine and family left last Tuesday for Canada, where they will spend the winter. They will spend a few days at the World's Fair.

Fertile Journal: George Candee has gone to Crookston where he has secured a position as engineer in the flouring mill at that place.

Mrs. A. McAvoy and Misses N. and C. McAvoy, of Angus, were registered at the Commercial, Sunday, returning from the World's Fair.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke arrived on Monday morning from a four weeks visit to the old home in Michigan. She spent a few days at the great World's Fair en route.

J. S. Nichols, of Fertile, came home on Monday morning from a visit to the World's Fair. He brought along some pure bred fowls for use upon the farm. His wife and the children remained for a visit with her brother in Illinois.

Rev. R. H. Battey attended the Y. P. S. C. E. convention in Minneapolis last Friday and delivered an address on behalf of the visiting members and delegates. The Pioneer Press of Saturday printed a fairly good cut of the reverend gentleman.

The names of the two men now confined in the Polk county jail charged with being implicated in the Halstad bank robbery, are Albert Thompson and Tom Teback. They were sent here by Norman county to await their trial at the November term of the district court.

Rev. Battey: The Christian Endeavor meeting in St. Paul last Friday and Saturday was the largest and most successful meeting of the kind ever held in the state. There were about 1400 young people in attendance, and I think about 1000 of those were delegates.

On Thursday November 9th, the Congregational church at Mentor will be dedicated by Revs. J. C. Huntington of Minneapolis, R. H. Battey and J. G. Smith of Crookston. On the 10th these gentlemen will hold a platform meeting at Fertile, and on the 11th and 12th they will conduct a Sunday School Institute in this city.

T. J. McAdam of East Grand Forks was in the city Tuesday on his way to the Red Lake country for a hunt. While his team was standing in front of the St. Louis hotel, they became frightened and ran away, smashing the wagon considerably.

Another one of those pleasant old-fashioned dime socials was given last Friday evening by the ladies of the Congregational church at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Durand. There was a good turn-out, an enjoyable evening spent, and a snug sum realized by the ladies.

A reception was given L. W. Squier of the First M. E. church last Friday evening by his congregation in honor of his return from Chicago, and his re-appointment for another year. The reception was held in the Sunday School room of the church.

Dr. Just was summoned to Fertile Sunday evening to attend H. O. Vidden, who had been upset out of a wagon and had one of his ribs partly broken. Mr. Vidden is an uncle of the Christianson Bros., of this city. The doctor left him on Monday morning doing very nicely and on the high road to recovery.

'Tis said a county commissioner—whose district isn't a thousand miles from Crookston—while playing the national game one evening lately, dropped about $68, and now he is of the opinion that "one of his legs—is longer than—it really ought to be," to quote from a popular air.

The state Y. P. S. C. E. held its annual session at the central Presbyterian church in St. Paul. Addresses of welcome were given by Governor Nelson and Mayor F. P. Wright, responded to in behalf of the convention by Rev. R. H. Battey, of this city. Donald Grant was elected president for the ensuing year and Rev. R. H. Battey was made a member of the executive committee.

It is said of a certain populist attorney of this city that he is more superstitious than an African heathen—believes in hoodoos and all that sort of thing. The story goes that a week or two ago, while en route for the World's Fair, he secured a berth between St. Paul and Chicago, but when he came to occupy it, to his utter horror he found it to be the cabalistic No. "13," and he raised a royal kick, but it was no use, as there were no vacant berths to be had on the train. But the idea of occupying the "fatal 13" was not to be thought of, so this prominent Polk county official was obliged to "pound his ear" in an ordinary smoking coach with the common herd, as it wouldn't do at all to occupy a berth with that unlucky number, according to his creed. Someway the Tribune, whose presiding genius ought to know more about this than anybody else, has been strangely silent on the subject, but everybody seems to be [illegible] just the same.

A. D. Chase left for [illegible] Sunday night.

Tom Morris got back from the Fair last Friday.

Miss Helen Halverson is off for a visit to the World's Fair.

Mat Cornelius is among the Crookstonites at the World's Fair.

Albert Gobb of Fergus Falls, was visiting friends in this city this week.

Lawyer Watts and wife returned from the World's Fair on Wednesday morning.

Assistant postmaster Miss Ollye Halverson went to the World's Fair last week.

W. L. Palmer received the sad news of the death of his daughter, Gertrude, last week.

Register Hugh Thompson of the United States Land Office, visited the World's Fair last week.

Northern Pacific railroad is selling first class tickets Crookston to Chicago at $14.77 until Nov. 1st.

C. W. Palmer is having his lots on the corner of Robert and Ash streets graded and leveled up.

Dr. W. A. Robertson: The choral club is getting along nicely. The membership now numbers over 20.

There will be a basket social Friday evening in the Swedish Lutheran church. Everybody welcome.

It is "Chief Rauch" now. At the last business meeting of the fire department Fred Rauch was unanimously elected chief.

Rev. R. H. Battey's mother is visiting him at present, having arrived last week from Nebraska. She will remain all winter.

C. Smith's wife and Al. Vine's wife accompanied Chas. Vine and family to Niagara Falls where they will visit during the coming winter.

W. O. Wilson, John Bergquest and Knute Austin left for the World's Fair on Wednesday evening by the Northern Pacific route.

A. Sture is going out of the boot, shoe and dry goods business and will sell this line so low that it will be to the public's advantage to call.

Will Peterson was receiving the congratulations of his friends last Friday on the arrival of a son and heir in his household, Friday morning.

Conductor Casper Sands was in the city this week for the first time since August, at which time, not feeling very well, he took a lay-off and went out to the farm where he was taken down and had a long siege of illness. He hopes to be all right soon.

A gang of men, under the supervision of Engineer Arnold, are at work repairing the broken sewer under the railway track. According to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the council, they will tunnel under the track and connect the brick sewer with the outlet. It is practically the same work as was done last spring, and grave doubts are entertained as to whether it will be lasting or not. Should the track slide any more, the sewer would again be broken and the labor be in vain. The present operation will cost probably $500.

I. B. Welter the prosperous Beltrami farmer, was in the city Tuesday, doing some trading. His crops were very good this year, and he has got no kick coming except on the United States senate and the price of wheat. He is going more into mixed farming, and next year will grow less wheat than usual and more oats, barley and potatoes. He is going to raise more hogs, and fatten them on barley and potatoes. His sheep did well this year, and he got about $2.25 worth of wool off of each one. It would be well for other farmers to watch Mr. Welter's smoke.

Euclid Items.

From our Regular Correspondent.

EUCLID, Oct. 23d.

Herman Wallis started for the World's Fair Saturday.

John Shuldt and family are moving out on Casper Tiedman's farm.

James D. Fairweather returned home Saturday from a months visit to the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington will move into town for the winter.

Mrs. Crist Nelson lost her barn and several hundred bushels of grain by a prarie fire Friday afternoon.

Among the schoolmarms who attended the institute was Miss Della Hancock and Miss Lillian Losey.

Mr. E. J. Chase, who is buying wheat out at the Keystone [illegible] Taylor and Co., came in to Crookston Sunday.

Missionary [illegible] will be held at the home of Mrs. Currie [illegible]

Mr. Gamble, our [illegible] school teacher, walked [illegible] Crookston Sunday.

[illegible]

A Land Contest Case From Marshall County Decided in Washington.

A land contest case from Marshall county has just been decided by the Secretary of the Interior. John H. Woolhaupt was the claimant to a homestead near Warren, which was contested by Mari Steiner. The local land office decided in favor of the latter, and an appeal was taken to the commissioner of the general land office, who reversed the decision of the local office. The case then went to the Secretary of the Interior, who affirmed the ruling of the land commissioner, thus giving Woolhaupt possession of the property. Ed. George acted as attorney for Woolhaupt, and J. G. McGrew and D. Hatlestad for Steiner.

Killed by the Cars.

Wm. Judson, a son of L. H. Judson was killed at Kittson last Monday morning. He was driving a team and attempted to cross the railroad track in front of a Great Northern train, and was struck by the engine and instantly killed. When the engine was stopped his body was found on the pilot. An inquest was held here Saturday.

CORONER'S VERDICT.

An inquisition taken at Kittson and in the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 20th day of October, 1893, before Henry Shepard, coroner of said county, upon view of the body of William Judson lying there dead, by the oaths of the jurors, whose names are hereto subscribed, who being duly sworn to inquire in behalf of the State of Minnesota, when, how and by what means the said William Judson came to his death, upon their oaths do say: That the said William Judson came to his death at Kittson Station, on the Great Northern railway, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 20th day of October, 1893, by being struck in the head while crossing the track of the Great Northern railway, at Kittson crossing, near and north of the elevator at that place, by engine 71, L. Hutton, engineer, at that time running a wild freight train at unusual speed in passing stations, and we, the jury, in our opinion attach all blame to the engineer and train crew of said train by negligence on their part. In testimony whereof, the said coroner and jurors of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid. Signed

ANDREW LARAVIER, JR.,
OLE HANSON,
BEN MCKINNEY,
EDWARD BARRETT,
ALFRED VAUDRIN,
ELI ASSELIN.

Attest:

HENRY SHEPARD,
Coroner of Polk County, Minn.

A Historic Name.

The last Minnesota legislature appropriated $50,000 for the erection of three monuments on southern battlefields to the memory of the heroes of the Second Minnesota regiment, with their names engraven thereon. On the one erected at Chickamauga there appears at the head of the list of names on one side of the monument the name of Col. Jas. George, who was the officer commanding the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, who occupied such a conspicuous position in that memorable battle. Col. George was the father of our esteemed townsman Mr. Ed. George, who is justly proud of the fact that his father's valor and heroism in behalf of his country has thus been remembered in this enduring manner by his state.

Do Not Miss the World's Fair

From the Century Magazine for Oct. 1893.

Some weeks still remain in which those who have not seen the World's Fair may yet enjoy that never-to-be-renewed privilege. In the general astonishment at the beauty of the housing of the Exposition perhaps not enough has been said concerning the contents. That these are well worthy the attention of the student of every or any department of human enterprise goes without the saying—though in some departments much more than in others the truly instructional method has been observed.

It still remains true that the greatest feature of the Exposition is the architecture and the landscape gardening, including in these all their sculptured and painted decorations and adjuncts. In these the deepest pleasure and the deepest instruction are to be found as well as the largest and longest benefit to the country.

If the visitor can only be a single day at the Fair or a single night it is worth any sacrifice to enjoy this alone. And if it were to be a question between the daylight or the illuminations at night we would advise the latter, for surely no eyes now opened on this world are likely ever again to behold any sight so nobly beautiful [illegible] Over 15 million people have already visited this Greatest World's Fair and you should not fail to see it before it closes forever on October 30th and remember in going from Minneapolis and St. Paul you will secure the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For excursions tickets at lowest rates call at 159 East Third street, St. Paul; 13 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis and 405 Messaba Block, Duluth. [27-28]

Three Great Plays.

Three dramatic entertainments next week by the Rice, Walford and Sheridan combination. Monday night the great nautical drama, "The Smugglers," will be given; Tuesday, the famous New York success, "Shadows of a Great City;" Wednesday, the beautiful Southern romance, "Mystic Mountain." Special prices have been made; 25c, 35c and 50c. With a strong company, good plays and cheap prices the Grand should be filled to overflowing at each entertainment.

If you wish to secure a certain and speedy result, when using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, be careful in observing the rules of health, or the benefit may be retarded. A fair and persistent trial of this medicine never fails, when the directions are followed.

Good oak wood for sale at $2.75 per cord, soft wood $2.00. Enquire of
M. B. HAYES,
[27-29] Crookston, Minn.

Secure your tickets for the Rice, Walford and Sheridan entertainments, which open with the "Smuggler" on Monday night. Reserved seats now on sale at Tom Morris' jewelry store.

Don't Forget!

That's what Brown's wife called to him—don't forget to get a bottle of Haller's Sarsaparilla it's so nice. For sale by F. L. Durand.,

Use

Haller's Barb Wire Liniment for all cuts on cattle and horses; it is the best on earth. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Teach your children how to save. Just think, one penny a week for a year—will buy a large bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and cure coughs for the whole family. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles, I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe Sarsaparilla, he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full well that he will obtain thereby a surer and purer preparation than any other which the drug-store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine.

Algiers Has a Stream of Natural Ink.

In Algiers there is a small stream which the chemistry of nature has converted into real ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes gallic acid, another ingredient in the formation of ink. Letters and manuscript matter are satisfactorily written with this singular natural compound of iron and gallic acid.—Exchange.

Warning to Bicyclists.

H. B. Walker of Brooklyn started to ride on his bicycle to Red Bank, N. J., where he intended spending Sunday with his wife, who had gone by train. He was riding along Bay street at a rapid pace when he ran into a rope stretched across the street to prevent travel when repairs were in progress. The rope caught him under the chin and hurled him backward from the wheel. He turned a somersault and struck on the back of his head. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the Smith infirmary, where he died a few minutes after his arrival. His skull had been fractured.

What Chauncey M. Depew Reads.

The sum of the whole matter is that the railroad man as a rule takes all the newspapers, reads about everything there is in each of them, acquires a facility for doing it very rapidly, and then peruses the leading editorial in the paper of opposite political faith to tone him up and the one in the journal of his own faith to tone him down. No practical journalist knows more of what is in a newspaper than a practical railroad man.—New York World.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Haynes Car is Coming.

The Haynes Palace Studio car will be in Crookston Thursday and Friday, October 26th and 27th. The high grade of work produced on this car has earned it a world-wide reputation.

All styles from the cabinet to full life size, are made by the latest and most approved methods.

For Rent.

A nine room brick house, cellar full size of house, suitable for two families if desired two blocks from centre of city, ask A. M. Stewart. [25-tf]

Down Goes the Price of Meat.

George Vine is now located in his Broadway meat market, with a big stock and large variety of meat on hand and has put the price of meat down so low that everybody can afford to buy the best the market affords. Look at some of these prices.

Boiling beef, 4 cents per pound.

Three pounds sausage for 25 cents.

Three pounds round steak for 25 cents.

Roasts 8 cents per pound.

Hay for Sale.

The crop of '94, on the sw¼, sec. 14, I will sell in 40 acre tracts or more, and receive bids until January 1st, 1894, at which time contracts must be made and money paid. For further particulars address.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Crookston, Minn.

Don't commit suicide on account of your "incurable" blood disease. The sensible thing for you to do is to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If that fails, why, then—keep on trying, and it will not fail. The trouble is, people get discouraged too soon. "Try, try, try again."

We Back Up

every statement we make with the goods themselves. If they are not satisfactory, return them. We want to do more than make one sale—we want to make you our customers for all time to come. Therefore the fairest kind of fair treatment in every transaction.

Special Bargains

—FOR—

THIS WEEK.

40 per cent. discount from our regular price on WHIPS.

33 1-3 per cent. discount from our regular price On TRUNKS.

25 per cent discount from our regular prices on VALISES.

33 1-3 per cent. discount from regular prices on HATS.

33 1-3 per cent discount from regular prices on BLANKETS.

40 per cent. discount from our regular price on ACCORDEONS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

25 per cent. discount from regular price on TABLE LINEN.

30 per cent. discount on any article of JEWELRY in Jewelry Department.

Tickets for the amount of your purchase, on our beautiful Silverware Premiums given with every sale.

Yours to please—

THE FAIR

Department Store,
Corner Main and Robert Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

OUR SALE ON
FLANNELS
WILL CONTINUE UNTIL EVERY PIECE IS SOLD.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

[illegible] Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1893. NO. 29

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown.
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District.....Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster.
Treasurer.....J. T. Beaudry.
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson.
Attorney.....A. R. Holston.
Sheriff.....Arny Grundysen.
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson.
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen.
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery.
Court Com'r.....W. H. Ayerill.
Coroner.....Henry Shapard.

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard.
Second District.....Anton Linden.
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch.
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers.
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart.

THE CITY.

Mayor.....A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk.....E. C. Carruth.
Office in Times office.
Treasurer.....Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor.....A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street.
Engineer.....W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 38 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department.....Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace.....C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace.....L. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster.....W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster.....Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk.....A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger,	P N Savalrad	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Bonkind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson,	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forks
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Storfroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	O J Knox	T R Falls

Twenty Dollars per Acre.

Will buy a half section of land, 200 acres in wheat and in splendid shape and about 100 acres in oats and barley, 20 acres in young trees, artesian well, good buildings. Inquire at the JOURNAL office. [illegible]

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. [illegible]

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

G. HALVORSON, MANAGER.

MONDAY EVENING | November 6th, 1893.

CHAS. DICKSON

and his Excellent Company in the finest of all comedies

INCOG.

Having been played 100 nights in New York and 50 nights each in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
1:15a.m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	1:05a.m. Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points.....	7:25a.m. Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent.....	7:30p.m. Daily. ex. Sun.
8:00a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston.....	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation, Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Free Colonist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the grest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogon district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....7:12 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north at.....8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Wheat	52c
Barley	25c
Oats	old 20c; new 20c
Corn	30c@35c
Middlings, per ton	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts,	$10.00@$11.00
Bran,	$9.00@$10.00
Hay, per ton	$4.00@$6.00
Butter, per lb	20c
Eggs, per dozen	25c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	40c
Game—Ducks, per doz	$2.00

When Hannibal,

The great elephant, got a sore foot they used Haller's Barb wire Liniment and cured it up in four days.
For sale by F. L. Durand.

Hay for Sale.

The crop of '94 on the sw¼ sec. 14 I will sell in 40 acre tracts or more, and receive bids until January 1st 1894, at which time contracts must be made and money paid. For further particulars address

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Crookston, Minn.

[illegible] Say.

When a man pounds his thumb he puts it in his mouth and says, "[illegible] get me Haller's Pain Paralyser quick now." For sale by F. L. Durand.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. Johnny Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano pure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105 Broadway. [illegible]

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Special Meeting Held October 26th.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held on Thursday evening October 26th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent, Childs, Jennings, Marlette.

A commication was received from H. Steenerson relating to the removal of a certain hydrant from the sidewalk at Houston avenue and Hunter street.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the Crookston Water Works Power & Light Co. be instructed to remove the hydrant and place it where it belongs. Carried.

Lars Bjorgo handed in a communication relating to the abatement of his sidewalk taxes which were levied several years ago.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Norrie, that the prayer of the petition be granted and that the sidewalk taxes of Lars Bjorgo on lot 19, block 2, South Crookston for the year 1887, be abated and that the county officers be notified and instructed to make necessary corrections.

Carried.

Alderman Anderson made a report upon the completion of the Broadway street sewer between Loring and Fletcher streets as to who had paid their share of the work. The following lots were still unpaid, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in block 10 and lots 13, 17 and 18 in block 7. (report accepted.)

On motion the city engineer was instructed to levy an assessment against the lots, for amounts not paid.

Justice Spendley handed in his reports for the quarters ending June 30th and September 30th, 1893. Same were placed on file.

The finance committee reported favorable upon the following bills:

D F McDonald, labor in 4th ward	17 50
labor in 3d ward	7 00
labor in 1st ward	21 25
general labor	49 25
general labor	116 75
general labor	53 25
labor in 3d ward	3 00
labor in 2d ward	2 25
labor in 1st ward	1 50
— Vian, attending engine house, 5th ward	36 00
Cooke & Hammond, printing	19 20
Fontaine & Anglim, mdse	18 95
I Simmons, drayage	23 00
O A Anderson, iron rods	3 05
John Freeborn, labor	4 00
W F Arnold, stationery	23 85
J E Greenhalgh, engineer at sewer	90 00
Jas E Morrisey, fittings	182 20
A J Harris, drayage	10 00
F P Miller, labor	4 00
W H Norrie, wood	39 96
Crookston Plumbing Co	20 60

The finance committee also handed the following bills to the council which were on motion allowed and ordered paid.

A Halverson, boarding poor	8 75
J Manley, engineer at sewer	20 00
Ingolf Nordblo, engineer at sewer	2 00
Joseph Delange, labor	6 00
P J Memessgaard, labor	4 00
W H Norrie, wood	12 00
A C Schmidt, assessor's salary	200 00
O M Nelson, engineer at sewer	36 00
C Erickson, meals to prisoners	15 70

The finance committee reported that they held three bills from the Great Northern Railway Co., which upon motion were referred to the city attorney with instructions to look into the matter and report at the next meeting as to whether the city was liable for them or not.

The finance committee reported that they had several bills from the committee on poor, which, on motion were referred to the city attorney with instructions to look into the matter and endeavor to collect the amounts incurred by this city in taking care of certain parties from Minneapolis, Grove City, Ada and other places.

At an adjourned meeting of the City council of the City of Crookston held the 26th day of October, 1893, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman W. H. Norrie.

Resolved, That a circular brick sewer with necessary man-holes and catch basins be constructed as follows: beginning at the intersection of Main street and Sixth street, in said city at the center of said streets thence running along the center line of Sixth street to a point on the center line of Sixth where said line is intersected by a line drawn through the center line of the alley in block 39 and block 40 in the original townsite of said city, thence in a southerly direction along the center line of the alley in said Block 39, across Fifth street and [illegible] block 10 [illegible] Red Lake River, according to the plans now existing and on file in the office of the city engineer of said city.

Upon call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Alderman voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cromb.

Alderman voting in the negative, none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 26th day of October, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 26th day of October, 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held the 26th day of October, 1893, Alderman Anderson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Simmons.

The City of Crookston doth hereby assess and levy upon and against the several lots and parcels of land below described, the respective sums set opposite each lot or parcel.

This assessment is levied to pay the expenses of the City of Crookston in the construction of a sewer along Broadway between Fletcher street and Loring street in said city, constructed in the year 1893, and said lots and parcels of land are assessed upon a basis of an equal sum per front foot along the line of such improvement.

Fletcher & Houston's Addition.

Owner's Name.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
O. H. Lucken	1	10	$39 90
O O Christianson	2	10	39 90
Norwegian Church	3	10	39 90
Geo. O. Erskine	4	10	39 90
Geo. O. Erskine	15	10	39 90
Methodist E. Church	16	7	39 90
D N Taylor	17	7	39 90
Estate of Ellen N. Pierce	18	7	39 90

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 26th day October, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 27th day of October, 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held the 26th day of October, 1893, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Anderson.

The City of Crookston doth hereby assess and levy upon and against the several lots and parcels of land below described, the respective sums set opposite each lot or parcel.

This assessment is levied to pay the expenses of the City of Crookston in grading Second street from Ash street to Main street in said city in the year 1892, and said lots and parcels of land are assessed upon the basis of an equal sum per front foot along the line of such improvements.

Owner's Name.	Subdivision.	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.	Feet
Francis Reckitt	Orig Townsite	4	17		160
	Orig Townsite	5	17	$72 65	90
	F. & H. Ad.	17	5		10
A. F. Rauch	Orig Townsite	1	16	22 84	79½
H F Brown	Orig Townsite	1	16	11 05	38½
A Clements	F. & H. Ad.	1	13	40 98	150
R J Stanton	F. & H. Ad.	7	12	40 98	150
G W Lewis	F. & H. Ad.	2	13	14 36	50
C. Reidesel	Orig Townsite	1	16	6 32	22

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jerome, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 26th day of October, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 27th day of October, 1893.

A. D. STEPHEN, Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Farmers Meeting.

The farmers meeting, called to consider the matter of a reduction in freight rates was held at the court house in this city, on Wednesday, of last week, and very lightly attended, considering the importance of the subject. A communication was read from Gov. Nelson promising to co-operate with any committee the farmers might appoint to present the matter of reductions in freight rates to the board of railway commissioners. A communication from President Hill of the Great Northern railway on the subject of freights was read. Speeches were made by Judge Ives, Senator L. C. Wood and others all in line for liberal reductions in freights. The committee on resolutions reported in favor of selecting a state executive committee to consist of nine persons, to whom [illegible] would be entrusted the duty of presenting the matter to the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. It is a matter of surprise that this meeting was attended by such members as to render standing room at a premium—but it was not.

A Correction.

To Messrs. H. E. Cooke and W. A. Hammond, publishers of the "POLK COUNTY JOURNAL," Crookston, Minn.

You are hereby notified that an article published in the "POLK COUNTY JOURNAL" on the 7th day of September, 1893, entitled "Labor Day Thoughts" which article occupied the fifth column and part of the sixth column of the first page of said paper in the issue of said September 7th, was false and defamatory in some of its statements in regard to the undersigned, the Millers and Manufacturers Insurance Company, and your attention is called particularly to the following statements in said article continued viz:

1. The sentence in the second paragraph which reads as follows: "The fact that nearly all these policies were void being issued on risks which the company would not recognize and in violation of the rules of the company and provisions of the policy, such as insuring a farm dwelling having a stove-pipe through the roof, and without chimney, placed the farmers who had given their notes in the position of having to pay without receiving anything in return, or without any chance of collecting in case of loses is false and defamatory.

2. The last sentence in the said second paragraph of said article which sentence describes certain policies of this company as "worthless policies" is false and defamatory.

3. The next to the last sentence in said article, being the sentence which reads as follows: "Should not an inquiry be made into these matters, and this company deprived of its charter for so seeking to further its own interests by such attempts at prostitution of justice," is false and defamatory.

The entire article taken as a whole from beginning to end is false and defamatory.

And you are hereby notified that the undersigned Millers & Manufacturers Insurance Company, formerly known as the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, will hold you responsible in the courts of this state for the article above referred to and for each and every one of the false and defamatory statements therein contained.

Dated October 9th, 1893.

MILLERS & MANUFACTURERS
INSURANCE COMPANY,
By Robert Baxter & Sweet
Its attorneys,
Oneida Block,
Minneapolis, Minn.

On receiving the above demand last week, we made some investigation of the matter referred to, and find that Mr. Montague has been mistaken in his information, and justice and right constrain us to make the retraction called for, and we therefore freely publish the above demand of the Millers & Manufacturers Insurance company as a retraction of the matter alluded to in their demand.

We published Mr. Montague's article in good faith, believing that he knew the statements made to be true. The matter stated in it has been talked of a good deal in this county, and we presumed the object of the writer was that it might be published for the benefit of the people of the county. Mr. Montague claims he wrote the article in good faith, and we published it just as it was given us with his signature to it.

COOKE & HAMMOND,
Pubs. Polk County Journal.

R. S. Ovens Dead.

DEAR JOURNAL:—It may interest many of your readers to know that a former citizen of Crookston, Mr. Robt. S. Ovens, died of typhoid fever at his home five miles north of Larimore, N. D., on Sunday morning Oct. 22nd. The funeral occurred the following Tuesday, the Rev. J. H. Keeley, of the Methodist church at Larimore, preaching the sermon and the Odd Fellows conducting the services at the grave. Mr. Keeley writes that the deceased was known there "as a very worthy and exemplary man and citizen." His wife and brother and a large circle of friends mourn his loss.

L. W. SQUIER.

Special Sale.

Commencing on Thursday of this week, and continuing till Saturday evening, I will offer my entire stock of millinery at prices never before attempted in this city. I have a large assortment of hats—all in the latest fashion—which I must dispose of at any sacrifice. The ladies are invited to call.

HELEN HALVORSON.

Don't Miss "Incog."

The funniest of all comedies, Mrs. R. Pacheco's "Incog," will be presented at the Grand opera house, on Monday Nov. 6th.

Estray Notice.

Came into my premises in Jerome's Addition on Nov. 21st, two pigs. Owner can have the same by proving property and payment of their keep, and also payment of this notice.

D. HUGGARD.

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

Hood's pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

The wisest course in politics is to vote for the best man, and you cannot be mistaken. So in the use of blood-purifiers, can't be mistaken if you take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because all parties agree that it is the best—the Superior Medicine. Try it this month.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a specific for croup. It is very pleasant to take, which is one of the most important requisites where a cough remedy is intended for use among children. I have known of cases of croup where I know the life of the little one was saved by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." J. J. LaGrange, druggist, Avoca, Neb. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. WALLACE.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending October 14th, 1893.

Anderson, Henry
Cochran, James
Smelver, Andreas T.
Carruthers, C.
Olsen, Amund

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY.

North Pole, Dec. 25, 1892.

Haller Proprietary Co:—Be sure and send me a lot of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. I get lots of letters from the children asking for it.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

For the cure of headache, constipation, stomach and liver troubles, and all derangements of the digestive and assimilative organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable. Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take, always reliable, and retain their virtues in any climate.

Perhaps some of our readers would like to know in what respect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better than any other. We will tell you. When this remedy is taken as soon as a cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it will counteract the effect of the cold and greatly lessen it's severity, if not effectually cure the cold in two days' time, and it is the only remedy that will do this. It acts in perfect harmony with nature and aids nature in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions, liquefying the mucus and causing its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs and restoring the system to a strong and healthy condition. No other remedy in the market possesses these remarkable properties. No other will cure a cold so quickly or leave the system in as sound a condition. For sale by S. A. WALLACE.

The World's Ruler.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a philosopher as well as a soldier. He said that the pit of the stomach rules the world. When you have something ail you for a great while, and cannot eat, you soon see how weak you are when the stomach goes back on you. When your appetite comes back, and you eat your first hearty meal, you feel like a prisoner liberated from his chains. Then you understand fully the value of a good digestive apparatus. However a good deal depends on the kind of food you put into this digesting machine. If it is half-cooked, or ill-cooked, poor in quality, or insufficient in quantity, the stomach will rebel, and you will have a monkey and a parrot sort of time with it. And nowhere will your comfort depend more on the condition of your stomach than when traveling. The Burlington, knowing that well-fed passengers are easily taken care of, attaches to its through limited trains, at convenient hours, dining cars, which from the excellence of the menu and the completeness of the service, are called "peerless." For tickets and any information apply to any agent of the Burlington Route or connecting lines, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Redwood county is to build a $10,000 jail.

Coal has been discovered near Redwood Falls.

The South St. Paul distillery will soon resume operations.

The postoffice at Caroline, Le Sueur county, has been discontinued.

D. J. Dasey, a Republican, has been appointed postmaster at Bird Island.

The state dairy department has been making raids upon oleo outfits at Albert Lea.

The Central high school building at Albert Lea was nearly ruined by fire Thursday night.

George J. Bell and Daniel McDonald escaped from the state reformatory at St. Cloud Friday.

Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis, who was injured in a runaway accident last week, is recovering.

The Minnesota university foot ball team defeated the Michigan team at Ann Arbor Saturday.

A branch of the Travelers' Protective Association of America for Minnesota has been organized.

At Windom the A. O. U. W. celebrated the 25th anniversary of the order by dedicating a new hall.

At Aitkin, Frank Allen pleaded guilty of grand larceny and received a sentence of one year in state's prison.

Captain H. W. Holmes of the Sidle, Fletcher & Holmes company, Minneapolis, died Saturday after a long illness.

A championship footrace is scheduled at Windom Nov. 4, between W. C. Jones of Windom and W. A. Smith of Benson.

Two or three summer residences near Minneapolis have been burned during the past week. It is believed they were plundered first.

On Sunday Right Rev. J. B. Cotter of Winona administered confirmation to 200 German and 50 St. John Catholics at Mankato.

In the $25,000 slander suit against P. H. Kelly of St. Paul, by Thomas Rohen of Waseca, the jury brought in a verdict for Kelly.

M. J. Paine, a prominent citizen of Staples, was found dead in the railroad yards at that place. He had just returned from the world's fair.

The United States circuit court of appeals reconvened Monday morning at St. Paul, with Judges Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer on the bench.

The new tow mill at Clara City, near Montevideo, has commenced operations. Farmers of the vicinity will market about $5,000 worth of flax straw.

Judge Lusk has resigned as counsel of the Chicago Great Western to accept the presidency of the St. Paul National German-American bank.

Mrs. John Williams, wife of the Duluth city jailer, was run into by a careless bicycle rider, receiving injuries from which she died 15 minutes later.

The grand jury has returned two indictments against Father Connelly, the Two Harbors priest, for rape, and one against his sister, Mrs. Mullaley, for kidnapping.

The Washburn-Crosby company has concluded negotiations by means of which it comes into possession of the Minneapolis mill, formerely owned by Crocker, Fis.. & Co.

Attorney General Childs has notified Mr. Von Baumbach of the fish and game commission, that under the law prohibiting the killing of fawns at any time a deer under 1 year must be considered a fawn. There has been some dispute on the subject.

As soon as the necessary titles to certain property can be obtained along the proposed line, a railroad will be built from Blackberry station, on the Duluth and Winnipeg, to the Diamond mine. The new road will be known as the Minnesota and Mesaba.

The Minnesota Coal company, which had its origin in the citizens' committee movement to secure cheap coal, has filed its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The incorporators are Richard A. Walsh, John Weigel, J. M. Hawthorne, Charles S. Butts, William Rodger and T. H. Kirk.

The comptroller of currency's statement on the condition of Minnesota banks outside Minneapolis and St. Paul shows loans and discounts, $15,247,845; money on hand, $1,858,007; individual deposits, $12,582,548; average reserve held, 30.16 per cent. This is a falling off of $2,000,000 in deposits, also a reduction in loans and nearly 4 per cent increase in reserve.

A dispatch from Sleepy Eye says the man McCormick, who gave himself up to the village marshal at Lake Crystal as the murderer of Editor Penrose of Butte, Mon., is the same fellow who got a few days care and attention at Sleepy Eye as the self-confessed murderer of one Callihan at Salt Lake City. The fellow is a fraud, pure and simple, and it is now known that he has worked innocent country constables and sheriffs in this same way for months past.

Merriam Not Sued.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 31.—The telegram sent from here was in error in coupling the name of ex-Governor Merriam with that of Elliott and Mather, who have been sued by General Mullen in connection with the West Duluth Water company sale and the Everett, Wash., land deal. Ex-Governor Merriam is president of the Superior Water company, of which Mather was general manager, and that led to the error of coupling Merriam's name with the suit, when, as a matter of fact, no other defendants are named in the complaint except the two specified.

SOMETHING GAVE WAY.

Remarkable Story of [illegible] Bullet Accomplished [illegible]

A remarkable story is recalled by the exposure through a landslide at Fort Tulerosa, N. M., of the skeleton of a man who was buried there three years ago. His name was Richard Delong, but he was known among his associates as Long Dick. When the Mexican Central railroad was first constructed, Dick was employed by the company as a carpenter, and the wages being rather good he rapidly accumulated a stake of several hundred dollars. This done, he started back for the States, and as luck would have it was in a train that was held up by bandits. That is to say, a number of bandits boarded a train at a station and started through the cars, two to each car, to rob the passengers.

Dick had been in Mexico long enough and under such circumstances as to acquire a violent prejudice against the ordinary inhabitants. It riled him greatly to have one of them get the drop on him, and he sat with his hands up under the muzzle of the bandit's revolver as pale as death. When the thief who was taking the valuables came to his seat, he noticed Dick's pallor, but mistook it for a sign of fear, and so, having been very successful so far, he lost his caution for a moment and turned his head to call the other bandit's attention to Dick.

That was a very bad mistake for the bandit. The moment he turned his head Dick's big fist caught him under the ear. Dick was as strong as on ox, and the blow killed the bandit—broke his neck, they say.

Nevertheless, in falling, the thief's revolver was discharged, and the bullet struck the seat and glanced thence into Dick's side. But Dick was game, and picking up the revolver opened fire on the bandit who was on guard. That sent the rest of the gang flying off the train, and then the passengers gathered around Dick. A surgeon found the bullet was lodged somewhere in the muscles of the back, but had no instruments to cut it out. So he dressed the wound, and by the time Dick got up the road to Sorocco, where he intended to stop, he felt so well that he decided not to have the bullet cut out at all. He eventually recovered, to all appearances, and coming to the Talorosa region became a cowboy.

He had been here a few weeks when a man came along breaking bronchos for the cow outfit. Dick watched one man through two mounts and then said he could break one of its desire to pitch in less time than the professional could and backed his offer with $5.

Both men mounted at the word, and both got a good shaking. The two ponies pitched as only plains ponies know how to do, but both were conquered in spaces of time so nearly equal that the contest was declared a draw and a new mount for each man called for. But Dick was out of the game. He had downed his pony's spirit, but when he had done so his head was rolling from side to side because of dizziness, and he was groaning with pain.

"Something gave way," he said, "and it must have been the lead of that infernal Mexican."

He was right in his diagnosis. He got off his pony, but soon fell to the ground and in a short time died. A surgeon who examined the corpse said that the bullet had lodged near the main artery there and the wound had not fully healed. He was of the opinion that it would have killed the man sooner or later, no matter how he cared for himself, but the tremendous jolting while trying to break the pony had broken down the wall of the artery, and death soon followed. He was buried in the soldiers' cemetery near the fort.—Exchange.

She Did Not Drop.

"Delia!"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I am very tired, and I am going to lie down for an hour."

"Yes, ma'am."

"If I should happen to drop off, call me at 5 o'clock."

"Yes, ma'am."

So my lady lies down, folds her hands, closes her eyes and is soon in the land of dreams. She is awakened by the clock striking 6 and calls indignantly:

"Delia!"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Why didn't you call me at 5 o'clock as I ordered?"

"Shure, ma'am, ye tould me to call ye if ye dropped off. I looked in on ye at 5, and ye hadn't dropped off at all! Ye was lyin on the bed in the same place, sound asleep!"—Good Housekeeping.

Such a Proposition!

A certain philanthropic woman has proposed the establishment of "marriage service" classes for coaching matrimonial aspirants in their prospective duties and obligations. One critic says that this would wipe out the last clinging vestige of romance in marriage. "Imagine Edwin," says he, "whispering tenderly in the moonlight to Angelina, 'Do I understand that you have passed with honors in the marriage service exam?' and Angelina responding, with modest pride, 'Yes, Edwin, with distinction in modesty, pastry and milk puddings,' and the delightful rejoinder from Edwin: 'Modesty, pastry and milk puddings! Angelina, be mine!'"—New York Sun.

Ants With Human Habits.

It has now been ascertained beyond a doubt that there are ants which not only have regular military organizations, but that they wage systematic warfare, keep slaves and carry on agricultural pursuits. Nineteen species with these habits have so far been discovered. Among the slaveholding ants there are individuals which act as overseers and a second class which work a part of the time only.—St. Louis Republic.

A Drop In Candy.

Mrs. Greene—Horehound is getting cheaper, isn't it?

Mr. Greene—Not that I am aware of.

Mrs. Greene—Why, yes; [illegible] see that sign in the druggist's window, "Horehound drops [illegible] cents."—Yonkers Blade.

HUMAN NATURE.

SAVAGE INSTINCTS STILL COAT ITS VENEER OF CIVILIZATION.

The World's Road Remains Unaltered So Far as Cruelty Goes, Except That an Educated Minority Has Shifted the Scenes of Action and Classes.

The first of modern historians, Thucydides, remarks that his study of events in Greece will illustrate human nature "as long as the nature of man is the same." It is tolerably clear that in his opinion human nature will always be the same, and every one who reflects at all must often ask himself, Was Thucydides right? The great political and social changes of the world do not disprove his theory. They only show a change in men's views of their own interest—a change in organization.

Again, nothing is more common or apparently more just than the assertion that we must judge the people of the past by the current morality and practice of their age. It is added that morals and practice have altered and have improved immensely. The two chief points insisted on by advocates of the notion that human nature has altered are the idea of cruelty and the idea of honor and good faith in politics. Yet even in these obvious matters it is most difficult to come to a conclusion.

Take the case of cruelty: You have Assyrians, Romans, red Indians, massacring and torturing their captives taken in war. Assyrians, civilized men, and Pawnees, uncivilized men, are on a level of abominable wickedness. David of Israel was as bad (he could not be worse) according to sacred history. The Roman treatment of prisoners—"How cold are thy baths, O, Apollo!"—turns us chill with horror. The middle ages show an improvement here. Captives in war are held to ransom and are treated with courtesy.

But were the middle ages less cruel than Pawnees, Hebrews, Romans or Assyrians? Obviously the mediæval tortures inflicted on political prisoners, witches and heretics were as nefarious as any known to ancient or savage conquerors. Nothing is changed but the victims. Then you find Covenanters torturing witches, Episcopalians in England or Scotland torturing Jesuits, wizards or Catholics at large. You find Covenanters burning naughty little boys alive; you find William and Mary just as ready with the "boot" as James II was. Then the burning of witches slowly dies out as the educated class becomes skeptical.

But the hangman still flogged men and women through the streets, and the pillory endured. As late as Moliere's day it was a holiday to see a criminal put to the question. The cruelties of the French revolution prove that the rack might have gone out, but human nature had not become milder. Then think of the horrors of our jails and Australian penal settlements. These abominations and those of American slavery do not suggest that man is really of milder mood. Here, too, came humane reform; the pillory, the flogging of negroes, the rack, the disemboweling of political opponents, are all extinct for the moment, but mobs still occasionally burn a negro criminal alive.

Then consider the records of the Society For the Protection of Children. These awful pages prove that human nature is now rather below the Pawnee or Assyrian level. The facts about bullying at school are unfit to be told. One is reluctantly driven to believe that there is only a thin veneer of humanity, that the brute in mankind is what he always has been. An educated minority has shifted the scene of cruelty, has removed some classes of victims, captives in war, poor old women, political adversaries, from the sweep of the whip, flame of fire, from the torture pole and the rack.

So far, well, but it does not follow that men's hearts are altered. The gladiatorial games would be as popular today as before the Monk Telemachus died if it were not for the sensitive minority who preach and print and palaver in parliament. After all, one would liefer see a Zulu fight a Maori in a circus than scald or beat or starve a poor little child, as many do. The Zulu and the Maori would enjoy the contest; so would the spectators if only they had the chance. The great fond of human nature is really unaltered as far as cruelty goes. We can only do our infinitesimal best to keep altering it, as not without hope.

If we turn to political morality, we see no great cause for exultation. Take the case of Marlborough, who is generally held up as the ideal traitor. It may fairly be argued that he was merely a man of his age, who now shows worse than most, because his genius was more splendid and his opportunities were greater. He was King James' creature, his led captain, and he deliberately demoralized James' army, corresponded with James' son-in-law perhaps, or probably conspired to hand the king bodily over to his rival, certainly deserted him in the night after making profession of fidelity.

William was not firm on the throne before Marlborough was intriguing with James, probably meaning to throw him over again in the interests of Anne and of his own advancement, and after Anne was queen he intrigued with the Chevalier de St. George. As a man, a subject, a soldier, a statesman, he was false to the core, but, que voulez vous? He was not more deeply and not more often stained in falsehood than Charles II, James II, William of Orange, and beside Sutherland he seems a Bayard. But can we say, in face of the memories of Dundee, Montrose, Lochell, Wogan—nay, of the honest troopers who have left their traitor leaders with William and returned to James—that all men were traitors, that loyalty was dead? [illegible] Clearly we cannot say so. Politicians were false—and what are politicians today? Give them Marlborough's opportunities and we shall see whether or not human nature has altered.—Andrew Lang in London Illustrated News.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGOLDRICK, Beans Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw. MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

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State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District: James Elton as executor of the will of Julia A. Griggs deceased, plaintiff, vs Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You Robert Sawyer and James C. Bennett and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed with the Clerk of said Court in his office at Crookston said county and state and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, Polk County Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

Dated September 5th, 1893.

[21-27] L. E. GOSSMAN & J. A. SORLEY,
Atty's for Plaintiff, Crookston, Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
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GAME, POULTRY, FISH,
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H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

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And are making Special Prices. We have a 50 cent Japan Tea which we are selling for

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Disease usually comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
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Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

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Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so. They are easy to take, quick to act and Save many a Doctor's bill. Samples FREE on application to the Ripans Chemical Co., New York City.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Christian Larson deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto C. O. Christianson, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston on the second Monday in April, A. D. 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examinations, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court.

[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, October 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Fenesey deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of J. O. Buhn administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 30th day of October, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 2nd day of October A. D. 1893.

By the Court.

[25-27] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—
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Office in McKinnon Block,
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A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE STORMY PETREL.

Some of the Curious Superstitions of Old Sailors About the Bird.

One of the best known of the sea birds is the stormy petrel. It is oftenest seen during storms, flying above the waves in search of the shellfish and other small animals that are brought to the surface by the tempest. The sailors call petrels "Mother Carey's chickens" and do not view them with much favor owing to their being constant companions of storms. Jack thinks that rough weather may be expected when he sees petrels about and is not quite sure that they do not in some way cause the tempest. When the bird is on the outlook for its prey, it seems to walk on the water. Hence the seamen of olden time, in allusion to the apostle Peter's walking on the water, called the bird petrel, from the Latin Petrellus, "Little Peter."

So far from the sailor's being superstitious as to the capture of another kind of petrel—the Cape pigeon—which is of a black and white color and about the size of a tame pigeon, I have known Jack to take a hand occasionally in capturing them as a bit of recreation during a dogwatch. In southern latitudes the Cape pigeons follow a ship in thousands. The method of catching them is peculiar. A common bottle cork is tied to the end of a long piece of thread and trailed astern so that the cork touches the water. This gives the required tautness to the thread. As the birds fly in clouds from side to side astern some of them constantly strike the thread with their wings, and the resistance is enough to turn them over it, when the thread is wrapped round the wing and the bird is hauled on board. In this manner I have seen hundreds caught in a day.

On one occasion a clipper ship, carrying passengers to India, captured pigeons by hundreds, and the surgeon by some mischance succeeded in entangling a stormy petrel.

Now the doctor was an enthusiastic naturalist and what to the sailors is known as a "landlubber"—that is, he was on his first voyage. The doctor at once took the specimen to his cabin and made preparations to skin and preserve it. In hot haste a deputation of seamen, headed by the old gray haired sailmaker, came aft with a request that the petrel be set at liberty, saying that otherwise the ship and all on board would surely suffer. The doctor, somewhat surprised, intended to set the bird free, but his enthusiasm as a naturalist prevailed over the superstitious warning, and when the sailors had disappeared the bird was added to his collection. The fact soon became known forward among the men, and the doctor was regarded with black looks by the crew for the remainder of the voyage.

In the course of time the good ship anchored in the Hugli river, and that day at dinner the doctor suddenly died.

There was a gathering of the sailors around the windlass that dogwatch, and the doctor's sudden death was attributed by the superstitious sailors to his slaughter of the stormy petrel.—St. Nicholas.

A New Wrinkle.

"Please, sir, will you give me 5 cents?"

"Give you 5 cents!" echoed the young man in surprise, for his applicant was a pretty, refined looking little girl of about 10 summers, whose clothing looked as though she were a child of fortune, not of want.

"Yes, sir. I want it to pay my car fare with. I lost the nickel mamma gave me." Of course the young man gladly gave the girl the desired 5 cents, and she fairly beamed upon him. The incident happened at Broad and Chestnut street. Not long after the young man was waiting for a car on Walnut street, and it so happened that he was thinking of the pretty face of the child.

"Well," mused he to himself, "I'm glad I happened to be there in time. Some parents are awfully careless of their children, though. Think of the little thing having to ask for money. It's a shame!"

There came a slight pull at his coat sleeve. Then a sweet, weak voice that seemed familiar said, "Please, sir, will you give me 5 cents?"

The young man turned as if stung. He could hardly believe his own eyes. "You see, sir"—began the sweet voice again.

"Yes, I know all about it. You lost the money your mother gave you for car fare."

It never phased the little one. She smiled divinely and answered, "Yes, how did you guess it?" But the young man had caught a passing car, and the look on his face set several of the passengers wondering.—Philadelphia Press.

The Truth Out.

Clara—There! I knew it. He has proposed this evening and she has accepted.

Dora—They are acting like other people. Merely polite, that's all.

"That's only a blind. Look at her yachting cap."

"It's on hind side before."

"Yes. A man can't kiss a girl under one of those peaks."—New York Weekly.

Women's Patents.

Among the patents recently taken out by women are ones for a new folding bath, folding dish, cup and glass holders for use on shipboard, improvements in artificial eyes, new method of sounding whistles and the like in combination with bellows, and a regulator for slow combustion fireplaces.

A TALE OF TRUE LOVE IS

Out of the Jaws of Death

OUR NEW SERIAL [illegible] READ IT

AT THE BEACH.

The waves dream up on the shingle
In the sheen of the silver moon;
Faint flower scents float and mingle
The winds in the pine tops croon.

A girl at her window sitting
Wafts from her finger tips
The kiss that a faroff lover
Never has had from her lips.

And the dew grows heavy with perfume;
The night owl hoots in his tree;
A sail gleams white in the darkness
Where the fisherman skims the sea.

Out on the long gray sedges
The beaded drops are pearled;
The robins dream in the hedges,
And angels are watching the world.
—Elizabeth Chisholm.

How Frauleins Are Wed.

German weddings are conducted on an entirely different plan from American ones. In the first place, an engagement is not considered binding until after it has been announced in the papers. Then the fiances devote a day to driving about among their acquaintances. Cards are sent to all the out of town friends of the families. Both fiances wear rings on their left hands, and after marriage on the right. The bride provides all the linen, glass and furniture, except the appointments for her husband's office or study.

The wedding ceremony is a double affair, the civil contract taking place in the registry office early in the morning and the religious one several hours later in church. At the early ceremony the bride wears black, but at the later one she is adorned with all customary bridal finery. There are rarely any bridesmaids. The bride and bridegroom enter the church together, and the guests all wear full evening dress. A wedding breakfast follows the ceremony, but wedding cake is an unknown delicacy.—New York World.

Empty Stomachs the Safer In Battle.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army and Dr. A. C. Bernays of St. Louis had flocked together and were discussing gunshot wounds in the lower part of the body. Dr. Bernays greatly interested Surgeon General Sternberg by a proposition he laid down that when a man is shot in the abdomen shortly after eating a hearty meal the danger is much greater. "A case of that kind should be operated upon in every instance," said Dr. Bernays. "If the bowels are empty or nearly so, the same wound may be treated without operation."

"Applying that theory to soldiers?" remarked the surgeon general tentatively.

"I would say they ought to do their fighting before breakfast," put in the specialist.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Siamese Spectacle.

The king of Siam has a fine idea of the picturesque. On the night of the fighting at Bangkok he ordered his chair of state and shielded by the gigantic royal umbrella made a midnight inspection of the troops, followed by his bodyguard and making an imposing show. As they marched along barefooted—we read in the letter of a correspondent at Bangkok—their footfalls scarce disturbed the quietness of the night. One flaring pine torch cast its light upon the figure of the king and added to the solemnity of the scene as its light faded away into the distance, growing fainter and fainter as the troops, silent as death, passed in long lines.—London Globe.

May Find the Rent Hard to Pay.

A most curious rent audit takes place yearly on Nov. 11 at Breitemberg castle, near Itzehoe. Long ago a Count Rantzam while hunting nearly sank into a morass. He was rescued by a peasant, whom the count rewarded by the gift of a boggy piece of land upon the condition that he be paid a rent of one Danish penny every year. The land, arable now, goes by the name of "Penny meadow." As Danish silver pennies are becoming very scarce, the peasant's descendants will probably some day find it difficult to pay the tribute.—Green Bag.

A Wily Photographer.

"Oh, well," said a Hartford photographer to a pickpocket who pulled his hat down over his eyes and averted his face, "it doesn't make any difference to me whether you are photographed or not. I get paid just the same." "Is that so?" exclaimed the fellow as he looked up in surprise. The photographer never got a better picture of a crook than the one he caught that moment.—New York Times.

Plenty of Space.

"Who is this coming?" asked the hotel clerk.

"That's another East Indian prince," replied the porter.

"Front!"

"Yes, sir."

"Bring in the double width register."—Washington Star.

Professional poisoning, like professional thuggism, is at present pretty well confined to India, where, according to the Bombay Public Analyst, it is carried on often without any apparent motive other than the keen whetted appetite for killing.

The obelisk in Central park, New York, is to be crowned with a gilded aluminium cap. It is said that years ago the monument had a cap, and the authorities think that there is no reason why it should not have one now.

In digging a well in Carroll county, Mo., recently, a farmer claims to have found at a depth of 16 feet a stream of water in which were floating numbers of white walnuts, together with leaves from the trees [illegible]

Joseph Samuels of Page County, Va., who is 81 and his wife 80, [illegible] happy and thankful to say that they have never yet had use for a doctor. They live on the farm where Mr. Samuels was born [illegible]

Walter Besant thinks that Chicago will become one of America's [illegible]

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley, and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, [illegible] Michigan and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

The World's Ruler.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a philosopher as well as a soldier. He said that the pit of the stomach rules the world. When you have something ail you for a great while, and cannot eat, you soon see how weak you are when the stomach goes back on you. When your appetite comes back, and you eat your first hearty meal, you feel like a prisoner liberated from his chains. Then you understand fully the value of a good digestive apparatus. However, a good deal depends on the kind of food you put into this digesting machine. If it is half-cooked or ill-cooked, poor in quality, or insufficient in quantity, the stomach will rebel, and you will have a monkey and parrot sort of time with it. And nowhere will your comfort depend more on the condition of your stomach, than when traveling. The Burlington, knowing that well-fed passengers are easily taken care of, attaches to its through limited trains, at convenient hours, dining-cars, which from the excellence of the menu and the completeness of the service, are called "peerless." For tickets and any information apply to any agent of the Burlington Route or connecting lines, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Stead's Idea of a Civic Church.

The Civic Church is the spiritual counterpart of the town council, representing the collective and corporate reponsibility of all the citizens for the spiritual, moral and social welfare of the poorest and most neglected district within their borders. It is an attempt to organize the conscience of the community so as to bring the collective moral sentiment of the whole community to bear upon the problems which can only be solved by collective action. The work which lies before such a federative centre is vast and varied. Vast and varied though it be, it is surprising how much of it is beyond dispute. Men may differ about original sin, they agree about the necessity of pure water; they quarrel over apostolical succession, but they are at one as to the need for cleansing cesspools and flushing sewers. It is in the fruitful works of righteousness, in the practical realization of humanitarian ideals, that the reunion of Christendom, and not of Christendom only, is to be brought about.—From W. T. Stead's article on "A Civic Church," in October Review of Reviews.

Edwark Bok receives one of the largest personal mails in the country. A year's mail consisting of over 20,000 letters. Three-fourths of these letters are from women. No part of this huge mail reaches Mr. Bok directly; it is opened by a private secretary and distributed to assistants for answer. Every letter, however, receives a reply. One of Mr. Bok's editors on The Ladies Home Journal, Ruth Ashmore, who writes to girls, receives over 5000 letters during a year.

Dullness In the Theatrical Business.

In theatrical affairs at present the extremes of adversity do not meet, but, on the contrary, they lie a whole continent apart. California and the New England states are the hoodoo vicinities this year. In the small towns of New England the situation is deplorable. Thirty dollars were the gross receipts which several good combinations have earned in towns of from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants. In fact many of the local managers are canceling their dates in sheer despair. After all it is the local manager who is the biggest loser in a frost of this sort. The manager of the combination usually gets as his share 85 per cent of the gross receipts. Out of the remainder the proprietor of the theater has to pay the expenses for light, fuel, paper, etc. The theatrical manager cuts down the salaries of his company, but the lessee of the theater can't adopt such methods [illegible]

LOUIS D. VANDERVERE,
One of the best known business men in Chicago, representative of the great Bradstreet Co.

HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in informing you of the very beneficial results which have followed the use of DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE in the case of myself and wife. For a year I was subject to a distressing pain at the base of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord. I lost flesh and was greatly troubled with sleeplessness. Your Nervine was highly recommended to me. My case had been so obstinate that I had no confidence in the efficacy of any medicine. Yet as a last resort I consented to give it a trial. Much to my surprise, I experienced marked benefit; my sleeplessness disappeared; my headache was removed; my spirits and general health greatly improved. I soon GAINED TWENTY POUNDS. ALL THIS OCCURRED AFTER LEARNED AND WELL KNOWN PHYSICIANS HAD FAILED. My wife is taking the Nervine with the best of results. LOUIS D. VANDERVERE.

CURED THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

A MEDICINE THAT MAKES GOOD BLOOD

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

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THE UNDERTAKER,
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A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
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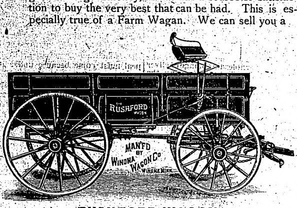
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

WHEN YOU BUY

An article you expect to use for a long time it is a great saving of money, as well as a source of satisfaction to buy the very best that can be had. This is especially true of a Farm Wagan. We can sell you a


RUSHFORD WAGON
MAN'FD BY WINONA WAGON CO WINONA MINN.

RUSHFORD WAGON

at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best. They have been made here at home in our own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.

You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows. We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.

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FIFTEENTH YEAR.

WOMANKIND.
FOR WOMEN
AND HOME.

This well-known journal, a union of four leading women's papers, has won its fame because it deals with what really interests the women of America. Fashions from the standpoint of good taste and economy. Fiction of a pure and helpful kind. Music and Art suitable for non-professional tastes. Household hints written by practical women. Suggestions and aids for self-supporting women. It is a paper for women, by women, and its writers are among the most noted authors. Every line is original, every engraving a gem.

It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Haire, Editor.

The Journal willgive one year's subscription to WOMANKIND FREE

to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance, or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

In other words you can get the Polk County Journal and Womankind

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BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

SILVER AND WHEAT.

The Norman County Index makes the following observations on silver and wheat:

"Of all the fallacies advanced by the Populists, the claim that the continued wholesale coinage of silver will have the effect of advancing the price of wheat, is the most nonsensical. There is not enough sense connected with the assertion to warrant discussion upon the point, but as it is actually believed to be true, by some of our readers, we venture to once again call attention to the facts. In 1890 silver was in circulation in the world to the amount of something like $1,700,000,000; now we have over $400,000,000 in circulation. In the United States the silver in circulation has gone up up from practically nothing in 1878 to something like $600,000,000 at present. This vast amount of silver is being added to at the rate of over $50,000,000 a year. Now we want to ask our Populist readers if wheat has gone up in price as a result of this wholesale coinage of silver? Are we getting better prices for wheat than we did back in the '70's or for that matter the '80's? Is it not a fact that wheat has gradually gone down in price while silver coinage has been carried on by the wholesale?

Now it can readily be argued that this wholesale coinage of silver money has not been a factor in the decline of wheat, and it is probably not the cause, further than the loss in price occasioned by the present financial distrust; but it is ridiculous for our Populist friends to argue that if a few hundred millions more of silver were dumped into circulation wheat would go up in price. Experience clearly proves that if silver coinage has any effect upon wheat prices it is responsible for a fall of at least 50 per cent."

THE Times young man sees that he has been altogether too fresh in the matter of the pine-land estimators, and, as usual, tries to tuck it all off on the JOURNAL. He brings a wholesale charge of malfeasance in office and calls that an independent expression of opinion, when it is only a bit of scandal retailed with ghoulish glee—after the manner of nearly all of his editorial (?) opinions. If what that little man thinks he knows could only be bound in a book a man would have to mount the Ferris wheel to see the top of it, but the only trouble is that Mac cannot convince the average mortal that he knows anything at all.

SOME anarchistic crank in Chicago last Saturday night, went to the residence of Mayor Harrison and deliberately shot him down in cold blood and then went to the police station and gave himself up. His excuse was that the mayor had promised him the position of corporation counsel. It is said by some that he was insane at the time while others doubt it. Probably no one would have mourned had he been permitted to stretch hemp at once and investigated his mental condition afterwards.

THE inspectors caused a flutter of excitement among the dealers in butterine when they seized a lot of that stuff which they found, in the possession of hotel and resturant keepers in Minneapolis. The complaints are loud and emphatic, but the kicking will avail naught for the dairy inspectors seem to have law on their side.

THE Senate having at last passed the repeal bill it went back to the House for concurrence, but to the surprise of everybody, instead of passing upon it at once the House deferred action till Thursday (to-day.) It is however confidently expected that the bill will pass as soon as action can be had upon it, and is probably a law at this writing.

THE art building on the World's Fair ground will be saved and used as a permanent museum. Field gives one million dollars for the museum and Pullman $100,000. It is proposed to make it the finest museum in the world.

THE World's Fair beat the Paris Exposition both in attendance and in amount taken in. The Paris Exposition issued no free passes while over 6,000,000 were issued by the World's Fair managers.

IT is said that the great Ferris wheel will be taken down and taken to Coney Island, N. Y., and put up—to break somebody's neck by and by.

Wanted.

Agents in every town, ladies or gentlemen, to sell the most practical kitchen utensil on earth; no home is complete without it. Retails for 25 cents. Write for sample and particulars or call.

H. B. PARKER,
108 South 9th St.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, October 31st.—I don't know of any man who has come out of the fight in the Senate with any more glory than Senator Washburn. He has been consistently in favor of unconditional repeal from the first. There have been times when the stupidity of democratic leadership discouraged him about getting early action, but at the same time he insisted that repeal must come because under the existing conditions it was the only thing to do. But Senator Washburn has done more than to be a consistent repealer, he has worked for the bill from the start, and has insisted, among his friends that the only thing to do was to pass the bill with as little delay as possible. He was one of the first men to point out the fallacy of the proposed democratic compromise. He showed that the proposition to coin an alleged seignorage of silver in the treasury in order to make up a deficit was dishonesty, and if a private individual should do the same thing he would be sent to the penitentiary for it. There may be those who think that Senator Washburn was not right in his silver views. But the repeal of the silver purchasing law was the only thing to do. I never did believe unconditional repeal was possible in the Senate until the day before the democratic breakdown. I believed that the solemn pledges made by the democrats to the silver men would be lived up to. But the democrats went to pieces and that of course ended the hard fighting. Senator Washburn knew them and felt sure they would be compelled to weaken in time.

* * *

It might be proper to remark just here that Grover Cleveland seems to be something of a boss himself. The manner in which he has broken the democrats is something shameful. He wanted them and he got them.

* * *

The other day the printing bill was under consideration. Buck Kilgore, the celebrated kicker, voted against it. Boen, of Minnesota, rushed over to him and asked why he voted against the bill. Kilgore said that it was easier to vote against the bill than to explain to his constituents why he voted for the bill, if anything disagreeable turned up in it. Boen followed his lead and voted against the bill also.

* * *

Uncle Loren Fletcher has returned and shed the light of his countenance in the House after an absence of several weeks. He is ready for the long pull next winter. Fletcher is a mighty good member for Minnesota.

* * *

My friend Kiefer will not be able to get through a bill increasing the cost of the St. Paul public building. It is an outrage, for St. Paul is entitled to a much better appropriation than has been made. Several cities, not nearly so important as St. Paul, have received much larger sums.

* * *

Representative Hall has a trade mark bill that he has been trying to get through for the past two congresses, but it does not seem to excite enough interest to get time for consideration.

* * *

Prof. McCleary has been absent for a short time, but the interests of of the Second District have not suffered meanwhile.

It would seem that every man in the House of Representatives was a protectionist. Every man that has any industry in his district that is now protected has been to some member of the Ways and Means committee and insisted that it still be protected. They all want free trade in something that will not affect them. When the late Gen. Hancock said that the tariff was a local issue he was getting closer to the truth than some people are aware of. There is to be a monkey and a parrot of a time when the tariff bill gets into the House and is considered.

* * *

I have just learned that the Mille Lac settlers will have to run another gauntlet before they are left undisturbed in possession of their lands. It is claimed that they are pine land gobblers and that they are not entitled to the relief sought in the Washburn resolution. This is an explanation why there has not been anything done about the lands in the House.

* * *

One Minnesota man holding a good position in the government is not yet disturbed by the democratic administration. Gen. [illegible] Grant, Assistant Secretary [illegible] [illegible] bill [illegible] there is no effort to get him out. There are plenty of applicants for his place, but none [illegible] seem to have [illegible] the qualifications of Dan Lamont and Grover.

* * *

I am inclined to think that the bankruptcy bill which has been under consideration in the House is a very bad measure and never ought to become a law. I do not believe that the people outside of the large business centers want any such legislation. Besides this is a bill of many pages, which is full of language that no one can understand. It is too much of a bill to be popular.

* * *

Bob Maxwell, who cuts off the heads of Republican fourth-class postmasters, will not allow any man to see the list of postmasters in his state unless that man is a democrat. My friend Haugen, representing the 10th Wisconsin district, wanted to find out something about the postoffices in his district, upon the request of some of his constituents and he was not allowed to see the book with the list of officers because he was a republican. It is said in this connection that when a democrat cannot be found in a community to take the postoffice, it is either abolished or removed; there being one instance where the office was moved ten miles to find a democrat.

* * *

There will be a break-up in the Cabinet before long. Cleveland is getting over his admiration for some of the men he chose for his official advisers.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Give The Boys

A chance to get strong and healthy, feed them with good plain food and keep their blood in good order with Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock and who knows but they will be President or Alderman. For sale by F. L. Durand.

From Minneapolis Spectator.

(World's Fair Letter, Oct. 14th, 1893.)

"The committee which compiled statistical information relating to American railways were high in their praise of the manner in which the great roads prepared facilities in caring for the enormous traffic occasioned by the World's Fair and while all the Chicago—St. Paul lines were commenced in favorable terms. "The North-Western Line" was especially commended as between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This adds another laurel to those already gained by Minnesota as "The North-Western Line"—C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.—is one of the recognized roads of the North Star State."

Fall Fashions for Ladies Season 1893.

The McDowell Fashion Journals always present to their customers the only correct and refined styles adopted by the gentlewomen of Paris, which is acknowledged to be the fountain head of fashions. These magazines include, besides practical lessons on dressmaking, which are invaluable to professionals as well as amateurs. Moreover, in the pattern department connected with these artistic publications, Messrs. McDowell reproduce all designs from any source whatever, in the form of made up Paper Models with additional flat patterns, the usefulness of which cannot be overestimated by either dressmakers or those who wish to do their own dressmaking in the most stylish and economical plan. "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" cost only $3.50 a year, each, or 35 cts a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 per annum, or 30 cts a copy, "La Mode" costs only $1.50 a year, or 15 cts a copy, which makes the most economical family Journal of fashion in existence. If you are unable to procure any of these publications at your newsdealers, do not accept any substitute, but apply directly to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street New York.

Women In Medicine.

At the beginning of 1893 the number of women who had entered their names in the British medical register amounted to 158, of whom nine have died since registration. About 50 are in practice in India and other parts of the east, chiefly as medical missionaries; some of the younger women—perhaps 20—are still engaged in study at various schools and hospitals, chiefly on the continent, and the remainder are in practice in various parts of Great Britain, more than half of these having settled in London. The number of posts thrown open to medical women increases every day and the demand for their services in various directions is still considerably in excess of the supply.—Medical Magazine.

Could Lift a Ton and a Half.

A Scotchman, said to be the last of the Stuarts, was possessed with an extraordinary strength, from which circumstance he got the byname of Jemmy Strength. Among other feats he could carry a 24 pounder cannon and had been known to lift a cartload of hay weighing a ton and a half upon his back. Many [illegible]

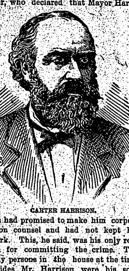
ASSASSINATED.

MAYOR HARRISON, OF CHICAGO, SHOT DOWN.

A Crazy Crank Fires Three Bullets Into the Body of Chicago's Mayor. He Then Immediately Gave Himself Up to the Police—The Whole City Plunged In Deep Mourning For Its Chief Executive.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Another crazy crank has done his deadly work, and Carter H. Harrison, five times mayor of Chicago, and one of the best known men in the West, lies dead in his own home, 231 South Ashland boulevard, about a mile and a half west of the postoffice. Three bullets entered his body, two of them making wounds sufficient to cause death.

The murder was committed by Eugene Patrick Prendergast, a paper carrier, who declared that Mayor Harrison had promised to make him corporation counsel and had not kept his work. This, he said, was his only reason for committing the crime. The only persons in the house at the time besides Mr. Harrison were his son, William Preston Harrison, 25 years of age, and the servants.



CARTER HARRISON.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Prendergast rang the door bell at the Harrison residence and asked to see the mayor. Mr. Harrison was in the dining room, and upon hearing his name spoken walked toward the hall to meet his visitor, whoever it might be. When the assassin caught sight of his victim he advanced a few steps and began firing. Three shots were fired, all of which took effect, one in the left hand, one in the abdomen and one just above the heart. He died about half an hour later.

As soon as Prendergast began to fire Mr. Harrison turned and walked rapidly toward the dining room and passed into a butler's pantry opening off the room, where, weakened by loss of blood, he fell to the floor.

Pendergast did not follow up his victim or make any attempt to ascertain how deadly his aim had been. He placed his revolver in his pocket with the same deliberation that had marked all of his actions, and started toward the door. He went directly to the Desplanies street station and gave himself up to Sargeant Frank McDonald. The only reason he would give for the shooting was that Mayor Harrison had promised to make him corporation counsel and had failed to keep his word.

ALL CHICAGO MOURNS.

Assassination of Harrison Casts a Gloom Over the City.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Chicago is overwhelmed with sorrow and shame over the terrible taking off of its mayor. Her citizens mourn for the man who stood closer to the people's hearts than any other who has lived or died within her boundary lines or has been in any way connected with the city's growth and progress. The feeling of shame is that just at the close of the grandest and most glorious period of her municipal history; just at the dawn of a brighter period than she has ever before experienced, the

Dark Crime of Murder

should have a red blot on the record. It was a thing no man could prevent, a calamity that no human intellect could foresee; but the crime is done, and the stain and the disgrace of having her chief executive shot down is part of her history. The act of a maniac, or at least a weak-minded youth, has plunged Chicago into grief and mourning just at the period of her greatest triumph.

From all ranks and conditions of men there comes but one voice and it is that of grief. If Chicago's spirit soared too high, if her ambitious soul reached out beyond those things to which mortal man may aspire—and her daring hand was ever at the edge of the universe—it has been temporarily checked. The blow was heavy and it

Struck Chicago to the Heart.

Carter Henry Harrison was without question the most popular man among the residents of Chicago. He was the most widely known and best beloved of all Chicago's sons. Political enemies have time and again sought to read the riddle of his popularity. They have sought to decry his fame and wean his friends from his side. They utterly failed in all. There is a touch of nature beyond what humanity knows, and it is called genius. This Carter Harrison had in his dealings with his fellowmen. He drew them to him and he held them to the last by the force of his genial nature and the undiscovered something which all men felt who came in contact with him. His enemies were as bitter as his friends were warm, but they were the

Foes of His Methods,

not the foes of his personality. He had within his frame more of the condensed spirit of audacity, endurance and activity that is characteristic of Chicago than any other man. He was nearer the embodiment of the Chicago spirit than any other man. The people knew this and held him closer in their embrace than they have ever held another, and it will be long before another man usurps the place that Carter Harrison held in the heart of Chicago.

The feeling of personal sorrow which all citizens feel is not stronger than the mortified civic pride which burdens them down. Her man of men, the one whom she honored most, was foully slain, and the great city which has done so much, and which for six months has been the most popular place on earth, was utterly helpless. There may be for Chicago days of greater pride, of higher glory than any she has yet beheld. The can never be a day of deeper grief, of more poignant sorrow.

Funeral Arrangements.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The arrangements for the funeral of the murdered mayor will not be made until after the special meeting of the city council. It has, however, been decided that the obsequies will take place Wednesday. The body will be placed in a vault at Graceland cemetery and the interment, which will be private will occur later. Mayor Harrison's body will lie in state for at least a day in the city hall.

Formally Indicted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Murderer Prendergast was formally indicted by the grand jury. Police Inspector Shea was the only witness. Prendergast was quietly smoking a cigar when told by a jailer of the indictment. The prisoner took the cigar from his mouth and remarked "Well!"

ENDED IN MOURNING.

Closing Festivities at the World's Fair Were Dispensed With.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The official life of the world's fair has ended. Last evening was to have been one of gaiety and dazzling brilliancy, but the death of Mayor Harrison changed all that. The meeting at Festival hall during the afternoon was brief. The audience was detained just long enough to hear a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Barrows, a few explanatory remarks regarding the change of programme by President Palmer, the reading of an appropriate speech by President Higinbotham and the resolutions of sympathy concerning Carter Harrison's untimely end. These resolutions were read by H. N. Higinbotham, president of the World's Columbian exposition, who began in a clear, firm voice, which

Grew Husky and Trembled

for a moment with emotion when a certain passage in the resolutions was reached. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Higinbotham had long been associated.

The fair was declared closed by Thomas W. Palmer, president of the national commission, in the following words: "It was intended to close this fair simultaneously with the sound of this gavel, the firing of artillery and the lowering of the flag. All that has been changed by the sad circumstances which brings us together now. I announce that when the sun sets the closing will be marked only be a salute and the hauling down of the flag. When that takes place I declare, in obedience to the act of congress, the exposition is officially closed."

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

Total Paid Attendance Over Twenty-one Million.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The total paid attendance at the world's fair from the opening and including Monday was 21,458,910, divided as follows: May, 1,050,037; June, 2,675,113; July, 2,760,263; August, 3,515,493; September, 4,658,902; October, 6,609,102. The total admissions on passes, including the employes of all kinds, exhibitors, concessionaries, etc., has been 5,958,318. Monday's admissions reached a total of of 242,575 of which 208,173 were paid.

ANOTHER CRANK.

Superintendent Matthews of the New Postal Telegraph Building Shot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A crank has just shot Superintendent Fredrick Matthews of the new Postal Telegraph building at 250 Broadway. His name is not known. Matthews is in a critical condition.

Still Another.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A crank walked into Edwin Gould's office and demanded $5,000 immediately in a personal interview. He was detained until a policeman arrived and was arrested. His name is Andrews and he was once a telegraph operator.

State Department Denies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The state department denied that the United States government had entered into a treaty with Brazil, pledging our support to that country in event of an attempt being made to restore monarchy there.

A Home For Satolli.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The question of a legation home for Mgr. Satolli is now definitely and absolutely settled, the transfer of the old home of Senator Stephen A. Douglas and the late Justice Bradley to the papal legate having been made Tuesday. The price was $35,000.

Resignation Accepted.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the resignation of the entire cabinet. Since the emperor accepted the resignations he has conferred separately with the leaders of the three parties in order to obtain their views upon the reconstruction of the government.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it."

"Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT

READ THESE PRICES. - - -

Lion, Arbuckle and XXXX Coffee, per lb.,
25c.
Granulated Sugar, 14 lbs. for
$1.00.
C Sugar, 15 lbs. for
$1.00.
Best Flour, per hundred,
$2.00.
Best Butter per pound,
20c.
Apricots, per pound,
12 1-2c.
Raisins, 3 pounds for
25c.
Eggs, per dozen,
20c.
Soda Crackers, 3 lb. box for
20c
California Canned Goods, 3 cans for
50c.
Blue Label Ketchup, per bottle,
20c.
Perfect, Santa Claus and Kirk's Soap, 5 bars for
25c.
Four cans of Sardines for
25c.
Tea from one shilling to
50c per pound.
New peaches, 3 lb. cans, for
25c.

300 pairs mittens and gloves closing out at cost.

L. I. BENOIT,
THE CASH GROCER,
Crookston, - - - - - - Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, October 25th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of William Judson, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of L. H. Judson, of the town of Hammond, of the County of Polk, representing, among other things, that William L. Judson, late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1893, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate this County, and that the said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to L. H Judson granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said Court, on Monday the 27th day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston, in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 25th day of October, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[29-31]

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

BY FRANK BARRETT

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CHAPTER I.

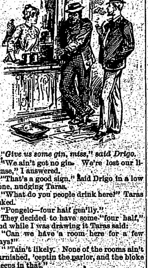
AT THE MARINER'S JOY.

I was lazing on the rotten balcony before the busy front of the Mariner's Joy when I first saw Taras. He came from Ferryboat alley, the passage running between the Joy and Baxter's wharf and leading to the steps where the old ferry used to ply, between that part of Shadwell and Rotherhithe, and another man was with him named Drigo. Taras was a fine, big man, fair, with a long, tawny mustache and a short beard. He was dressed like a workman in a dark gray suit, a flannel shirt and a blue handkerchief for a tie, but he didn't look like a workman for all that—at any rate not such as you see down Shadwell way. He was too clean and active for that. Drigo was not a bit like him, being middle aged, meager, with a stoop in his shoulders, and having a yellow face, with high cheek bones, a sparse black beard and slanting eyes. Men like him are common enough about Wapping and the Highway.

They walked down to the stairs, and Drigo pointed across toward the Commercial docks, but I could not make out what he said. Taras nodded, and they turned round and looked attentively at the Mariner's Joy and then at Baxter's wharf on the right and Johnson's yard at the left, Drigo talking with great earnestness in a low voice all the while and Taras listening gravely as he smoked his pipe and replying only with a word or a nod of his head from time to time. I couldn't make out what they found to interest them, for Baxter's wharf was shut up—and had been shut up for years—and there was nothing in Johnson's yard but a great heap of rusting boilers and old iron. As for the Mariner's Joy, with its broken windows, the gaping planks of its bay front and the rotten balcony projecting over the muddy foreshore, there was nothing in that to attract attention. They saw me, and Drigo made a joke at my expense, I believe, for he chuckled as he stared at me, but Taras smoked on gravely and never smiled.

At length they quitted the steps and came up Ferryboat alley, and a minute or two afterward I heard them open the door in Sweet Apple lane and enter the sanded bar. I went in through the bar parlor to serve them.

"Give us some gin, miss," said Drigo, speaking with an odd accent.



"Give us some gin, miss," said Drigo.

"We ain't got no gin. We're lost our license," I answered.

"That's a good sign," said Drigo in a low tone, nudging Taras.

"What do you people drink here?" Taras asked.

"Pongelo—four half gen'lly."

They decided to have some "four half," and while I was drawing it Taras said:

"Can we have a room here for a few days?"

"'Tain't likely. None of the rooms ain't furnished, 'ceptin the parlor, and the bloke sleeps in that."

"Where is the bloke?"

"Gorned out."

"When will he be in?"

"Don't know. Preaps five minutes, preaps not afore shuttin up time."

All that I know now has been acquired since that time. Then I spoke like a savage and was little better than a savage in any way, having lived from my earliest days friendless and utterly neglected.

Taras and Drigo spoke together in a tongue unknown to me, and that gave me an opportunity of looking at them more closely. Taras was about 32 then, and as I have said a fine, large man. There were resolution and strength in his chin and nose, but great kindness in his mouth and clear, deep blue eyes. I could see then that he was to be loved and feared as well. Not so Drigo. There was nothing to love in his face. His deep sunk black eyes were crafty, his mouth was brutal; his mustache was clipped, and bristling out added to the ferocity of the lower part of his face. Two front teeth were missing, and the rest were black. His face was deeply marked by the smallpox. That type of man was not unknown to me.

"I suppose we may wait here till the—the bloke returns?" Taras said.

"You ken if you like."

"Is he your father?" asked Drigo, seating himself on the bench facing the bar.

"No."

"Your husband?"

"No."

"What then?"

"What's that to you?" I replied.

"What is it to any one?" I asked myself as I made my way through the bar parlor to my former place on the balcony. "What does it matter to any one who I am or what I am? A homeless dog would find more friends than I, a drowning cat would get more pity. What good am I to any one? What good is life to me?"

Such thoughts as these were passing through my mind as I lolled upon the wooden handrail of the platform, looking out at the thick, dun water that sluggishly lapped the slimy shore, when feeling the presence of some one I turned my head and perceived Taras standing near with a notebook and a pencil in his hands. He had found his way out there by the passage and was amusing himself by sketching me, leaning against the wall with his pipe in his mouth. I thought he [illegible] coarse jest and heartless sarcasm to heed another shaft, more or less, even from one who seemed less brutal than the rest—but I had no desire to add to the amusement of my natural enemies.

"Do you mind standing as you stood just now?" he asked.

"Garn aw'y," I replied, turning on him spitefully. "Who d'ye think y're a-gettin at? D'ye think I don't know yer game? D'ye think I'm going to stand for you to make fun of me? I'm as ugly as sin and not so pleasant—there y'are. I know what I am."

"Ugly!" he said, with an accent of astonishment.

"Yes, ugly. Else why do they call me the kipper?"

"The kipper? That is the fish with warm, reddish brown color—the color of your hair."

"No, it ain't. They call me 'goldin surrup' and 'treacle' when they're gettin at the color of my hair, and they call me 'kipper' because I'm so skinny and flat. They can call me anything they likes to lay their tongue to—I don't mind, but I ain't goin to be drawed and stuck up for all the lot to laugh at—not me!"

Just then I heard the front door open, and going into the bar I met the bloke—Putty was his name—who had returned. He was all right—quite sober—for a wonder. I gave him the money I had taken, and nodding at Drigo said:

"These parties is a-waitin to see you."

He had not yet noticed Drigo, who sat up in a dark corner watching him as if to find out what sort of a man they had to deal with. Putty now examined him in the same way, and then turning to Taras, who had entered from the passage, treated him to a long stare.

"We want to know if you can let us have the use of a room for a few nights," said Taras.

"For a private purpose," added Drigo, rising, and dropping his voice as he came closer said, with a wink, "unbeknown to outsiders, you understand."

Putty nodded, and addressing me said, "Hook it," as he took down a pot and drew himself some beer. Taras gave me a pleasant nod as I slunk out by the front door. That altered my destiny. It was not an uncommon thing for me to be sent out of the way when Putty had business affairs to talk about with his customers across the bar of the Joy, and I never troubled myself even to wonder what his secret dealings were, but that kindly look in the face of Taras excited a strange feeling of interest in my mind, which made me curious to know what business he had to transact with such a rascal as the bloke.

I slipped down Ferryboat alley to the shore, climbed up the rotten timbers on to the balcony and edged myself into the bar parlor, where I could hear pretty distinctly all that was said in the bar.

Drigo was speaking, but his broken English and the low, crafty tone of his voice made what he said unintelligible to me. It seemed to perplex Putty also, for presently interrupting him he said with irritation:

"Here! It's no manner of use your being so cussed sly over this here business. I must know all the particlers straightforard afore I go into it. Here, I likes your looks better 'an what I do your pardner's, mate. Lemme hear what you've got to say."

"The matter's simple enough," replied Taras. "Three friends have left their country for certain reasons. To do so they engaged themselves as sailors on board a vessel bound for London. Their contract binds them to return with the ship to their country, and they cannot openly break the contract without rendering themselves liable to be taken back by force. But they intend to desert, and our object is to provide a place of refuge to which we may convey them by night from their ship as soon as it arrives, and where they may change their seagoing clothes for the dress we shall have in readiness for them. We chose this inn for that purpose because it is conveniently near the dock and is not open to observation. If you do not choose to let us use your house, we must find another. That is the whole matter."

"Now I tumble to it right enough," said Putty. "I see you're a gen'leman, sir, and I allers likes to deal with gen'lemen. But you will understand, sir, that all this here is agen the law, and I lay myself open to lose my license and get a month or two of hard even for lettin of parties into the house after closin hours."

"I will pay you for your risk. How much do you want?"

"It's more risky than what you think. It looks a dead and alive hole, as no one comes anigh once in a blue moon, but the coppers keep a bloomin' sharp eye on us all the same. When do you expect this here vessel?"

"Tomorrow. But it might be delayed till Saturday."

"That means a sittin up on the lookout two or three nights. Of course the job would be pulled off when nobody much ain't about?"

"Between 2 and 3 in the morning, if possible."

"That'd do." Then after a little consideration Putty said: "Here, I'll tell you what I'll do with you. You shall have the use of my room for a dollar a night while you're on the lookout, and you shall hand over five quid the night the job is pulled off and your mates get clear. Now I can't say fairer than that, can I?"

Taras accepted these terms, and after some further discussion he and Drigo left the Joy, saying they would return the following afternoon.

I slipped out of the Joy by the way I had entered it and hurried round to the front, impelled, I think, by some unrecognized hope that Taras would nod to me again. I know that I sank down on the steps of Baxter's wharf disconsolate when I saw him in the distance turn the corner of Ferryboat alley and disappear without looking back.

I had been sitting there in dull apathy, my elbows on my knees and my chin in my palms, a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes, when I heard a step in the alley and turning my eyes saw Drigo coming back [illegible] an evil, wicked look in his face. There was treachery in his furtive glances, in the very stoop of his shoulders. Why had he come back alone? What further business had he with the bloke which he could not have done when Taras was with him? These questions aroused my faculties into unwonted energy. Once more I slipped round to the back of the house and up the balcony into the room behind the bar.

Drigo was talking to Putty, but in such a low key that I could make nothing of the sounds that reached me. I caught a glimpse of them through the crack of the door—their two villainous heads close together over the bar—and drew as near as I dared, yet still I could distinguish no words.

"But what are you going to do with him then?" Putty asked, and his voice, though low, was distinct enough—perhaps because I was more used to it.

"I could not gather the reply, but, raising his voice to give emphasis to the offer, I heard this clearly:

"He offered you £5; I'll give you double, and you can betray us to the police if we don't pay up."

"And a tenner won't pay me to be a haccessory to murder"—

Drigo silenced him with a long "hist," and stepping sideways to cast a glance into the parlor he caught sight of me. He gave the alarm to Putty in a hurried tone of terror, and the next moment a pewter pot flew at my head. I was quick enough to duck and avoid the missile, but I only escaped falling into the savage hands of the bloke by flinging myself over the balcony and falling into the mud below.

"Don't let me get nigh you this side of next month, you ——, or I'll pull the weazand out of you," he cried, shaking his fist down at me as I slunk off around a stranded barge.

CHAPTER II.

A MYSTERY.

I lodged in Baxter's wharf. There was a hole in the side of the wall, under the stairs, for ventilating the cellars, closed with an iron grating. One of the bars was gone, and through the narrow opening I could just manage to squeeze—thanks to being a kipper. Once inside I had the whole run of the warehouse. It was quite empty, but on the top floor some old sacking had been left, and this served me for a bed. It was dry and good enough for an outcast like me, who knew nothing of comfort and still less of luxury. I slept there that night, and the next morning I was lucky enough to get work (sail mending) at a ship chandler's in Cable street, for which he gave me my dinner and tea and paid me sevenpence halfpenny into the bargain.

It was dark when I left there between 7 and 8, and feeling safe with regard to Putty I hurried down to Ferryboat stairs as quickly as I could—running part of the way. I was anxious to know what was going on at the Mariner's Joy. I had been thinking about it all day long—feeling a strange emotion within me such as I had never felt before, accompanied with a yearning to see Taras again—to get another kind look from him. I resolved if I could to tell him of Drigo's second visit to the Joy and all I had overheard, that he might be warned against the treachery which it seemed pretty clear his companion intended.

Putty was lounging against the doorpost of the front door of the Joy, in Sweet Apple lane, under the flickering light of the gas lamp at the corner of Ferryboat alley. He had a long clay pipe in his mouth, and I judged he was looking out for Taras and Drigo, who had not yet arrived. I waited in the shadow of an archway until he knocked the ashes out of his pipe and turned into the house, yawning and scratching the back of his head. Then I slipped down the alley to the stairs.

There was no light to be seen at the back of the house. The passage door was shut, and the rickety shutters of the bay window were closed also for the first time in my remembrance. Under the stairs I found a dry timber where I could sit secure from observation, and there I waited for Taras. He was not likely to come for five or six hours, having fixed the hour for the escape of his friends at 2, but I didn't mind that. It was a mild, still night. I had nothing else to do after dark but to think, and I might just as well sit there and dream as anywhere else. I heard Putty put up the shutters about 11, and when I went up the alley an hour later I saw by the glimmer of light through the dirty fanlight over the side door that he was still sitting up.

A little after the clock had struck 2 I caught sight of a boat coming across the river from the Rotherhithe side. As it drew in to the steps I made out one man at the oars and two men in the stern seat. Then my heart beat quicker, for I felt that Taras was there before I heard his voice.

"We shan't want you any more tonight," he said as the boat ran ashore, "but you will be at the same place tomorrow at the same time."

"I'll be there master; no fear. Good night, gentlemen."

"Good night."

The boatman pushed off, while Taras and Drigo groped their way up the dark and slippery steps over my head. I knew the other was Drigo by the sound of his harsh, guttural voice cursing as he stumbled.

As soon as I dared I slipped from my hiding place and ran up the stairs like a cat. When I reached the top, I saw their figures standing up sharp and black against the light farther up the alley—Taras, square and erect; Drigo, with his head buried in his shoulders. They stopped at the side door of the Joy and rapped lightly. The light from within fell upon Taras' fair beard as the door opened. A few words were interchanged in a low tone, the door closed, and the two men went on, turning the corner under the gas lamp into Sweet Apple lane. I did not attempt to follow them, dreading to pass the door where Putty might still be standing, but stood there with a feeling like the craving for food in my breast until the impulse to overtake Taras and speak to him, even though Drigo were still with him, overcame my fear. Then I ran swiftly up the alley and along the lane, straining my eyes with mad desire to see him again.

They were gone; the lane was empty. When I reached High street and stopped there panting for breath not a soul was to be seen to the right or left, not a sound broke the dead silence. I gave up the pursuit in despair and returned slowly in dejection. The light was out in the Joy when I passed. I crept into the cellar, felt my way through the storerooms to my corner in the loft and lay down to sleep, comforting myself with the reflection that I should certainly see Taras again the next night. [illegible]

When I looked out in the morning I saw Drigo and Putty on the balcony, giving directions to a carpenter who was patching up the window shutters. When that job was done the man put some screws in the [illegible] door. Drigo and Putty [illegible] I might not be seen from the Joy. When the carpenter had done his work, they all went in by the passage, bolting the door after, and I saw no more of them [illegible]

As soon as it was dark I went to my hiding place under the stairs, but I was less patient than I had been the night before, and I could not control my agitation as the time drew near for Taras to come again. My teeth chattered, my body and limbs trembled and shook with feverish excitement, yet I knew not why. As the clock struck 2 the police boat passed by. About five minutes later another boat came out of the murky distance and drew toward the stairs. As it pulled into the stairs I counted five men packed in the stern, and I knew by the number that Taras had found his friends. My heart sank in bitter disappointment, for I had made up my mind to speak to him if he came alone with Drigo. Now, there was no pretext for speaking to him—he was not in danger. With his three friends he was more than a match for Drigo and Putty, supposing they had evil intentions toward him.

They landed, and having discharged the waterman groped their way up the dark stairs to the landing above, where they stopped, talking together in a low voice and in their own tongue. Eventually Drigo left them and went up to the Joy to see that the road was clear. Meanwhile, made reckless by my unsatisfied yearnings, I had left my place, and following them noiselessly up the steps stood now, almost within arm's reach of Taras. I distinguished the profile of his face quite clearly against the faint light beyond as he turned to speak a few cheering words to one of his friends—the bold, handsome outline of his aquiline nose, the curve of his mustache and his short, pointed beard. Almost I fancied I could see in his face the expression of happiness in having rescued his friends. I was envious of that kindly regard bestowed upon another, and drawing a step nearer, by an instinctive impulse, raised my hand and laid it timidly on his arm. The act was not intentional. I could not help doing it.

The movement was seen by his companion, who started with a stifled cry of alarm. Taras, seeing me, spoke a few low words of remonstrance to his friend that seemed to say: "What are you afraid of? It's only a poor, miserable waif." Then, recognizing me at a second glance, he exclaimed softly in English:

"Ah, it is you!"

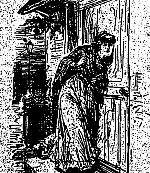
"Yes, me—the kipper," I tried to say, but my voice was thick with feverish agitation and my words unintelligible.

"You have come to tell us that it is all right," he said, adding, after he had given this explanation to his friends, "it's very good of you," and he nodded at me again with that kind smile that had wrought such a mysterious effect upon my nature.

Just then Drigo whistled softly from the side door of the Joy, and Taras hurried his friends forward, leaving me there with more happiness in my heart than I had felt in the whole of my life.

I waited on the landing until they had all filed into the Joy. Then I slipped past the closed door and ran across to the archway in Sweet Apple lane opposite the house. I knew that there was no accommodation for the party in the Joy, and that as soon as the escaped men had changed their clothes they would come away. As there was no other way but through Sweet Apple lane they must pass me, and I should see Taras once more.

I had stood there not many minutes when I heard a glass crash in the Joy, and the next moment there was a deep thud as if some one had thrown himself against the door; then there followed a stifled cry, the shuffling of feet and the sound of heavy blows. These sounds left me in no doubt as to what was going on in the bar of the Joy. In Shadwell one hears the noise of fighting every night. But I could hardly believe that Drigo and Putty were the attacking party. The latter I knew to be a coward and feeble as well, being sodden with drink. Taras, I felt sure, could defend himself against half a dozen such men as he, and timid as his friends might be it was not likely that they would stand aside and make no effort to aid him. I had no fear for him, but rather a savage exultation in the belief that he would thrash his enemies and punish them according to their deserts. It occurred to me that he had discovered Drigo's treachery and was now giving him a lesson not to be forgotten, and with a burning desire to hear him howling for mercy I ran across the road and put my ear to the door.



I ran across the road and put my ear to the door.

The fight was over already. I could hear no sound save a faint whispering and occasionally the shuffling of feet, and even these indications of movement within ceased after awhile, leading me to believe that the whole party had retired into the room behind the bar. I could not make it out. There was no swearing, no altercation, nothing but silence. It was the strangest way of concluding a fight or a quarrel that I had ever heard. What did it mean? Had Taras killed Drigo by some terrible blow of that strong arm and were they all silenced by the fear of alarming the police? That seemed to me the most plausible explanation.

I betook myself hurriedly to the dark archway as I heard a grating of the lock in the side door of the Joy, and almost immediately afterward I saw the three escaped friends of Taras come up from Ferryboat lane. I recognized all three as they passed the archway. They walked in haste. I thought then that they might be in search of a doctor, but they never returned. After a time I ventured down the alley. There was no light to be seen through the fanlight of the side door, and all was silent as the night. I hung about the place in vague perplexity, unable to leave it, expecting every minute some further development of [illegible] o'clock, when it was broad daylight, the front door of the Mariner's Joy opened and Putty came out and took down the shutters. He had not a scratch on his face. While he was thus engaged Drigo appeared, and he also showed no sign of having been in the fight. He spoke to Putty and then walked off along Sweet Apple lane. Putty went in and reappeared, sweeping away the fragments of broken glass. Then for the first time a terrible fear that Taras had been killed in the fight took hold of me and shook me like an ague. But I did not know what to do. I was like one paralyzed—incapable of action. I never thought of going to the police. What use if Taras was dead? Besides, from the earliest days of my recollection, I had regarded the police as my natural enemy—the enemy of all outcasts and homeless wretches like me.

But after a time I caught sight of Drigo returning down Sweet Apple lane with a loaf under his arm and other provisions in his hands. Then, desperate with this newborn fear, I stepped into the road from the doorway where I had been crouching and stopped him.

"Where is he—the big man with the fair beard?" I asked.

"Why," said he in his broken English, and with a grin on his hateful face, but not a sign of embarrassment or surprise, "he went away with his friends hours ago."

"That's a lie," said I; "only three men have come out of the Joy in the night, and those are the three who went into it with you and the man with the fair beard."

"I won't contradict a lady, but if he didn't go away with his friends he is in the house now, and if you are still in doubt *you had better come in and see.*"

The words I have underlined he whispered with such a fiendish grin that there was no mistaking his meaning. If he had said plainly, "Come in and share the same fate as the man with the fair beard," the threat would not have been more obvious.

"Will you come, Beauty?" he added with a sneer.

I made no reply, and he went on to the Joy with a derisive chuckle.

It was not the fear of death that made a coward of me; my life was too wretched and hopeless to be cherished. It was just the dread of personal violence and physical suffering; that's all. But in the course of the morning I grew apathetic under the sense of weariness and dejection. "If the man with the fair beard is killed," I said to myself, "I may as well be killed, too, and be done with it for good and all."

And with this thought I crossed the lane and pushed open the swing door of the Joy.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Mrs. S. A. Morrow
Doud's, Iowa.

Hives

Like All Other Blood Diseases, Are Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been a sufferer for several years with hives, and have tried **everything I could hear of,** from friends, or ordered by physicians, but nothing cured. In fact, I

Seemed to be Getting Worse

Finally I read about hives being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try this medicine. Before half a bottle was gone I was almost cured, and now, being on the second bot-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

tle, **I am entirely cured** and take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer from this distressing affliction. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also helped me in many other ways. It is a good medicine." MRS. S. A. MORROW, Doud's, Iowa.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 13 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock today.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full, regular made, all wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' outside fleece-lined cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses', Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for great service. We are positive that we have hit it this year.

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LONG BATTLE OVER.

UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL PASSES THE SENATE, 48 TO 32.

Closing Day of the Great Struggle One of Intense Excitement—Senatorial Courtesies Forgotten In the Heat of the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—At 7:28 p. m., by a vote of 48 to 32, the senate, after one of the most remarkable and memorable parliamentary battles of a generation, passed the bill unconditionally repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman silver law. The end was reached at the conclusion of a continuous session of 14 days, after 61 days of debate, during which five volumes of The Congressional Record had been filled with speeches amounting to, in the aggregate, about 20,000,000 words, a stream of talk that would stretch in could type from the seaboard 1,600 miles into the interior.

The Closing Day.

The closing day of the great struggle for the repeal of the purchase of silver was one of intense excitement. The galleries were packed to the doors, every seat in the senate was occupied and the walls were lined with representatives from the lower branch of congress. The ægis of senatorial courtesy was no protection in the last moment. Grayhaired men did not spare each other. Senator Morgan fairly heaped his denunciation on Senator Voorhees, the leader of the administration forces, and Senator Wolcott, the Colorado hotspur, concluded a fierce phillipic against Senator Carey with the Spanish proverb of Sancho Panza that it was a

Waste of Lather to Shave an Ass.

The Democrats were hot and anry at the desertion of some of their colleagues that made their defeat possible; the Republicans warned the senate that the doom of silver was the doom of the old parties, but there was something tragically pathetic in the despairing cry of the silver senators. It meant, they said, ruin and destruction and desolation to the silver producing states. Senator Jones, with an emphasis that will never be forgotten by those who heard him, warned those about him that the end of the fight marked but the beginning of the battle that would be waged before the people. In tones deep and tragic he repeated Dundee's famous defiance of Gordon:

> There be hills beyond Pentland,
> And friths beyond Forth:
> If there be lords in the Lowlands,
> There be chiefs in the North.

Stewart Last, of Course.

Senator Stewart had the last word, and when the white-bearded Nevadian, looking like an ancient patriarch, sank back in his seat, Vice President Stevenson for the last time announced that the bill was before the senate for amendment. He paused. Senator Voorhees, the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, arose. The decisive moment had come. The vice president flashed his eye about the chamber. The galleries leaned over. The chamber was still as death.

"If there are no further amendments," said the vice president, slowly and solemnly, "the clerk will call the roll."

Roll Call Begun.

"Mr. Allen," began the clerk. The suspense was over. The Rubicon had been passed. The roll was at last being called on the final passage of the bill. From all over the chamber came a sigh of relief. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Voorhees, facing each other bolt upright, did not move a muscle. Mr. Peffer stroked his beard. Mr. Mills and Mr. Cockrell paced impatiently up and down in front of the vice president's chair. Mr. Hill sat in the front row talking to his late antagonist, Mr. Butler. It took 10 minutes to call the roll and arrange the pairs. When the vice president announced the vote Mr. Voorhees straightened up to his full length. It was a personal victory for him.

"I now move," said he, with a tone of triumph in his voice, "that the senate adjourn until 12 o'clock."

The long battle was over.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Silverites Make a Hard Fight Against Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—When the senate met at 11 o'clock a. m. and entered upon the 13th week of the present extraordinary session, a roll call showed the presence of 52 senators.

When the consideration of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was resumed, Mr. Hunton (Dem., Va.) in a few words defined his position, saying he would vote for unconditional repeal, and then stand ready to join with the friends of silver for a fight for that metal.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) then read a statement as to his position and views on the repeal bill, and was followed by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.). Mr. Morgan paid particular attention to the president's alleged acts of coercion to force the passage of the bill. He concluded his remarks by saying that he left the subject with the knowledge that the die was cast. The senate, the house and the president had determined that the pending measure should prevail. There was nothing now to look to, so far as he could see, but some vague promises made in the senate which were entirely incapable of being realized.

Vest Sympathises.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) followed Mr. Morgan. He expressed his sympathy with the people of the silver states and said no czar or kaiser would desolate an insurrectionary province as congress was about to desolate the silver states of the West.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) followed Mr. Vest. He reviewed the history of the repeal bill in the house and the senate, showing that it was reported to the senate by two Democrats, Messrs. Voorhees and McPherson, and four Republicans, Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, Morrill and Sherman—a non-partisan measure, the partisanship all being on the Republican side. Mr. Cockrell closed with the statement that if the repeal of the Sherman law failed to restore prosperity the Republican party must bear the responsibility.

Mr. Carey (Rep., Wyo.) defended his position on the bill and said he would vote for unconditional repeal although he favored a compromise.

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Ida.) regretted that the senator from Wyoming did not represent his people, but he knew the senator was following his conscience in doing what he thought was right.

Mr. Jones of Nevada, at 5:20 p. m., resumed his speech begun some days ago. He spoke for about an hour and concluded by saying: "This may be regarded by some of my conferees as the doom of silver; but, sir, it is only the commencement of the fight. We who favor this policy and we who are against constantly increasing value in the unit of money propose to go to the American people and see that every man, woman and child in the United States understands fully the meaning of what we intend to do next."

Peffer Takes Another Turn.

Mr. Peffer said he desired to occupy 15 minutes before the vote was taken, as he would not feel that he had done his duty did he not enter another protest against what he considered the crowning infamy of the present century.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) declared that the passage of the repeal bill meant unmistakably the utter demonetization of silver as a money metal.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) rose, and his first sentence, "The die is cast," caused a ripple of laughter to roll over the galleries. "The surreptitious and fraudulent act of 1873 demonetizing silver is ratified and confirmed," said he. "The gold kings are victorious, the labors of their champion, the senator from Ohio (Sherman), are crowned with success."

Mr. Stewart's last words were: "Let the vote be taken; let the object lesson be given. We will abide by the result."

Repeal Bill Passed.

At 7:20 the vice president put the question on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of bill, which was agreed to without division. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill as amended. The vote resulted, 48 yeas, 32 nays. So the bill as amended was passed. The vote in detail follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Brice, Caffrey, Camden, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Hunton, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Murphy, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn and White (La.)—43.

Nays—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, George, Harris, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Martin, Pascoe, Peffer, Power, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall and Wolcott—32.

The following pairs were announced, first named being affirmative:

Allison and Mitchell (Or.), Chandler and White (Cal.), Wilson, and Colquitt, Gordon and Morgan, Palmer and Hansbrough.

Aid For Schools of Mines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The senate passed the bill providing for the assistance of schools of mines by the general government in Western mineral states to the amount of $12,000 annually from the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands.

Won by Clifford.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Clifford won easily in the sweepstakes one and a quarter mile race in which he, Yo Tambien and Lamplighter fought for the $8,000 prize. He went under the wire in 2:07 3-4, with Yo Tambien 15 lengths away and with Lamplighter 20 lengths behind the mare.

Launched the Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The new coast line battleship Oregon was launched from the yards of the Union Iron works at 11:40 a. m.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 30, 1893.

HOGS—Strong and active.

CATTLE—Steady; good demand for feeders, good butcher cows and fair butcher steers; others slow.

Prime steers, $3.00@3.75; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.50@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $3.50@4.25; heavy calves, $1.50@3.00; stockers, $1.40@2.25; feeders, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $1.25@2.25.

SHEEP—Slow.

Receipts: Cattle, 1,500; hogs, 430; calves, 10; sheep, 2,700.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 67⅞c; highest, 67⅞c; lowest, [illegible]; closing [illegible] at 66⅝c. October closing, 60¼c. December opening, 61c; highest, 61c; lowest, 60½c; closing, 60½c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 63c; No. 1 Northern, 61c; No. 2 Northern, [illegible].

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Oct. 31, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 Northern, hard—cash and October, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, cash and October, [illegible]; May, 66⅝c; No. [illegible] Northern, [illegible]; No. [illegible], [illegible]; rejected, [illegible]. On track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, [illegible].

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible], including [illegible] Texans and [illegible] Westerns; [illegible]

HOGS—Receipts, [illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS—[illegible]

WILY HETTY GREEN.

PECULIARITIES OF A WOMAN WORTH $60,000,000.

She Is Old Fashioned In Appearance, Severely Plain In Dress, but the Personification of Shrewdness When Financial Transactions Are Involved.

Not a small part of the fame of Brooklyn can be laid to the credit of the remarkable women who have lived and live now within its borders—women who have taken rank and honor in almost every walk of life. It is a well known fact that a very large proportion of the real estate of the city is held in the names of women. It is not a widely known fact that the woman who is reputed to be the richest in the United States lives in the City of Churches and right in the classic section known as the heights too. Her wealth is variously estimated at from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000, and her name is Mrs. Hetty Green. Her name and personality are more familiar to Wall street than they are to Brooklyn society. That is because Mrs. Green has chosen to devote all her time to the manipulation of her fortune and has society get along without her. Mrs. Green at an Ihpetonga ball would create a sensation indeed, but it is not likely that such an occasion will ever be recorded by society writers.

Hosts of people have brushed elbows with a shrewd and rather calm faced woman, apparently 50 years old, rather short, wearing a plain, old fashioned shawl and a bonnet so far beyond fashion's pale that no one would ever suspect it had been in it, even years ago. Nobody ever saw her with a dress which was not severely plain, and seldom has she been noticed when she did not carry an old style and well worn black satchel. Her appearance would never cause the uninitiated to think that she was anything more extraordinary than an old fashioned woman of moderate means and simple tastes, who was on her way to the corner grocery or the bakery on the block below. Yet, if money is power, this same staid looking person is one of the most powerful human beings in the country.

In an old fashioned house on a corner in Pierrepont street Mrs. Green and her daughter Sylvia have lived for several years. The modest apartments they occupy are hired from a pleasant faced woman, who keeps the house and who has an admiration for Mrs. Green, which she does not conceal. The richest woman in the United States has a son, who has been spending some time in Florida seeking to improve his health. Mrs. Green has been a widow for many years, and her daughter is about 20 years old. Since the death of her husband Hetty Green has become a financier of unusual shrewdness. She has indicated by her actions that she has small faith in brokers, and that if she wants anything done the best way is to do it herself.

The weather beaten satchel has carried securities representing millions of dollars. It has knocked about New York and Brooklyn and other big financial centers with precious burdens, and Hetty Green has always had a tight grip on it. She does dot believe in spending her money on things she does not want, and as she wants very little she spends but little. Her children and her fortune are the sole objects of her solicitude. Mrs. Green is said to be very anxious to have her daughter become one of the leading actors in the famous Four Hundred of Manhattan island. Something of an obstacle in the way of this is the daughter herself, according to report. Miss Green is credited with caring as little for the dazzle and newspaper notoriety of a social career as her mother. She is a girl whose tastes are quiet and to whom dress is a matter of little consideration.

Mrs. Green, by way of a foundation for her daughter's social debut, some time ago settled a large sum of money on that young woman in government bonds. The amount is stated to be $5,000,000.

Incidents in the career of this remarkable woman have stamped her as a bold yet cautious operator in stocks and securities. When the financial panic of 1884 occurred, Mrs. Green had a large deposit in a firm of Canadian bankers named Cisco & Co. of New York. Information reached her that the bank was in an unsafe condition, and without waiting to hear more she went to the institution and withdrew her entire deposit. The firm had no alternative, and after paying her her money was compelled to suspend and finally failed completely. Hetty Green is the largest property owner in the city of Chicago. She holds title to block after block of land in the business section, and her son assists in looking after her interests there. For many years she lived in the western metropolis, and she spends much of her time there when away from Brooklyn.

Her characteristic bargain with ex-Judge Henry Hilton is fresh in the minds of financiers. The money which the judge wanted so badly is generally conceded to have been used in buying out the interest of his son, Henry G. Hilton, in the dry goods firms of Hilton, Hughes & Co. and Hilton Bros. He went to Mrs. Green, or his lawyers did, and made a request for a loan of $1,250,000 in cash. Mrs. Green was willing to lend, but insisted on having a mortgage on the marble palace at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, New York, the Stewart building, which with the land is supposed to be worth $3,000,000. She would take no other security, and after a two months' search of the title the largest mortgage ever given on a single piece of property in New York was recorded. But Judge Hilton needed the money before the search had been concluded, and after he had placed in the hands of Hetty Green the deeds representing $1,000,000 worth of property [illegible]

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ON MEAT.

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Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term October 16th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew E. Odegaard deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto August Nelson of said County,

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston on the 2nd Monday in April, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 16th day of October, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

127-29

Fits.

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NEW TOWNS

[illegible]

LOW RATES

Horses, Cattle, [illegible]

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[illegible] CROOKSTON, MINN.

1893 NOVEMBER 1893

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Lena Hill, a 2-year-old, paced a mile in 2:18 1-4 at Dallas, Tex., Tuesday.

Total admissions to the world's fair Tuesday were 272,178, of which 243,178 were paid.

The United States warship Bennington arrived off Melilla Tuesday and exchanged salutes with the batteries.

Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late premier and member of parliament for Winnipeg, has handed in his resignation to the speaker of the house.

President Maxwell of the Jersey Central has confirmed the report which has been rumored about during the past few days to the effect that the interests of the Lackawana and the Jersey Central roads will be in the near future merged into one.

Thursday, Oct. 26.

Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption.

Receivers have now been appointed for all the branches of the Union Pacific.

At the funeral of Lord Vivian, English ambassador to Italy, 10 ambassadors acted as pall bearers.

The National Sporting club of London, has decided that it does not want the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

The will of June Holmes of Pittsburg gives $1,000,000 to local charities, $20,000 to the Presbyterian church and $200,000 to relatives.

The railroad coal operators of the Pittsburg district have decided not to make any change in the mining rate until the expiration of the interstate scale in January, 1894.

Friday, Oct. 27.

Severin, the eminent Danish mathematician is dead.

Three tramps were killed in a collision on the Pennsylvania road near Lawrence, N. J.

Four men were killed in a wreck on the Pennsylvania at Harrisburg. Their names are not known.

The navy department has issued an order removing Admiral Stanton from command of the Brazilian fleet because he saluted the insurgent flag.

The Pacific Mail company's steamer city of New York went ashore just outside the Golden Gate in a fog and will probably be a total loss. Passengers got off safely.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Potter Palmer an entertainment was given in the Woman's building at the world's fair Friday for the benefit of destitute crippled children. Henry Irving and Ellen Terry have sent $150 for this charity.

Saturday, Oct. 28.

The total admissions to the world's fair Friday were 284,027, of which 250,508 were paid.

It is said that the yacht Pilgrim, built for the defense of the American cup, will be sold and turned into a steam yacht early in the spring. Her builders will lose heavily on her.

William H. Watson of Utica, N. Y., has filed a bill in the United States circuit court at Chicago asking that a receiver be appointed for the United States Sugar refinery of Waukegan, Ills.

Reports from fishing stations on the Canadian Atlantic coast indicate that quite a number of American seiners are still operating along the shores. Fishing protection officers will remain until the last American vessel has left for home.

Monday, Oct. 30.

The whisky trust has announced an advance of one cent in prices, to go into effect at once.

The match race between Yo Tambien and Lamplighter at Chicago Saturday was easily won by the former.

It is rumored that a syndicate has been formed in Florida to secure the fight between Corbett and Mitchell.

John S. Johnson of Minneapolis made a quarter of a mile in 25 1-4 seconds at Independence, Ia., Saturday.

Earl Ormsby, a Milwaukee errand boy, secured $2,500 in checks and money from a bank forgery. He was arrested.

Illinois canal commissioners are moving on congress to have the Illinois river deepened and the dams removed.

English people view with alarm the coalition between France and Russia, thinking it a menace to British naval supremacy.

Tuesday, Oct. 31.

George Gould had a narrow escape from death while hunting in Missouri.

The suit of G. W. Appleton, the lecture agent, against Henry M. Stanley, has been settled privately out of court.

The Figaro announces that in view of the events of the past week President Carnot has resolved to be a candidate for re-election to the presidency.

It is said that Alexander Richardson, of Liverpool, will be entrusted with designing the yachts with Mr. Jameson, owner of the Irex, will challenge for the America cup in 1894.

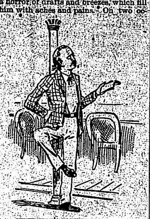
Mrs. Levi P. Morton has leased the house in Paris formerly occupied by Senator Jones of Nevada in order to supervise the complete education of her daughters [illegible]

AN AWKWARD NOVELIST.

Mr. Stevenson's Diction Is More Graceful Than His Attitudes.

Robert Louis Stevenson had an annoying but ludicrous experience on a recent trip from Apia to Honolulu. He made the voyage for the benefit of his health and brought along a bright eyed Samoan boy as a bodyservant and nurse. Mr. Stevenson intended to spend but a week in Hawaii, but fate so ordered it that his servant got the measles and was quarantined at Honolulu, and the great writer had to change his role from patient to nurse and prolong his visit to suit his servant's convenience.

A passenger on the Mariposa, the vessel on which Mr. Stevenson made his journey, says the novelist remained in his stateroom most of the time, having a horror of drafts and breezes, which fill him with aches and pains. On two occasions, however, he took part in the cabin entertainments of the passengers, giving them readings from some of his own works.


STEVENSON'S PICTURESQUE POSE.

"Stevenson," the passenger said, "is at all times a striking figure, but as he stood twined about a stanchion in the saloon of the Mariposa he was really picturesque. His long slender legs were incased in a pair of tight fitting black trousers, held in place by a narrow red sash. A white flannel shirt, cut low in the neck, and a short jacket completed his attire.

"The dark coat set off the ghastly pallor of a face lighted by the flash of a pair of black eyes. It is an intellectual face, long and narrow, with a broad white brow, around which his damp brown hair hangs in wavy masses. Of whiskers he has none, but sports a tender, drooping mustache and a tiny goatee. His reading was given with a dramatic power that held the interest of the audience.

"There were times, however, when Mr. Stevenson's legs proved the greater attraction. This was when he planted his right foot above the kneecap of his left leg, hooking it in position with the heel. In this graceful posture he would read a few moments and then switch off to the other leg, to the great amusement of the spectators. At no time during the reading did he have both feet on the deck at the same time."

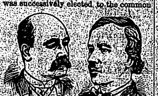
A GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE.

The Interesting Career of Frederic Thomas Greenhalge.

In 1850, when William Greenhalge, an expert engraver, came from England to Massachusetts and obtained employment in one of the mills of Lowell, he brought with him his son, Frederic Thomas Greenhalge, who is now the Republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts. The boy was then about 8 years of age and immediately entered upon a successful educational career in the Lowell public schools, wherein he achieved the distinctions dear to the boyish heart and fitted himself for Harvard, where he matriculated in 1859.

He did not graduate, however, for during his sophomore year his father died, and he was compelled to leave college and take care of his mother and sisters. He began by teaching school in Chelmsford and began to study law, but allowed the hope of military glory to interrupt his studies for five months, during which he was attached to the commissary department at New-Berne, N. C. From there he was sent home very ill, and after his recovery went back to his Blackstone and was admitted to the bar in 1865.

Soon he went into politics, and identifying himself with the Republican party was successively elected to the common council, the school committee, the mayoralty of Lowell and the state legislature, in each of which positions he served two terms. Next he was made city solicitor, and the same year was elected to the Fifty-first congress, where he distinguished himself as a member of the elections committee. He is or has been connected with the management of many of the business, literary and benevolent institutions of Lowell, still holding the presidency of the City Institution For Savings, the History club and the People's club, an organization formed 20 years ago for the benefit of the working people of Lowell. He is also a trustee of the Rogers Hall school for girls, the Westford academy and the Lowell General hospital.


MR. GREENHALGE IN 1893 AND IN 1863.

Mr. Greenhalge in 1872 married Miss Isabel Nesmith, the daughter of John Nesmith, who was lieutenant governor of the commonwealth in 1862. He has a very pleasant suburban home at Lowell and a summer cottage at Kennebunkport, Me. He has [illegible]

That Pie

I had for dinner
was the best I ever ate.
Thanks to COTTOLENE, the
new and successful shortening.

ASK YOUR
GROCER
FOR
IT.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills,
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE
FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED
RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN
Invites attention to a choice line of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block, - Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block | CROOKSTON, MINN.

G. G. HENAULT,
PRACTICAL
DENTIST.
Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.
All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Reckitt Block, - Crookston, Minn.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 223 N. Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP
On Main St. [illegible]
Invites your patronage [illegible]
RAZORS HONED [illegible]

The Journal

Has a right to a liberal amount of the Job Printing to be given out by the merchants and business men of Crookston.

The Office

Is thoroughly equipped with presses, type and other material necessary to do first-class work.

The Paper

Does more gratuitous work for the people, the city and the county than any individual in the county.

The Prices

Are in keeping with the hard times, and are just as low as good work can be done for. Get our prices before you send away for printing.

We Print

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Wedding Stationery, Circulars, Business and Calling Cards, Dodgers, Posters, Books, Pamphlets and everything that can be done in a first-class office.

Forced Sale

AT THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WANTED! Cash wanted for $20,000 worth of seasonable goods by the New York Store, during the next three months.

500 ALL WOOL 10-4 BLANKETS.

Flannels of all descriptions.

$6,000 worth of Dress Goods, consisting of Storm Serges, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dress Flannels, and a big assortment of Black Silks.

$3,000 worth of Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

$4,500 worth of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

375 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

$2,700 worth of Shawls of all grades.

On account of the hard times I have been unable to make my collections and hence have been unable to meet my past due accounts. My creditors therefore demand that everything must be closed out before January 1, 1894. Call early while the stock is complete. Remember, everything will be sold at actual wholesale cost.

A. CHABOT.

'Round Home.

Mr. Burr has moved to Grand Forks.

Look out for Dickson on Monday evening.

W. J. Murphy was up from Minneapolis early this week.

Dr. Chapin and Bob Teal were in from Euclid on Saturday.

J. V. E. Wyatt has moved from the Odd Fellow's block to the avenue.

Mr. Mossefin is shingling the addition to the Scandinavian hotel.

Fred Durand has moved into the house recently occupied by Mr. Burr.

Geo. O. Buhn enjoyed the closing week of the great World's Fair at Chicago.

E. D. Childs returned on Wednesday from a visit to Chicago and the great Fair.

Geo. J. McManus was up from Winona this week chatting with old-time friends.

John O. Buhn came down from Mentor this week, to attend a case in Probate court.

Judge Benson went out to the farm near Erskine on Saturday and spent the Sabbath.

J. V. E. Wyatt is hobbling about on crutches this week. His injured limb is progressing finely.

Street Commissioner Dan McDonald is reported to have had a severe attack of heart disease last week.

Justice L. E. Gossman and DeForest Bucklen, were suddenly carried off last Friday—World's Fair fever.

Bro. Stevens, of the Warren Register, was in the city on Tuesday enroute home from a visit to the coast.

Frank Farnham informs the JOURNAL that he is doing a nice business at his new stand—Charlie Thompson's place.

Robert Ray, of Belmont, N. D., is moving his family into the Kistenmacher house on Main street, recently occupied by Sam Rosenthal.

C. H. Saake rejoices in the arrival of a bran new boy at his house, which important event occurred early on Monday morning.

Dr. Just has moved his office to a suite of rooms on the east side of the Odd Fellows block, on the same floor where he was located before.

Mrs. C. E. Dampier returned on Tuesday morning from a visit to Chicago and Washington after a pleasant visit of two months duration.

A. W. Foss returned from Chicago last Thursday, and left for home the same day. By the way that reminds us that the Thirteen Towns did not reach this office last issue. What's the matter boys, too much celebration?

Peter Jordan was brought in from Red Lake last Saturday, and was examined before Judge Christianson on a charge of selling liquor to the Indians. For lack of the necessary evidence the prisoner was discharged.

Judge Ives opens court in Ada next Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Misner visited friends in Warren last week.

Don't fail to read our new serial commenced this week.

Mayor Stephens and wife went to the great Fair at Chicago last week.

Dept. County Auditor Mat Cornelius enjoyed the Great Fair a few days last week.

Uncle Robert Johnson has returned from Dakota and accepted a position in the office of the county treasurer.

Farmers who have had a fair average yield of barley find it more profitable than raising wheat this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bivins Ed. Bivins and Mrs. Bugg, returned from the World's Fair last Friday morning, after a ten days visit in Chicago.

John McLean and Dr. Watts returned from Chicago on Wednesday morning after an absence of three weeks. John says Chicago is a wonderful city.

Anton Erickson is moving his confectionary store into the room adjoining the Scandia American bank, recently occupied by Loken's furniture store.

Bob Ovens, who died of typhoid fever last week at his home in Larimore, was well known in this city where he had many friends who will regret his early death.

The county dads have taken the preliminary steps toward opening the big ditch from the town of Fanny to the river. This is a move in the right direction.

An evening of thorough enjoyment can be safely promised to all who attend, Chas. Dickson and his company of players in "Incog" at the Grand Opera House next Monday, November 6th.

Now that the Great World's Fair is over what will the average daily newspaper have to talk about? About two-thirds of the press dispatches lately have been in relation to that great event.

Potatoes are a bonanza this fall. At fifty cents per bushel there is more money in them than in wheat at the ruling prices so far. The prospects are that the price will double by next spring and all who can had bette buy now, while they can be had at fifty cents.

T. G. Thompson and Alderman J. E. Morrisey resisted the fairy stories which they have heard all summer in relation to the great World's Fair until last week when they could stand it no longer and quietly took the train for the World's Fair city on Thursday night.

The management of the Grand Opera House takes pleasure to announce the appearance of Chas. Dickson in "Incog" supported by some of the best talent in the country. No better play of this kind has been written if the unanimous praise of the press which has been bestowed upon it can be believed. It should succeed in drawing a large audience to the theatre next Monday night.

Mrs. S. L. Collins returned on Wednesday morning from a visit to the World's Fair and her old home in Wabasha.

The county jail received an accession of four boarders from East Grand Forks this week. That ambitious little city seems bound to keep up with the procession in this line.

Wheat opened out on Monday morning at 51 cents and closed on Tuesday night at 48. The passage of the repeal bill by the Senate on Monday didn't seem to produce the effect many had fondly hoped for.

I. Mailloux, Oliver Mercil's genial clerk, rejoiced in the arrival of a handsome little Miss at his house on Sunday and Grandpa Beaudry illuminates the county treasurer's office with the light of his beaming countenance ever since the auspicious event.

From a passing glance at the handsome face of Dept. Sheriff Losey one would not suspect how well he can sing—but they do say that a visit to Euclid, a piano, a parlor and a pretty girl will inspire such melody as you never would dream of.

Geo. McLean, Jr. wishes us to state that he has disposed of all of his crop of potatoes that he can spare and is tired of answering letters in relation to the same. He says the JOURNAL is the best advertising medium he knows of.

Just at the present time there is not a very profitable market for oats, but the probability is, that there will be next spring. Good judges aver that there is a shortage this fall and predict better prices than last spring when oats sold for 35 and 40 cents.

Rev. S. H. Barteau preached at the Congregational church last Sabbath evening to a goodly audience of his old parishioners and friends. Mr. B. was a one time pastor of that church in this city and has many warm friends here. His home is now in Louisiana.

The fall has been very propitious for farm work, notwithstanding which fact the plowing seems to be very much behind leaving a great deal yet to be done, but if we get 10 or 15 days open weather it will be nearly all finished. Changing work in threshing is responsible for most of the delay.

Wood seems to be plenty and cheap this fall. It ranges all the way from $3.00 per cord for soft to $5.00 for hard wood. There are hundreds of cords along the Fosston line which can be bought very cheap for cash. While coal is quite high wood bids fair to be correspondingly low.

Ezra Clark, a Stevens county farmer, is looking Polk county over this week. Says our crops seem to have been better than they had in his county. His wheat yield was four bushels No. 2 Northern. Mr. Clark is visiting his brother Ira who has been employed on the farm of Aaron Cooke for the past summer and looks so much like him that a stranger could not tell t'other from which.

The Rice, Wolford & Sheridan Co., presented "Smugglers" at the opera house on Monday evening. The play was greeted by a full house and seemed to give satisfaction, although aside from the scenery there isn't much in "Smugglers." "The Mystic Mountain," put on Tuesday night is a stronger play and was really well rendered in most particulars. Specialty work has become so much a part of dramatic entertainments that it is expected as a matter of course and is missed when omitted as in this case. The scenery this company carries is unexcelled and their work is conscienciously and faithfully done in every particular.

Among the leading Polk county farmers, whose names appear in World's Fair awards on wheat we note farmer Sam Rosenthal, farmer A. Chabot, farmer Ole Hanson farmer Barney Faren, farmer A. D. Stephens, farmer Louis Fontaine, farmer S. L. Collins, farmer Frank Creamer, farmer C. E. Dampier, etc. What's the matter with farmer Frank Gravel? He don't show up. Among other farmers who took first premium on wheat exhibit are Jake Ide, Ole Hoven, Helmich Bros, E. D. Childs and F. Bivins & Son of Crookston.

The story of "Incog," which will be produced at the Grand Opera house on Monday, Nov. 6th, is a story of a young man being driven from home by his father for refusing to marry his ward, and persisting in his determination to marry the ward's companion, determines to return incog so as to be near the [illegible] disguises himself so as to resemble a photograph which he has picked up [illegible] twin brothers who cannot be distinguished from each other, one of whom [illegible] wife and the other a sweetheart living in the same house.

Dave Miller was in from Angus on Wednesday.

Henry Horn was in from Keystone on Wednesday.

Mrs. George Bunby was in from Mentor, shopping, this week.

Ed. Schreader has fitted up a neat office in one corner of his stables for use in his veterinary business.

John McLean and Dr. Watts returned from Chicago yesterday, having spent three weeks at the Fair.

A. A. Miller returned Wednesday from St. Paul, where he had been arguing a case before the supreme court.

Ed. George left last night for St. Paul, and expects to argue the Beauchaine vs McKinnon case before the supreme court to-morrow.

November opened lowery and threatening. The farmers are all hoping for ten days open weather yet.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

It would seem that there is some building going on this fall, judging from the business being done by the A. M. Stewart Lumber Co. They sold lumber for three houses on Wednesday.

J. P. Marcum, wife and son returned from Chicago last week. He escaped from prison—Libby prison, all right, through the famous tunnel, and managing to avoid the dungeon arrived home in safety to the delight of his many friends.

A. M. Stewart this week sold a bill of lumber to parties at Minnewaukan, N. D. They had prices from every lumber concern on the line in Dakota and as far east as Fosston in this state. This fact shows conclusively that Stewart's prices are all right.

The freeze up last week interferred with plowing somewhat, causing the most of the farmers to quit for two or three days, though a few stopped for one day only. The kind of plowing that could be done, however, is wholly undesirable, as the soil was frozen too solid to turn well.

Euclid Items.

From our Regular Correspondent.

EUCLID, Oct. 30.

Mrs. C. E. Misner and daughter are visiting friends here.

John Gloosen drove his colts to Crookston Friday.

Mrs. Balcom, of Montreal Canada, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Platt, returned to her home Saturday after a brief visit here.

Mrs. T. T. Brown and Mrs. N. G. Tracey returned from Crookston, Saturday.

Those who attended the social at the church Friday evening, report having a good time.

Mr. Burrows of Grand Forks, N. D., was with us Tuesday.

A. E. Anderson, representing Brooks, Griffith & Co., of Minneapolis, was doing business with our grain merchants, Tuesday.

Miss Tillie Bush, who has been employed by Mrs. Robert Teal since spring, died of typhoid fever Monday night. Miss Bush was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Will Lycan and Mr. Burdick, two rustling drummers, were with us Tuesday.

Dr. P. A. Skinner, of Texarkana, Arkansas, is an enthusiast in the praise of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He used it for rheumatism, and says: "I found it to be the most excellent local remedy." For sale by S. A. WALLACE.

"During my term of service in the army I contracted chronic diarrhœa," says A. E. Bending, of Halsey, Oregon. "Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief they would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow." For sale by S. A. WALLACE.

Good oak wood for sale at $2.75 per cord, soft wood $2.00. Enquire of M. B. HAYES,

[27-29] Crookston, Minn.

Koeppe's "Our Boss" cigar is warranted a sure antidote for hot weather.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Al. Vine and his partner Geo. Richings left for parts unknown the latter part of last week, leaving several creditors to regret their hasty departure. It is said that they did not get away with much plunder and too much gambling is alleged as the reason for their hasty [illegible]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

An Enterprising Justice.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal says: "A Crookston papar prints an account of the arrest of one John Larson, a farmer, for passing a counterfeit $10 bill in that city. The prisoner was tried and fined $10 and made to redeem the bill by Justice Gossman. The trial of a counterfeit money case in a justice court is something rather unusual and the local treasury authorities here are inclined to think that the case is entirely out of the jurisdiction of the justice. It should have been made a United States case and the prisoner tried before the United States grand jury. The treasury department may look into the matter.

A. C. Schmidt and W. E. Walker have moved out of the Riedesel building into Schmidt's old stand on Broadway. We are informed that Mrs. Rose will open a restaurant in the rooms they vacated.

Norrie and Bailey
Rustle wood daily
Their feed mill runs hourly
Where no grain is ground poorly.

Prices are O. K., delivery prompt. Call on us.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A Fair Offer

We make the fairest of fair offers to you. Everything in our stock is exactly as it is represented. If, when you get your purchase home, it does not suit you, bring it back at once, in good condition, and we'll exchange it. Refund your money, if you prefer. Can we do more?

CHILDREN'S WOOL MITTENS, in black or colors, all sizes, at only 10c for the 15c kind.

LADIES' WOOL MITTENS, in black, at only 23c for 35c quality.

BOYS' SCHOOL MITTENS, in yarn 15c, covered with leather only 23c a pair.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Men's fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, non-stretching and non-shrinking, one of the most popular $1.50 garments, only $1.00 each.

Men's very heavy ribbed underwear in Shirts and Drawers, at $1.75 a suit. Good value at $2.50.

FLANNELS.

We have left about 30 pieces of Flannels in all colors, to be closed out at cost. DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

BLANKETS.

We have them in all colors and prices, from 83c to $13.50 a pair. Our blankets were bought at a reduction of 25 per cent. from regular wholesale prices which enables us to offer you SPLENDID BARGAINS IN THIS LINE.

SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Our stock of Winter Footwear is complete and will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Yours to please,

THE FAIR

Department Store,

Corner Main and Robert Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

P. S. Our silverware premiums continue to please all customers. Be sure and get tickets with your pur-[illegible]

Raphael.

Raphael experienced temptations to suicide. He himself says: "I tied the fisherman's cords which I found in the boat eight times around her body and mine, tightly as in a winding sheet. I raised her in my arms, which I had kept free in order to precipitate her with me into the waves. * * * At the moment I was to leap to be swallowed forever with her, I felt her pallid head turn upon my shoulder like a dead weight and the body sink down upon my knees."—New York Times.

The greatest naval review of modern times was by Queen Victoria in 1854, at the beginning of the Crimean war. The fleet extended in an unbroken line for five miles and comprised 300 men-of-war, with twice that number of store and supply ships. The fleet was manned by 40,000 seamen.

James Whitcomb Riley is one of the few writers of verse who find poetry profitable. It is said that he has accumulated a comfortable store of dollars and has purchased as a permanent dwelling place the old Indiana homestead of his family.

A traveler in the Malay peninsula says that the natives have in use there the smallest coin in the world. It is a wafer made from the resinous juice of a tree, and its value is estimated to be 1-10,000th of a penny.

It has been computed that in a single cubic foot of the ether which fills all space there are locked up 10,000 foot tons of energy which has hitherto escaped notice. To unlock this boundless store and subdue it to the service of man is a task that awaits the electrician of the future.

The properties and use of the mariner's compass were known to the Chinese centuries ago. It was brought to Europe in the thirteenth century and first used on the Mediterranean.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS.................... 15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Child
Geo. Q. Erskine, J. H. McKinnon, A. A. Mille
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE - - - -

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

LADIES DON'T GET THE BLUES.

If the bluing that you use is bad, but **Send 10 cents** to R. B. Field, P. O. box 179, Minneapolis, Minn., and get a sample of goods to make the strongest and best bluing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own bluing, and you can do the same. As an inducement for housekeepers to begin at once, making the best liquid bluing on earth, we have make a list of valuable holiday prices to compete for. See instructions with sample. Send at once.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1893. NO. 30

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State........F. P. Brown.
Attorney General........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District........Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court........Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor........C. U. Webster.
Treasurer........J. T. Beaudry.
Register of Deeds........John Amundson.
Attorney........A. R. Holston.
Sheriff........Arny Grundysen.
Judge of Probate........C. M. Benson.
Supt. of Schools........A. A. Lommen.
Surveyor........O. L. Hamery.
Court Com'r........W. H. Averill.
Coroner........Henry Shepard.

County Commissioners.

First District........John E. Oppegaard.
Second District........Anton Linden.
Third District........M. E. Kirsch.
Fourth District........C. P. Demers.
Fifth District........A. C. Rhinehart.

THE CITY.

Mayor........A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk........E. C. Carruth.
Office in Times office.
Treasurer........Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor........A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street.
Engineer........W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department....Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace........C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace........L. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster........W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster........Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk........A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom,	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E B Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetis
Lowell,	Ole Christianson	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Honkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Kuran	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Storlroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	[illegible]	T R Falls

North Pole, Dec 25, 1892. Haller Proprietary Co.—Be sure and send me a lot of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. I get lots of letters from the children asking for it. For sale by F. L. Durand.

[illegible] say

When a man pounds his thumb he puts it in his mouth and says get me Haller's Pain Paralyzer quick, now. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Great Northern Railway
TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave		Arrive
10:50pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	10:40pm Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points.	7:25a.m. Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily, ex Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent.	7:30p.m. Daily ex. Sun.
9:00a.m. Mond, Wed, Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation, Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Free Colonist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the grandest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent,
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily.	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at........	7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at........	8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

When Hannibal,

The great elephant, got a sore foot they used Haller's Barb-wire Liniment and cured it up in four days. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Hay for Sale.

The crop of '94, on the sw¼, sec. 14, I will sell in 40 acre tracts or more, and receive bids until January 1st, 1894, at which time contracts must be made and money paid. For further particulars address.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Crookston, Minn.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Give The Boys

A chance to get strong and healthy, feed them with good plain food and keep their blood in good order with Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock and who knows but they will be President or Alderman. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

"A chemical success and medical triumph," so speaks an eminent physican in reference to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; and the eulogy was none too strong. No other medicine is so safe and efficacious in all diseases of the throat and lungs.

"Nothing succeeds like success" and nothing will more quickly insure success than true merit. For fifty years, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has maintained its popularity as a superior blood-purifier. It stands upon its own merits and never fails to give satisfaction.

Low Rates to the Coast.

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific Coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth to Northern Pacific coast points and return $65.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river $80.50; to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, South Dakota and Kansas

Give Rousing Republican Majorities at the Elections Held Tuesday.

The Great Issue in most of the States was Protection vs. Free Trade

And Protection Has Had an Overwhelming Victory.

The elections of Tuesday proved an overwhelming triumph for Republican principles and clearly indicate that the masses are already weary of Democratic misrule. Ohio, the home of protection, gives McKinley, the great champion of protection, a rousing majority of over 80,000, New York goes Republican by 100,000, Massachusetts by 30,000 and every other State except Virginia is safely in line, even Kansas, the great Populist stronghold has seen the error of her ways and comes into line right royally. The sober second thought of the American people has found expression and clearly indicates a return of prosperity under Republican rule.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

Mr. Russel of the firm of Russel Bros., of Stephen Minnesota was among us Monday.

Young America was turned loose Hallowe'en night and some of the minor buildings, buggies etc., came up missing the following morning.

Runaways seemed to be in order Wednesday evening. B. Burns horse took a lively whirl for home and left the would-be occupants to walk. No particular damage done to horse or vehicle—but the boys think that their conscience was "dam—aged" considerable.

Herman Wallis' horse took it into his head that he could make all of the necessary turns without being reined. Now Herman wears a flannel cloth around his neck.

All that was mortal of the late Tillie Bush, was laid at rest in the Prairie View Cemetery Wednesday. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Astwood.

The manager of the Keystone farm gave their annual dance to the employees, Tuesday night. There was quite a number of outside parties present and all report having a good time.

Thos. Close, expert for the Era Grader Co., was doing some necessary repairing on the town graders last week.

Wm. Cole formerly of Waupon, Wisconsin, but now reporter for the associated press, with headquarters at St. Paul was with us Friday.

Mr. Platt is offering his coal black team of driving horses for sale cheap.

Mr. E. D. Childs was up on business Friday.

Mr. Hewitt, auditor for the Great Northern gave our depot agent a call Friday.

Miss Ida and Louie Hancock came up on their wheels Saturday returning Sunday evening.

Mr. Marshall with McCollom and Suffel, grain merchants at West Superior, was doing business with our grain merchants Thursday.

Quite a number of our people attended church at Angus Sunday evening.

Wheat Sixty Are Cents.

That's what it is at the JOURNAL office from now till Dec. 1st, in payment of all back subscriptions that are at least three years in arrears. Here is a chance for all who wish to be honest with us, to pay up this fall and save money by so doing. Remember the offer holds good until December 1st, 1893.

Mr. W. M. Terry, who has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for the past twelve years, says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other cough medicine I have ever sold." There is good reason for this. No other will cure a cold so quickly, no other is so certain a preventive and cure for croup, no other affords so much relief in cases of whooping cough. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

I. O. G. T. BANQUET.

The Good Templars Give A Public Installation and Banquet.

Last Tuesday night was a gala occasion for the Good Templars of Crookston.

On that evening occurred the public installation of the officers of the Crookston Lodge for the ensuing year, which was followed by a banquet, with toasts, speech-making, music, etc.

The Odd Fellows had kindly given the Templars the use of their handsome hall for the evening. Over 100 guests were present and the evening was one of pleasure to all in attendance. At 8:30 Chief Templar Squier called the gathering to order, the Grand Chief Templar's Installing Deputy, A. A. Lommen, conducted the installation exercises and delivered his charge to each of the officers elect. The following are the officers who took the obligations:

Chief Templar—Rev. L. W. Squier, Vice Templar—Miss E. E. Page, Supt. of Juvenile Temples—Mrs. R. H. Battey, Secretary—Mrs. Alfrida Thune, Financial Secretary—Miss Anna Thune, Treasurer—Mr. John Watts, Chaplain—Miss Irene Harris, Marshall—Miss Frankie Bearns, Guard—Miss Anna Cornelius, Sentinel—Mr. Kroog, Assistant Secretary—Fred J. Tousley, Deputy Marshall—Miss Sadie Walker, Past Chief Templar—Rev. R. H. Battey.

After Prof. Mayne had rendered the solo "Out on the Deep," the guests adjourned to the banquet hall, where an elegant spread had been prepared, and to which ample justice was done. Those who had the supper in charge received many compliments upon the excellence of the spread and the manner in which it was served, and it was universally pronounced one of the finest suppers ever given in Crookston.

After all had been feasted to their utmost capacity, the program was again taken up and a well-rendered quartet by Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Sisson and Prof. Mayne preceded the speech-making.

Rev. Squier acted as toastmaster, and proved he was no novice in this roll.

"The Economics of the Liquor Traffic," was responded to by Mr. C. E. Sawyer, who discussed the question from a financial standpoint. The gentleman was too conservative in his estimate of the amount annually spent in this city for liquor. If he had said $150,000, instead of $50,000, he would have been nearer the mark.

"The Church vs the Saloon, Why?" was ably answered by Mr. R. G. Woodham, who dwelt particularly upon the closing of the saloons on Sunday and made an earnest plea for the enforcement of the law in regard to the selling of liquor on Sunday.

"Our Schools and the Temperance Reform" was responded to by Prof. C. M. Titus, who outlined the work being done in our schools in the interest of temperance, and showed that the work of instilling temperance principles into the minds of our children was one of the safeguards of our country. Mr. Titus, who has but recently come among us, is a very pleasant speaker to listen to, and made a good impression upon his hearers.

"The Home and the Temperance Question," brought to his feet Mr. A. P. Hanson, that gentlemen argued that the home should be the nursery of temperance, and that upon the parents devolved the responsibility of creating a temperance or anti-temperance spirit in their children. And it is not sufficient to teach the children to be temperate, but the most important point of all was to set the children a good example.

To R. H. Battey was assigned the the closing toast "Good Templary in Crookston," and that gentlemen briefly outlined the history of the temperance movement in this city, and the organization of the present lodge, which he emphatically declared has come to stay. There isn't a drone in the lodge, or any who were afraid to show their colors, and this good turnout to their first public meeting showed that the people were in sympathy with them and he felt more encouraged than at any time since the organization of the lodge. Mr. Battey is one of the most zealous of temperance workers and has given much valuable time to the cause.

The entertainment closed with a solo by Prof. Mayne [illegible] 'Twas Running [illegible] Prof. Mayne's well cultivated baritone voice, and his solos are always enjoyed.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Proceedings of the Last Meeting of the County Commissioners.

At their October meeting the board of county commissioners allowed Judge Ives the sum of $15 per month for rent of room for court chambers.

The petition of Eric Raff and others relating to organizing a new school district from territory detached from district No. 70 was granted the new district to be No. 72.

The auditor was authorized to provide for the expense of sending Frank Warner from Crookston to Albert Lea.

School district No. 39 created from portions of No. 56 and No. 77.

The proposition of McKnight to furnish books and records for the county, defeated.

A new school district No. 212 was created consisting of sections 24, 25, 30, and 36 and half of 19 township 150 range 48.

Petition of Buchanan and others relating to organization of school district was laid over till next meeting. Petition of Peter Nelson rejected.

Application of Judge Benson for clerk hire laid on table, as was also a similar one from the clerk of the court.

The county auditor was instructed to hustle up the seed grain delinquents and prosecute all who fail to settle before November 15th.

The usual grist of bills were allowed and bill from Crookston Furniture Co., Adolph Bydal, Crookston Plumbing Co., John Ling and Brown, Treacy & Co. laid over.

The following resolution relating to the big ditch was passed unanimously:

Resolved: That whereas said matter having come on for a hearing at a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of said county held in and for said county at the court house in the City of Crookston in said county on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. in accordance with the notice heretofore had in said matter.

And it appearing to this board that notice of said hearing had been duly given, they proceeded to hear the same, and thereupon found that the viewers report herein was, and is made, and filed in accordance with the laws of said state in that behalf, and having found said proposed ditch to be of public utility, conducive to public health, and of public benefit and convenience and having found from the face of the report and the evidence before them, that the estimated benefits to be derived from the construction of said work is greater than its total cost, including damages awarded, and that such benefits exceed such costs and damages in a sufficient amount to warrant the construcion thereof; and there being no adverse appearance, and no objection having been made, filed or presented to the said board in any manner whatever, to the construction of said ditch or the granting of said petition, except the objection of R. J. Montague, as attorney for one Peter Truax, filed herein. Therefore, be it resolved by this board that said petition be and the same is hereby granted and all the proceedings heretofore had, herein be and the same are ratified and approved and it is therefore and hereby ordered by this board that the said proposed ditch be and the same is hereby located and established in accordance with and is specified in the viewers and surveyor's report herein.

Looks Like Murder.

On Sunday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found lying by a log in the woods, on the point at East Grand Forks. A revolver lying near the left hand and a bullet hole through the head of the corpse seemed to indicate suicide. The coroner was summoned and on Monday morning an inquest was held and the facts elicited seemed to plainly indicate that a foul murder had been committed and the verdict was to that effect. The man was a stranger and not a scrap was found to identify him. He had a tussock containing wearing apparel and a Swedish testament, and a bottle of alcohol was found near the remains. Coroner Shepard says he has seen the man in Crookston once, but does not know who he was. It is said that he was seen in the woods with two men on Saturday near the spot where the body was found. The remains were buried on Tuesday.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

RESULTS OF ENVIRONMENT.

How a Philosophical Discourse Was Born of the Timidity of a Backwoods Couple.

It did not take a close observer to see that they were from the country. His tall and lean figure was adorned with an ill fitting suit of clothes, and his large, clumsy boots were still covered with the dust of country roads—a sight so keenly appreciated by the courteous bunko steerer.

She had rosy cheeks and was plump of figure. Had she worn other than a red dress and not an old fashioned bonnet with green ribbons, she might have been termed real pretty.

They stood in front of the Astor House looking about them in a dazed sort of way. Evidently their desire was to cross the street, but the long line of trucks and wagons, the cable cars with their incessant clanging and the noise generally caused them to hesitate.

Presently she clutched him by the arm and anxiously, even nervously, looked into his face.

"Mercy, John, let's go back ter hum. This noise is too much."

"Yer right," replied John. "Can't stand it myself."

She clutched his arm, and with hurried steps they proceeded down Barclay street.

A party of gentlemen on the steps of the Astor House had been watching the couple and overheard the remarks passed between them.

"That shows you what effect environment has upon people," said one philosophically. "They were brought up in the country, where probably no murmur of the business and commercial world ever found its way. To them the lazy wind sighing among the branches of the trees, the singing of the birds and the running waters of the brook form an important part of their daily life. They would be unhappy, even in the grandest palace, without this simple yet beautiful music of nature.

"Yet how different it is with me, add undoubtedly with you all! I tire of the country in a few days. To me the scene before us now is as inspiring and beautiful as any I ever saw elsewhere. The rumbling of the vehicles over the pavement, the clanging of the bells, the hissing of steam, the hurrying feet and the unceasing noise of bustle and business all combine to make one grand symphony that my ears never tire of hearing. I can work and think the better for it, but were I banished to some rustic scene work would cease, inspiration would leave me, and I would even be unhappy, longing for the busy environments of a city like New York.

"As it is with individuals, so it is with nations, with kingdoms, empires and republics. Their characters, their traits and their nationalities can all be traced to their surroundings, and I believe there is nothing in what we call human nature that is not a result of environment. Change the universe, the customs and manner of living, and, mark my word, you change human nature."

The philosophical gentleman looked proudly at his listeners, and with the bow of an orator retiring from the platform he sauntered into the lobby of the Astor House.—New York Herald.

A Genuine Philanthropist.

One of New York's philanthropic merchants spends thousands of dollars each year in aiding the poor, but none of his beneficiaries ever gets a cent in cash. His idea is that money giving demoralizes the recipient. He will buy groceries and pay rent for a distressed family and secure employment for the wage earners. Once they are at work he tells them that he considers it a moral obligation for them to refund, at any convenient season, the sum he has expended. If they do, he regards the case as a triumph of self respect. If they don't, he finds some excuse for them in his own mind and keeps right on at his self appointed task. Last winter he hired a hall in the Hebrew district down town, engaged a competent teacher and provided a number of Jewish girls with free instructions. No proselyting was attempted. Indeed not a word was said about religion. The girls became greatly interested, and their brothers begged for and obtained admittance. Similar classes are to be established this winter. The merchant allows himself an income of $3,000 per year. All the rest of the money he makes is devoted to the aid of others.—New York Sun.

Tricoupis and His Dog.

M. Tricoupis, who may be regarded as the foremost statesmen in King George's dominions, and who has repeatedly held the office of premier, is distinguished for the store set by him on canine friendship. One day when he was crossing from the Piræus to Constantinople on board an English steamer, his dog fell overboard. Tricoupis, who was not in office at the time and a stranger to the captain, entreated the latter to stop the vessel in order that he might rescue the hound.

"Impossible!" replied the Englishman. "My orders are very strict. I dare not stop, even were it a man instead of a dog drowning."

"Good!" laconically answered the Greek, and at the same time he sprang over the ship's side and swam toward his dog, although sharks abound in those waters. The sequel may be guessed. The English captain could not resist such a spectacle of pluck, and in spite of his strict orders to the contrary he stopped the ship and saved both man and dog.—New York Tribune.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

BY FRANK BARRETT

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CHAPTER III.

A STRANGE VOICE.

There was no one in the bar of the Joy, but I heard the low murmur of voices in the room beyond; so, my courage holding out, I went behind the bar counter, right up to the open door, and looked in. The shutters were still closed, but by the light that came in through the bar windows I saw Drigo and Putty sitting face to face at the dirty table, with pipes in their mouths and a can of drink between them, playing cards. The air was thick with smoke, but it was clear enough that no one, dead or alive, was in the room but those two.

Without looking at me Putty, sorting his cards, asked me what I wanted, embellishing the question with a few foul words. His calmness astonished me.

"I want to see the fair man," said I suddenly.

"Then you'll have to wait till he comes back."

"He ain't gone out, and you know it. I ain't took my eyes off the door since he came in this morning at half past 2."

"Oh, very well. If he isn't gone out you'd better look about here and find him. Two for his bloomin nob," he added, addressing Drigo as he turned up a card.

On the ground floor there were but those two rooms—the bar and the parlor. To find Taras I must look in the rooms above. My retreat would be cut off if I went up stairs, and if Taras was murdered and lying there I knew well enough that I should never be allowed to tell the tale. But I took Putty at his word without hesitation, and prepared for the worst made my way down the side passage to the stairs, and after assuring myself that the cupboard under the stairs was empty, save for a little coal piled in one corner, and that the passage itself contained nothing, I went up to the story above with a faltering step, quaking with the double terror of finding Taras dead and of hearing the stairs behind me creak under the pursuing feet of his murderers. I passed from room to room, laying my hand against the wall for support, my heart ceasing to beat whenever a rotten board creaked under my foot.

The three rooms that composed the flat were absolutely empty; there was nothing above but the cockloft. To reach that I had to ascend a ladder and creep through the trapdoor. But I did it, though I expected never to come down again.

The loft was empty and thick with the unstirred dust of years. I descended the ladder and went down stairs, too bewildered by this mystery to reason upon it. The two men were still playing in the den behind the bar; they had not troubled themselves to follow me.

"Well, ha' you found him?" Putty called out, hearing my step.

"He ain't there," I answered stupidly.

"Preaps he's made o' glass, as you didn't see him along of his friends and can't see him nowheres about the house."

"I wouldn't give him up," sneered Drigo. "Come and sit down with us till he comes back."

"Oh, if you're a-goin to stay, you ken give the bar a bit of a clean up. There's all them pots"— Putty broke off short as if he had received some silent admonition from Drigo.

I went behind the counter and began to put it in order mechanically, for my thoughts were now occupied in solving the mystery of this disappearance. I asked myself if at any time during my watch I had given away to fatigue and dozed. No; I had sat down only for a few minutes, and certainly I had not lost consciousness then. I felt that it was an impossibility for Taras to have passed me without my perceiving him. Had they thrown his body in the river? No! In the silence of the night I should have heard the door in Ferryboat alley open a second time as I had heard it the first, nor could a heavy body have been carried down the alley without the scuffling of feet being audible. Besides, the risk was one which Putty, I knew, had not the courage to run. And their composure now was not consistent with their having done a dangerous deed, though Drigo might very well have counseled Putty to assume indifference in order to avert suspicion which might have led me to communicate with the police.

The most reasonable conjecture I could form was that Taras had actually left the Joy with his friends and had turned down to the water instead of accompanying them into Sweet Apple lane. He might have ordered the waterman to return, and so got away. If this were really the case, he might return as Drigo had intended—not that his word was to be taken in earnest; his whole tone was ironical and indicative of double meaning. But the hope that Taras still lived and might return put new life into me, and I went about my work behind the bar with such alacrity that I think the men inside conceived I was trying to make amends for my misbehavior. At any rate, after a long silence, in which they cast furtive glances at me every now and then, their suspicion relaxed, and they entered heartily into a dispute over some trick which one had played with the cards while the other was not watching, and this led to their devoting more attention to their game.

I had a row of washed glasses on the bar and was standing in front of the parlor door wiping them when my sense of hearing gradually took recognition of a sound which did not come from the men at my back. The silence of my occupation allowed me to listen and yet continue working. The sound was very faint. Its regularity attracted my attention. One does not notice the single chirp of a sparrow, but if the chirping is continued persistently for any length of time it never fails to excite attention. It was just the same with this sound, which I noticed after awhile occurred in this way, with regular intervals between:

"Tap, tap, tap—tap, tap—tap, tap—tap, tap—tap, tap—tap," and so on over and over again.

I looked round the bar for an explanation. I saw no vibrating bottle on the shelves such as the sound seemed to indicate. There was no wind to shake the yellow curtain against the front window. It seemed to come from the old disused beer engine before me, and I touched one of the handles to see if it was loose. The rattle it made under my hand was answered almost immediately by a similar rattle, and then the engine itself seemed to be whispering with a human voice.

The glass nearly slipped from my hand, but I recovered my presence of mind in an instant and went on polishing the glasses till a new dispute arose within over a false cut. Then I touched the handle again and again the rattle was echoed by another, and as I strained my ears I heard the whispering sound once more. The engine was articulating words, but so faintly that I caught but the last three, and they were:

"——for God's sake!"

My hair seemed to crisp up on my head as I listened. The voice was awful to my ignorant, superstitious mind. I thought the dead was speaking to me. Then on a sudden my reason suggested a natural explanation of the mystery—the voice came through the pipes from the cellar.

I had not before thought of the cellar, for the simple reason that I had forgotten its existence. Five years before it had been closed, for a motive which I shall presently explain, and since that time no one had entered it. The beer was no longer drawn from the cellar, but from the casks set up behind the bar, and the trap between the entrance and the bar, through which the casks used to be let down into the cellar, had been screwed down and formed part of the floor over which we walked daily.

Now I recollected that the carpenter had been in the Joy the day before and had doubtless withdrawn the screws and made the flap practicable for descent. Even now, as I glanced at the floor, I failed to see any difference in its appearance or any sign of the trap having been moved. The sand with which the floor was strewn had been carefully rubbed into the cracks so as to completely conceal the opening. But Taras was down there—I felt sure of that—and, as if to confirm it, the tapping recommenced.

"Tap, tap, tap—tap, tap—tap—tap, tap, tap—tap, tap—tap."

But now the sounds seems to my excited imagination terribly loud, causing every muscle in my body to contract with the dread of being heard by Putty or the quicker witted Drigo. What signal could I make to let Taras know that I had heard him and that he was to cease tapping the pipe? It occurred to me that if I could hear his voice through the pipe he could hear mine, but I dared not approach my lips to the engine, and still less answer the whisper, for the machine was in full view of the men in the parlor. The tapping continued—still more audibly it seemed to me. I must stop it, even if I killed every hope I had raised, by replying to his signal with the handle. Going close to the engine and laying my hand on the handle to pull it down and open the valves, if it would, I said in a loud voice:

"I'm done now, bloke, and I'm a-goin. Will you give me something for a bit of grub? I ain't eat nothin today."

He had some coppers on the table that were won from Drigo, and he threw a few on the floor with some brutal words. I picked them up without a reply, but as I turned to go I had the gumption to say in a moody tone:

"I shall kum after dinner and see if he's back—that fellow with the beard. He's took my fancy awful."

I went out with the fierce determination to keep the spirit of that promise. I would see Taras, but by means they little dreamed of for all their villainous craft.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ESCAPE.

I knew more about the Mariner's Joy than was known to Putty. Years before he took the house I earned my living there, doing a drudge's work and running on errands when I was a mere child. Fly Jigger had it then; that was before improvements ruined the neighborhood. The houses in Sweet Apple lane, now mostly untenanted, were crowded with tenants, and the Joy was a favorite "house of call" for all sorts of bad characters who lived there, and for the men employed in Baxter's wharf, which was then one of the busiest stores for dry salting on this side of the river.

Fly Jigger did well by legitimate trade, but he made still more money by dishonest means and principally by plundering Baxter's wharf. For this purpose he and his crew had made a passage under the foreshore, opening at one end into the cellar of the Joy and at the other end into the cellar of the wharf. This passage was called the tub run, because, to prevent the sides falling in, it was lined with casks with their heads removed and set end to end. As soon as the house was closed at night Fly Jigger and his mates would set to work, going through the tub run into Baxter's wharf and returning with goods from the storerooms. I have seen them bring out as many as 50 hams in a night.

The secret was never found out, but when the trade went from Baxter's and the wharf was cleared out and closed the run was no longer of any service. The wharf watchman, who had been a party to these robberies, took care to close and conceal the cellar opening, and Fly Jigger masked the opening on his side with a flagstone and a barrow load of rubbish, which, trodden down, presented no difference from the rest of the unpaved floor. Previous to that, to keep the brewers out of the cellar, he had removed the beer barrels, which thenceforth he kept set up behind the bar, saying that it was more fair and squarelike for the customers to see their beer drawn from the wood than through the engine from the deuce knows where.

The closing of Baxter's wharf was a sad blow to him, but a worse came soon after; for being of a too active disposition he took to smuggling tobacco and rum from incoming ships, and being discovered by the excise was sent to prison, and the Joy lost its license. The brewers obtained a fresh license to sell beer and put Putty in to manage the house. When he came the spring tides had flooded the cellar, and seeing that it was of no use he had the trap screwed down to save the expense of putting new hinges on it. Since then, as I have said, no one had ever gone down into the cellar.

With these recollections crowding my mind and the means they suggested of delivering Taras filling my heart with a wild delight, I hurried down Ferryboat alley, and after looking about carefully to make sure that no one was observing me I wedged myself through the ventilator hole and dropped into the wharf cellar. I knew exactly where the opening [illegible] taken part myself in [illegible] raiding expeditions, and dropping [illegible] [illegible] the hole; there was not enough light to see it, but I could trace the outline plainly enough with my fingers.

But how was I to raise the heavy flag? There was no ring or anything to catch hold of, and I knew that if I worked away the rubbish sufficiently to get my hands underneath I should still be unable to lift it. I must have something to pry it up with. A bar of iron would do. It struck me that I might find what I needed among the old iron in Johnson's yard. If I had thought of that beforehand, I might have brought it in with me, but I was too impatient of delay, too eager to begin, to waste time in regrets.

Clambering up to the ventilator, I looked out. Some boys were playing on the shore. I dared not show myself while they were there. It seemed to me that they would never weary of throwing stones into the water, but at length they gave it up and went away. Then I slipped out and, pretending to be looking for odds and ends on the shore, made my way up to Johnson's yard and got in through a gap in the paling. It didn't take long to find what I wanted—a broken stoking iron looked to me just the thing. Asking myself if there was anything else I should need, it occurred to me that a candle would be necessary, the cellar of the Joy being even darker than the wharf cellar. The gates of the yard opened into Sweet Apple lane, and as they closed imperfectly I was just able to squeeze through—thanks to being a nipper.

When I had bought a halfpenny candle and a box of matches out of the money given me by Putty, the trembling of my knees and a feeling of faintness reminded me that I had eaten nothing all day, so I bought a small loaf and some cold fish and treated myself to a cup of coffee with my last halfpenny. The hot coffee set me up wonderfully, and with revived energy I returned to the yard and, hiding the bar under my dress, sneaked back to the stairs. Then after another cautious look around, finding the coast clear, I slipped the stoking iron through the ventilator and followed it almost as swiftly.

It was a harder job than I expected to move the flagstone and get it out of the way. But I stuck to it, with the perspiration running down my face, until the sensation of sickness seizing me again, I had to give over for a time till I had eaten my loaf and regained strength. At length, having worked the stone aside, about a foot out of its place, I knelt down to feel if the opening was large enough for me to pass through (for I had not lit the candle to do this work), and then to my dismay I discovered that the too careful watchman had filled the hole with rubbish. Sinking down on the ground, I could have cried with the mingled feelings of rage and disappointment, but thinking of Taras' desperation overcame these sentiments, and springing up on my knees I tore at the rubbish with my hands vehemently, like a dog in a warren, determined to reach Taras, though I had to dig my way to him through the solid earth.

Happily the rubbish was loose and yielded readily to my hands, and still more happily there were not above four or five feet of it, or I might never have got down to the tub run with all my determination. An empty box thrown down had got jammed in the hole about a third of the way down, and below that the space was empty. Nevertheless it took me many hours to get the rubbish out, having nothing to dig with but my hands and nothing but my apron to carry it up in when I got down a certain distance, and then the box, which at first sight seemed to have been set there by the hand of Providence, appeared after awhile to have been wedged in by my worst enemy, for it defied all my efforts to loosen it, until my patience and strength were well nigh exhausted, and then I had to get to the top and drag it out, which was even more difficult. Ten o'clock struck before this task was accomplished.

I had been compelled to light the candle to get the box out, and there was now not more than an inch left.

I blew out the light and put the end in my pocket. I could feel my way along the tub run, and the light would be needful when I got into the cellar of the Joy. The were iron staples in the side of the shaft placed at intervals to serve as steps. The descent was easy enough, but at the bottom a fresh obstacle presented itself. I was standing in water! If the tide was up, it would be impossible to get through the run, that part of the shore being completely under water at the flood.

Dropping on my knees, I crawled forward, entering the first cask. The thick ooze was high over my wrists, but still if they were all fairly on the same level the passage was yet sufficiently open. The ooze might simply be the earth that had silted through in the course of years left in its present condition by a receding tide. But what if it was wet with the rising tide? This question made me pause despite my impatient desire to go on. If the tide rose before I could get Taras out of the cellar, all escape would be impossible, and hemmed in we should both be at the mercy of Drigo and Putty. On the other hand, if I waited until the tide had risen and fallen again, it might be too late to save Taras.

I backed out of the run, clambered into the cellar and raising myself into the casement of the ventilator looked out. The water was certainly high, but whether it was rising or falling I could not tell. As I looked out a clock chimed the half hour past 10. At 11 the Joy would be closed. Then anything might happen to Taras. One thing was tolerably evident—the two men would go down into the cellar, if only to see if Taras was still alive. But they might have, and probably had, made arrangements with the other man to take him away from the Joy, in which case, if I waited till the tide had risen and fallen, I should find the cellar empty when I reached it.

This reflection and a belief that the tide was yet some distance below high water mark decided me to make the attempt at once and run the risk of being imprisoned by the tide. "At any rate," I said to myself, "I shall be a prisoner with him."

Without another moment's hesitation I dropped down into the run, put my matches and candle end in a part of my dress where they were least likely to get wetted, and then crawled along the run through the slush, which to my satisfaction I found came nowhere above my elbows. When I reached the farther end, I rose to my feet, and finding the irons in the wall mounted up by them till my head struck the flagstone above, and there, knowing that I should need all my strength, I paused for a minute to get breath. Then bending my head, I rose another step, and setting my shoulders against the [illegible] every muscle [illegible] my body and pushing [illegible] the stone [illegible]

[illegible] upon my shoulders, scarcely able to breathe and feeling as if my poor chest bones would be crushed in. I dared not cry for help, lest my voice should be heard by the men above, and I could only hang there gasping for breath and despairing of release. Indeed I think I must soon have fainted under the dreadful pressure, but that Taras, having listened to these inexplicable sounds in the ground in passive perplexity for some time, hearing the faint moan that escaped me when I felt that it was all over with me, groped forward, and finding the opening set his foot under the stone and thrust it right back with one strong effort.

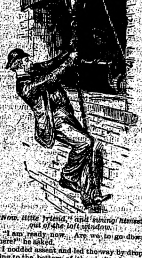
My sense of relief was indescribable. In a moment I had scrambled onto the floor of the cellar. I struck a match, and raising it my eager eyes fell upon the great figure and noble face of Taras. He did not recognize me at first, and the look of astonishment in his countenance was curious to see. And no wonder. From head to foot I was drabbled and daubed with black ooze and dirt. I could have looked like nothing human rising out of the earth and thus disfigured. But he knew me by the time I had lit the candle. He murmured some unintelligible words of gratitude, and his eyes were suffused with the tears that sprung from his sensitive heart.

"No time for jawin about that," said I, interrupting him. "We've got to get out of this afore Putty comes down and the tide comes up."

He turned round and showed me that his hands were tied behind him. The hemp was black with the dried blood from his wrists. The sight of it filled me with rage against the villains who had used him so barbarously.

"There's a knife in my waistcoat pocket," he said.

I found it and cut the knotted rope, but it was some time before he could use his numbed hands. At length life returned to them. And all the time we stood there I knew that the water might be rising in the run to prevent our escape, yet I was unconscious of alarm or fear or even of impatience. I was with him.



"Now, little friend," and swung himself out of the loft window.

"I am ready now. Are we to go down there?" he asked.

I nodded assent and led the way by dropping to the bottom of the shaft. I stood aside, and he dropped down also. Then I dived into the run, holding the light up to the top that he might see. The ooze was no higher, and we got through just as the candle end gave out, but he had to squeeze to get his broad shoulders through the ends of the casks. I sprang up the hole by the irons and at the top struck matches while he mounted.

We were safe, but to guard against pursuit I dropped the box down and Taras replaced the stone, moving it as if it were no more than a piece of board. Then I led him by the arm to the casement, and striking another match showed him the hole by which we were to get out, telling him he must pull out the remaining bars.

"Dear little friend," said he, passing his hand round the casement with a laugh, "I doubt if I could get my big head through there."

This was true, and the unforeseen difficulty dismayed me for a time. All the doors opening on to Sweet Apple lane and the river were padlocked on the outside. We were prisoners. Suddenly the means of escape came into my mind, and again taking his arm I led him up through the empty storerooms into the one at the very top, where I lodged. The door there was only bolted on the inside. I opened it, still holding his arm, for if in the dark he had taken a step forward it would have been his last.

"What is in there?" he asked, looking into the obscurity as I pushed the door back.

"Nothing is out there 'cept the open air and the river down below."

"Do you expect me to dive from here?" he asked in a tone of amusement.

"No. Do you think I want you to kill yourself? I ain't a fool. Wait a bit," said I, striking my last match. I held it up when it flamed and showed him the crane fitted in the doorway, the windlass inside and the chain hooked against the wall, telling him how I had seen great bales raised from below by this apparatus.

"If you can hold onto the chain, I'll lower you down," said I. "You can put your feet on them hook things."

"But how will you get out?" he asked.

"By the hole in the cellar. It ain't too narrer for me."

He agreed to this, saying he would wait for me below, and then, as noiselessly as we could, we pushed out the crane, got the chain down and made arrangements for the descent, his eyes becoming used to the darkness, which at first was impenetrable to them. I could see still more clearly, being used to the place and its darkness, and his silhouette stood out distinctly against the gray sky as I held tight on to the winch. I could see him quite plainly when he said, "Now, little friend," and swung himself out from the loft door on the chain.

I was more careful than if my own life had depended on the descent, and I turned the handle steadily and yet as quickly as I dared. I felt at ease until his head and shoulders disappeared, but then a horrible dread that he might slip from the chain possessed me as I thought of him swinging out of sight a hundred feet and more above the stone quay below, and fervent gratitude filled my heart when there ceased to be any pressure on the handle and a low whistle from below reached my ears.

And now, not waiting to windlass the chain or even to close the loft door, I sped down [illegible] that I might rejoin him. At the foot of the cellar stairs my foot struck [illegible] the box I had [illegible]

[illegible]

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CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

WORK OF THE EXTRA SESSION HAS BEEN CONCLUDED.

Filibustering Tactics In the Senate Continued Until the Last Minute, the Result Being the Defeat of the Urgent Deficiency Bill In Conference—Senate Amendments to the Silver Repeal Bill Concurred In by the House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The extraordinary session of the Fifty-third congress, after being in session 87 days and three hours adjourned without day. A wrangle between the house and senate over an appropriation to pay the senate session employes for work done during the recess of the Fifty-first congress in 1890, caused the failure of the general deficiency bill and the bill for the payment of clerks and employes during the adjournment between now and the regular session, Dec. 4. The senate was determined that this appropriation should be agreed to by the house with the alternative of sacrificing the deficiency bill, and Senator Cockrell, chairman of the appropriations committee, sent word that

Not a Dollar of Deficiency

would be agreed to by the senate until the house accepted this amendment which had been tacked on the deficiency bill. The final adjournment resolution had been passed and in this way the senate expected to force the house to yield. To make assurance doubly sure, the senate also placed the same amendment on the bill providing pay for session employes and clerks to members during the recess, and sent word that if their amendment was agreed to the deficiency bill would be released from conference where it was being held as if in chancery by the senate. Inasmuch as every member of the house was personally interested in the resolution to keep his clerk on the pay roll during recess they thought that they

Held the Whip Hand,

but the plan was defeated by a filibuster inaugurated by Mr. Hutchinson of Texas. He was opposed to the original resolution to pay the employes of congress during the recess, but was easily outgeneraled by the parliamentarians who opposed him. When the resolution came back to the house, however, with the senate amendment on as a rider, it was about 3 o'clock. Mr. Hutchinson saw that if he could hold the house at bay for the space of but a few minutes the adjournment would give him victory. The senate was immediately notified of the situation in the house and a resolution was hurriedly passed extending the time of adjournment to 4:30, but the effect came too late. Mr. Hutchinson, with Kilgore on his left and Boen, the Minnesota Populist, on his right, held his position until 3 o'clock, when the house, by its own previous action, was declared by Speaker Crisp adjourned sine die.

GREAT FIGHT OVER.

The House Concurs in Senate Amendments to the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The great financial fight of the extraordinary session of the Fifty-third congress is over. At 2:50 p. m. the house, by a vote of 191 yeas to 94 nays, concurred in the senate amendments, and the repeal bill goes to the president for his approval.

The Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—At 4:20 p. m. the repeal bill was handed to President Cleveland. There were present with him Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Olney and Private Secretary Thurber. The president read the bill aloud and at 4:25 signed it.

FIRED ON THE FLAG.

The Stars and Stripes Insulted by Honduras Officers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Herald's La Libertad, Honduras, special says: Honduras fired upon the American flag Monday morning. By the alleged orders of President Vasquez and by the express command of the commissioner of the port of Amalia several shots were fired after the Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica, flying the stars and stripes, as she steamed away, because she refused to surrender one of her passengers to the Honduras government. United States Minister Baker was on board the Costa Rica at the time. The passenger about whom the trouble arose is P. Bonilla, who recently led the revolution in Honduras, but was defeated by General Vasquez.

Carlisle in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Mr. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury arrived here during the morning. To a reporter Mr. Carlisle said that he was here on official business. He declined to say anything in relation to the financial and business situation or express any opinion as to the outlook. As to the condition of the the treasury, etc., he would say nothing, as he did not consider it wise or proper to express the opinion of the government through the newspapers.

Lightweight Challenge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—James Burge, the iron man of Australia, now at West Brighton, S. I., has posted $500 with Billy Hadden to fight any man for the lightweight championship of the world.

A Distinguished Physician Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Sir Andrew Clark died at 9 o'clock p. m. He was Mr. Gladstone's physician and one of the most distinguished in the medical profession.

Treasury Balance Small.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The treasury department Monday [illegible]

THE NEWS OF A WEEK.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

Carl Bodemer, the French landscape painter is dead.

At Green Bay, Wis., J. F. Hannon was held up by two footpads and robbed of $67 and a gold watch. The robbers made their escape.

Fire destroyed a barn with 31 horses owned by the Holway Lumber company at La Crosse. The loss is estimated at $8,000; partly insured.

John Miller, 70 years of age, was buried in a caving well on his farm near Alma, Wis. The well is 60 feet deep, and his body has not yet been recovered.

Advices from Odessa say that cholera continues to spread in the Crimea. Twelve doctors, 24 field surgeons and 80 sisters have gone there to attend to the patients.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

Albany, N. Y., job printers are on a strike for a nine-hour day.

A Texas steer got loose at St. Louis and gored several persons.

The Illinois Steel company's works at Joliet have started up, employing about 1,000 men.

Twenty-two residences and 11 business houses at Keithsburg, Ills., were burned Wednesday.

The duke of Portland denies the report that he will build a yacht to challenge for the America's cup.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Fort Victoria says that the Matabeles have been routed and that the intense excitement which has so long existed is now relieved. About 8,000 of the natives are slain.

Friday, Nov. 3.

Cardinal Carlo Laurenzi is dead.

The United States cruiser Detroit has arrived at Rio de Janeiro.

Six men were killed by a boiler explosion in a street car stable in New York.

All business before the banking and currency committe of the house has been postponed to Dec. 8.

Congressman Campbell has introduced a resolution making Saturday a half holiday for the executive departments in Washington.

Robert B. Campbell, general superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio road, has been appointed general manager of the entire system.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) street railway line has been sold to an Eastern syndicate represented by Russell B. Harrison. Mr. Harrison has been elected president of the company.

Saturday, Nov. 4.

Directum beat Mascot three straight heats in the $5,000 match race at the Fleetwood track.

Seven Milwaukee firemen have been suspended from service pending investigation of charges against them.

The powerful Kabyle tribes of Malupa are reported on the point of joining the Arabs against the Spaniards.

A large number of people were injured in a riot in Vienna Friday night, caused by an attempt of Socialists to break up a meeting of Liberals.

A Virginian appointed consul at Amoy, China, has been removed by the president while on his way to his post for talking against the repeal of the Sherman law.

Commissioner Lamoreaux of the general land office, talks of resigning because Secretary Smith has turned him down in the matter of pine land examiners.

Monday, Nov. 6.

The Big Four strike at Cairo, Ills., is off.

The Harvard football team defeated the Cornell eleven Saturday by a score of 34 to 0.

Nine race horses were cremated and a stable hand burned in a fire at Clifton Jockey club track.

John S. Johnson, the bicyclist, made a mile, flying start, in 1:57 4-5 at Independence, Ia., Saturday.

Ex-Congressman George G. Symes committed suicide at Denver Saturday. Ill health was the cause.

Pierre Emmanuel Tirard, ex-prime minister of France and a financier of ability, died at Paris, aged 66.

The correspondent of the London Chronicle at Vienna says that the new Austrian cabinet has been formed.

It is denied that Lobengula, king of the Matabeles, has been subjugated or his capital captured by the British.

Britain's cabinet is at odds over the Irish question. Morley and Asquith are the leaders of the opposing factions.

Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Peter Tchaikovski, the Russian composer, is dead.

There was an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in the visible supply of wheat Monday.

Alice Church and her daughter Bessie, convicted of burglary at Tecumseh, Mich., were sentenced to imprisonment at Detroit.

Northern Pacific receivers have been authorized by Judge Jenkins to adopt the lease of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific road.

According to the report of Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell [illegible] fourth class offices were established during the year [illegible]

A gift of $50,000 in [illegible] shape of [illegible] [illegible]

The president has appointed Colonel George B. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Iowa, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay, and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

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Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

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GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE

Will completely change the blood in your system in three months' time, and send new, rich blood coursing through your veins. If you feel exhausted and nervous, are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, which is a tonic and not a beverage, will restore you to health and strength. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to woman. It enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. It is guaranteed to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints, and keep the bowels regular.

Sold by all druggists for $1 per bottle.

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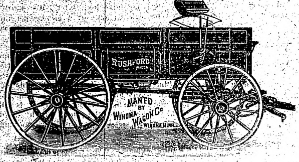
WHEN YOU BUY

An article you expect to use for a long time it is a great saving of money, as well as a source of satisfaction to buy the very best that can be had. This is especially true of a Farm Wagan. We can sell you a



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at but very little advance in price over what you will have to pay for a cheap John affair, made to sell and nothing else. It is hardly necessary to give a long list of reasons why the Rushford is the best They have been made here at home in our own state for 34 years, and are increasing in popularity every year. They are made of fine material, handsomely finished, and their special pattern of skein make them run very light. It will pay you to investigate their merits.

You will soon want a Plow, and if you are wise you will buy a John Deere. We have them in 10, 12 and 14 inch gangs, steel and wood beam walking plows, We also have a nice line of heavy and light harness. We can beat everybody on the quality and price of harness. Advance Threshers and Engines still rank first. See them and be convinced.

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WOMANKIND.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

This well-known journal, a union of four leading women's papers, has won its fame because it deals with what really interests the women of America. Fashions from the standpoint of good taste and economy. Fiction of a pure and helpful kind. Music and Art suitable for non-professional tastes. Household hints written by practical women. Suggestions and aids for self-supporting women. It is a paper for women, by women, and its writers are among the most noted authors. Every line is original, every engraving a gem.

It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Haire, Editor.

The Journal willgive one year's subscription to WOMANKIND FREE to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance, or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

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THE FUTURE OF WHEAT.

EVERY fall, for the past ten years there has been something wrong with wheat, and the farmer has been comforted and consoled with the statement that "next year the surplus will have been reduced to that extent that wheat will command a good paying price." And in that faith he has sowed, and harvested, and threshed, only to find when he comes to market the wheat that something is wrong—wheat is not bringing a living price, "but next year it will be all right." History repeats itself this fall, and while the prospects seem to favor the old cry as to next year being all right, who can tell whether it will or not? The theory of overproduction is a disputed one but the fact remains that something is wrong whatever the cause, and seems to justify the theory that there is no money in wheat as a single crop. While wheat this fall will scarcely pay the cost of production, barley, (good barley) brings a good price. Potatoes are away up and oats, while they will not bring a very extraordinary price this fall are so scarce that next spring they will be gilt-edged. The history of every wheat producing country in the world seems to bear out the theory that wheat raising alone is not a profitable business for sooner or later the wheat raiser is forced to change to diversified farming or go broke, and if the experience of the past is any guide we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that the future of wheat is not a very bright one. It is no doubt true that wheat will be very much higher at some time in the future, but when? Supposing wheat should go to one dollar next fall how long would it be before we should again see an over production that would sink it to its present level and again bring distress to the farmer whose sole dependence is wheat? The farmer who is wise will not in the future put all of his eggs in one basket but he will diversify.

THE Duluth-Tribune's Sunday issue was a big boom edition that was a credit alike to the city and the paper.

OUR friend McLean is dead right when he says: "You can't have peace and prosperity and a democratic administration all at the same time!"

GOV. NELSON has named Thursday, November 30th, as Thanksgiving Day, and recommends that all who are well off remember their less fortunate neighbors.

THE farmers were confidently promised a jump of ten cents per bushel immediately on the repeal of the silver act. Well, the repeal bill passed all right enough but wheat? Oh, that took a three cent drop immediately! If that fact does not show that the Sherman law was not the cause of the business depression all over the country will some of our good democratic friends tell us what it does show?

BEFORE the election last fall the people were promised dollar wheat and "good old democratic times again." Well, by the help of our populist friends, Grover was elected and the democrats took full control, but we haven't seen the dollar wheat, and if these be "good old democratic times" the people are heartily disgusted with 'em. What can't be cured must be endured for three years at least, but we venture the assertion that the people will not be fooled again very soon.

IT is said that a large vein of coal has been discovered near Duluth. Coal has been found in various localities in this state and North Dakota and is supposed to exist in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the northwest. Why are not these mines developed? The saving in freights alone would do more to "bust the coal combine" than all the legislation you could get in years or all the committees that Donnelly could ever get, and would cost no more. Competition will do more to regulate trade than legislation every time. Let our resources be fully developed and Minnesota will then be prepared to hold her own with the best of 'em.

AFTER a wrangle of some weeks duration congress has at last adjourned and the country breathes free. They did very well by passing the repeal bill but if they had passed a resolution not to meddle with the tariff they would have done more to restore confidence and business activity than they did do. And we do not expect to see confidence fully restored until some such thing does transpire. The attitude of the democratic platform on the tariff cuts more of a figure in this matter than any other one thing.

THE long talked of bridge across the canal between Duluth and Superior will at last be built, all the differences having been settled. This is a good thing—for Superior.

A. S. McMillan has moved the Verndale Journal to Wadena and the Verndale peoole will find out what they have lost later. Mac knows how to get out a good paper and Verndale should never have forced him to make this move.

IT is said that a special guard has been detailed to watch over the president on account of threats made by some crank against his life. This may seem foolish to some but in the light of past events it is all right and the guard should shoot down the first suspicious looking character that lifts a hand.

THE St. Paul Globe is howling for the resignation of Mayor Wright, because the mayor can't personally be at every one of St. Paul's 400 saloons day and night to prevent somebody being killed, or have a policeman there with a force of about one-half as many policemen as saloons. The Globe is carrying its polical warfare from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Bro. Stevens of the Warren Register, has been writing up his experience on the western coast for the benefit of his readers, and the summary of the articles is to the effect that the average of humanity can do better in the Red River valley than any place he saw out there. He says that times are harder out there than here, and the prospects are that they will continue so for a longer period than they will here, for that country has been boomed 'way beyond what it will legitimately stand.

THE past week has demonstrated the fact that there is some money in the country yet, judging from our subscription receipts. While they have been tolerably fair they have not been as good as they should be or would if wheat was a better price. While we need our money this fall exceedingly, we do not expect a farmer to sell his wheat at 48 or 50 cents to pay us, but we are willing to allow him a fair price for it so that he can settle with us this fall, and to that end we will make the following proposition: To all whose subscription is three years or more in arrears we will give 65 cents per bushel for wheat that will grade No. 1 hard at the Valley Roller Mills for payment in full and one year in advance. This offer, of course, will not entitle any one to any other premium that we offer and is made only as an inducement for settlement this fall. It will hold good through November. Here is a chance, friends, to help us and also to help yourselves. In some cases we shall be obliged to place our past due subscription accounts in the hands of the United States Commissioner for collection if prompt attention is not given to this matter.

The Centre of the World.

"The State?" said Louis the Fourteenth; "It is I." In his own view, this magnificent king was the center of the world. To this day, Paris is the "hub of the universe" to the Frenchman, while in the Western Hemisphere, Boston claims that title, so far as intellectual life and culture are concerned. In business the rivalry seems to be between New York and Chicago, though from May to November of this year the latter claimed the coveted title by posession of the World's Fair. Leaving these rivalries of cities, which are often as vainglorious as Louis, "The State? It is I," let us see where the center of the Western World is at present. The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and South Dakota, contain 15,000,000 people. This area feeds the rest of the continent. It may say—"The State? It is I." Linking together all the more important towns of these ten states, and giving convenient access to all great trade centers, is the 7,000 miles of railroad known as the Burlington Route. For tickets, maps, etc., apply to any railroad ticket agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The best plaster.—Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another between the shoulder blades will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage dampened with Pain Balm. [illegible]

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Now that we have repeal, we should enter upon an era of prosperity. About the tariff? Oh, that is an after consideration. The people of this country will get enough of tariff legislation before this congress is over. I believe that the Democratic victory, and the fear of hard times in consequence of the great tariff reductions which were promised, had more to do with the hard times than ever the Sherman law could by any means be responsible for. Now that repeal has been accomplished it would not be strange if there should be an agitation all over the country again to have something done for silver. In fact Senator Voorhees chairman of the Senate finance committee has promised it. The trouble was that the country made a mistake when it tried the Bland law in 1878. If free coinage had been adopted then, the experiment would have proved a failure long ago or it would have been found a blessing. I believe if it were not for the Democratic tariff plan that we would enter upon an era of prosperity. I do not believe that the Sherman law was of any benefit to the people. I think it has been charged with much more than its share of the present evils the country has been undergoing. But upon the broad principles of finance it is a pretty sure thing that this country cannot carry all the silver that is being promised, carry it as money, while all other great leading, civilized nations of the world do not recognize it. The trouble that this country is going to encounter now is the drain of its gold to buy foreign goods as soon as the tariff bars are let down. We will have a balance of trade against us, and we cannot keep our gold in this country. The people must go through all this before they learn that free trade or tariff for revenue only, or the what not, that the Democratic majority will finally pass means disaster to this country.

* * *

A Washington paper had a paragraph the other day to the effect that the Representative from the first district was a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Washburn. My own comment is that when a State has a creditable Representative in either House, well placed upon committees where he can do the State some service, it is poor policy to change him. There are columns of reasons for this. But as to Senator Washburn, it is only necessary to say that he is now on the committees of commerce, post offices and post roads, and agriculture and forestry. He is on other committees, but these are the important committees for Minnesota. Commerce is especially vital and is of more importance to the state than any other in the Senate. It would be a long time before another Senator could be as well placed.

* * *

That brings me to another point. Suppose Minnesota had continued in the United States senate, that noble old war horse Alexander Ramsey. He would have been able to command anything, just as John Sherman and Senator Morrill are now able to do. He would have been a very active Senator even now. Minnesota retired William Windom when he was chairman of the appropriations committee. Others succeeded him on the committee, who were able to get a great deal for their States, notably Allison, of Iowa, who seem never to have asked anything in congress that was not turned over to him. Keep good men in the service if you want good service.

* * *

I notice that Archbishop Satolli, the Papal Legate is to occupy one of a block of Houses, which were built by Henry M. Rice and two other Senators many years ago when Mr Rice represented Minnesota in the United States senate. That was long ago. Rice was in the House as a delegate from Minnesota back in 1856 when the House had such a long contest to elect a speaker and Nathaniel P. Banks was finally chosen. John Sherman was a member of the fifty-first congress. Men do grow old in the public service in this country.

* * *

One of the good friends that Commissioner Lochren has in Washington is W. A. Croffut, who was a member of the First Minnesota, Judge Lochren's regiment. He has written several articles defending Commissioner Lochren. Nobody has said anything about the personal integrity of Judge Lochren, but his public acts have [illegible] blamable. If upon the advice and instruction of others, well, he should have resigned before he committed acts which were against his own judgment. I am told by friends of the Judge that he wishes he was back upon the bench in Hennepin county.

* * *

It is generally conceded by the thinking men of Washington that Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota, is one of ablest men of this country to-day. He is regarded without a peer in the Catholic hierarchy.

* * *

A Texas man has introduced a bill to cut off the salaries of army and navy officers after they have retired from active service. This means that after a man has served his country for forty years that he is to be cut adrift to shift for himself. Republics, however, are not entirely ungrateful, and the Texas congressman will only make a little cheap buncombe for himself.

* * *

The Populists think they have nothing to do now but walk right into all the offices and the control of the government. They think that they will carry the next Presidential election. Peffer in the White House! Ye Gods!

* * *

There were no doubt some graveyards dug by action on the silver bill, but there would have been more if the bill had not passed. The repeal of the bill had to come sometime. I am informed that Clevleland would have kept congress in session until the close of his term in order to bring it about. And then he would have been elected to a third term in order to bring it about. For my own part I do not believe that the people after they have had specimens of Peffer, Kyle, Allen, Simpson and others will want many more of that stripe in in congress. The day of that kind of foolishness is not long.

* * *

There will no doubt be many changes in the South. There have been a large number of men who have kept themselves in congress by the bug-bear of Negro domination. They have frightened the voters each year into the belief that unless they are elected to congress the Republicans will establish Negro rule over them. That day has gone by and the Southern people have learned something.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Frogs Eat Wasps.

Some time ago I discovered accidentally that frogs are voracious eaters of wasps. I have in my garden a tank for watering, with an island of rockwork, which is a favorite haunt of the frogs. The wasps just now are carrying on a raid against my fruit, and when I wish to gratify at once my revenge and my frogs I catch a marauder between a post card and an inverted wine glass, carry him off to the tank, wet his wings to prevent his flying, and set him on the rockwork before the frogs.

After a moment's pause a frog advances, and in an instant the wasp has disappeared, drawn into the frog's mouth by a single dart of his long tongue. Occasionally the wasp reappears, wholly or partially, having made it unpleasant for the frog, but he is almost always swallowed in the end. Usually convulsive movements may be noticed in the frog's throat and body, as though the process of deglutition were not quite easy, but that they like the diet is evident from the fact that a single smallish frog has been known to take three wasps, one after another.

Indeed it is remarkable what very small frogs, quite infants, will swallow a wasp with avidity. This afternoon a tiny frog swallowed a full grown wasp, when a big relative went for him quite savagely, like a big schoolboy thrashing a small one for presuming to be helped before him.—R. E. Bartlett in London Spectator.

The World's Parliaments.

The British parliament compares favorably in size with those of other nations. With 670 members in the house of commons and over 558 in the upper house, it is far and away the largest in the world. France comes nearest with 584 in the chamber of deputies and 300 in the senate. Spain comes next with 431 in congress and 361 in the cortes. Then comes the Austrian reichsrath with 353 and 245 in the lower and upper houses respectively, followed by Germany with 397 in its reichstag and 58 in its bundesrath. The United States has 356 representatives in congress and 88 senators.—London Tit-Bits.

All Is Grist to the Grinder.

Flossie (little daughter of a newspaper woman)—Oh, mamma, Mabel and I have a lovely secret about our dolls. I'd like to tell you, only——

Her Mother—Only what, Flossie?

Flossie—Only I'm afraid you'd write it up.—New York Times.

Iron visiting cards are among the latest novelties in Germany. Forty placed one on the other are said to be only one-tenth of an inch in thickness. The cards or plates are black and the names being printed on them in silver show up very clearly.

An authority on weather declares that tornadoes are most frequent between noon and 6 o'clock, and that the rainiest hour of the day is 4 o'clock in the afternoon. [illegible]

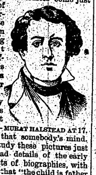
UNFAMILIAR FACES.

HOW CERTAIN WELL KNOWN PEOPLE LOOKED IN THEIR YOUTH.

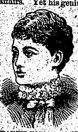
Physiognomists Will Be Interested In These Pictures of Murat Halstead, Mrs. Cleveland, William L. Wilson and Miss Frances Willard Taken In Early Life.

The interest that people manifest in the happenings of the childhood and youth of famous men and women is the same in kind, if not in degree, as that which leads to the treasuring in many an old fashioned bureau drawer of primitive daguerreotypes and old tintypes kept as mementos of vanished days. The photographer was not necessarily an artist then, and the pose of his subjects was frequently an awkward if not an ungainly one, but there is generally some one who, gazing on the well remembered lineaments, can see in the picture a beauty not patent to other eyes and who would not exchange the picture for the work of any artist of eminence depicting some other woman's child.

Out of just such treasuries come just such pictures of the people's darlings, or of those who have won eminence among them without evoking much affection—pictures hoarded from a time when their subjects were entirely somebody else's darlings and no thought of future distinction had crossed that somebody's mind. People like to study these pictures just as they like to read details of the early life of the subjects of biographies, with some latent idea that "the child is father of the man" and that in the youthful features, as in the early traits, they can discover the budding promise of future greatness.

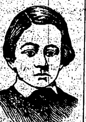

MURAT HALSTEAD AT 17.

It is easier to discover this promise, however, after the subject of the picture or biography has become well known, for even the expert physiognomist, though he may detect the innate greatness in the youthful countenance, cannot be certain of the direction in which it will manifest itself in after years. Murat Halstead, the great journalist, for instance, judged by a picture of him taken during his early college days, should have been a poet rather than a man of affairs. Yet his genius did not manifest itself in that direction, if the popular notions about poets are correct ones. It may be that the fearlessness, earnestness, generosity and speculative thoughtfulness shown in the picture have been more happily applied in the career that has made him famous. It may be that he is a poet anyway. Who can tell?


FRANCES FOLSOM AT 17.

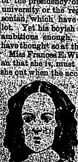
He has certainly left the impress of his genius on the journalism of his time, and mainly through the exercise of those very qualities. He was a farmer's son, and "work before play" was the watchword of his childhood and youth, as it has been of his mature years. He has had no time to woo the muses, however successful his courtship might have been. He might not have wooed them if he could.

A picture of Frances Folsom at 17, on the eve of graduation from Wells college, before the nation was aware of the prominence in store for her as the wife of its chief magistrate, before she was herself aware of it, is of especial interest in the light of recent events. The picture was taken five years before the famous wedding in the White House, and no one could then have foreseen the outcome of the next 12 years, within which she was to become twice mistress of the presidential mansion and twice a happy mother.


W. L. WILSON AT 9.

A picture of William L. Wilson of West Virginia at the age of 9 years should have been indicative of his future greatness, for he confesses that his earliest ambition was to be a lawyer and member of congress. That his membership should include five successive terms and the chairmanship of the ways and means committee probably was not specified in boyish dreams, nor is it likely that his ambition then considered the possibility of the presidency of the West Virginia university or the regency of the Smithsonian, which have since fallen to his lot. Yet his boyish presentment looked ambitious enough, though few would have thought so at the time it was taken.

Miss Frances E. Willard, famous woman that she is, must smile at the figure she cut when the accompanying childish picture was taken, though it was probably as well up to the artistic ideals of the time and place as any of the better pictures taken since, with which the public is more familiar. The college president, temperance advocate, White Cross leader, orator and literary woman can hardly be said to be prefigured in the portrait, but that they all existed in the immature brain of the childish sitter is proved by the history of the past [illegible]


MISS FRANCES WILLARD AS A CHILD.

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

BIG BARGAINS

— IN —

Caps

FOR THE

Next 30 Days

We have a Big Stock of plush Caps, which we are going to

SELL CHEAP

75 dozen plush caps from 75 cents to $2.50.

75 dozen cloth caps from 25 cents to $1.00

100 Fur Coats from $6.00 upwards.

Large line of Gloves and Mittens.

BOSTON

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE!

Mossefin & Lindell, Prop's.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, October 25th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of William Judson, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of L. H. Judson, of the town of Hammond, of the County of Polk, representing, among other things, that William L. Judson, late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1893, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate this County, and that the said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to L. H Judson granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said Court, on Monday the 27th day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston, in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[29-31]

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE [illegible] BURLINGTON

HUNDREDS PERISHED

THE DYNAMITE DISASTER AT SANT ANDER, SPAIN.

Was Terrible In Its Results—Awful Scenes of Destruction—Scores of Small Craft Sunk and Many Larger Vessels Set on Fire—The People Terror Stricken.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The terrible disaster which has wrecked the port of Sant Ander and destroyed hundreds of lives has sent a thrill of horror throughout Spain.

Telegraphic communication with the death and fire-stricken locality have not yet been reopened, the particulars concerning the horrible calamity reaching here in driblets and by a roundabout way such as dispatches from outlying towns. The Associated Press, however, is enabled to furnish what is regarded in this capitol as a complete story of the disaster so far as known.

Story of the Disaster.

The Cabo Machichaco, a Spanish steamship belonging to Hilbao, caught fire at about 8 o'clock Friday afternoon while the steamer was alongside the quay discharging part of her cargo, which compromised nearly 2,000 tons of merchandise, though the main part of this cargo was iron ore and a number of sacks of flour, barrels of wine, many cases of petroleum and over 500 cases of dynamite, of which only 20 cases were on the steamer's manifest. The remaining 480 cases of dynamite were contraband, and to the shame of the shippers of this contraband dynamite it has caused immense loss of life and

Vast Damage to Property.

The fire was first discovered in the coal bunkers and soon raged so fiercely as to be beyond control of the ship's crew, though the latter promptly took steps to smother the fire. Finally, seeing that the fire was spreading in the bunkers, and that the smoke was driving the crew from below, the local authorities were notified, the fire department and a detachment of the civic guard being sent to the scene. Leading municipal authorities headed the firemen and guards in the effort made to save the steamer. The provincial governor, who was one of the first to reach the spot,

Displayed the Greatest Activity

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Bewildering in Its Intensity.

For some time after the disaster the people were positively stunned with dismay and horror and then followed a panic, during which 100 people are reported to have gone stark mad, while the vast majority was so paralyzed with fear and the shock that they were incapable of moving to the assistance of the dying or of making any effort to extinguish the flames which sprang up from a mass of buildings and which began to spread with the most threatening rapidity. The quay and promenade close to the scene of the explosion presented the most sickening sight ever witnessed [illegible]

Mangled and Blackened Corpses

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her into the bay. On board the tugboat were many citizens of Sant Ander who were taking part in the work of rescue. All of them have disappeared forever.

Fire Aids Destruction.

Soon after the explosion whole blocks upon Mendez Numez street, parallel with the quay, were blazing and other portions of the city were in flames. Assistance was received from neighboring towns, but the flames were not subdued until a large portion of the city was in ruins.

The loss sustained by property owners and by poor people who had lost their all through the explosion and fire is immense. The loss of life is not yet determined, but some hundreds of dead bodies have been identified, while others will never be recognized from the mass of blackened trunks, heads and limbs which have been gathered together in heaps around the fatal spot. Many of the victims in addition are unknown and there seems to be no way of telling how many met their death in the water.

WITH SOLEMN POMP.

The Remains of Mayor Harrison Escorted to Graceland Cemetery.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—With the solemn pomp and imposing ceremonies befitting the interment of the chief magistrate of the World's Fair City and his pitifully dramatic fate, Carter H. Harrison's body was escorted to Graceland cemetery by an immense throng of sorrowing citizens. Tenderly the remains were borne from the black-draped and flower-scented corridor of the city hall, where they had rested in state and placed in the funeral car. Through the great crowd that had gathered to see the murdered mayor's last leave-taking of the scenes of his ardent labors in behalf of the city he loved, the black car slowly passed and took its place in the waiting procession. As it drew into the line the march was taken up, and the thousands who had gathered to do honor to the dead moved slowly through the crowded streets.

With Banners Draped,

and to the sad music of the funeral march. Out from the center of the city the great procession marched across the river and to the beautiful Church of the Epiphany, near the late executive's home. All along the line of march the people with sad faces and bared heads, watched the sombre columns, and about the church a throng as great as that which had been about the city hall was gathered.

From the time the mayor's body was placed in the city hall, a continuous procession moved through the corridor and past the bier. For 24 hours the line remained unbroken, and when the corridor was of necessity abruptly closed to the public, a great crowd still remained in line.

Awaiting a Last Look

at the features of the dead executive. All night long men and women stood in double file awaiting an entrance to the building. Late in the night the line extended a block and a half from the entrance and the people stood in line for hours, unwilling to loose their last opportunity to see the face of Carter Harrison. As the long line grew shorter with the coming of the morning, the officers on guard used every endeavor to rush the people past the bier, but before the nights crowd had melted, the early morning throng began to arrive and when the corridors were closed, it was estimated that fully 100,000 people had filed past the body.

The funeral cortege was the longest ever seen in Chicago and probably in the country. United States troops, the national guard and a hundred or more civic organizations, with thousands of citizens in carriages and on foot, participated. The services at Epiphany church were conducted by Rev. T. N. Morrison and were simple but impressive.

National Commission Adjourns.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The national commission has adjourned sine die. President Palmer will now convene the executive committee which will act for the commission with full power. This committee will decide whether or not the agricultural implements which were not in the field contest are to have an examination for an award, and many other questions which the national commission had to give up because of the absence of a quorum.

Emigration Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Treasury department figures show that 34,519 immigrants arrived in the United States during September, and that 430,517 arrived during the nine months ended Sept. 30. Austro-Hungary furnished 3,780 of this month's aggregate; Germany, 7,631; Russia, except Poland, 5,457; Sweden and Norway, 4,437, and the United Kingdom, 11,287.

Typos Denounce Anarchy.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—The local Typographical union has decided to withdraw from the State Federation of Labor, on account of its endorsing the pardon of the anarchists by Governor Altgeld of Illinois. The union adopted resolutions emphatically denouncing anarchy.

Galveston Wants the Fight.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—Some effort is being made here to raise a purse of $20,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight. Nothing definite has been done yet. The question is being investigated whether the laws of the state will permit the performance.

Swift Chosen Mayor Pro Tem.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The wrangle over the election of a mayor pro tem has been settled by the choice of Alderman George B. Swift, he receiving 62 votes to [illegible] Alderman McGillen [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAWYER'S VISION.

A Remarkable Instance of Physical Suffering and Thought Transference.

The Popolo Romano relates the following authentic fact, without giving more than the initial of the person to whom it occurred, a distinguished young lawyer of literary reputation, who stated that he could not give the most remote explanation of it. "Some years since, on a hot summer afternoon, the Avvocato A—— together with his wife and two children, left their house in Via Gaeta at 6 o'clock precisely for an evening walk. He was in good health and spirits, but just as they crossed the street he was suddenly seized with a shock through his whole body, which caused all the blood to leave his face and obliged him to support himself against the wall. His wife in alarm assisted him to steady himself, anxiously asking what was the matter.

"He recovered himself speedily and was able to continue the walk, only describing an unaccountable perturbation and humming in his ears. The evening breeze and exercise gradually calmed and revived him, and he completely regained his usual frame. They went to visit some friends and then rested at a cafe, when toward half past 11 o'clock a storm which had been gathering began the first blasts of wind, and they hurried home. Scarcely arrived indoors, the Avvocato A—— hurried to remove some flowerpots from a balcony over the street, taking a lamp with him. The wind extinguished the light, so he had to continue his operations in the dark, only illuminated now and then by the lightning flashes. He was just lifting the last flower vase, an ornamental one, given him by his mother, when he was startled by seeing a kind of black veil waving upward close in front of him, which, as it rose, assumed a human form.

"Very much disturbed, he immediately related the strange appearance to his wife, and the perturbation before experienced again overcame him, leaving him unable to sleep all night. Early in the morning came a telegram from his brother at Ferrara stating that their mother had been suddenly seized with cerebral syncope the previous evening at 6 o'clock and had expired at midnight, just as the Avvocato A—— had seen the black veil vanish into space."

A Tender Handed Tramp.

Robert James Gordon, a casual, declined to break stone in return for food and shelter at the Newcastle workhouse, and doubtless much to the surprise of the workhouse authorities successfully resisted the proceedings taken against him for that act of insubordination. Being called on in the Newcastle police court to explain his refusal, Mr. Gordon, who appears to be an educated man and is described as speaking "logically and fluently," asked the bench to consider what such work meant to a man like him.

His hands would, he said, become quite lacerated, and were he a clerk or a tailor the result would be that in searching for employment afterward he would be unable to follow it. In the case of a shorthand writer, too, he asked how he would be able to write 180 words per minute if his hands were mangled in the way they assuredly would be after breaking a ton of stone. His chances of gaining work were thus minimized, and he "submitted respectfully" that according to law the master of the workhouse did not use any of the discretion which the regulations directed him to use.

After the magistrates had consulted together for some time, the chairman stated that the bench could not agree upon a decision, and that the defendant would thus get the benefit of the circumstance. Personally, he added, he should certainly have punished him, but his colleague being of a different opinion they had concluded to dismiss the case.—London News.

One Consolation.

On the dock at Tripoli may be seen a curious collection of articles. They represent import and export taxes and are sold by the customs officials. The import tax is 8 per cent of the value, and the export tax is 1 per cent. If any one refuses to pay the tax, the officials take possession of one-eighth of the merchandise.

Some time ago a European foreign minister visited Tripoli in the service of his country. He had with him 300 visiting cards. When a tax was demanded on these, he was angry and refused to pay it. A high official of the government was summoned to settle the matter.

He solemnly confiscated 8 per cent of the merchandise in question, 24 visiting cards.

"Very well, keep them," cried the irate embassador, "keep them. I resign myself. I shall not be obliged to pay you a visit of ceremony for 24 years."—Youth's Companion.

He Picked His Man.

A prominent Methodist clergyman, who now resides in San Francisco, tells this incident, which occurred in a Pullman sleeper while riding through Iowa. As the train passed over the state line into Iowa a seal was put on the liquor sideboard in the buffet, and the clergyman wishing to test the enforcement of the prohibition law called the porter and asked him if he could get a little whisky.

"Oh, yes, sah," said the porter.

"And how about a little wine?" queried the minister.

"I think I can fix you, sah," was the prompt and whispered reply.

"But," continued the reverend gentleman, "how about prohibition in Iowa?"

"Oh," said the porter with a knowing wink, "we always pick our men, sah."—San Francisco Argonaut.

How He Died.

Mrs. Mulcahey—Shure, docther, and [illegible] Jimmy O'Toole bit [illegible] in two and swallowed [illegible]

[illegible]

In a Hurry to Get There.

"I fear we will never get down town at this slow gait," said a restless, pale faced woman as she handed her fare to a Third avenue surface conductor the other night.

For a time the conductor was silent. Then, turning, he whispered:

"Do you see the glitter in her eyes?"

"Yes, very plainly."

"In another hour she will be crazy."

As the car rolled down the Bowery the woman looked through the window, and the light fell full in her face. Her eyes gleamed red and bright. Then the conductor leaned in at the door and said:

"It isn't far now—only a few blocks more."

"You fool," she replied, "how dare you drive so slowly! Had I known this I should have come another way," and half rising from her seat she glared through the door.

The conductor smiled sadly. "If ever there was a hopeless case," he muttered, "here is one."

"Have you known her long?" was asked.

"Yes, a year or more. She often comes down on my late run. At first she was quiet enough, but now she grows worse and worse."

"What caused her insanity?"

"Insanity?" and he turned as though in astonishment. "Why, she is not insane. She hits the pipe. Wait till we get to the Chinese district and you will see."

His words were true. She left the car at Mott street.—New York Herald.

Women and Actors.

Capoul, the French tenor, was the recipient of volumes of letters from lady admirers both here and in Paris. On the English stage, besides Mr. Irving, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hare and Mr. Bancroft have been overwhelmed with a goodly number. But I am told by one who knows that no actor living ever received such a number of admiring epistles from the fairer sex as the late John Clayton.

Among actresses Mrs. Bancroft has perhaps been treated to the kindliest attentions. Mrs. John Wood, too, on the first or last night of her play had always her dressing room converted into a perfect bower of flowers, and little gifts of jewelry literally poured in upon her. There was one bangle with the inscription "Bless your art." Whether it was Mrs. Woods' heart or art that was blessed remains a riddle to this day.—London Gentlewoman.

The Mexican Boundary Line.

The international boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico is marked by pyramids of stones placed at irregular distances along the line all the way from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean. Wherever it was found practicable to do so these pyramids were built on prominent peaks at road crossings, fords, etc. The line was not surveyed, as is the usual custom, the location of the monuments being based on astronomical calculations and observations.—St. Louis Republic.

A Farsighted Man.

Fogg—Munniworth was always a farsighted man, and his ventures were almost invariably successful.

Figg—But what good is he to society? He will give money for the heathen, thousands of miles away, but he never can see the suffering right at home.

Fogg—I said he was a farsighted man.—Boston Transcript.

WIFE.—What are you reading?

HUSBAND.—The prices Benoit, the cash grocer of Crookston, is offering on groceries. They are lower than we have been paying at other stores in the city, and we can save money by dealing with him. Here are a few of the figures:

Five pound chests of TEA for
$1.50.
Ten lb. chests of TEA for
$2.75.
Eight lbs. of TEA DUST for
$1.00.
A full line of
PICKLES.
Wisconsin CREAM CHEESE, per lb.
18c.
Brick Cheese, per lb.,
18c.
Edam Cheese, per lb.,
25c.
Limburger Cheese, per lb.,
20c.
Ginger Snaps, new line, per lb.
10c.
Fifty cases Sugar Corn, 3 cans for
25c.
Anchovies, per pound
12 1-2c.
Two gallon pail of syrup for
90c.
Soda and Oyster Crackers, by the box per pound
6c.
BENOIT

Sick Headache

21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of HOOD'S.

Mrs. Ed. Swan
Duncanville, Ill.

"Few people have suffered as much as I have with sick headache. I have had it by spells for 21 years, sometimes as often as

Three Times a Week.

I would get up with it, suffer all day, **go to bed with it** and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when

My Mother-in-Law

persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and **I have not had sick headache** since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has

Hood's Sarsaparilla **Cures**

done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has increased my weight **from 122 to 147 pounds.** I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. ED. SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS....................15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President,
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President,
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS;

Wm. Anglim,	K. D. Chase,	F. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine.	J. H. McKinnon.	A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh.	Chas. E. Sawyer	W. H. Crosby

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Knudt S. Aker, Plaintiff, vs. Karenus J. Westgaard, Bernhard Iverson, and Herman Helgemen, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants, Westgaard and Helgemen.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the City of Crookston in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his office in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents and interest on $500 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from January 4th, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated October 5th, A. D. 1893.

OLE J. VAULE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

[30-35]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term November 1st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Lars K. Opheim deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Knut Opheim administrator of the estate of Lars K. Opheim deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered. That said account be examined, and petition heard by this Court, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston, in said County.

And it is further ordered. That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 1st day of November, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

130-32

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 6th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Hilare Theborge deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Loulou G. Boadoen administratrix of the estate of Hilare Theborge deceased, representing among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examing, settling and allowing the the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Tuesday the 28th day of November A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said county:

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston insaid County

Dated at Crookston the 6th day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
130-321 C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

WE are Headquarters for all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

We buy the best goods.

We buy in large quantities.

Our prices are the lowest.

The Crookston Grocery Co.

W. E. SLOCUM, Manager,

ROBERT ST. - CROOKSTON, MINN

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 18 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock today.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full, regular made, all-wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' outside fleece-lined cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses', Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for great service. We are positive that we have hit it this year.

Fontaine & Anglim.

HUNDREDS PERISHED

THE DYNAMITE DISASTER AT SANT ANDER, SPAIN.

Was Terrible In Its Results—Awful Scenes of Destruction—Scores of Small Craft Sunk and Many Larger Vessels Set on Fire—The People Terror Stricken.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The terrible disaster which has wrecked the port of Sant Ander and destroyed hundreds of lives has sent a thrill of horror throughout Spain.

Telegraphic communication with the death and fire-stricken locality have not yet been reopened, the particulars concerning the horrible calamity reaching here in driblets and by a roundabout way such as dispatches from outlying towns. The Associated Press, however, is enabled to furnish what is regarded in this capitol as a complete story of the disaster so far as known.

Story of the Disaster.

The Cabo Machichaco, a Spanish steamship belonging to Hilbao, caught fire at about 3 o'clock Friday afternoon while the steamer was alongside the quay discharging part of her cargo, which compromised nearly 2,000 tons of merchandise, though the main part of this cargo was iron ore and a number of sacks of flour, barrels of wine, many cases of petroleum and over 500 cases of dynamite, of which only 20 cases were on the steamer's manifest. The remaining 480 cases of dynamite were contraband, and to the shame of the shippers of this contraband dynamite it has caused immense loss of life and

Vast Damage to Property.

The fire was first discovered in the coal bunkers and soon raged so fiercely as to be beyond control of the ship's crew, though the latter promptly took steps to smother the fire. Finally, seeing that the fire was spreading in the bunkers, and that the smoke was driving the crew from below, the local authorities were notified, the fire department and a detachment of the civic guard being sent to the scene. Leading municipal authorities headed the firemen and guards in the effort made to save the steamer. The provincial governor, who was one of the first to reach the spot,

Displayed the Greatest Activity

in directing the operations, and upon learning that the ship's manifest showed that there were 20 cases of dynamite on board, the firemen were directed to assist the crew in bringing this quantity of explosive material ashore. This was done in safety. In the meantime thousands of people had crowded down to the quay and thronged the promenades contiguous to it, attracted by the fire on board the steamer. The fire from the ship's bunkers spread quickly and ignited the petroleum which formed part of the cargo and which the authorities had, for some reason or other, failed to remove when the 20 cases of dynamite were taken ashore.

A Terrible Explosion.

About 4:30 p. m. a detonation on board showed, as it afterwards turned out, that the boilers had burst, and soon after there was another terrible detonation heard, the steamer seemed to open in half, sending a blaze of fire skyward over which a crown of smoke rested for several minutes. The explosion was of such awful force that it shook the earth for miles around, caused houses to totter, smashed every window within the radius of a rifle shot, filled the air with a mass of flying iron, burning wood, blackened timbers and scorched beams which soon after fell, a death-dealing hail upon neighboring houses, scattering

Death and Destruction

wherever it crushed downward. The scene following the blowing up of the steamer is almost indescribable and the effect of the explosion of these 480 cases of dynamite will hardly be believed. Over the adjoining buildings, tottering with wreckage, fell a shower of iron followed by huge pieces of wood and the remains of human bodies, and above all dropped flaming splinters, which set fire to hundreds of buildings. The force of the exploding dynamite caused such a concussion that in addition to shaking hundreds of buildings

Off Their Foundations,

it actually sank 100 small craft in the harbor in addition to setting fire to a large number of other vessels and starting conflagrations upon several of the larger ships, including the Alfonso XII, which vessel caught fire so suddenly and burned so fiercely that 40 of her crew lost their lives on board of her. Nothing is as yet reported here concerning the damage done to foreign shipping, but the loss is said to be very great. The effect of the explosion upon the inhabitants of Sant Ander was

Bewildering in Its Intensity.

For some time after the disaster the people were positively stunned with dismay and horror and then followed a panic, during which 100 people are reported to have gone stark mad, while the vast majority was so paralyzed with fear and the shock that they were incapable of moving to the assistance of the dying or of making any effort to extinguish the flames which sprang up from a mass of buildings and which began to spread with the most threatening rapidity. The quay and promenade close to the scene of the explosion presented the most sickening sight ever witnessed.

Mangled and Blackened Corpses

were scattered here and there or were in heaps in many cases upon the wounded and dying, whose fearful shrieks of agony filled the air and struck terror into the hearts of those who after a time summoned sufficient courage to venture near the carnage ground.

Over a hundred people are said to have been precipitated into the sea by the explosion, and there, beneath this hail of blood, wood and iron, they met death with the crew of the unfortunate steamer and the tugboat which was about to tow

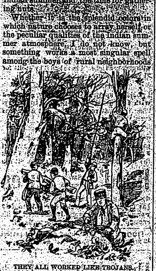
WHEN FROST'S IN AIR

[illegible] AND LEAVES ARE GOLDEN, SKIES ARE FAIR, AND HAZE IS OVER ALL.

Then Gather In Baskets the Hazelnut, the Chestnut and the Hickory Nut—The Pecan, Too, Remember, and the Walnut, and the Butternut.

When crimson and scarlet and gold have driven the green from the trees, when the grass is browning, when a purple haze lingers lovingly over the prairies and among the hills, when the yellow sunlight is shot with cardinal rays, when in the early morning the air is sharp and white frost is on the ground, then it is Indian summer and the time for gathering nuts.

Whether it is the splendid colors in which nature chooses to array herself or the peculiar qualities of the Indian summer atmosphere, I do not know, but something works a most singular spell among the boys of rural neighborhoods at about the time that nuts are ready to be gathered. Nor is this influence always observable alone among the boys. It is quite likely, indeed, to extend to the younger men and women, and I have known staid and sober citizens to yield to its subtle power. Its outward signs are very diverse among different classes, but they are quite unmistakable, once you have them explained to you.



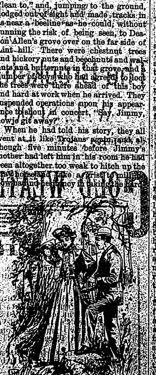
THEY ALL WORKED LIKE TROJANS.

The boy who has fallen under this influence is apt to complain of all the symptoms of pronounced bodily illness. Sometimes he is feverish, at other times he seems to have a cold, again he is tortured by a terrible headache, and yet again he speaks of a faintness so pronounced that it does seem to him quite out of the question to do any work, like husking corn, or picking stone, or hauling pumpkins, or digging potatoes. That the boy sometimes actually undergoes severe suffering I can testify, for I have myself been under this curious spell. That parents and employers are apt to be unsympathetic I can also affirm with great positiveness. It is sometimes quite impossible to convince these hard hearted people that anything is really amiss.

Once they are persuaded the symptoms are genuine, a phenomenal change is pretty sure to come over the boy.

I am quite intimately acquainted with a youngster who was put to bed with brown paper and vinegar bound on his brow by his mother to relieve a splitting headache. After she had done all she could to alleviate his agonies she resumed her regular daily occupations. No sooner had she left the room than the boy opened his eyes, which he had been obliged to close on account of the pain, tore off the brown paper, got into his clothes, bolted out of his bedroom window, climbed along the roof of the "lean to," and, jumping to the ground, dodged out of sight and made tracks in as near a beeline as he could, without running the risk of being seen, to Deacon Allen's grove over on the far side of Lint hill. There were chestnut trees and hickory nuts and beechnuts and walnuts and butternuts in that grove, and a number of boys who had agreed to loot the trees were there ahead of this boy and hard at work when he arrived. They suspended operations upon his appearance to shout in concert, "Say, Jimmy, howje git away?"

When he had told his story, they all went at it like Trojans again, and, although five minutes before Jimmy's mother had left him in his room he had been altogether too weak to hitch up the gray horse and take a grist to mill, he now had no hesitancy in taking the hardest work of all—shinning up the straight trunks of the tallest trees and climbing out on the branches to shake the nuts down. He kept at this all day, too, and when at night his father felt called upon to apply a wholesome remedy nowadays little used known as "old beechine," he took his medicine without a murmur. [illegible]



STUDYING THE COLOR OF THE EYES.

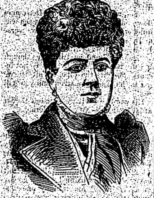
Most of the other boys, so they told him later, were that night treated to doses somewhat similar [illegible]

A WOMAN IN AFRICA.

Experience of a Missionary's Wife on the Shores of Lake Tanganyika.

The life of a missionary's wife in the heart of the dark continent is not entirely without its compensations, according to the account of Mrs. A. J. Swann, who has just returned to England after a five years' residence on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. Yet it is scarcely probable that there will be any great rush of English society girls to try it, for though Mrs. Swann says she was never lonely and never afraid, yet she admits that outside the stockade the lions were always howling at night, and there was constant danger of being attacked by cannibals.

Mrs. Swann is the wife of the missionary who brought to England the sad news of Emin Pasha's tragic fate. She is the only white woman who ever made the journey from Sedani to Ujiji, and her presence excited great curiosity among the natives. On the way the small caravan encountered a company, 400 strong, of the Masai, the strongest and the most formidable of the tribes on the lake. They are all over 6 feet in height, and they wear no clothing. Mrs. Swann was always carried in front of the caravan by eight men in a wicker chair. These African coolies, with the exception of two, deserted her at the first sight of the Masai, who were just returning from war and consequently looked as ferocious as possible. Fortunately their intentions were amicable, and after exchanging branches of trees, which is the signal of peace, and accepting some beads and cloth from "the big man," as they called Mr. Swann, they allowed the "white lady" and her escort to pass on.



MRS. A. J. SWANN.

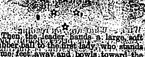
The missionaries built a mud house and a church at Kinyamkolo. The house was erected inside a stockade where 800 people lived. Mrs. Swann felt greatly interested in the women and girls, and taught them many useful things. Her servants were children from 8 to 13 years old. After that age the girls marry and will do no more domestic work. With coffee from the Sheri islands and supplies from England once a year it was not impossible for Mrs. Swann to cater acceptably for her household.

Mrs. Swann gives some amusing details of the value of certain goods among these tribes, needles and cloth ranking highest. She always kept a large supply of these, for they absolutely became current coin of the realm. Three needles would procure one fowl; one needle, two eggs. Old tins and empty bottles were also in much request, condensed milk tins taking the place of drinking gourds for the natives. A fowl could also be had for two yards of cotton or a small piece of cloth.

BALLROOM NOVELTIES.

Two New and Pretty Figures For the German Described.

Two pretty new figures for the german are called "Living Tenpins" and "The Target Shoot." For the first the favors are miniature gilded tenpins for the gentlemen and tiny blackboards for the ladies. Ten couples dance and at a signal receive favors, which they present to new partners and go on dancing. At a second signal the gentlemen all kneel, facing the ladies in the following form:



Then the leader hands a large, soft rubber ball to the first lady, who stands some feet away and bowls toward the living pins, trying of course to roll it to her favorite partner. Whichever of the gentlemen it reaches, however, picks the ball up and dances with the bowler, handing the ball to the second lady, who repeats the movements of the first, as do all the rest until each has secured a partner. The gentlemen are prohibited from reaching for the ball. It must come to them.

The "Target Shoot" requires a straw filled target, hung upon an easel three feet or more from the floor, 10 feather arrows and 10 bamboo tubes to blow the arrows through. After dancing, changing partners and dancing again, at a signal the ladies stand in a line back of the target, about five feet from it, and the gentlemen line up in front of it, thus:

LADIES.

O O O O O O O O O O O O

◎

X X X X X X X X X X

GENTLEMEN.

An arrow and bamboo are given to each gentleman, and beginning at the right they blow the arrows through the tubes at the target, the first to make a bullseye having his choice of partners, while those who miss must blow again until they make a bullseye. The figure is full of merriment.

An Accommodating [illegible]

Carelessness.

Little Miss—I'm going to have a birthday party next week.

Mr. Nicefellow—The members of your family always celebrate their birthdays, I believe?

Little Miss—Yes, all but sister. She's got so careless she's beginning to skip hers.—Good News.

DO YOU EXPECT
TO BECOME A
MOTHER?

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Assists Nature, Lessens Danger, and Shortens Labor.

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did all together with her last, after having used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND," says a customer.

HENDERSON DALE, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND
FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE - - - -

in connection, which I will attend to in person.

THE NEW

NORTHWEST

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in North Dakota and Montana. FARM LANDS

NEW TOWNS 100 or more, along the Great Northern Railway Line. Business chances. Write F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for Books, Maps, &c. Write now.

Settlers on free Government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. LOW RATES

Montana produces the finest Horses and Cattle. Free ranges yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun River Valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. Horses, Cattle.

Health, Wealth. In the Northwest. Free Lands. New Towns. New Railways. New Mines. Low Rates. Largest area of good vacant land.

Sweetes Grass Hills, Milk and Sun River Valleys, Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Railway Line. The stock raizers' paradise. Sheep, Hogs.

Herds, Mines. These have made Montana the richest State per capita in the Union. Plenty of room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

OLD
PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS
OFFICE.

LADIES DON'T
GET THE BLUES.

If the bluing that you use is bad, but **Send 10 cents** to R. B. Field, P. O. box 179, Minneapolis, Minn., and get a sample of goods to make the strongest and best bluing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own bluing, and you can do the same. As an inducement for housekeepers to begin at once making the best liquid bluing on earth, we have make a list of valuable holiday prices to compete for. See instructions with sample. Send at once.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston.

M. LeGUEE,

Veterinary Surgeon.

[illegible]
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Northwestern Agriculturist

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

For the Farmers of the Northwest. It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states. There are more

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS,
TIMELY TOPICS,
USEFUL INFORMATION,
INTERESTING ARTICLES,
and FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with practical farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make-up. The publishers of the

JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the management of the AGRICULTURIST

Whereby it is able to offer a one year's subscription to the Agriculturist FREE to every new subscriber to the Journal who pays one year in advance, or to all subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

REMEMBER

That we are giving the Polk County Journal and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only **$1.50.**
Address all communications to

Cooke & Hammond,

Crookston, Minn.

A HIGH-class illustrated monthly magazine in the home is no longer a luxury. It is a necessity, and to meet the demands created by this necessity, THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, giving yearly as it does, 1,536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors; with over 1,200 illustrations by clever artists, has stepped into the breach, with a reduction in its price that has startled the literary world.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of $2.25.

18 3-4 Cts. A MONTH.

Polk County Journal
AND
Cosmopolitan Magazine

$2.25 A YEAR.

The price of the great illustrated monthlies in the past has been $3.00 and $4.00 a year, and they were to be found only in the more pretentious homes. Our offer furnishes a help to all families, no matter how modest their means, to keep in touch with the greatest minds of the world, as the Cosmopolitan has to-day the strongest regular staff of any existing periodical. Send orders to

COOKE & HAMMOND, Crookston, Minn.

DULUTH: 716 TORREY BUILDING. MINNEAPOLIS: 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,

GRAIN COMMISSION,

SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

(Formerly Crookston Business College.)

C. M. TITUS, Principal. BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM $3.00 per week and upward. TUITION $12.00 PER TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial,
Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

FULL CORPS OF COMPETENT TEACHERS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 2d, 1893. CROOKSTON, MINN.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

A case of smallpox has developed at Featherstone, Goodhue county.

Senator J. B. Hompe has been appointed postmaster at Deer Creek.

Contracts for spur tracks to the St. Cloud granite quarries have been let.

Forest fires caused the destruction of bridge 18 on the Eastern Minnesota railroad.

D. W. Lawler has been appointed general counsel for the Great Western railway.

The Southern Minnesota Teachers' association meet at Mankato Friday and Saturday.

The assets of ex-Mayor J. B. Sutphin of Duluth will reach $75,000, or treble the liabilities.

Two prisoners in the Waseca jail dug out last week. Both were under sentence to state prison.

Methodist bishops and secretaries of districts met in St. Paul last week to discuss church extension.

The state convention of the Young Woman's Christian association was held at Minneapolis last week.

The internal revenue collections in Minnesota for October were $230,000 and the customs collections $13,000.

About 50 sections of stumpage was sold at the capital Saturday. Prices ranged from $1 to $3.25 per thousand.

Fred Boyle of Burton shot and killed his son, aged 30. There had been a bad feeling between the two for some time.

Charges have been filed with the governor against County Attorney Madigan of Redwood Falls. Malfeasance and drunkenness are the specifications.

Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis thinks bloodhounds would be a good thing to have to aid police, in view of the great number of burglaries and hold-ups.

Three men have been arrested in St. Paul who are suspected of having not only killed Josef Herda in St. Paul last week, but also J. S. Harris at Minneapolis some time ago. They all have criminal records.

George Hecker of Barnum tried to make up with his wife, but she wouldn't make up. Then he fired five shots at her, but she was uninjured. While locked in jail afterward he strangled himself with his handkerchief.

The case of L. H. Cole, the Minneapolis real estate man who has been under indictment for the past six months, has been nolle prosecuied. The indictment charged him with securing signatures to deeds and other instruments to property in Otter Tail county and this city, through misrepresentations.

Seventy thousand Minnesotans registered at the world's fair and it is estimated that nearly half as many more visited the grounds without registering. Allowing the expenses of each one while away from home to have been $50, the aggregate amount spent by citizens of the state in seeing the sights would be the enormous sum of $5,000,000.

A Duluth telegram says Frank Porter, a well known quarterbreed, states he has found coal near Lake Kaboogama. "I do not mean float," he said, "but a well defined vein which I have traced a distance of 200 feet, and which, even near the surface, has a width of about eight feet. I have taken steps to acquire title and I claim the distinction of being the first to locate a coal vein in the Rainy river country."

A Halowe'en prank made people believe that a circus had come to town and two of the animals had got loose at Redwood Falls. During the night two blackish, brown horses, belonging to Postmaster McKay, had been painted all over in broad white stripes and were found in the morning eating placidly as if nothing had happened on a vacant plot.

The department of public instruction has been looking into the free text book question with a view to finding out how the plan has worked where tried, and circulars have been sent to county superintendents and answers received, so far from about half the number. The returns already in indicate that about 2,000 districts have adopted the free text book plan. Of the counties heard from, 60 per cent report that the plan meets with general favor.

The contract for the obelisk that is to be erected in commemoration of the release of the white and halfbreed captives from the Indians in the uprising of 1862 has been let. The monument is to be erected at Camp Release, as it is designated, on a sightly point on the bank of the Minnesota river in Redwood county. The monument was designed by A. Critchfield, and is in the form of an obelisk and will be built of red Minnesota granite.

Indians After Deer.

SHELL LAKE, Wis., Nov. 6.—A large number of Indians from this locality are leaving for Minnesota to hunt deer during the open season. They have hunted during October in this state and will now put in another month in the sister state. The change in the game laws for this state gives them two months hunting now instead of one, as heretofore.

Elevator Destroyed.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Nov. 7.—The Van Dusen elevator here burned to the ground at 2 o'clock a. m. [illegible] point to incendiarism. [illegible] the building is $4,000, and on contents $16,000. The elevator contained nearly 15,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of flax, 1,000 bushels of oats and 60 tons of soft coal, on which there is but little salvage.

Boats Overdue.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 7.—The Viking and Hiawatha are overdue at Ashland almost 70 hours, and some fears are expressed for their safety. [illegible]

TO FIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Articles of Agreement Signed by Corbett and Mitchell.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—An agreement has been signed by Billy Thompson, representing Charley Mitchell, the English pugilist, and W. A. Brady, representing James J. Corbett, which will probably have the effect of bringing off the big international fight in New Orleans. It looks, after all, as if the Olympic club of the Crescent City would secure the event. The representatives of the fighters, accompanied by Ike Thompson and and George W. Wetty, met in The World office, and, in consultation with the sporting editor of the paper, drew up the articles of agreement, which were subsequently signed. All parties mean business. The meeting was consequent upon the receipt of a letter from Secretary W. H. Ross, of the Olympic club, enclosed with which were articles of agreement, nearly similar to those substituted by the principals at their conference. The proposition forwarded by Mr. Ross allowed no expenses for training. Taking into consideration the fact that the Olympic club originally offered a $25,000 purse, Corbett and Mitchell think that they have not asked too much in calling for $2,500 as a guarantee for training and deducting that amount from the purse. In a letter to the club the pugilists name on or after Dec. 18 as the time of the fight.

LOCHREN D[illegible]ES.

His Rumored Resignation Emphatically Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The report was widely circulated last night that Commissioner of Pensions Lochren had resigned. The reason assigned for the resignation is that he is an old soldier and is dissatisfied with the attitude of the administration concerning reforms in the pension list. It is also rumored that First Deputy Murphy will take charge. Commissioner Lochren, when questioned regarding his reported resignation, said: "You can deny in the most emphatic terms for me any statement that I have resigned. I am deeply interested in the reforms which the present administration is making in the pension bureau and intend to carry them out to the best of my ability."

AGAINST SETTLERS.

Decision in a Land Grant Case in Favor of the Omaha Road.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 7.—Secretary Hoke Smith has made another decision, the full text of which has just been received at the United States land office, by which the Omaha road secures undisputed possession of 85,000 acres of land. The case is entitled "United States ex Rel. W. Houlton vs. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad." The commission is overruled and a quietus is put upon the efforts of Houlton and the settlers who were after the land.

Indictments Invalid.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—Judge Johnson has decided that the indictments found by the late grand jury against Eugene S. Elliott and F. W. Noyes, directors of the Plankinton bank, were invalid, because the grand jury returned them at the October term of the municipal court, whereas the grand jury's term had expired with the September term for which it was called. This decision invalidates all the indictments returned against the officers of the Plankinton and South Side Savings bank.

Will Play Cornell.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Preparations are being made for the greatest foot ball event ever arranged to occur in the Northwest, the game between Cornell and the University of Minnesota for Thanksgiving Day. Enthusiasm over the game increases every day, and the spectacle promises to be not unlike the great Eastern events between Yale and Harvard.

Prendergast's Trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The trial of Prendergast, the slayer of Mayor Harrison, has been postponed until Monday, Nov. 27.

King of the Turf Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Longfellow the king of the turf is dead. He was 26 years old.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 6, 1893.

HOGS—15c lower than Saturday; quality medium.

CATTLE—Moderate demand for butcher stuffs; good demand for stockers and feeders. Prime steers, $[illegible]; good steers, $2.50@[illegible]; prime cows, $2.50@[illegible]; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $3.50@4.25; heavy calves, $1.50@3.00; stockers, $1.40@[illegible]; feeders, $2.00@[illegible]; bulls, $1.00@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady. Moderate demand. Muttons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $1.75@2.75.

Receipts: Cattle, [illegible]; hogs, [illegible]; calves, [illegible]; sheep, 500.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, [illegible]; highest, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible]; closing at [illegible]. November closing, [illegible]. December opening, [illegible]; highest, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible]; closing, [illegible]. On track—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible].

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1893.

CATTLE—Light business, with steady prices all around. No sales of natives worth [illegible]

HOGS—[illegible] cents lower. Rough, [illegible]; mixed, $5.90@[illegible]; heavy, [illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Slow [illegible]

Receipts—[illegible]

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1893.

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

PORK—[illegible]

SHORT RIBS—[illegible]

LARD—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

Those who have

Good Digestion

have little sympathy for the dyspeptic. They can eat everything that comes along. While they can eat rich food without fear of the dyspeptic's bad experiences, they nevertheless greatly appreciate a delicate flavor in their pastry.

Cottolene

when used as a shortening, always produces the finest flavored pastry, which is entirely free from the many objections which the use of lard always produces. Test its value by one trial.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes.

Cottolene is sold in three and five pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills,
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star.
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN.
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block | CROOKSTON, MINN.

G. G. HENAULT,
PRACTICAL DENTIST.
Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.
All work in my line skillfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Reckitt Block. - Crookston, Minn.

E. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. | E. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
[illegible]
This Hotel has been Enlarged and thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. [illegible] Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP
[illegible]
RAZORS HONED. [illegible]

The Journal

Has a right to a liberal amount of the Job Printing to be given out by the merchants and business men of Crookston.

The Office

Is thoroughly equipped with presses, type and other material necessary to do first-class work.

The Paper

Does more gratuitous work for the people, the city and the county than any iudividual in the county.

The Prices

Are in keeping with the hard times, and are just as low as good work can be done for. Get our paices before you send away for printing.

We Print

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Wedding Stationery, Circulars, Business and Calling Cards, Dodgers, Posters, Books, Pamphlets and everything that can be done in a first-class office.

Forced Sale

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE!

WANTED! Cash wanted for $20,000 worth of seasonable goods by the New York Store, during the next three months.

500 ALL WOOL 10-4 BLANKET.

Flannels of all descriptions.

$6,000 worth of Dress Goods, consisting of Storm Serges, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dress Flannels, and a big assortment of Black Silks.

$3,000 worth of Gents Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

$4,500 worth of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

375 Ladies', and Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

$2,700 worth of Shawls of all grades.

On account of the hard times I have been unable to make my collections and hence have been unable to meet my past due accounts. My creditors therefore demand that everything must be closed out before January 1, 1894. Call early while the stock is complete. Remember, everything will be sold at actual wholesale cost.

A. CHABOT.

'Round Home.

Justice Gossman returned from Chicago on Tuesday morning.

Monday was one of those bright warm days that you read about but don't always see at this time of the year.

The Hathaway boys have dug a fine well at the family residence, and now C. P. feels like he could live at home.

Dr. Warninger put the harness on his yearling, standard-bred colt for the first time this week and she walked off like an old professional.

Major C. H. Mix has returned from a pleasant visit to his daughter at Tacoma. While away he saw and visited many old-time Crookston people.

Col. Cobham Post has rented the Montgomery building on Main street and will fit up elegant quarters for themselves, and will have space to rent to other societies.

Some kicking exists over the recent raise in insurance rates in the city but in no case is it equal to the dose Grand Forks gets where the raise is 100 per cent all around.

G. Ladu of Lisbon, N. D., was in the city yesterday and appointed W. A. Lanctot as local agent for the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Co., which Mr. Ladu has the general northwestern agency of.

Miss Rachel Nicholson, daughter of John Nicholson, was married on the 2d inst. at the family residence on north Main street, to W. T. Nicholson of Grand Forks, N. D., the Rev. L. W. Squier officiating.

A. M. Malmberg of Fisher, dropped into our den on Monday to encourage us with a renewal and chat upon the prospects. A. M. says he is forced to the conclusion that it will not do to pin entire faith on wheat alone.

After December 1st if any delinquent subscriber should find costs added to his subscription account and should be obliged to come to Crookston to settle, don't blame us for we have done our share to avoid making you trouble and expense.

Mrs. Joseph Simpson was severely injured on Saturday last in a runaway. She was driving along the streets when a runaway team collided with her buggy throwing her out. She was taken to her home a few miles west of the city, and has been unable to be out since.

P. J. McGuire: Collections on contracts for railroads are very much better than one would imagine and the number of sales we are making would surprise you. Sales have never been better at this time of the year. If the price of wheat had only been good this year we would have had the best fall in the history of the county.

James Greenhalgh, Sr., returned on Tuesday from a trip to New York and other eastern cities, taking in the great World's Fair en route. He says that real estate in New York and New Jersey has been a drug since the last election—absolutely no sales occurring. Real estate men told him there would be no more sales until the administration changes.

Will Hoch, J. C. Cooper, Jim Creighton and Fred Moeckel returned this week from their pine claims on the reservation.

Uncle Robert Johnson informs the JOURNAL that his son-in-law, Percy Baker, who was injured while performing his duties as brakeman some time since, and who suffered amputation, has been obliged to have the limb amputated again, near the knee, and is now doing nicely, with prospects for recovery.

Col. George Post, of Fertile, will give a great campfire this evening in Fertile. The exercises will be freely interspersed with musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, and Major R. H. Hendershot, "the drummer boy of the Rappahannock," will take a leading part, assisted by his son, J. C. Hendershot. The members of Col. Cobham Post are cordially invited to be present and enjoy the festivities of the occasion.

While we want to have that subscription accout settled up this fall we do not ask you to sell your wheat at present prices to do it. We will pay SIXTY-FIVE CENTS per bushel for wheat to apply on all subscriptions that are past due for three years or more if the subscription is paid up in full and one year in advance. Now is your chance to settle. Remember, this offer extends to December 1st, 1893.

Col. Gorgas: Talk about hard times! I do not believe this part of the country is suffering as much in that line as other portions that we read of. I know that my business has been such all summer as to render it impossible for me to get to Chicago to see the great World's Fair—something that I greatly desired to do. I have had all the business I could turn my hand to and what more could I want?

Three big strapping fellows went into Geo. Vine's meat market one evening while Joe. Winfield was alone, and attempted to run things to suit themselves. In a few minutes George returned from his supper and for the space of a minute or so the air was full of arms and legs and then there was a large-sized vacancy where the fellows had been. George could easily have made sausage meat of them, but wisely contented himself by simply firing the crowd out of doors.

L. I. Benoit: How is business? Well I can't complain. I think the cash plan is the only way to conduct business properly. You remember last year I was the first grocery concern to adopt that system and many predicted failure for me but having tried it a year I wouldn't now try any other system. Business is excellent. [illegible] living in the north part of the county to the amount of $150 and I am getting many similar orders.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

[illegible] in the city [illegible]

Smoke the Crookston Belle. [illegible]

W. J. Paterson went up to Red Lake Falls last Friday.

H. C. Misner and wife were down from Euclid on Monday.

20 per cent discount on ladies cloaks at A. Sture's. [30-32]

For a comfortable family smoke try The Crookston Belle.

Work on the sewer progresses nicely and will be completed at an early date.

Several of our attorneys are attending court at Ada this week. The term commenced on Monday.

Dan McDonald was reported on Wednesday to be getting along nicely. Said to be out of danger.

J. V. E. Wyatt had a relapse this week caused by being too previous in his efforts to get up from his sick bed.

The Corse-Payton Comedy Co. opens a week's engagement at the opera house on Monday evening of next week.

Adolph Bydal has removed the Dalen office into the opera house block, in the room formerly occupied by A. Sture.

DeForest Bucklen returned last Saturday from the fair. Justice Gossman, who went with him, visited his friends in Iowa.

Farmer Geo. J. McManus went to the farm on Tuesday to look after his auction sale that occurs on Thursday of this week at Fosston.

Eben Lancaster went to the great fair and rode in the Ferris wheel. Eben says the only regret he has is in the fact that his time was so limited.

Al. Sargent and his father, Dr. Dunlop and F. W. Markman started last Saturday for a fortnight's hunt in the woods about 75 miles from Fosston.

Thos. Loughead was united for life to Miss Bertha Brunner on Sabbath day at the residence of the bride's parents on Jerome's addition, the Rev. Mr. McClure officiating.

John McLean: What do I think of the financial propecsts? Well that depends. If you can tell me how long the democrats are going to be in power I can tell you how long hard times will last. You can't have peace and prosperity and a democratic administration all at the same time.

Frank Benoit came up from St. Paul last Saturday morning went out to Gentilly, spent the day on the farm, and returned in time to take supper with Isaac before returning to his duties as mail agent on the Northern Pacific. Frank had a hustle on him as big as a bumble-bee.

Rudy Burkhardt: I have heard it said that times are hard this fall, but I have this to say that the Cleveland house has not done a better fall's business for years than this fall. I mean cash business for I will not do any credit business. I put my prices down to the lowest rates and insist on cash in every case and I find that is better for all concerned.

The peaceful slumbers of Charlie Misner were disturbed at about 12.15 a. m. this (Thursday) morning by a commotion in his chicken coop and jumping out of bed he rushed to a window which he opened just as the man inside the hen-house struck a match. The opening of the window disturbed the thief and he stuck his head out of the hen-house door, whereupon Charlie sent a hasty dispatch from his revolver which caused him to take that head in quite sudden. Then Charlie took a flyer at the hen-house for luck and seeing no more demonstrations left the window to go outside leaving the better half to watch the window. As soon as he left the window the thief made a break for freedom. Charlie returned to the window in time to get one more shot when he found that his revolver was empty and so the thief got away. Charlie says he shall see that the revolver is ready for business every night hereafter and while he does not like the idea of killing a fellow man he shall do his best to hit the next chicken thief who attempts to visit his premises.

"There goes a crowd of the toughest boys in the city," said a prominent business man to a Journal reporter on Monday morning. "They will not go to school and do nothing but [illegible]

[illegible] in this county there is no good reason why every intelligent boy and girl should not have a good common school education at least.

If you are owing us on subscription and have a pig or a hog you want to trade, call and see us.

Congressman Boen is in the city to-day interviewing the faithful and trying to extract as much consolation from the election returns as possible.

T. G. Thompson, J. E. Morrisey, W. O. Wilson, John Bergquist and S. A. Sylvester returned from Chicago last week declaring they never had a better time anywhere, than they had while on this trip.

Dr. Warninger is kept on the go all of the time in his veterinary business. He had no sooner returned from a trip to Ada than he was obliged to go at once to Fertile—and so it goes week in and week out.

The horse, Gold Coin, that Peterson Bros. and Warninger sold to a man at Ada died recently. The loss will not be total as he was insured for $500. He was a very promising horse and had he lived he would have been a gold mine for his owner.

"She couldn't marry three," advertised for next Saturday evening has cancelled its date. Manager Halvorson worked hard to secure this attraction—which is one of the best on the road, and naturally feels quite disappointed at this outcome. However an excellent company will be here all of next week.

Pat Russell rejoices in the arrival of a little democrat at his house, which event occurred on Tuesday. Pat says that though he may not be able to vote by next presidential election he will be old enough to Russell 'round in the parade and carry a torch.

Our exchanges speak very highly of the Corse-Payton company that appears at the Opera house all next week. The prices are reasonable and all who enjoy first-class comedy will have a chance to gratify their tastes for an entire week. Secure reserved seats early at Tom Morris' jewelry store.

R. Fairweather and son were down from Euclid on Monday for lumber for building purposes on the farm. Mr. F. says he has had his plowing all done for three weeks or more and everything in ship-shape for the winter.

The ladies of W. C. T. U. will serve an oyster supper Friday evening Nov. 10th at the Reading room, to defray expenses of literature for the coming year. Every one is invited. Supper served from 6 o'clock to 9.

Charles Dickson appeared before a Crookston audience on Monday evening in his new play "Incog." The play was well put on, each actor and actress being well up in the business. The play is a light comedy, full of funny situations which kept the audience in a constant uproar from first to last.

The Valley Roller mills were overrun with wheat last week. So great was the rush that they could take it in as fast as it was offered. They soon remedied that defect, however and got in shape to provide for it as fast as it came. The offerings are not quite as heavy this week.

A. E. McArty and C. D. Dash have formed a co-partnership in the painting business and will be prepared to do painting, paper-hanging, window-glazing, kalsomining and all kinds of work in that line at short notice. All work guaranteed to be first-class in every particular. Leave orders at Fred Durand's drugstore.

Mr. M. P. Losey was in from Euclid on Wednesday chatting with old friends. Informs the JOURNAL that the farming operations have been very successful this year, everything considered. He says he has never seen the year yet that he couldn't make something off the farm. [illegible] While the ground was not entirely free from frost last week it was enough so as to admit of a considerable plowing, requiring, however extra team force. Some gang plows were seen with six horses and some single plows with four. If the weather this week continues as it opens out, there will be a great deal of plowing done by Saturday night.

[illegible] one would never think that Charlie Misner would be afraid of a cow. And should you ask him the question, Charlie would promptly deny it [illegible] they could stop, which so frightened the cow that she made a break for tall timber and is running yet for all the boys know. Charlie insists that of the cow he was not afraid! Just wanted to see what the critter would do, and Dept. Sheriff Losey comforts Charlie by assuring him that next time he will go along to keep the cows off.

Will Shut Down.

The Walker saw mill at this place will probably close down about the last of the week, as the logs in the river here will be all sawed by that time. The cut this season has been over 10,000,000 feet, and considering the time the mill has been running and the size of the logs, which were smaller than usual, this is good work. As soon as the river opens next spring, the drive at Red Lake Falls, which is much larger than that brought down this year will be sent down, and the mill will commence operations in two or three weeks after the river opens, and the cut next season will be more than double what it was this year.

Are your childern subject to croup? If so, you should never be without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a certain cure for croup, and has never been known to fail. If given freely as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is the sole reliance with thousands of mothers and never disappoints them. There is no danger in giving this Remedy in large and frequent doses, as it contains nothing injurious. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

ROMANCE OF A NEWSBOY.

Incidents In the Career of Ex-Governor Waller of Connecticut.

Who does not know genial Tom Waller of Connecticut? Tom was for years the leading lawyer of Hartford, twice member of the assembly in the Connecticut legislature, once senator and twice governor of the Nutmeg State. He failed the third time because he immolated himself on the political altar to save Cleveland. The president rewarded his self abnegation by making him consul general at London, the richest office in the administration.

Tom Walter 40 years ago was a newsboy on the ferryboats which plied between Brooklyn and New York. There was no big bridge in those days, and the boys hovered around the ferryboats, which carried all of the human freight of the two great cities at that time. The lad's real name was Thomas Waller O'Grady, and he descended from a family renowned in Irish history.

One ancestor is the famous Baronfeather O'Grady, Ireland's greatest jurist and the compeer of Grattan, Curran, Phillips and other renowned Irish barristers. His granduncle was Thomas Standish Walter O'Grady, the bitterest Tory and hardest landlord in the good old bailiwick of Limerick.

Thomas Waller O'Grady's parents died while he was almost a child in arms. He was adopted by an old Dutch family in New York, but the restrictions imposed upon the future statesman were so irksome that he ran away and became a newsboy. Many is the time in his precarious calling in those days that young Tom was compelled to sleep in a dry goods box at night after an unsatisfactory day's labor. Tom had dropped the family name and was known by his youthful associates as Tom Waller. One day while crossing the Fulton ferry from Brooklyn to New York he met a fussy old gentleman who wished a copy of the Hartford Courant. It was the favorite paper of his native town, and as he thought away ahead of all metropolitan journals. Of course New York newsboys did not sell country papers, and Tom told him so.

"However," said the cute little fellow in a reassuring way, "I think I can get it for you." By good luck Tom had seen an old lady in the saloon reading that very paper, which he recognized by the ancient type in its headline, and he forthwith came up to the dame and offered to exchange a copy of a New York paper for the mediæval country sheet. The lady was a New Englander and ready for a bargain. She had read The Courant and had no further use for it. She thought she had made a clever deal when she exchanged the country morning paper for a bright metropolitan evening journal. Tom knew he had. When he presented The Courant to the fussy old gentleman that dignitary gave him $1 for his pains. Then he inquired his name. "Tom Waller," promptly responded the newsboy. The old gentleman stood aghast. It was his own name. He took down the lad's address, looked up his references and in a fortnight adopted him. He had no children and Tom was his idol. He gave him a sound preliminary education and then sent him to Yale college, where Tom graduated with high honors. His subsequent history is too familiar to the public to require repetition.—Boston Herald.

There is less difference between the [illegible]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp sore.

Mr. Moore, the postmaster at Bradshaw Va., after reading an advertisment of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, concluded to try a small bottle of it. He says: "I used it in two cases of colic and three for diarrhœa, with perfect satisfaction. I have handled and used a great deal of patent medicine but never tried any that gave as good results as this." For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

A. Sture is going out of the boot, shoe and dry goods business and will sell this line so low that it will be to the public's advantage to call. [29-32]

Norrie and Bailey
Rustle wood daily
Their feed mill runs hourly
Where no grain is ground poorly.

Prices are O. K., delivery prompt. Call on us.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A Fair Offer

We make the fairest of fair offers to you. Everything in our stock is exactly as it is represented. If, when you get your purchase home, it does not suit you, bring it back at once, in good condition, and we'll exchange it. Refund your money, if you prefer. Can we do more!

CHILDREN'S WOOL MITTENS, in black or colors, all sizes, at only 10c for the 15c kind.

LADIES' WOOL MITTENS, in black, at only 23c for 35c quality.

BOYS' SCHOOL MITTENS, in yarn 15c, covered with leather only 23c a pair.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Men's fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, non-stretching and non-shrinking, one of the most popular $1.50 garments, only $1.00 each.

Men's very heavy ribbed underwear in Shirts and Drawers, at $1.75 a suit. Good value at $2.50.

FLANNELS.

We have left about 30 pieces of Flannels in all colors, to be closed out at cost. DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

BLANKETS.

We have them in all colors and prices, from 83c to $13.50 a pair. Our blankets were bought at a reduction of 25 per cent. from regular wholesale prices which enables us to offer you SPLENDID BARGAINS IN THIS LINE.

SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Our stock of Winter Footwear is complete and will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Yours to please,

THE FAIR

Department Store,

Corner Main and Robert Sts.

CROOKSTON INN

P. S. Our silverware premiums continue to please all customers. [illegible]

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1893. NO. 31

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor..........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..........F. P. Brown.
Attorney General..........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Haldor E. Boen,

Legislative.

Senator. 51st Sen. Dist..........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chealey and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District..........Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court..........Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor..........C. U. Webster
Treasurer..........J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..........John Amundson
Attorney..........A. R. Holston
Sheriff..........Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate..........C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..........A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..........O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r..........W. H. Averill
Coroner..........Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..........John E. Oppegaard
Second District..........Anton Linden
Third District..........M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District..........C. P. Demers
Fifth District..........A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor..........A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk..........E. C. Carruth
Office in Times office.
Treasurer..........Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor..........A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street
Engineer..........W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department......Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace..........C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace..........L. R. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster..........W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster..........Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk..........A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger'	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeseen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna,	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetla
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

North Pole, Dec. 25, 1892.
Haller Proprietary Co:—Be sure and send me a lot of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. I get lots of letters from the children asking for it.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Say

When a man pounds his thumb, he puts it in his mouth and says * * * * * get me Haller's Pain Paralyzer, quick now. For sale by F. L. Durand.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE

Wheat	49-50c
Barley	20c
Oats,	old 20c; new 18c
Corn	30c@35c
Middlings, per ton	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts, "	$10.00@$12.00
Bran, "	$9.00@$10.00
Hay, per ton	$4.00@$6.00
Butter, per lb	20c
Eggs, per dozen	25c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	40c
Game—Ducks, per doz	$2.00

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superiyr, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pocificific coast at..........7:12 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..........8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
10:50pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior,	10:40pm Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points..........	7:25a.m Daily,
8:00a.m. Daily, ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint. Vincent..........	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond, Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls..........	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston..........	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet,—Library,—Observation,—Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Family Tourist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Chicago.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

Forpublications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN,, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

When Hannibal,

The great elephant, got a sore foot they used Haller's Barb wire Liniment and cured it up in four days.

For sale dy F. L. Durand.

Low Rates to the Coast.

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth to Northern Pacific coast points and return $65.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river, $80.50 to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

[30-37]

Canadians Attention.

Excursion tickets to points in Ontario and as far east as Montreal on sale November 21st, 28th, December 5th, 11th, to 31st, daily $40.00 for round trip. Good for 90 days.

These are same tickets we have been selling past few years and which gave such good satisfaction.

Come around and find out our connection east of St. Paul and Chicago and that you can make good time via the Great Northern. Through sleeper from Crookston to Chicago on our night train.

W. W. FEGAN,
[tf] Agent.

HITS HIM HARD.

Some Recent Statements Made by Ignatius Donnelly Criticised by, H. Steenerson

Who Shows the Fallacy of the Sage's Answer to a Farmer's Inquiry

Regarding the Possibility of Getting Lower Freight Rates on Wheat.

CROOKSTON, November 11, 1893.

To Editor JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—It is undoubtedly true that an intelligent public opinion in favor of any measure or proposed action, whether of the administrative legislative or judicial branch of the government, has great weight and influence. If this were not true, this would not be a representative government. I am therefore pleased with the stand your paper has taken in support of the action recently instituted before the Railroad and Warehouse Commission for a reduction of the transportation charges on wheat and its products. I say this because what you have already said on that subject helps to create a sound and intelligent public opinion on this subject. I wish I could say as much for other so called reform journals who assume to speak for the people, but I cannot for reasons which will be hereinafter indicated. My attention was first called to an article in the Representative some three weeks ago in answer to an inquiry by Thomas Lawrence as to how lower frieght rates could be obtained. The editor of that paper instead of answering that question goes on to criticise the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the so called "Milk Rate Cases," (R. R. Co. vs. Minnesota 134 U. S.) which declared this part of the railroad law of this State of 1887 (Ch 10 G. L. 1887) which authorized the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to establish rates for transportation on railroads, any hearing on the question of reasonableness of such rates as unconstitutional for being in violation of the United States constitution forbidding the taking of property without "due process of law." It being considered that the law in question as construed by our Supreme court, authorized the commission to fix an unreasonably low rate for such service, without any chance on the part of the carrier to show that the rate so fixed was unreasonably low, and required the service to be done for practically nothing, or at least at a great loss. That decision however much it may be criticised is the law of this land and cannot be changed until a radical change takes place in the highest court of the land, whose judges are appointed for life. Practical statesmanship therefore dictates that the law be recognized, it is, and not as we might think it ought to be.

The Representative then goes on and says that inasmuch as the railroad law of 1887, has been declared obnoxious to said constitutional provision, no relief can be given by the railroad commission because its decision will not be binding, being based on a void law. The fallacy of this argument consists in this, that the writer overlooks entirely the railroad law of 1891.

The decision referred to was made March 24th, 1890, and immediately thereafter our railroad commission with the then Attorney General of the state, set to work to draft an amendment to the law of 1887, so as to avoid the objections raised to it in the "Milk Cases." This work they did so well that the bill as prepared was adopted by the legislature of 1891, and is now (Ch 106 Gen. laws of Minn., 1891.)

This law provides for a hearing on the merits whenever complaint is made to the commission that rates are unreasonably high and if it appears after such hearing that the charge is sustained the Commission may reduce the rates complained of. Had the law of 1887 been less radical and contained such a provision for a hearing, it would have been upheld and the cause of State control of railroads had been at least two years nearer a solution in this state than it is. From this we can that it is not the most radical legislator that is always the best friend of the people. I have also seen accounts of a so called "grain grower's" meeting in Crookston recently where resolutions were passed, asking the Governor to order the commission to reduce all railroad rates one-half, and if they failed so to do to dismiss the commissioners as incompetent and appoint others etc., and also asking people to send petitions to the Governor to take such action.

When it is considered that the Governor has no power to dismiss the commissioners for any decision they may make, and further that if any law existed authorizing him to do so, it would be absolutely void, the foolishness of such action is apparent. It is not only foolish but it is harmful. What would be thought of a people petitioning the Governor to "order" a judge to decide a case so or so on pain of dismissal?

This is not a despotic government, and an executive possessing such power would be the very incarnation of despotism. The Czar of all the Russias would be a democratic ruler compared to him.

The railroad and Warehouse Commission of the State is a court or tribunal authorized to decide controversies between the people and the common carriers of the state, but they can only decide after complaint is made that charges are unequal or unreasonable, and a hearing is had and proof offered upon that issue. Their decision may be reviewed in the regular courts. Such is the law of this state, and it is believed that as now perfected its provisions are consistent with that provision of the federal constitution guarranteeing "due process of law" to all citizens be they individual, or corporations.

The sensible thing for the people to do then, to get cheaper freight rates on grain, is to prove before the Commission that the present charges are unreasonably high, and then to wait and not "swear at the court" until they are beat.

The demand for lower rates all around on coal, lumber, merchandise etc., should at least be postponed until we get lower rates on grain or great staples. If a general reduction all round be demanded, the reduction on each article would be necessarily small. The operating expenses of the Great Northern railroad in Minnesota for 1892, as shown by published report for business in Minnesota was 56.39 per cent of gross receipts. If for instance the people demand an all around reduction of one-half in the charges, the granting of this request involve the destruction of the value of the whole property and require them to lose 6 per cent more than the gross receipts would amount to. In other words, they would not only get nothing for the use of their property but they would be compelled to lose several hundred thousand per year besides.

That such a demand is "unreasonable and cannot succeed, goes without saying.

Hoping that these remarks may help to enlighten the public mind on this question.

I remain very respectfully
H. STEENERSON.

Sanders Again.

The man Sanders of East Grand Forks, who has been several times examined by Judge Benson in regard to his insanity, is evidently creating more trouble. The judge received a telegram last Friday from Justice Dwyer of East Grand Forks, asking the judge to go over and examine Sanders again, as he was acting strangely and disposing of property at sacrificed prices. Owing to business in his office here, the judge could not go.

The best plaster—Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another between the shoulder blades will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage dampened in Pain Balm. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

It is no easy thing to dress harsh, coarse hair so as to make it graceful or becoming. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, this difficulty is removed and the hair made to assume any style or arrangement that may be desired. Give the Vigor a trial.

CAMP FIRE AT FERTISE.

Col. George Post Indulges in a Big Blow-out.

The camp-fire, held by Col. George Post, in Fertile was a brilliant success in every particular Delegations from the G. A. R. post at Ada and Col. Cobham post of Crookston were present and the new opera house was filled to the utmost extent of its seating capacity. It had been advertised that Maj. Hendershot (the drummer boy of the Rappahannock) and his son, assisted by local talent would entertain the audience but Comrade Renne, who acted as master of the ceremonies, found, when he came to call off, that several of the prominent actors in the program failed to come to the scratch at the call of "time," so he substituted other attractions that were wholly impromptu but not disagreeable features. Comrade Renne announced first an instrumental piece, by the Fertile quartette in lieu of a piece that should have been rendered by the Fertile cornet band which organization was so crippled by the absence of so many of its members as to be unable to show up. The quartette did extremely well showing great proficiency. Then Ed. George Esq., of this city was introduced who gave an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the post. Mr. George had been selected for this duty from the fact that the post was named from Col. James George, Ed's father. As introductory to Maj. Hendershot, "The Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock" was recited by a schoolboy, a lad about 14 years old and was well rendered, then the major and and his son regaled the audience with the fife and drum, followed by an instrumental piece on the violin and piano. The major and his son then appeared and the major gravely announced that he had received written requests for certain pieces and read a humorous letter (supposed to be) from Nels Byington, calling for "The Girl I left Behind me," which the major and his son rendered so nicely that every old vet in the house for the time being imagined himself back in camp in the sunny south; then "La Grippe Quickstep," which piece the major said was Dr. Nelson's favorite. The Fertile quartette then gave an instrumental piece, and the major and his son gave "a combination piece," "Red, White and Blue," "Liberty Quickstep" and the "Mocking Bird." Then the major gave his imitation of an engine on the drum. Next on the program was, "Whoa Mule" sung by Maj. Hendershot assisted by H. C. Tatro, Miss Vannett and Miss Burdick, accompanied by the piano. The major varied the original lines of the song with local hits in such a way as to keep the house in a constant uproar. Miss Allie La Due then recited "Custer's Last Fight" so feelingly as to hold the audience spell-bound from beginning to finish. The major being called out said that he had just received an entirely new piece from New York which he would try and give but would not vouch for how well he could do it as the piece had just reached him from Dugdale too late for any practice. He then gave a parody on "The Little Brown Jug" consisting of local hits so pat that the audience was kept in convulsions of laughter. His imitation of a battle, that followed on the Horace Greeley drum carried the old vets back to the days that tried men's souls and deafened everybody else in the house, and the Fertile quartette tried to lull the storm and let the audience down easily. The major and son then gave, "R. E. Lee's Quickstep," "Captain Jinks" (which the major said was Comrade Renne's favorite.) The Crookston delegates' favorite, "We Won't get Home till Morning" and others including "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again," which he said was the Crookston Relief Corps' favorite. A recitation, "Virginius" by Miss Courtright finished that part of the program when five minute speeches by Grand Army comrades occupied some time during which a sort of a miracle occurred that took the breath from every one who knows Capt. B. F. Zarracher, for as his name was announced the Captain actually marched to the front and center, faced the audience all the same as though he intended to indulge in an eloquent speech right then and there, but a feeling of great relief passed through the audience when he said that speech-making was not in his line and he would introduce his friend Comrade Eshelman, of Ada post, who, he said, was loaded for bear, and Comrade Eshelman fully justified the expression in his speech that followed. After a pleasant hour or so in this line, the Fertile quartette closed the public exercises of the evening and the hall was quickly cleared of chairs and a pleasant hop was inaugurated, in which our Crookston boys proved that if they were not at home with their tongues they were with their feet, for they were right in it as many a pretty Fertile lassie soon discovered. The Fertile boys were very nice about it and allowed our fellows full swing without a murmur and it was late when our boys got tired enough to quit. The results were a nice little sum for the Fertile post and a splendid evening's entertainment for everybody else. Fertile has a splendid new opera house and the people there seem to appreciate the fact by filling it upon occasion.

ALWAYS IN THE LEAD

The Burlington System Carried the Greatest Number of Visitors.

There were three important factors to the Exposition the Fair itself, the people and the means of transportation. Of the 34,300,000 through and suburban passengers the Burlington caried 5,060,000 the number of passengers carried by the six lines leading to the Northwest as taken from the Chicago Inter Ocean, of Novevber 2d, is as follows:

Burlington	5,060,000
Northwestern	4,500,000
Rock Island	1,200,000
St. Paul	628,750
Wisconsin Central	53,000
Chicago Great Western	50,000

The ticket offices of the popular Burlington route are located at 400 Robert street (Hotel Ryan) and Union Depot, St. Paul; 306 Nicollet Avenue, and Union Depot, Minneapolis.

Buy your canned goods of Crookston Grocery Co. A carload just received.

Commencing Nov. 21st, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to points in Ontario and Quebec for $40, good 90 days; to points east of Montreal slightly higher. For tickets and full information, call on or write,

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent N. P. R. R., Crookston.

Are your childern subject to croup? If so, you should never be without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a certain cure for croup, and has never been known to fail. If given freely as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is the sole reliance with thousands of mothers and never disappoints them. There is no danger in giving this Remedy in large and frequent doses, as it contains nothing injurious. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

A Series of Lectures

Will be given during the winter at the Crookston Normal School and Business College, the first of which will be given next Saturday evening, by Prof. C. M. Titus, on "Astronomy." Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

Services in Christ Church.

The Venerable T. H. M. Villiers Appleby, M. A., Archdeacon of Minnesota, will hold divine services in Christ church, Crookston, on Sunday, November 19th, 1893, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at the morning service.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegtable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a renewer of the hair, including its growth, health, youthful color, and beauty. It will please you.

The fall of the year is a trying season for elderly people. The many cheerless, dark, dismal days act depressingly, not to say injuriously, on both old and young. Now is the time to re-inforce the vital energies with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood medicines.

Prevention is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely on Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

MANITOBA GRIZZLIES.

MONSTROUS BEARS IN THE FORESTS BACK IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Some of Them Tower Six Feet Above a Man, and It Takes Nerve to Stand In That Tremendous Presence—A Hunter Saved His Life by Doing a Circus Act.

Fifteen years ago, said George W. Rae, a Manitoba pioneer, the grizzly bear was so plentiful among the Manitoba Rockies that the Hudson Bay company annually secured many hundreds of their skins from the army of hunters and trappers that had its range in that wild region, but today this fierce and ponderous beast—nowhere so fierce or of such enormous proportions as among the Manitoba fastnesses—is quite a rarity in its old haunts, and I doubt if one can now be come upon without a difficult and tedious journey of at least 300 miles into the interior wilderness of the province.

The grizzly has met with almost as hard a fate as the buffalo, although, from the nature and isolation of its present retreats and the difficulties attendant on hunting and trapping for it, the grizzly bear, like the Manitoba moose, will never become extinct in that country. I believe that the moose, although the flesh of 2,000 of them is required to supply the military stations in the territory alone with fresh meat every year, is as plentiful today in its wild retreats as it has been at any time since the great inroads of fur and pelt hunter were begun in the territory.

I know no reason why the grizzly bear of the Manitoba Rockies should grow so much larger than the grizzly of the same mountains in the States, but a long and varied experience in hunting these animals in their respective localities has proved to me that such is the fact. No grizzly bear that I ever captured or that I ever knew to be captured south of Manitoba measured more than 7½ feet from muzzle to tail, or weighed more than 1,200 pounds. But it was no uncommon thing in the palmy days of grizzly bears in Manitoba for the hunter or trapper to be confronted by one of these monsters 9 feet in length and with a bulk of 1,500 pounds or more. I have seen Manitoba grizzlies that when they threw themselves on their haunches and rose erect towered five feet and six feet above me, and I want to tell you that it takes a man with a large quantity and the best quality of nerve to stand in that tremendous presence and prepared to do battle coolly and with a level head.

Grizzly bears, like all the rest of the bear family, have the curious habit of rising against a tree, and, reaching up as far as they can with their fore paws, making marks in the bark by digging it with their claws. I have more than once come across these measuring marks of a grizzly, as the marks on the bark are called, 12 feet above the ground. Imagine coming suddenly upon a beast like that in some deep ravine or isolated spot almost impassable owing to the down timber heaped and tangled on the ground and surrounded by rocks and thick underbrush. The sight of his great jaws, open and red, and his eyes flashing in fury at you from the enormous head that towers so far above you, is something only to be appreciated when once seen.

When there were buffaloes on the plains, Manitoba grizzly bears were keen and persistent hunters of them. When a grizzly and a buffalo met, there was sure to be a fearful contest, although it seldom lasted long, and the buffalo was usually the victim. The buffalo bull, when confronted by a bear, would invariably charge ferociously upon its big and ugly foe. This was just what the bear desired, and he awaited, erect on his haunches, the onset of the buffalo. As the latter rushed forward with lowered head and was almost upon the bear the immense grizzly threw himself quickly to one side, and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his great forepaws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A Manitoba grizzly has been known to engage in rapid succession four and even five infuriated buffalo bulls and kill every one of them. It sometimes happened, though, that a bull younger and more agile than his companion succeeded in evading the fatal blow of the grizzly's terrible paw long enough to give in turn a deadly thrust of his horn into the bear's side, puncturing his vitals and making the contest a mutual slaughter.

In general characteristics, of course, the Manitoba grizzly is not in any way different from others of the family. While I believe that a grizzly bear will sometimes wait and precipitate a fight with a man and take pains to put himself in the way of one, in the great majority of cases he will take a second thought about the matter and back out. A queer instance of this disposition came to my knowledge once where a famous Manitoba guide courageously advanced upon three grizzlies, an old she one and two half grown cubs, and, by a series of ridiculous monkeyshines and acrobatic maneuvers within a rod or two of the threatening bears, filled them with such astonishment and apparent fear that they retreated to the woods as fast as they could go.

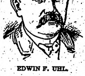
The hunter's gun had snapped in both barrels, he having drawn on the old bear before the young ones came upon the scene. It was in a fit of desperation that he tried the turning of a handspring and jumping up and down, clapping his hands and resorting to other unhunterlike measures. He had been told once that a hunter had frightened a mountain lion away by similar absurd movements, and he found that it worked to perfection in the case of the three grizzly bears, but he never, even in the face of that fact, advised or encouraged any one to go hunting Manitoba or any other kind of grizzlies armed with nothing more than a capacity to turn grotesque somersaults.—New York Sun.

A public library and literary resort exclusively for the blind has been opened in Chicago

A MICHIGAN DEMOCRAT.

Secretary Gresham's New Assistant In the State Department.

Edwin F. Uhl, the new assistant secretary of state, is a resident of Grand Rapids and has twice been mayor of the city, that being the only public office he has ever held, though he has long been prominent in the Democratic party. He was a delegate at large to the national Democratic convention in Chicago in 1892 and was a member of the committee on platform. He made a speech there, placing before the convention the name of Michigan's candidate for the vice presidency, Judge Morse.



EDWIN F. UHL.

Mr. Uhl is an intimate personal and political friend of Don M. Dickinson. He is a lawyer with a large practice and is the attorney of the Michigan Central Railroad company and president of the Grand Rapids National bank. He is Michigan's vice president of the American Bankers' association, which recently met in Chicago. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune from the emoluments of his legal practice and shrewd investments, and the meager salary of his position, $3,500, is considered to be one of the least of the inducements that led him to accept office.

The power and patronage attaching to his post are great, however, or will be great if the same conditions prevail that obtained during Mr. Josiah Quincy's incumbency. That gentleman exercised a supervision over all our foreign consulates and in most cases practically decided the question of appointments to that branch of the government service. There are not many very desirable appointments left to be made, but the honor of acting as the chief assistant of the secretary of state and as the official head of the department in the secretary's absence will no doubt be some compensation for the dearth of appointments to be made.

Mr. Uhl is a native of Michigan and about 50 years of age. He was born near Ann Arbor and educated there at the Michigan university, taking the law school course and degree after graduating from the academic department. He is said to have refused an appointment as assistant secretary of war last spring.

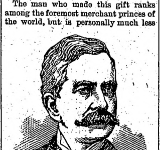
MUNIFICENT MILLIONAIRES.

The Generosity of Chicago's Wealthy Citizens—A Recent Case In Point.

How would the "City of Magnificent Donations" do for a new nickname for Chicago? Hardly a month goes by without one or more of her many public spirited wealthy citizens donating a nice pot of money to found or foster some institution of scientific utility or practical benevolence in the community where they have amassed their fortunes, and it looks sometimes as if there were an emulative competition between them as to who should be foremost in the number and amount of his gifts.

Marshall Field's magnificent gift of $1,000,000 for the endowment of the Columbian Memorial museum is a recent case in point. Some of the World's fair directors wanted to found a museum where the scientific collections made for them could be properly and permanently housed and cared for. In canvassing the matter they discovered that they could add many of the valuable private collections exhibited at the fair if the proposed museum was established. Then they appealed to Marshall Field, and his generosity has made secure the foundation of an institution unrivaled either in the United States or abroad.

The man who made this gift ranks among the foremost merchant princes of the world, but is personally much less pretentious than a great many of his thousands of employees. The trade of his house extends all over the west, and his sales aggregate upward of $30,000,000 annually, while his imports are shown by the custom house records to exceed those of any other merchant in the country.



MARSHALL FIELD.

Mr. Field is a native of Massachusetts, where he was born in 1835. He went to Chicago in 1856 and has been there ever since. His mercantile house is the result of efforts put forth during the early years of the civil war, and the profits piled up then laid the basis of his enormous fortune. He is reserved in manner, but very public spirited and active in all movements looking to the betterment of public interests and affairs. He has very decided opinions as to the duties of a citizen and lives up to them.

Thin Veneering.

Few people have an idea how thin a sheet of veneer may be cut with the aid of improved machinery. There is a firm in Paris which makes a business of cutting veneers, and to such perfection have they brought it that from a single tusk 30 inches long they will cut a sheet of ivory 150 inches long and 20 inches wide. Some of the sheets of rosewood and mahogany are only about a fiftieth of an inch in thickness.

RAILROAD SCRAP IRON.

It is Carefully Saved, Assorted and Then Sold by the Companies.

Nothing goes to waste on a big railroad; and every scrap of iron and much secondhand material is valued at a fixed price and carried on the books as so much stock on hand. The system followed by the storekeeper's department of one railroad is a sample of many. The secondhand metals are gathered and placed in piles, regularly assorted.

Then they are classified by the foreman and taken into stock by the storekeeper or assistant. There are regular schedules—one of material which can be used again, which is denominated secondhand, and another of material which has to be melted before it can be used, which is known as scrap.

The classes are arranged something after the following order: Steel scrap, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, at prices ranging from $23 a ton down; wrought iron, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; cast iron, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Even borings are taken into account, brass borings being credited at eight cents per pound and brass scrap and copper at twelve.

This material is shipped to division headquarters when a carload has accumulated. Here it is disposed of by the storekeeper on order of his chief, being shipped in carloads to big dealers in old metals in large cities. Much of it goes to Pittsburg, Cincinnati and such points. Orders for as high as 500,000 pounds of one kind of material are occasionally received from single firms. Most of the secondhand material is used over again in the shops, but it is previously taken on the books at a fixed price by the storekeeper and is charged up to the account of the articles for which it is used. All usable No. 1 wrought iron is received and charged up at 1¼ cents a pound, and cast iron at one cent.—Philadelphia Call.

Cannibalism In Saghalien.

The Vladivostock, a newspaper published in eastern Siberia, reveals a terrible state of affairs among the convicts on the island of Saghalien. It would appear that the convicts there have been treated by some of the subordinate prison authorities so harshly that the governor of the island has been obliged to interfere for their protection.

A warder named Khanoff and some of his assistants, who at one time were convicts themselves and had been raised to the rank of jailers, have been removed from their posts. Khanoff's treatment of the prisoners was so abominable that a number of them crippled themselves, cutting off fingers and toes, in order to be treated as invalids and to be freed from his terrible cruelties. Others fled to the impenetrable forest, where they suffered all the horrors of hunger.

In a satchel belonging to a fugitive convict who had been hunted down were found some pieces of human flesh. Investigation revealed that this man had been one of a party of four, and that only one of them now remained. The others had been killed and devoured by their comrades. Similar cases of cannibalism are, according to the Siberian journal, not infrequent.

In Frozen Russia.

In Russia, where the cold is very intense, the markets are very curious things. The meat is frozen; the carcases of dead animals, as sheep and pigs, stand upright outside the stalls; everything, even game and poultry, requires to be thawed before it can be cooked, and the market people's dress is as picturesque as it is warm and comfortable.

Then the rivers are frozen over all the winter long, and so thick is the ice that every one can skate, anywhere and any time. Stalls are put up on the ice and busy markets held there.

In the Asiatic part of Russia the people live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and the fur of the Russian animals is very beautiful—the ermine, fox, sable, sea otter and others.

At the end of the winter, when the snow melts, the huntsman pursues the elk, wearing long shoes, in which he can glide over the snow very quickly, while the poor elk sinks into the snow deeper and deeper every step and is at last overtaken and killed.—Good Words.

A Widow.

Our house servant is a Japanese, polite as are most of his race. Among his duties is taking care of the chickens. One day he chanced to find a nest of fine eggs at the barn, away from the chicken yard, contributed by a hen that had escaped from the others, and as a consequence the eggs were not fertile. In ignorance of this fact, however, an old lady of our household—a widow—immediately put a hen to "set" on them. Biddy stuck to business, but to no purpose. When the required time had more than elapsed, the lady was very much put out and puzzled that no chickens had been hatched. Turning to the Jap, she said, "What do you suppose is the matter of those eggs, George?" George (bowing low): "Excuse me, ma'am, excuse me, but I t'ink [bows again], I t'ink that hen was a widow." Widow satisfied.—California Review.

Told at the Liars' Club.

"No sooner was I seated in the chair than the barber commented on the weather and directed a current of discourse into my ears.

"'Je ne comprend pas,' said I, with an inward chuckle, thinking his volubility would be checked.

"In very good French he started in afresh. I looked at him as if bewildered and then interrupted him by asking:

"'Was sagen Sie?'

"He began to repeat in German all that he had been saying, when I shut him off with:

"'Oh, talk to me with your fingers. I'm deaf and dumb!'"—Truth.

Their Belief.

Bloomfield—There are very few infidels in Arizona, New Mexico and the other territories.

Bellefield—Is that so?

Bloomfield—Yes; every man there believes in a future state.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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J. W. WHEELER, Cashier. H. STEENERSON, 2d Vice President.
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REMEMBER
That we are giving the Polk County Journal and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only $1.50.
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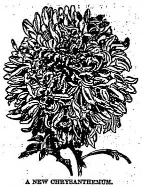
PROFIT IN FLOWERS.

AS A COMMERCIAL PURSUIT FLORICULTURE IS INCREASING RAPIDLY.

Quality of Blooms and Standard of Taste Constantly Rising In America—For Many Floriculture Has Been a Certain Road to Fortune—Interesting Figures.

The extent and significance of the growth of floriculture as a business in the United States during the past few years is but dimly apprehended by most people. It is fully comprehended only by the large growers of flowers, who, in the pursuit of this occupation, have reaped the double rewards of solid financial success and the privilege of passing their time amid the most beautiful products of inanimate nature.

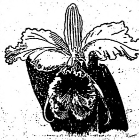


A NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM.

It were useless to try to accurately measure the present extent of this business, for according to President Manda of the New York Florists' club and other floriculturists the increase since 1890, when figures were obtained by the census bureau, has been much more rapid than ever before. It is in some quarters, indeed, held that the volume of business has doubled in the last three years.

In 1890 there were 4,659 establishments in the United States devoted to the raising of flowers, employing 16,847 men and 1,958 women. It cost about $1,000,000 a year to buy the coal burned in maintaining a temperate heat in the greenhouses, and their managers expended about $1,250,000 in advertising. For postage on their catalogues, circulars and business correspondence $750,000 more was at that time expended annually, and the yearly sales of cut flowers and shrubs aggregated $26,211,805.77. The growth of floriculture by private individuals has grown in like proportions, and the amount of money permanently invested and annually expended in this direction must be enormous—greater indeed in relation to the flowers grown than in commercial floriculture, where the utmost possible economy of time, money and space is scientifically applied. The attention paid to flowers and ornamental shrubs by municipal authorities has also increased materially. Of American cities, Chicago probably spends most money on flowers in the public parks, while Boston's expenditures are considered to be in the best taste. New York is behind many cities in this regard, although its collection of trees in Central park is a notable and interesting one.

This increase in the production of flowers has come of course in response to a popular demand—a demand that has undoubtedly received much stimulus from the constantly growing beauty and profusion of the blooms, for in some directions the florists of America are now the most accomplished in the world. The chrysanthemum, for instance, which is a native of Japan and was carefully cultivated for many years in England before any scientific attention was paid to it here, is nowhere else produced in such beauty as in the United States. This is also true of the carnation, and as for the queen of flowers, the rose, the development here has distanced even the wonderful roses of France, the American varieties being the despair of rose growers in every other land. Within the past few years, in fact, the exportations of rare plants and flowers from this country have exceeded the imports, the excess this year being very large.



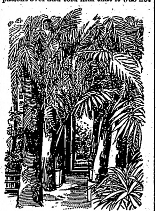
A NEW ORCHID.

With the increase in demand has come a gradual elevation of taste, and the gaudy "carpet beds," at one time so great a fad, are being displaced by a much saner, less obtrusive arrangement of flowering plants. There is no doubt that this improvement in taste has been greatly fostered by the botanical gardens at Washington, Harvard university, Amherst and Cornell and the Shaw gardens at St. Louis. The growth of a love for beautiful trees, closely allied to the love of flowers, has been promoted largely by the various arboreal collections of the country, among which the Arnold arboretum at Cambridge, Mass., and the parks of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities stand at the head. But it is undoubtedly true that the men who have gone into the commercial growing of flowers and trees and shrubs have contributed the strongest influence toward this change for the better in the popular taste. In many instances the florists of today are men of culture and education, and their daily familiarity with the beautiful products of their labors tends to constantly improve their artistic perceptions.

If the raising of flowers were not a most profitable occupation, such men could not afford to engage in it, and, as a matter of fact, floriculture has long been one of the surest avenues to the rapid acquisition of wealth. Several of the notable fortunes of the country have been won through its prosecution, notably at Rochester, for years famous as the Flower City after the Minneapolis mills had destroyed its right to its old time title of the Flour City. The cultivation of flowers in the suburbs of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, etc., in great profusion, is, however, a growth of the past 20 years. In the vicinity of New York especially its proportions have now become enormous, and there is a region in the Orange mountains of New Jersey, 20 miles inland, where flower growing is by all odds the leading industry of several towns. Roses, chrysanthemums, orchids, carnations and violets are the specialties there, and so advantageously placed by Dame Nature are the sunlit southern slopes of the hills that the blooms produced are of extraordinary size and rare beauty.

It is estimated by Mr. Manda, whom I have before quoted in this article, that the various greenhouses between Morristown and Orange, on the slopes of the Orange mountains, are roofed with about 100 acres of glass, and some idea of the extent of the business done may be obtained from the fact that during the rose season, which lasts from Oct. 1 to May 1, the daily shipment of buds averaged last year not less than 40,000. Floriculture for profit in that locality grew out of the success that attended the efforts of the gardeners employed by a number of New York business men who found homes on the mountain side, and one of the most extensive establishments, devoted largely to chrysanthemums and orchids, has been built up around a nucleus formed by the private greenhouse of a New York millionaire. Many of the cut flowers furnished to New York are raised by growers in many outlying towns, and this is also true of every big city. The lily of the valley, so popular this year, is almost entirely the product of small establishments.

Some of the stories of the rapid making of money by men who have undertaken the cultivation and sale of flowers are veritable romances of business success. Here is one:



TREE FERNS FROM AUSTRALIA.

In the spring of 1882 a business man of 70, who was located in a small town in Ohio, was obliged, by reason of the failing strength that comes with old age, to go to his physician for advice. The man of medicine looked his prospective patient over and told him that it was not pills or powders that were needed, but some pleasant occupation for the hours not devoted to business, winding up his talk by advising him to build and himself attend to a small greenhouse. The advice was accepted, and in a very short time the business man began to see that it was good. His strength returned; his sleep came back; his interest in his greenhouse grew. As it grew he took up the study of botany. One day he was advised to make a shipment to Chicago of some fine roses that he had grown under his glass. Their sale was instant upon their arrival at the lake metropolis, and in a short time the orders outran the supply. Then more greenhouses were built, a trained gardener was engaged, and last year, when the old gentleman, whose life had been prolonged to 80 years by his new found occupation, died, his greenhouses numbered eight, and the annual net income therefrom had grown to between $3,000 and $4,000. Many prominent men of the day, who have not cared to turn their love for flowers to commercial advantage, have retained their health and vigor by hours daily spent among favorite plants, conspicuous examples being Charles A. Dana and the late Jay Gould.

The flower shows of these days have come to be among the leading events of the social season in all the large cities, and those held this fall in New York, Chicago and elsewhere have not been less attractive or well attended than their predecessors, notwithstanding the financial depression of the present year. The chrysanthemum is the main stay of the autumn exhibitions, as is the rose of the spring shows, and at both the orchid is prominent. Of this most interesting flower America boasts many noted private collections, chief among which are those of the estate of the late F. L. Ames of Boston, Erastus Corning of Albany, W. S. Kimball of Rochester, C. G. Roebling of Trenton, Henry Graves of Orange, N. J.; Hicks Arnold of New York, H. H. Hunnewell of Wellesley, Mass., and the Gould family of New York.

The expense to which some of these fanciers go to gratify their taste for rare flowers is very great. The orchid hunter's adventures in the jungles of Asia are as thrilling as those of the man who goes to shoot tigers and lions and elephants. Some of the commercial growers expend large sums and search the ends of the earth for rarities in ornamental shrubs. The tree ferns, of which a picture is given here, were brought at heavy expense from Australia, where they had been growing in the wilderness for fully 700 or 800 years before they were taken up and brought on a three months' journey half way round the world to be replanted under glass on the slope of the Orange mountains.

I. D. MARSHALL.

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CHORUS of St. Paul and Minneapolis morning papers: Where are we at?" However did the Journal Menage to get that scoop?

FRANCIS H. WEEKS, the New York embezzler, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Sing Sing prison. This is said to be about one year for every million dollars that he stole.

A. L. GRAY, the special agent sent to investigate the gold rumors in the Rainy Lake region will report gold in paying quantities and will recommend that the government withdraw all lands from settlement except under the laws governing mineral lands.

LAST week Judge Canty gave a decision in Minneapolis, holding that water rents were a lien on property. A distiling company purchased some property in Minneapolis, the former owner of which owed the city for water, and the city refused to turn the water on for the new owner until the old bill had been paid. The matter was taken into court, and the judge decided that the water rent was a lien on the property, and all the arreages will therefore have to be paid before the city is obliged to turn on the water. If this decision holds good and is recognized as the law, it will be a good thing for parties renting property will then see that there are no arrearges for water rent against the property.

We take the following from the Minneapolis Evening Journal without comment as it speaks for itself:

No one can help but approve the policy which you are pursuing in recommending diversified farming in place of exclusive wheat raising. You will recall my correspondence about a year ago in the Journal on "The Future of Wheat." Every proposition which I made at that time has been fulfilled, notwithstandinfi the opposition of friend C. Wood Davis, of Peotone, Kan. There is a sort of half formed understanding, or assumption among the masses that in business there is a sort of occultism; a sort of witchcraft which is understood and practiced by some, but that the average man is unable to grasp, and therefore these things cannot be foretold. The laws of commerce, of human intercourse in trade, are as well defined as the laws of nature, and are as inexorable in their operations. Cause always brings its adequate and natural effect. But it is a fact that the great majority of people do not go deep enough to understand either causes or effects. I had this illustrated a little while ago very plainly. I addressed the farmers at the Campbell county, South Dakota, fair, about a month ago. Among other things I tried to impress on their minds that we are not raising as good stock as we should raise, and that was one reason why stock raising was not as remunerative as it might be made with better judgment. I took the market price of five different grades of steers at Chicago on a certain day, as illustrated below. For illustration, I take now the market price of the same five different kinds of steers as reported in the Chicago market on the 8th day of November. Steers averaging the following weights brought the following average prices in that market on that day:

Averaging 1,650 lbs; per 100 lbs	$ 5.60
steer brought	92.40
Averaging 1,400 lbs; per 100 lbs.	4.90
steer brought	68.60
Averaging 1,300 lbs; per 100 lbs.	4.35
steer brought	56.55
Averaging 1,200 lbs; per 100 lbs.	3.82
steer brought	45.84
Averaging 1,000 lbs; per 100 lbs.	3.22
steer brought	32.20

The reader will perceive that there is a difference between the best and the poorest in this list of $60.20. A local paper here published the report of what I said on this matter, and a good many spoke to me, saying that they knew there was a difference in price between good and poor steers, but they never realized that it was so much. The fact is that they never thought in that direction. Now, how many farmers, what percentage, are there of such, as have figured this down to the point?

But as a matter of fact, there are but few steers shipped away from here who even go into the fifth grade. If any one doubts this, let him examine the twin city and Sioux City market reports.

I said to the assembled farmers at that fair: "You will no doubt tell me that you cannot raise the best steers here. If so, will you tell me why not? All steers eat grass, hay and corn. Hundreds of thousands of tons of hay and grass are going to waste in this region. Your exhibit here shows that you do raise good corn, and that you can raise it if you try. You have both the corn and the grass. Then I ask you, are you not as intelligent as those who do raise that kind of stock? Are you deficient in brain developement? When brains were dealt out did you not get your share? If you have brain developement, then the only reason that you do not raise the highest grade of steers is that you do not get the right breed, do not investigate what is possible to do, do not understand your business and I stand here to draw your attention to the possibilities. $92.40 steer will sell quicker in any good market than a $20 one. Six steamers of heavy capacity are now in progress of construction (some of them are now running); between England and the Chesapeake bay, which are especially fitted for carrying such stock and the supply of that grade of steers falls far short of the demand."

Here is an object lesson for the farmers of this region. The American runs too much after politics, and the things which amount to nothing and does not dig down to the things which would be of benefit of all. Our grain palace here has demonstrated beyond question that we can raise even dent corn profitably. One prominent farmer of this township planted some sweet corn which rotted in the ground; did not germinate. On the 21st day of June he replanted the ground with common corn. The palace opened on the 11th day of September. He had the corn grown between the above two dates on exhibition, and it was good corn and yielded a fair crop.

Another one makes it a practice to put in potatoes. This year he had 30 acres. He says that he sold them, received back all the expenses that he was put to, and the profit on the 30 acres was a ronnd $1,000. No one man has a patent on these things. The conditions are open to all. Those who do not avail themselves of the advantages offered are themselves to blame. Our politicians, especially the populist branch of them, overrun the country through their agents and speakers. Whoever has heard them say a word in the line here present? They go on the rostrum and tell the farmers that they are oppressed, and advise them to so vote as to put down the thrifty and intelligent, but never a word do they say to their followers as to how to better their conditions by doing rational farming, and how to take advantage of the circumstances, by which they are surrounded.

While wheat is cheap, nearly all other farm products bring a good price. Good beef cattle, such as I described, are scarce, and they bring a very good price. Pork brings a fair price, and we have not a single competitor on the earth in the production of pork and hog products. Dairy products are both high and scarce. Eggs and poultry bring remunerative prices, and so through the list. The road to prosperity for our farmers lies in the direction of diversified farming, and the subject cannot be presented to them too often. He who does it is a public benefactor.

E. BACH,
Aberdeen, S. D., Nov. 10.

FOILED THE ROBBERS.

Attempt to Hold Up an Omaha Train Frustrated.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Nov. 14.—A daring attempt was made to wreck the Omaha train from Sioux City about two miles west of here. John Iverson, walking on the track, discovered men working upon the track, and, upon seeing him, they fired two shots, one passing through his hat, and one through his leg. Then they robbed him of $350 and left him for dead in the ditch. He became conscious and crawlad to Sioux Falls Junction, where the agent sent warning to trains east and stopped Train No. 3. Iverson was taken on and brought here. The wreckers had removed the angle bars and spikes, but a train running slowly passed safeley. Iverson lost a gold watch which, with his empty wallet, was found in the morning. Iverson received a bullet in his leg from a 32-calibre revolver which was purchased here. Excitement is high.

TEN YEARS AT SING SING.

Francis H. Weeks Pleads Guilty and Receives Sentence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Francis H. Weeks was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Sing Sing prison. He pleaded guilty on arraignment and the entire proceedings did not occupy five minutes.

District Attorney Nicoll explained to the recorder that when Weeks was brought into court that the prisoner had been remanded for a week on Friday last by Judge Martin, at Weeks' request, but that Weeks, who was under five indictments, had asked to be permitted to plead guilty to one of these charging him with grand larceny of $72,300, the property of Clemence S. B. Fish, (Mrs. Nicholas Fish), which he held in trust. Sentence was then pronounced.

MENAGE CAUGHT.

The Guarantee Loan Swindler Arrested in Guatemala.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—Louis F. Menage, the defaulting president of the Minneapolis Guarantee Loan company, who embezzled nearly $1,000,000 from that concern and departed for unknown parts, has been arrested in Guatemala on instructions from Secretary of State Gresham. There is no extradition treaty with Guatemala, and it is possible that there may be considerable delay in securing him, but the probability is that his return will be granted, as another republic granted the return of Weeks. A few weeks will probably see him in Minneapolis at the bar of justice.

RUSK IMPROVING.

Uncle Jerry's Condition Reported Much Better.

VIROQUA, Wis., Nov. 9.—The condition of General Rusk, which has given his family and physicians much anxiety during the past 24 hours, is said to be materially improved. On the arrival of Dr. Hamilton of Chicago, ex-surgeon general of the United States, a consultation with local physicians was held and a surgical operation was decided upon. The operation was performed during the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock, when the correspondent called at the residence, he was assured by members of the family that the patient had rallied from the effects of the operation and was resting comfortably.

Might Deceive the Ignorant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Solicitor General Reese has decided that the use of aluminum tokens by merchants of Elkton, S. D., in trade, is illegal because the tokens are of the shape, size and color of United States coins, and apt to deceive the ignorant.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—It really does look as if the people had enough of the proposed tariff reform that we have heard so much about, or rather as if they wish they hadn't done it a year ago. Old Abe said that you might be able to fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you could not fool all the people all the time. That is the way with the democratic party. It promised that if it was given full power it would remedy all evils. It lied and humbugged the people. The people have found it out.

* * *

How about McKinley for President? He would make a good one. But it is to be feared that the politicians will combine against him as they combined against Blaine in the past and prevent his nomination. William McKinley would sweep the country in 1896.

* * *

Don't you believe that silver had anything to do with it. There have always been more republicans in favor of sound money than Democrats. There were more Republicans voting for repeal than Democrats. It was not a financial wave. It was a protest against free trade or slaughter of the tariff. And the democrats here are already hedging. They will materially modify the bill since the election.

* * *

Representative Tawney of the first district always was somewhat doubtful about the proper policy to pursue on the silver question, and he got around it very nicely on the last vote. He had himself paired with Lawson, of Georgia, who was already paired with Taylor, of Tennessee. Jim is shrewd enough to catch them either way. Those lawyers make sharp politicians.

* * *

The democratic office holders are the bluest lot you ever saw. They all have elaborate explanations of how it all happened. Local issues, they say, and a dozen other things besides, but none of them say it is because the people are disgusted wth the democratic party. The office holders would not be blue if they did not know that it means that their lease of official pap is not for all time, but only four years.

* * *

I wonder if Commissioner Lochren appreciates the fact that the old soldier is alive, and that he resents the injuries and insults of a southern secretary and his underlings against his old comrades? There are many good lessons to be learned from the election.

* * *

A recent report of the engineer officers of the army showed that the navigation of the Mississippi was due now to the system of reservoirs at the headwaters of the river. Commenting on that fact the other day, an official said that the location of the reservoirs was due to the persistency and never yielding efforts of Senator Washburn while he was a member of the House. Senator Washburn has a number of friends who are still in the House who knew him when he was a member of that body. They remember the hard work he did for the reservoirs and also the persistent manner in which he pursued anything he was after, until he had secured it. I have often wondered at the warm friendship existing between men who have served together in congress. There is scarcely anything, that members of the House who knew Washburn when he was a member of that body, would not do for him now.

* * *

Cleveland sits at Woodley, thinking, thinking, great big thoughts, and that's all.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

About Tariffs.

Several hundred years ago, on the southern-most point of the province of Cadiz, Spain, there was (and is yet) a small town called Tarifa. Situated at about the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibralter, it was the northern port of the trade carried on between Spain and Africa. The Moors, who then dominated Southern Spain, levied tribute on the vessels engaged in the trade, and this exaction, from the place where it was practiced, was called a "tariff." Hence the schedule of duties now levied by most nations on imports, are called a tariff on the same. Among the important political questions which have divided the people of the United States, since the beginning, the tariff has always been very prominent. "Protection," "free trade" and "tariff for revenue only," have been rallying cries for our political parties. But there are other tariffs than these. A schedule of the rates charged by a railroad for the transportation of passengers or freight between various points is called a tariff; and some of them, from the great number of articles, and the numerous stations reached, are complicated and bulky affairs. If you wish to know where is the most reasonable tariff of passenger rates, considering accommodations and conveniences obtainable, apply to any ticket agent of the Burlington Route, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, Ontario, Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & McCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

Catarrh, not Local but Constitutional,

Dr. Dio Lewis, the eminent Boston physican, in a magazine article says: "A radical error underlies nearly all medical treatment of catarrh. It is not a disease of the man's nose; it is a disease of the man showing itself in the nose—a local exhibition of a constitutional trouble." Therefore, he argues, the use of snuff and other local applications is wrong, and while they seem to give temporary relief they really do more harm than good. Other leading athorities agree with Dr. Lewis. Hence, the only proper method of cure for catarrh is by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which reaching every part of the body through the blood, does eliminate all impurities and makes the whole man healthier. It removes the cause of the trouble and restores the diseased membrane to proper conditions. That this is the practical result is proven by thousands of people who have been cured of catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Storm Prophet Hick's Paper.

Many persons know of Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the noted storm prophet, but are not so well acquainted with the fact that his monthly paper, Word and Works, is one of the most attractive and instructive journals in America and is doing more to educate the people in science than any other. It not only contains Rev. Hicks' monthly forecasts, complete and unabridged, but also articles from his pen on astronomy and planetary meteorology, finely illustrated. There is a sermon or religious article in each number, a "Home Sweet Home" department, edited by a lady, a "Youth and Beauty" department for boys and girls, "Queries" for those who want hard nuts cracked and many other good things. All this for the low price of $1 per year. All subscribers who pay for a year's subscription in advance before February 1st, 1894, will receive free, as a premium, Rev. Irl R. Hicks' almanac for 1894. This book alone is well worth the subscription price. Send six cents for a sample copy of the paper or send $1 for year's subscription to Word and Works Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The Kenyon Leader has suspended publication.

The St. Paul city council has passed an anti-pool room ordinance.

Roost robbers are making life a burden to Minneapolis poultry raisers.

Government experts say that there is an abundance of gold in the Rainy river valley.

What was formerly the Verndale Journal has recommenced publication at Wadena.

State Superintendent Prendergast dedicated the Wadena high school building last week.

The receipts of the Minneapolis exposition this year were more than $20,000 below the expenditures.

The hearing of the coal rate proceedings against the Duluth road has been postponed until Jan. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf of Perham tried to pound Mrs. Steichen into a pulp. They are now serving 90 days.

A postoffice has been established at Wrenshal, Carlton county, with John Hobhegger as postmaster.

Governor Nelson, who has been ill with pneumonia at his home in Alexandria, is greatly improved.

The Second Minnesota cavalry held a reunion at La Crosse last week. The next meeting will be at Winona.

Frederick A. Green of Minneapolis, has been indicted for murder. He left a child on a doorstep and it died from exposure.

The State Bank of Morgan has opened with a capital stock of $25,000. Hans Mo of Sleepy Eye is president and H. M. Ball cashier.

Three Chippewa pine land examiners have been removed by order from the interior department, as a result of a recent investigations.

A contract has been let by the Duluth and Winnipeg, which is for the building of a branch from Blackberry station to the Diamond mines in Minnesota, a distance of about 14 miles.

The Duluth public library has signed a lease for five years for quarters in the magnificent Central high school of the city. It pays $1 a year and gets about 5,000 square feet of room.

Shipments of lumber by water from Duluth have ceased. Fully 125,000,000 feet have been moved from the head of the lake by water this season, which doubles the record of any previous year.

The Minnesota building at the world's fair has been sold to a wrecking company for $275. Everything of sufficient value to warrant the expense of bringing to Minnesota was reserved by the commission.

Mrs. Quackenboss, wife of a former St. Paul man, has secured a divorce at Chicago. In granting it Judge Tuley remarked that for fiendish cruelty the case beat anything that had come before him in his 40 years experience on the bench.

Governor Nelson has issued the usual Thanksgiving proclamation, fixing Thursday, Nov. 30, as the day when all the people of Minnesota shall give thanks for the blessings enjoyed during the year, and especially urging the prosperous to remember the poor on that day.

General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern the other day received a letter from a lady at Princeton inquiring if her two little boys, aged 3 and 6 years, can come alone from Cedarville, Cal., if they should be shipped by express, and what would be the cost of such shipments.

BEFORE
AFTER

NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Evil Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old, 50c. size, now 25c.; old $1 size, now 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by

S. A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston, Minn.

CANADIAN

Excursions.

WILL BE RUN BY THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

FROM POINTS IN

Northern Minnesota,
Manitoba,
North Dakota,

AND AS FAR WEST AS

Jamestown,

ON

Nov. 21st.
Nov. 28th
Dec. 5th,
And Dec. 11th to 31st, inclusive.

Daily to points in Ontario and Quebec, and as far East as Montreal, for

$40.00.

Points east of Montreal slightly higher. Coupon tickets good for stop-overs. Call on

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent, Crookston, Minn.

Or CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A.. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term November 1st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Lars K. Opheim deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Knut Opheim administrator of the estate of Lars K. Opheim deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by this Court, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston, in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 1st day of November, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

130-32

A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

Cut Prices

ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Prics.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

GEO. VINE,

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

BIG BARGAINS

IN

Caps

FOR THE

Next 30 Days

We have a Big Stock of plush Caps, which we are going to

SELL CHEAP

75 dozen plush caps from 75 cents to $2.50.

75 dozen cloth caps from 25 cents to $1.00

100 Fur Coats from $6.00 upwards.

Large line of Gloves and Mittens.

BOSTON

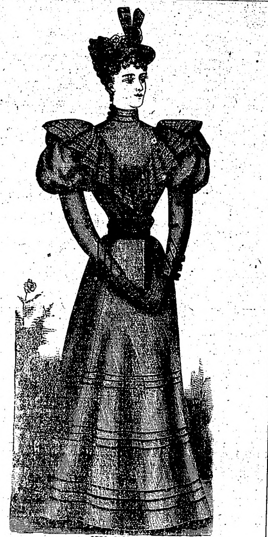
ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE!

Mossefin & Lindell, Prop's.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

FADS AND FASHIONS.



3731—3727

Early Winter Costume In Magenta and Black.

Magenta and black is a color combination which will stand unrivaled for early winter. The illustration shows a stylish Early Winter Costume where these colors are combined.

The skirt is the new umbrella skirt, made full and lined six inches up from the bottom with buckram. This gives the spreading effect which fashion seems to command. The gown is made of a soft magenta shade of faced cloth. The skirt trimmed with narrow rows of black silk braid. Encircling the waist are three bands of black velvet forming a belt and tied in a bow at the side. The tight-fitting waist is trimmed with a plaited flounce of the cloth, striped with the black braid. The flounce extends over the shoulders and is so draped that the waist appears with a V-shaped yoke. Narrow bands of the braid form a collar which fastens at the side. The sleeves of the costume are unusually pretty. The upper part consists of a full puff. Below this the sleeve is tight fitting, and near the wrist striped with diagonal bands of black braid. Each band is finished with a tiny rosette of black velvet. The waist is separate from the skirt. It is best to have two waists which can be worn with the same skirt. One for street wear and one for the house. The house waist may be made from the same pattern only in a light shade of India or China silk. Then the ruffle which defines the yoke should be unusually full to give a fluffy effect.

Lady's Waist Pattern, No. 3731, is cut in 5 sizes, for ladies from 32 to 40 inches bust measure, and requires, for the medium size 2¾ yards material 44 inches wide, or 4½ yards 27 inches. Price 25 cents.

Lady's Skirt Pattern No. 3727 is cut in 5 sizes, for ladies from 22 to 30 inches waist measure, and requires, for the medium size, 5¼ yards material 44 inches wide, or 5⅝ yards 27 inches. Price 30 cents.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 13, 1893.

HOGS—Good, 10c lower; common, 15c lower. Yard closed early to packers.

CATTLE—Steady on good butcher stock and feeders; inferior stuff slow,

Prime steers, $3.25@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.30@2.50; good cows, $2.00@2.30; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $1.50@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.10; feeders, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $1.00@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady but slow.

Muttons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $2.00@[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $1.75@2.75.

Receipts: Hogs, 500; cattle, 400; calves, 3; sheep, 10.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 63c; highest, 64c lowest, 63c; close, 64c; November closed at 57¼c; December opening, 57¾c; highest, 58¼; lowest, 57¼c; closing, 57¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 62c; No. 1 Northern, 60c; No. 2 Northern, 58c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Nov. 13, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 61¾c; November, 61¾c; December 61c; May, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60¾c; November, 60¾c; December, 60c; May, 65¾c; No. 3 Northern, cash, 57¾c; No. 3, 52¾c; rejected, 4[illegible]c. On Track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 60¾.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1891.

CATTLE—No top beeves offered; good strong, others weak. Best native steers on ale $4.80@5.40; others, $3.75@4.50; Texans, $2.80@3.00; Westerns, $2.50@[illegible]; cows, $1.25@3.25.

HOGS—10c lower than Saturday's average. Rough and common, $5.50@5.65; mixed and packers $5.50@5.65; prime, heavy and butcher weights, $5.70@5.85; light, $5.75@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Active, 15c higher. Best sheep, $2.75@3.00; best lambs, $3.75@4.25.

Receipts—Cattle, 17,000; hogs, 31,000; sheep, 8,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1893.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Firm. Cash, 60⅛c; December, 61⅜c; May, 69c.

CORN—Lower. Cash, 37⅜c; December, 37⅝c; May, 41½c.

OATS—Easier. Cash, 28c; December, 28⅛c; May, 31¾c.

PORK—Firm. January, $14.10.

LARD—Firm. January, $8.25.

SHORT RIBS—Firm. January, $7.30.

His Forte.

Hill—MacShorte has sold a poem to Scribbler's entitled "Ode to a Fair Lady."

Hulls—Has he? Well, he is more competent to write verses entitled "Owed to a Landlady."—London Tit-Bits.

OLEOMARGERINE LAW VALID.

The Supreme Court Passes Upon the Constitutionality of the Act.

The supreme court, in a decision handed down by Judge Collins, decided that chapter 11, general laws of 1891, prohibiting the sale of any imitation of butter unless it shall be colored a bright pink, is valid as a legitimate exercise of the police powers of the state, reversing the order of the lower court in Duluth, where the case was tried. The supreme court further states that the sale of imitation butter is a misdemeanor, subject to the penalty prescribed in the law, which is a fine of $50 for the first offense and $100 for the second. The butterine or oleomargerine is to be seized by the dairy commissioner or his employes and sold under order of the court for some purpose other than use as butter, and the proceeds turned into the state treasury.

Pine Transfer Negotiated.

SHELL LAKE, Wis., Nov. 14.—Hersey & Bean of Stillwater are figuring on selling the Shell Lake Lumber company a valuable tract of standing pine south of this city, and containing 19,000,000 or 20,000,000 feet of timber.

Horse Thief Captured.

HASTINGS, Minn., Nov. 14.—Harry Smith, a stranger who stole a horse and buggy from Fisher Bros., liverymen, on the 2d ult., was arrested in Chicago. Sheriff Hyland brought back the prisoner and lodged him in the county jail.

Suicided While Traveling.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Nov. 14.—As the eastbound train on the Northern Pacific was coming into the city, H. W. Jones of Newburg, Mo., stepped out on the platform of the car and shot himself. The ball entered the ear, producing death immediately. Jones had a ticket in his pocket from Tacoma to St. Louis.

Bismarck Better.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Prince Bismarck is reported to be fairly well, though the effects of his recent illness are still apparent. Visitors, therefore, are seldom received by the prince, who has just refused to grant an interview to a leading French journalist, who asked the ex-chancellor to express his views upon the effect of the Franco-Russian alliance.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY RAPID MARKETING OF THE CROP.

Of the Eighty Million Bushels Over Two-thirds Is Out of the Hands of Farmers. Balance Scarcely Sufficient For the Needs of Northwestern Millers—Some of the Causes.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—The Pioneer Press publishes the following regarding the movement of the wheat crop:

The heavy movement of wheat in the Northwest this fall, considering the fact that the crop is generally conceded to be a short one, has attracted widespread attention and given rise to considerable discussion. The majority of the estimates agree on 100,000,000 bushels as representing the yield for 1893 in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Deducting about 20,000,000 bushels, the needs and requirements for bread and seed, and it leaves 80,000,000 bushels as the amount which was available for market purposes at the commencement of the season, Aug. 1, 1893.

From that date to the close of business on Saturday last there had been received in round numbers at Minneapolis about 19,900,000 bushels, and at Duluth, including Superior, 16,000,000 bushels. Northwestern interior mills of all descriptions are estimated to have absorbed 7,750,000 bushels, and the amount which has gone out to Chicago and other markets from that portion of Southern Minnesota and South Dakota not directly tributary to our markets placed at 3,500,000 bushels. The amount in store in Northwest country elevators is about 5,000,000 bushels, the aggregate of these figures being 52,150,000 bushels, indicating the portion of the available 80,000,000 bushels which has left the farmers' hands, leaving a balance of about 28,000,000 bushels to be disposed of during the balance of the crop year, a period of eight and one-half months.

Several Causes For It.

Several causes have contributed to this condition, primarily the farmers' debts. The obligations of the farmer for agricultural machinery and lumber fall due in October and November; then there are the store debts contracted during the growing season and the harvesting and threshing period. The expenses of the farmer do not increase or decrease with the rise and fall of the markets, hence his money needs are approximately the same each season. With good prices he can discharge his pressing obligations without exhausting his whole crop, but with present present prices he is obliged to sell almost double the ordinary quantity of grain to accomplish the same result. Under strained business conditions such as have obtained lately, little leniency is shown by the creditors, and to satisfy their clamorous demands he has been forced to sacrifice his grain at current prices.

It is asserted that in some localities the supply is practically exhausted; this is undoubtedly true in those sections occupied by the more indigent farmers.

Although prices are abnormally low, there appears to be no immediate prospect of improvement. The visible supply is the great bugbear. Bradstreet makes the available supply in the United States and Canada on Nov. 4 last as 95,650,000 bushels, the heaviest on record at a like date, the nearest approach to it being a year ago, or 93,173,000 bushels. With the markets of Europe on a lower plane than our own, and a huge supply staring them in the face, it is hardly probable that a revival of exports will take place until the disparity in prices is removed.

Wheat Needed at Home.

It is clear, however, that no further considerable quantity of wheat can be spared from Northwest supplies in hand or in prospect, unless the estimate of the yield proves to be a grave error. It will be needed for milling purposes. There is now in store the following amounts in round figures: In regular elevators in Minneapolis, 9,250,000 bushels; in private elevators in Minneapolis, 650,000; in regular elevators in Duluth and Superior, 6,700,000; in country elevators, 5,000,000.

This aggregates a total of 21,000,000 bushels, which added to 28,000,000 now in the farmers' hands gives us a total supply to draw from of 49,600,000 bushels.

The ordinary milling needs of Minneapolis are estimated at 750,000 bushels per week, those of Duluth at 275,000, and at interior mills 350,000, a total weekly consumption of 1,375,000 bushels. At this rate the supplies required here in the 40 weeks to follow would be about 55,000,000 bushels, which not only indicates that the Northwest has no more grain to spare for the outside world, but that our home market will be comparatively high and strongly maintained. That this is anticipated is seen in the avidity with which all cash offerings are taken each day by Northwestern millers.

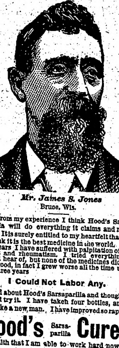
STEAMER FRAZER BURNED.

Eighteen Lives Lost by a Disaster on Lake Nipissing.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—By the burning of the steamer Frazer on Lake Nipissing 19 persons lost their lives. The disaster occurred near Goose island, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts to save life the above number perished. Lake Nipissing is situated northeast of Lake Huron in Ontario, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa river, and it is supposed that the steamer was in regular service on the lake. Only the most meagre particulars are obtainable.

Slaughtered More Matabeles.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Fort Victoria, from Dr. Jameson, says another battle has been fought between the British forces and 7,000 of the Matabeles. Only three were killed and seven wounded of the British force, while fully 1,000 Matabeles perished, and a complete rout followed.



Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartfelt thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 25 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good, in fact I grew worse all the time until for three years

I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are sufferers. I would not be without it in my house." JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

WIFE:—What are you reading?

HUSBAND:—The prices Benoit, the cash grocer of Crookston, is offering on groceries. They are lower than we have been paying at other stores in the city, and we can save money by dealing with him. Here are a few of the figures:

Five pound chests of TEA for
$1.50.
Ten lb. chests of TEA for
$2.75.
Eight lbs. of TEA DUST for
$1.00.
A full line of
PICKLES.
Wisconsin CREAM CHEESE, per lb.
18c.
Brick Cheese, per lb.,
18c.
Edam Cheese, per lb.,
25c.
Limburger Cheese, per lb.,
20c.
Ginger Snaps, new line, per lb.,
10c.
Fifty cases Sugar Corn, 3 cans for
25c.
Anchovies, per pound,
12 1-2c.
Two gallon pail of syrup for
90c.
Soda and Oyster Crackers, by the box, per pound,
6c.

L. I. BENOIT,
THE CASH GROCER,
Crookston, - - - - - - Minn.

HAVING

A Farm,
A Garden,
A Village Lot
A Home in the City
or Village or Country,
Or expecting to have one,
IT WILL
PAY YOU
WELL

To secure he invaluable help, the Best Information the thousands of Plain, Practical, Useful Hints and Suggestions given in the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

All prepared by thoroughly experienced, intelligent men, who know well what they talk and write about.

Nine Hundred Engravings in each volume bring clearly to the understanding a great variety of labor-saving, labor-helping plans and contrivances, illustrations of animals, plants, buildings, household helps and conveniences, pleasing pictures for old and young, etc., etc.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE For any one to consult these pages without getting many hints and suggestions, each one of which is worth many times the small cost of this journal for a whole year—only $1.50 postpaid. Sample copy free on application. Address

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
52 and 54 Layfayette Place, New York.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, November 13th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Paul Lee deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of A. I. Hunter, administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof, the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate of which said deceased died seized. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 18th day of December, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston, in said County then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, That this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 13th day of November A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[31-33] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, October 25th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of William Judson, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of L. H. Judson, of the town of Hammond, of the County of Polk, representing, among other things, that William L. Judson, late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1893, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate this County, and that the said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to L. H Judson granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said Court, on Monday the 27th day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston, in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Coookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 25th day of October, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
[29-31]. Judge of Probate.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS.................. 15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, E. D. Chase, R. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine. J. R. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
R. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer W. H. Crosby

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss District Court. 14th Judicial District.

Knudt S. Aker, Plaintiff, vs. Karenus J. Westgaard, Bernhard Iverson, and Herman Helgemen, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants, Westgaard and Helgemen.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the City of Crookston in said county and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his office in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents and interest on $500 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from January 4th, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated October 5th, A. D. 1893.

[30-35] OLE J. VAULE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 6th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Hilare Theborge deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Loulou G. Boadoen administratrix of the estate, of Hilare Theborge deceased, representing among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examing, settling and allowing the the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Tuesday the 28th day of November A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston insaid County

Dated at Crookston the 6th day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[30-32] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 13 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock today.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full, regular made, all wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' outside fleece-lined cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses', Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for great service. We are positive that we have hit it this year.

- Fontaine & Anglim. -

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QUEEN of FASHION
NEW YORK.

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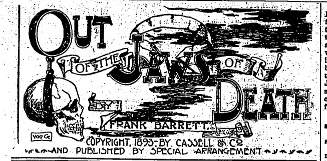

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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CHAPTER V.

A BITTER REVENGE.

At the sound I instinctively crouched down as one does in expectation of a blow, and stretching out my hand I felt the rough splintered edge of the box. The significance of its being there was plain enough—the escape of Taras had been discovered, the men had followed us through the run and upheaving the box and stone had come up into the wharf cellar. Nor was I left for a moment in doubt, for as I dropped on my knees Putty cried out:

“Look out, mate! We've got him. The beggar's just tumbled over that bloomin box.”

Then the guttural voice of Drigo from the farther end replied in broken English:

“Knife him! Dead or alive, I'll give a hundred pounds for him.”

I strained my eyes in vain to penetrate the darkness. I could see nothing. Not a ray of light entered the cellar by the hole under the stairs. To cross the cellar and escape by the casement was out of the question. I dared not attempt it. I could not clamber into the opening without some noise which would betray my whereabouts to the villains, and before I could squeeze through the knife would be driven into me. I was not in a condition to reason that I might escape death by declaring at once that I was not Taras. I expected to be murdered for helping him to escape.

I dared not move, for I could not tell whether my enemies were before or behind me—to the left or to the right, but I held myself in readiness to spring away at the first touch, at a breath, which might warn me of their approach. Those moments of silence as the men waited for some fresh sound to guide them were terrible. Could that foreigner see in the dark better than I? Was he stealthily drawing upon me to wreak his vengeance? Anything was possible to a foreigner, I fancied at that time. Not the death that followed, but the actual horror of having a knife thrust into my body froze my blood.

Suddenly a flickering, luminous streak appeared in the black distance as Putty tried to strike a match. It was wet. He tried another, producing another blue streak.

“We must get a light somehow, or we shall get a-stickin one another,” he muttered. “Ain't you got 'ere a dry match, mate? Mine's all wet.”

To my increasing terror, Drigo made no reply, supporting my belief that he saw me and was preparing to cut me down. But after a few moments of terrible suspense another streak appeared in the darkness at some distance from the others. Drigo had found a match and was trying it. He was more successful. A green spark fell, and the sulphur began to bubble up into violent flame. It already threw a livid light on his hideous face and a gleam on the knife in his hand. In another moment I should be seen.

How could I escape? The casement was beyond them.

The steps were behind me, but I dared not turn my back on that knife. The box in front of me suggested a better means, and as Drigo raised the burning match, making the way clear, I shot across the intervening space and dropped down the shaft into the run. The light was so dim and my movement so rapid that I was not recognized by the men. They saw only a figure dash past and drop down the hole, and under the impression that it was Taras, as I knew by their cries, they gave chase in an instant, one—Drigo, I believe—dropping down before I had passed through the second tub, but I was out of arm's reach and made good use of my start.

The water had risen considerably. It was up to my throat in one part. My sodden petticoat clung to my legs and weighed me down as I rose to my feet. Nevertheless I scrambled up into the cellar of the Joy while the men below were groping for the foot irons, swearing furiously. A lamp stood on the ground where they had left it beside the flagstone which Taras had thrust aside with his foot. One edge of the stone lay square with the side of the hole. Seized by a savage impulse, I caught hold of the stone by the farther edge and raised it into a perpendicular position. Then, as Drigo's head appeared, with vindictive deviltry in his upraised face, I pushed and let it fall. It struck his head, and he fell with a howl on his comrade below.

It was easy enough to escape now. A glimmering light in the bar showed me that the flap was open; against the wall rested the steps by which they had descended. But the blow I had dealt Drigo filled me with a fiendish joy and whetted my thirst for vengeance. All the evil passions of my nature were animated with a craving for retaliation as I thought of the evil those men would have done to Taras and me. The only wish of my heart was to inflict some terrible punishment upon them. I dragged up the stone and poised it in the hope that Putty might come up and that I might serve him as I had served Drigo. But he was wise enough to profit by the experience of the other and preferred to stay below and vent his fury in curses.

While I was waiting the stone slipped, and in moving to keep it in position my foot struck the lamp and overturned it. It was a large benzine lamp, and as the oil ran out it took fire, sending up licking tongues of flame. The pool spread, and the blazing liquid running over the edge of the shaft ran down in a fiery stream and dropped in gouts of flame. The men below shrieked aloud in terror.

“Get out of my way,” shouted Putty. “We shall be burnt alive if we stay here. We must get back through the hole.”

I heard them cursing each other as they struggled together, each trying to get first into the run. Then when the struggle ceased Drigo, gasping for breath, cried:

“We can't go back. The water's up to the top.”

The pool of fire kept spreading. I could hold the stone no longer. It fell with a thud, cutting off the sound of mingled execrations from below. I ran up the steps into the bar, and having drawn them up after me, so that if the men got out of the shaft they could not escape from the cellar, I let down the flap. The place was thick with suffocating smoke. Scarcely able to breathe, I groped my way down the passage, drew the bolts of the door and got out onto the balcony.

Taras was waiting for me at the end of the stairs. His figure was just discernible by the faint light that came from the gas up Ferryboat alley. In a couple of minutes I was by his side, panting for breath.

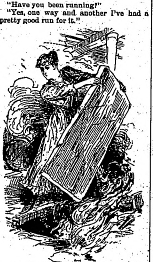
“I've kep' you a-waitin,” I gasped.

“Not long,” said he.

Indeed all that I have narrated in this chapter may have taken place in less than 20 minutes.

“Have you been running?”

“Yes, one way and another I've had a pretty good run for it.”



The pool of fire kept spreading.

“What's the matter, little friend? Your teeth are chattering. Why, your shoulders are wet.”

“Never mind, you're all right. There ain't no danger now. I've done for 'em.”

“Done for them,” he replied in a low tone of perplexity. “Whom?”

“Why, the foreigner and Putty. I've done for 'em both,” said I, expecting him to share my feeling of exultation.

“What do you mean?” he asked in a tone of sharp severity.

He had never before spoken to me like that. His harshness frightened me and changed my feeling of triumph to one of mortification. If I had done wrong, it was for his sake, not my own. I hung my head and made no reply.

“What do you mean?” he repeated, with increased sternness, turning me almost roughly by the shoulder that the light might fall on my face. “Speak!”

“What do you think I mean?” I asked morosely. “We've bested 'em, ain't we? I've got you right away from 'em, ain't I? Isn't it me what's done 'em for you?”

He drew a deep breath of relief, and then in a tone of wonderful tenderness said:

“Forgive me, little friend. I thought you meant something very different from that. I do not understand English well. But how did you get so wet?”

“I couldn't drop out of the hole into the water down there without gettin wet, could I?” said I, still with an air of resentment, though I had forgiven him in my heart the moment he spoke again with kindness.

“Come, you need dry clothes—rest. I will take you to your friends.”

“I ain't got no friends. You leave me here. I'm all right. Go quick past the house.”

“Not without you. If you have no friends, I will take you to mine.”

I stopped—he had drawn me onward as he spoke—and shook my head. The rank smell of burning seemed to fill the air. He might see the flames bursting up in the bar of the Joy and learn what I had done. I would rather separate now than risk meeting his angry reproach.

“Don't be afraid,” said he, mistaking the cause of my reluctance to pass the Joy. “No one shall hurt you nor me either now my hands are free. Come.”

His strong hand was on my arm. I could not resist his command. But as if I were in terror of Putty I ran that we might pass the Joy quickly, giving him no time to find out that I had set the place on fire over the heads of his enemies.

“Stay,” said he, checking me when we were some distance down Sweet Apple lane, “you have run far enough. There is no danger now, and we have still a good way to walk. There are no cabs in this part of London.”

We walked on toward the Minories. The streets were quite empty. We passed but one policeman, and he said nothing, seeing Taras with me. He eyed us curiously though, thinking perhaps that Taras had saved me from drowning, his clothes also being wet and caked with black mud. We walked in silence for some time, but Taras spoke at length in a low, soft voice:

“I owe my life to you, little friend; more than my life,” he added, “my liberty.”

“How did you let 'em come over you?” I asked.

“I was deceived. I thought the dark man was a friend. He was an enemy—an agent of police.”

“And the three others—was they slops too?”

“Slops—what is that?”

“Policemans.”

“Yes, they were police.”

“Was they goin to kill you?”

“No, worse than that. They were going to take me back to my country.”

“You ain't done anything wrong, are you?”

“Not wrong as we understand the word—you and I.”

“I thought it was only parties like me as was hunted about for being s'picious caricters.”

“No class is free from suspicion in my country; it is not like yours.”

“It must be pretty bad if it's wus.”

“It is pretty bad.”

“What are you goin to do with the dark man with the round shoulders?”

“Keep him at arm's length.”

“But, s'posin,” I persisted tentatively, “s'posin you'd got him in a corner or in a 'ole, wouldn't you drop something on him and smash him?”

“That would be murder.”

“Garn aw'y! It ain't murder; it's justice. You only does for him what he'd do for you if he get a chance.”

“That is the law of brutes, not of men. It would be murder, and we should pray for strength to resist the lust of vengeance that leads to it. For think, little friend, of the misery that follows, the degradation and shame of being shunned by innocent women and good men, the feeling that one is not fit to kiss a child.” He said more, but I could not follow him for thinking of the men I had left to die in the Mariner's Joy, whom I had murdered for this—to be shunned forever by Taras. A sickness overcame me. I must have stumbled or reeled, for Taras stopped suddenly and held me up.

“You are faint. Let us sit down on this step,” he said.

“No. We will go on. I shan't be silly again.”

He drew my arm through his and bade me lean on him, telling me that we had now but a little way to go. Leaning on his arm, I wished that we might go on forever and ever and never reach our journey's end. “Talk to me,” I said.

He proposed a brighter subject, but I would not hear of that and bade him tell me more about the dark man and the police.

“He is nothing but an instrument,” said Taras. “I bear him no ill will. He does what he is paid to do, like a soldier who lowers his rifle and kills another soldier at the command of his officer. It isn't the unreasoning man who executes an unjust law, but the thinking man who makes the law, who should die.” And then he went on to speak of many things beyond the reach of my reason, but that made no difference to me. I heard his voice like a flowing strain of music that softened my heart and lighted up my soul with an exquisite emotion such as I had never before felt. And I knew not why. It seems strange, anomalous, unaccountable to me, as I look back now, that these feelings should suddenly spring up in my being, which had hitherto been dull to all the influences of nature. But surely it was not more exceptional than the revelation of a new world to the blind whose eyes after years of darkness are opened.

We stopped before a small house in a by street of the Minories, and Taras rang a bell. The door was opened instantly by a fair haired young woman and her husband. They were friends who expected the arrival of Taras with the three men whom he had been led to believe were friends. They looked at me in mute astonishment when we entered the shop—a tobacconist's—as Taras in his own tongue briefly explained what had occurred. But when he had spoken the man took my hands in his, and pressing them told me in his broken English that I should never want a friend while he and his wife lived. She could speak no English except “yes” and “no,” but she understood what her husband said, I think, for she nodded a smiling agreement with his promise and kissed me heartily upon both cheeks, despite the dirt upon them.

Then she led me quickly to a room up stairs where a bright fire was burning, and chatting merrily all the while, sometimes to me, sometimes to her husband who followed, bringing a big bath and a can of hot water. She laid out a complete change of clothes for me, and when they had made me understand that supper was waiting for me below they left me with more cheerful smiles and expressions of kindness.

To all their amiable overtures I made no response—not once opening my lips to thank them. Their sympathy and solicitude bewildered me, being as strange and incomprehensible to me as the language they spoke. I had never had to thank any body in all my life for anything, and the sentiment of gratitude was as unknown to me as the experience of gentle treatment. Indeed I seemed to have stepped suddenly into another world where all was unreal and dreamlike.

As dreamlike was the physical sensation produced by the warmth of the bath and the comfort of clean, dry clothing. A delicious languor steeped my senses in forgetfulness of misery, and yielding to the impulse of the moment I threw myself upon the soft bed and the next minute lost consciousness of everything.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LAST RESOURCE.

I awoke with a feeling of overpowering heat and suffocation. The bedclothes had been drawn over my shoulders, and my head, sinking from the pillow, had buried my face beneath them. But before this unusual condition was discovered another explanation presented itself to my half awakened imagination. I was at the bottom of a burning pit. Drigo and Putty were there, struggling with each other and trampling me beneath them in their frantic efforts to escape, and Taras was looking down at me with that stern severity which I had seen but once in his face. He would not stretch out his hand to save me, but with the same unbending expression turned his head and slowly walked away.

I started up, looking about me wildly. The fire had burned down. Only a few embers glowed in the grate. The lamp was turned down; its light fell upon some food spread upon the table.

Then I realized my position.

My face and hands were wet and clammy with heat and terror. That terrible, warning dream haunted me. What should I do? The thought of lying down again to sleep was repugnant to me, with the dread of dreaming again. It must be nearly morning for the fire to have burned so low. In a little while that fair haired woman and her husband would come with friendly greetings. He would press my hands and she kiss my cheeks again. I was not unconscious of the kindness and generosity that animated them, and yet the prospect of meeting them was, I knew not why, as repugnant to me as the idea of sleeping again in their bed.

Walking across the room, my eye fell upon some children's toys and a doll upon a shelf. They perplexed me with a new and unaccountable fear. Turning to the mantelpiece I saw a photograph in a frame hanging on the wall. It was a child, the owner of the doll and playthings on the shelf—perhaps the fair haired woman's child. At that supposition the cause of my repugnant fear was revealed to me, and remembering the word of Taras I said to myself: “This is the honest woman and the good man who would shrink from me. This is the child whose lips I may not kiss.

What then? I asked. Let them shun me. Who wants their kindness or friendships? Not I. The world is good enough without them while Taras smiles. But how long will he smile? By this time the firemen have found the charred bodies, and every one is talking of the tragedy at the Mariner's Joy. Soon enough, in a few hours, the news will reach Taras, and he will know what I have done—know that I am a murderer. Then he, too, like the Taras in my prophetic vision, will turn his back on me without one gleam of pity and go away. Should I stay and suffer that? My spirit rose in wild protest. That dream should not be realized; that pitiless look should not forever haunt my life.

With these thoughts running through my fevered imagination, I hunted about the room for the spoiled rags I had taken off. They were gone. The woman had removed them with the determination that I should not wear them again. Well, I would take those she had given me to wear. It mattered little whether they were a gift or not. It would not add greatly to their loathing to know that the murderess was a thief as well. I put on the shoes she had left and took a woolen shawl as well to wrap about my head; then opening the door cautiously that no noise might awaken the sleeping household I found my way down stairs by the glimmer of light that came from below.

The shop was before me, but on the right of the stairs was a half open door. The light was in that room, and glancing in I saw Taras stretched on a couch asleep. I could go no farther. The thought that I should look upon his face no more seemed to take away all power from my mind and body, and I stood there dazed with that sense of utter bereavement, until impelled by a wild desire I passed into the room and drew quite close to him.

I sank upon my knees and put my face so close to his that I felt his breath upon my cheek, but I could not see him for the tears that blinded me. My fingers hung quivering over him, for I yearned to touch him, yet dared not. My tears ran down my cheeks and fell upon the floor. Then I could see him. The same sweet kindness was on his face that had wakened my soul from its lethargy.

“That is what I will remember all my life,” I said to myself as I rose. His watch lay on the table, and beside it a ring I had noticed on his finger when I was cutting the cord that bound his hands. I took it, feeling that he would not begrudge me this for a keepsake.

There was fog in the street, but the coppery background to the line of housetops and the quick, heavy tread of men going to work showed that it was morning. I had no knowledge of the neighborhood, but that did not trouble me. My only object was to get away from Taras and hide myself where he could never come to kill my happy memories with a reproachful look.

After awhile I knew by the long lines of carts and barrows, the voices of porters and costers and the smell of fish that I must be near Billingsgate market, and soon after I saw the monument looming in the yellow fog. I crossed the bridge and went down the steps into Tooley street, not with any definite object, but because the thick darkness down there seemed to offer oblivion. Finding myself alone at the foot of the steps, I tore off a piece of trimming from my dress, and passing it through Taras' ring I tied it round my neck, hiding the ring in my bosom.

I have but the faintest recollection of what happened during the day, my mind being too seared by previous events to be sensitive to slight impressions. I remember feeling wretched and hungry and sick with the fatigue of walking. I wandered on because I found no place to rest until hazard led me into Greenwich park about dusk. There I fell asleep on a bench.

It was raining when I awoke, but it was too dark to distinguish anything, even the trees, and I could not sleep again for shivering with cold and the aching of my body. So I sat there in dull resignation, watching the daylight come and marking one by one the heavy drops as they plashed on the bench beside me, falling from the boughs above, until goaded by hunger I threw off my lethargy and went down into the town.

It was still early, but the coffee shops were open, their windows clouded by the warmth within. The first one I entered was full of customers, and the man serving them was so busy that he scarcely glanced at me in replying to my humble appeal for food.

“Oh, I ain't got the time to attend to beggars—out you go!” said he, bustling along with his hands full of empty cups.

The next one was less crowded, and a woman was in the kitchen before the flaming fire. She turned round, setting her hands on her hips, and looked me down from head to foot as I asked her to give me something to eat and drink.

“I ain't got no money, but I'll do a job of work for it,” I said.

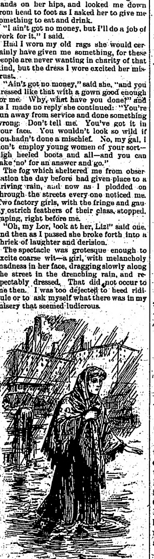
Had I worn my old rags she would certainly have given me something, for these people are never wanting in charity of that kind, but the dress I wore excited her mistrust.

“Ain't got no money,” said she, “and you dressed like that with a gown good enough for me. Why, what have you done?” and as I made no reply she continued: “You're run away from service and done something wrong. Don't tell me. You've got it in your face. You wouldn't look so wild if you hadn't done a mischief. No, my gal, I don't employ young women of your sort—high heeled boots and all—and you can take 'no' for an answer and go.”

The fog which sheltered me from observation the day before had given place to a driving rain, and now as I plodded on through the streets every one noticed me. Two factory girls, with the fringe and gaudy ostrich feathers of their class, stopped, gaping, right before me.

“Oh, my Lor, look at her, Liz!” said one, and then as I passed she broke forth into a shriek of laughter and derision.

The spectacle was grotesque enough to excite coarse wit—a girl, with melancholy madness in her face, dragging slowly along the street in the drenching rain, and respectably dressed. That did not occur to me then. I was too dejected to heed ridicule or to ask myself what there was in my misery that seemed ludicrous.



I walked out still farther.

When I grew dizzy and felt too weak to walk, I turned down a bystreet, hoping to find another bench where I might rest a little. But I had walked away from the park, and the by street only led me into a desolate waste, broken by a few squalid houses in scattered blocks, a gas works and here and there in the dim horizon a factory shaft. Not a bank to sit on—not even a railing to rest against—nothing but a level

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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ELECTIONS OF 1893.

REPUBLICANS ROLLED UP BIG MAJORITIES ON TUESDAY.

They Carried Ohio, New York and Iowa by Overwhelming Majorities—McKinley Elected by Probably Over 80,000—Maynard, For Supreme Judge of New York, Defeated by 90,000—Jackson Defeats Boies by 25,000 to 30,000—New Jersey Also Goes Republican—The Result In Other States.

DES MOINES, Nov. 9.—Pluralities received up to 1 o'clock from 93 counties give Jackson (Rep.) 43,528, and Boies (Dem.) 14,652. This gives Jackson a net plurality of 28,878 with six counties to hear from, five of which are Republican. It has been impossible to make any estimate of the Populist and Prohibition vote as the returns are very imperfect.

Nearly Thirty Thousand.

DES MOINES, Nov. 10.—The latest returns indicate that the Republicans gain a representative in Fremont and Audubon counties and lose one in Mills. Jackson's plurality will be near 30,000; the balance of the ticket between 6,000 and 8,000 more. Jackson carried his home county by 2,571. Almost every county shows Republican gains.

Republican Majority Increasing.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 10—Additional returns received increase the Republican gains. They will now have on joint ballot in the legislature a majority of 74 in a total vote of 150.

M'KINLEY'S MAJORITY.

State Chairman Dick's Estimate Places It at 80,000.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9.—Chairman Dick of the Republican state committee has received unofficial returns from the 88 counties in the state and gives results as follows: Last year 45 counties gave Republican pluralities of 46,510; 43 counties gave Cleveland pluralities of 45,358, making Harrison's net plurality 1,072. This year McKinley had pluralities in 62 of the 88 counties, giving him gross pluralities of 101,808. Neal had pluralities in 26 counties, giving him gross pluralities of 21,123, making McKinley's net plurality 80,485. The Populists have slightly increased their vote of last year, when they had a total vote of 16,000. The Prohibitionists have fallen off from the vote of last year, when they had 26,000, and it is estimated at headquarters that they will have about 20,000 votes each.

Ohio's Total Vote.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 13.—Based on full official returns from all except eight counties and the pluralities of the Republican and Democratic parties in the eight, the total vote in the state is: McKinley 433,000, Neal 352,000, Macklin (Pro.) 21,600, Bracken (Pop.) 16,300; total 822,900.

IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

Republicans Have a Majority of Over 35,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The latest returns from all parts of the state show that the Republican victory is fully as great as the most enthusiastic of the party's leaders have claimed.

Bartlett's majority for judge of the court of appeals over Maynard is, in round figures, 89,700. General Palmer's majority for secretary of state is 35,000. Myer, the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, carries 12 counties, five more than Maynard.

The counties which he carried and which go against Maynard are Queens, Meyer's home; Richmond, Rockland, Schenectady and Westchester. Meyer's majority in New York county is more than double that of Maynard, viz: 64,875. In Kings his vote is 9,000 more than Maynard's. The total majorities for judge of the court of appeals and secretary of state are as follows: Bartlett, 135,000; Maynard, 45,400; Palmer, 109,600; Meyer, 74,000. The Democratic rout in Kings is complete. Besides the loss of mayor their control of the board of aldermen is gone. This puts all the power in the hands of their opponents.

MADE A CLEAN SWEEP.

South Dakota Republicans Elect Their Entire Ticket.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 10.—South Dakota Republicans made a clean sweep of the state, electing by 4,000 plurality three supreme court judges, eight circuit court judges and several commissioners. The contest in the Third and Seventh districts, where the Democrats and Independents fused, was close, but resulted in the election of Andrews in the Third and Gardner in the Seventh by from 150 to 200 majority. The Independents are greatly disappointed, and take the defeat bitterly. In Brown county the Republicans give the judicial ticket 100 plurality and elect county commissioners.

ANTI-RACE TRACK.

Opponents of Gambling Win a Great Victory In New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Latest returns from the New Jersey election only serve to increase the majorities of the anti-race track men. The opponents of the gamblers, under the lead of Thompson and McKum, have won a great victory. The anti-race track men have elected seven senators and their opponents but one. Nine Democratic state senators hold over, and so do four Republicans. The new state senate stands: Republicans 11, Democrats 10. In the state assembly the Republicans or anti-race track men have 39, and the Democrats 21.

Democratic Gains in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—The Democrats have gained probably 10 legislators, partly due to the redistricting of the state by the last legislature. It is certain that the aggregate vote of the counties will be much smaller than in the election two years ago. The Populists have been practically wiped out. The Democrats will have at least 105 members of the legislature out of a total of 138.

LARGEST FOR YEARS.

Republican Majority in Pennsylvania Not Less Than 130,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The returns that have been received from the interior make it probable that the Republican majority for Judge Fell for the supreme court will not fall much short of 130,000. It will be the biggest majority that party ever had here except when Grant beat Greeley in 1872.

Kansas Official Returns.

TOPEKA, Nov. 10.—Official returns from 81 counties give the Republicans 862 of the county officers elected, the Populists 107 and the Democrats 16. The Republicans have carried eight of the 13 districts in which judges were elected, the Populists two and the Democrats one. The result in the other two is in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Republicans.

Nebraska Populists Give Up.

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—Chairman Deaver of the Populist state committee admits the defeat of Judge Holcomb, and the election of Harrison, Rep., to the supreme bench. Returns received increase Harrison's lead, and he will undoubtedly have at least 6,000 plurality over Holcomb. The three Republican candidates for regents are elected by good margins.

Democrats Get Everything.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The Democrats have carried this state by 20,000 plurality. They also elect 68 of the 91 members of the house of delegates and 20 out of 26 senators. The Republicans gained heavily in Western and Southern Maryland. In this city the Democrats elected 18 of 22 first branch councilmen and 8 of 10 in the second branch.

Usual Vote In Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—Official and unofficial returns indicate that the Democrats have carried 23 senatorial districts and the Populists 1, with 1 district still in doubt. The Democrats have 15 members of the senate who hold over. Of the members elected to the house of delegates the Democrats will probably have 90 of the 100 elected.

Massachusetts Returns.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Complete corrected returns from the state on governor give Greenhagle (Rep.) a plurality of 34,105.

WAS NO ELECTION.

A Decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court Knocks Out Tuesday's Election.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—The decision of the supreme court of this state declaring the present legislative apportionment unconstitutional, has caused great consternation among the lawyers and politicians at the capital, and will cause restlessness among the assemblymen elect.

Governor Werts, Justice Abbett of the supreme court, and Prosecutor of the Pleas Bayard Stockton were in conference on this important subject, but would not disclose their conclusions. Assistant Prosecutor W. Holt Apager, was seen and said:

"It appears from the decision rendered by the supreme court that the only legally elected members of the house of assembly were those from the seven counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Gloucester, Ocean, Salem, Somerset and Sussex. This being so, under section 188 of the election law, Revision of New Jersey, page 861, it is mandatory upon the governor to call special elections in each of the counties where there are no legally elected members.

"If the governor should be advised by the attorney general that this was the correct view of the case, then the election of Tuesday in all the other counties, saving the seven mentioned above for members of the assembly, is void, and in each of those counties a ticket would be formed including the names of the entire number of candidates for assembly in the county and be voted for by every voter in the county.

SEVERAL REPORTED DEAD.

Y. M. C. A. Members Hemmed in by Fire at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—What promised to be one of the most destructive fires of late years was checked by the fire department after a heroic fight with the following losses:

Schmalzreid Stove company, building and stock, total loss, $70,000; Lemmon & Gale, wholesale dry goods, $115,000. The Young Men's Christian association had rooms in the Schmalzreid building and found themselves hemmed in by the fire. Several jumped from the third story and were seriously and perhaps fatally hurt, though no deaths have yet been reported. It is claimed that other members were overcome by the heat and burned in the building, but nothing authentic is known.

Had Boodle With Them.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—Superintendent of Police Smith of this city has received a telegram announcing the arrest of Schieg and Floyd. The dispatch stated that the absconders had a large amount of money with them when caught. The interesting question now is, who will be sent across the water to bring the men back? As Detectives Hoy and Lawrence are both in New York city, where they have Lou Floyd in custody, it is likely that one of them will go.

Stone in the Death Cell.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Murderer Stone, condemned to die Feb. 16 for the slaughter of the Wratten family, has been placed in the death cell at the prison at South Jeffersonville. Stone divides his time between praying and singing. He eats like a gourmand and sleeps like a healthy babe.

Don't Want the Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The Olympic club has rejected the Corbett-Mitchell fight. Telegrams have been sent to the fighters.

Train Robber Sentenced.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 14.—Jack Butler, one of the Mineral Range train robbers, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in prison.

THE NEWS OF A WEEK.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.

Johnson went a mile, flying start, in 1:56 3-5 at Independence, Ia., Tuesday.

Dr. M. U. Mulcahy of Vermillion, S. D., has been appointed pension surgeon.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Furber of Northfield, celebrated their golden wedding Monday.

The Memphis Athletic club building was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss about $10,000.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern made a running record with President Bacon's special train. The run of 165 miles from St. Louis to Washington, Ind., was made in 165 minutes.

The Cherokee council has organized, with Richmond Wolf as president of the senate and Byrd Jones speaker of the house. The most important work will be settling the intruder question and disposing of the strip bonds.

Thursday Nov. 9.

Miss Annie Pixley, the well known American actress, is dying in London of brain fever.

Joshua Jump has been appointed by the president as internal revenue collector of the Seventh Indiana district.

Phillip M. Seheig, the missing Minneapolis bank teller, is in England. Lou Floyd, a pal, has been captured in New York city.

The business men of Cold Springs and Richmond, Minn., have received assurances that the passenger train on the Willmar run will not be discontinued, against which possibility they have protested strongly.

John S. Johnson lowered the bicycle mark to 1:55 3-5 at Independence Wednesday. This chops one second off his previous mark and one and one-fifth seconds off Windle's time.

Friday, Nov. 10.

Annie Pixley, the actress, is dead.

Robert L. Reade of New York has sued for a divorce from his wife, the notorious Josie Mansfield.

Liberal Presbyterian ministers in conference at Cleveland decided to fight for their advanced views, but not to leave the church unless forced out.

Secretary Carlisle writes Internal Revenue Collector Murphy of Milwaukee, intimating that employes of the government must attend strictly to their duties and not actively participate in politics.

D. G. Ramsey has been removed as grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers by Judge Smith of Council Bluffs, Ia. Ramsey is accused of misappropriating funds of the order and of immoral conduct.

The schedules of assets and liabilities of L. F. Menage, the missing president of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company, Minneapolis, are made public. The liabilities amount to over $1,500,000. The assets are nominal.

Saturday, Nov. 11.

Mgr. Satolli is to be made a cardinal.

The 52d birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated Thursday at Sandringham.

Emperor William and the empress and children, it is reported, will visit Italy in the spring.

M. T. Herrick, a Cleveland banker, was shot at by a man who failed in an attempt to rob him of $50,000.

Fifteen years ago Hungary produced 8,000,000 hectolitres of good wine. This year the yield is only 800,000 hectolitres.

Hostilities have been renewed between the Spanish forces and the Moors. The Spanish gunboat Vanadito was also engaged in shelling the tribesmen.

A dispatch to the London Standard from Constantinople says, that owing to the heat there has been a recurrence of cholera. Fifty new cases were reported Thursday, most of them being in the suburbs.

Monday, Nov. 13.

Dr. Nansen, now on an Arctic cruise, seems likely to succeed in his effort to reach the pole.

John D. Rockefeller has presented $500,000 to the University of Chicago, making the total value of his gifts to that institution $3,250,000.

Secretary Gresham, in a letter to the president, strongly opposes the annexation of Hawaii and favors the restoration of the monarchy.

Stonewall J. De France, wanted in Minnesota for bank swindling, was released at Detroit, Mich., but rearrested and taken to Kalamazoo to be tried for forgery.

Dr. Asa P. Milert of San Francisco, a distinguished surgeon on General Sherman's staff during the war, died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sunday.

It is announced that Yo Tambien and the entire Kendall stable is to be sold at Chicago Nov. 25 and that the Western turf is to lose Chris Smith from its list of prominent owners.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Charlie Mitchell is to become an actor at $1,000 a week.

Governor Altgeld solemnly asserts that there is not one anarchist in Illinois.

William Haught and Allen Stevenson fought a duel at Bellevernor, Pa. Both will die.

Burglars are causing a reign of terror at Middleton, O. Citizens will organize a vigilance committee.

The Northern Pacific railway has been authorized by Judge Jenkins to throw up its leases with 22 branch lines.

It is reported that the Tories are preparing an Irish home rule scheme, which will be published after the return of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to England.

Secretary Carlisle has effected an arrangement with New York bankers whereby the gold reserve will be brought up to the legal limit of $100,000,000.

It is said that the ways and means committee has abandoned the idea of increasing the beer tax, owing to the opposition of the German press.

SIX SPASMS A DAY.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I never lose an opportunity to recommend Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine to any one afflicted with nervous complaints with the assurance that it will not disappoint them. When our boy was eighteen months old he was attacked with violent spasms. Sometimes he would have five or six spasms in a single day. WE TRIED MANY PHYSICIANS WITHOUT BENEFIT; finally our druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We tried a bottle, and could see that he WAS BENEFITED FROM THE FIRST DOSE. We used three bottles, and I am happy to say the child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is now three years old and perfectly healthy. You are at liberty to use my name in SOUNDING THE PRAISE OF THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY.

S. C. HEACOX,
Agent Pacific Express Co.
Hastings, Nebraska, April 6th, 1892.

HAS CURED THOUSANDS

DR. MILES' NERVINE,

MOST CERTAIN CURE FOR

HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DIZZINESS, SPASMS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DULLNESS, BLUES, and OPIUM HABIT.

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

THOMAS F. OAKES
HENRY C. PAYNE,
HENRY C. ROUSE, } Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
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and winnipeg.

TO
HELENA,
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PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
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TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 6:40 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

Something About Hard Times!

When times are hard and money scarce every one wishes to get all the value they can for what money they have. We have selected our goods for Fall and winter trade with that idea in view. We will sell you a Rushford Wagon this fall very reasonable as it is late, and as to value they cannot be equalled. We have a nice line of

CUTTERS AND BOB SLEDS

No shoddy goods—every article the best of its kind, but sold at the lowest possible price.

For cleaning your wheat you want a Victory Fanning Mill. They do the fastest and best work of any mill made. We also have the Diamond Feed Mills and Horse Powers. We carry at all times a nice line of light and heavy Harness.

Get Our Prices Before You Buy.

Our line of goods cannot be surpassed for quality and our prices are right.

WOOD AND COAL

On hand at all times and delivered promptly. We also have the most convenient Hay Scale in town. Guaranteed correct.

MERIT WINS. LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

P. S. We handle all kinds of wood and coal.

DULUTH: 716 TORREY BUILDING.
MINNEAPOLIS: 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,

GRAIN COMMISSION,

SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choce FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

WOMANKIND.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

This well-known journal, a union of four leading women's papers, has won its fame because it deals with what really interests the women of America. Fashions from the standpoint of good taste and economy. Fiction of a pure and helpful kind. Music and Art suitable for non-professional tastes. Household hints written by practical women. Suggestions and aids for self-supporting women. It is a paper for women, by women, and its writers are among the most noted authors. Every line is original, every engraving a gem.

It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Haire, Editor.

The Journal willgive one year's subscription to

WOMANKIND FREE

to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance, or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

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ONE YEAR FOR **$1.50**

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LORILLARD'S make the best of all Chewing Tobaccos—The famous
put only the best and purest ingredients in their—
have won a world-wide reputation by making their—
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Sold everywhere. Made only by the P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the World.

A TIGHT PINCH.

We Are In It and Must Get Out.

Settling Up Time

is approaching, and we have large obligations which must be met by January 1st. To do this we must get money. To get money we must sell goods. To sell goods we must make sacrifices. This is what we are going to do. From November 10th to January 1st every article in our store will be

SOLD AT FIRST COST FOR SPOT CASH ONLY.

We mean just what we say, and an inspection will convince buyers that we are selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in Crookston before.

GET OUR PRICES.

THEY WILL CONVINCE YOU.

A. CHABOT.

'Round Home.

If you enjoy a good play see Corse Payton.

W. N. Godfrey was in from Maple Lake last week.

H. C. Misner and Dr. Chapin were down from Euclid Saturday.

C. J. Kops, of Grand Forks, was looking up business in the city last week.

The Corse Payton company—12 in number—are stopping at the Commercial.

Comrade Kingsbury left for the soldiers home on Thursday evening of last week.

A. J. McArty went to St. Vincent on Monday for a week's work with the paint brush.

Ed. Chapin came over from Devil's Lake last Thursday for a visit with Engineer Fred and family.

A. D. Wishard, the principal of the St. Hilaire schools, spent last Saturday and Sunday in the city.

Mrs. Walter Lee arrived on Friday of last week for a visit with father and mother Bivins and family.

E. P. Pierce: How are collections? They are not coming in as fast or as good as the returns from Ohio did.

Frank Hertz: The laundry business is increasing in spite of the hard times, and I have had to employ more help.

The wife of C. M. Scott, the local editor of the Times, arrived Sunday from St. Paul, and they expect to go to housekeeping soon.

Why didnt Henry Burkhardt catch the freight train from Fertile last Thursday night? If Henry will not tell you we can furnish the address of a person in Fertile who can.

M. P. Losey: You may say that in spite of hard times I never had better health in my life, and I hope, with the blessings of a good constitution and good habits, to enjoy 30 years of life yet.

Frank G. Wright, a brakesman on a Great Northern freight was caught between the bumpers at Arvilla on Saturday and so severely injured that he died in a few hours. He was a new man on the road, married, and lived at Devils Lake. The remains were taken to the old home in Texas for interment.

Last Saturday Judge of Probate Benson heard arguments in the case of Houser & Co. of St. Paul against the Walters estate. The St. Paul firm wanted to file a claim against the estate, but as they had neglected to file it within the time stipulated by the court, and failed to show good cause why they didn't do so, the court did not grant their demand.

E. M. Stanton: Did you hear the story they tell on Ed. Walsh? Well, when he was at the World's Fair, he thought one day he would start down town early and avoid the rush, and proceeded to board an elevated train. After riding for some time he thougnt he ought to be down town and began looking around to see where he was at, and he discovered he was on the Intramural railway and had been riding in a circle around the grounds.

Wm. Appel was in from Keystone on Tuesday. Who says that apples cannot be successfully grown in Polk county?

Don't forget to avail yourselves of the offers we are making to subscribers this fall. It will pay you to look into it.

Mrs. August Walters was summoned to her former home at Alma. Wisconsin, last week on account of the serious illness of her mother.

Andrew Ellingbo, who moved to Grand Forks last summer, informs us that he is tired of living over there and will return to Crookston this week.

Chas. Bergstrom, of Dahl & Bergstrom, who has been a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism for so long, is again able to be about attending to his business.

On receipt of a telegram Tuesday evening, stating that her brother was not expected to live, Mrs. I. N. Simmons started for Monroe, Wis., the home of her brother.

In another column appears an advertisement of the Queen of Fashion. We have made arrangements to club our paper with this magazine, and we offer the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and the Queen of Fashion for $1.75, strictly in advanee.

The class of adults who are attempting to learn the Norwegian language is said to be flourishing beyond the expectation of its originators. It is said to be just too killing for anything to hear Dr. Watts, Geo. McLean and the other bachelers conjugate "to love!"

P. J. Christensen: We have now got 78 students enrolled and expect to have 200 by next year. Most of them are from outside the city. We have them from Norman county, Kittson county, Chippewa county, some from Wisconsin and a few from North Dakota.

E. D. Childs: While this is beyond a doubt the toughest year our farmers ever saw and I cannot say that I have made an overgrown fortune farming this season, I have not lost my faith in this country by any means. I believe we have the best soil in one of the best climates on earth, and I can see unmistakable signs of the dawn of such an era of prosperity as our farmers never saw and few dream of. All who now invest in Red River soil will reap a rich reward in the near future.

The JOURNAL has introduced a new feature—an illustrated fashion department—especially for the ladies. Each week we will print a cut of something new in ladies' or children's wear, with a description of the goods and the amount of material required for each garment; also the price of the pattern. These plates are sent direct from New York and show the very latest New York and Paris fashions. If any of our lady readers should desire a pattern of anything we show in our fashion department, we can procure it for them on receipt of the price marked under the illustration.

Boiled cider for mince pies, at Crookston Grocery Co.

Marlan Hart returned from Chicago on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. S. L. Collins is enjoying a visit from her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Mentzel, of Frontenac, Minn.

Appearances indicate that the final freeze up has come. No plowing since Monday night.

A. E. Brush and son returned from Chicago last week having enjoyed a splendid visit to the World's Fair.

Dr. Dunlop and party came back from their hunt on Tuesday evening, reporting more hunters than game.

On Tuesday Judge Spendley said the words that united Barton Johnson to Betsy Anderson, both of Rocksbury.

The topic Sunday morning at Congregational church will be "800 versus 1800." In the evening a popular gospel service.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy has purchased from Frank Brown two lots in Jerome's addition, and is putting up a dwelling house thereon.

H. A. Foss, formerly of Normaden, of Grand Forks, spent Tuesday night in the city visiting old friends. He goes to Grand Forks intending to be back in time to take Saturday's train for his home at Fosston.

Frank Creamer enjoyed a visit from his brother-in-law, J. L. Lowry, of Cresco, Iowa, over Sunday. Mr. Lowry is a man of means and talks seriously of investing in Polk county realty.

Have you seen the Corse Payton Co.? If not you have missed the event of the season, and you have yet time to correct your error as the company will appear every night this week, and Saturday matinee.

Miss Harriet J. Allyn, sister of Mrs. J. G. Smith, arrived on the Great Northern train Wednesday morning from Boston. Miss Allyn has spent the past two years in the Massachusetts general hospital, training school for nurses, and expects to engage in her profession in this city.

Rev. J. C. Huntington, of Minneapolis, conducted a very successful Sunday School Institute last Saturday and Sunday in the Congregational church. His methods of illustration by blackboard and object lessons were novel and very striking and highly appreciated by all present.

Mrs. A. M. Olson, daughter of Anton Renne, who lives a few miles east of the city, was brought from Valley City not long since in hopes that the change might prove beneficial, but the hope was vain, as she was suffering from consumption and she passed away last Friday. The remains were laid to rest on Sunday in the family burial ground a few miles up the river.

M. G. Jennings: Have I heard the election news? Well I have and I want to say to my brother farmers that I have not heard such good news for a long time as the news from Kansas that assures me that farmers are getting over the populist craze and beginning to show their good solid sense again. I take this as an omen of good and expect to see the northwest fall in line at the next election with far greater alacrity than Kansas did. I tell you the good sober sense of the people of the United States does not endorse the free trade fallacy.

The new chief of the fire department is a dandy. He seems to act upon the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, for there hasn't been not one little fire since he was elected. That sort of official would suit the St. Paul Globe to a dot as that sheet insists that it is the duty of all public officials to prevent the occurrence of disasters rather than to apply the remedy afterward. If the Globe will send one of its detectives up we will see that he gets an interview with chief Rauch, who could no doubt give the Globe valuable pointers.

While talking with an old farmer, who lives near the city, on Wednesday, George Benoy was seen passing along the other side of the street. "There" said our friend, "goes a farmer who always makes money and while he never seems to be in a great rush he always finishes seeding before anybody, he always has his grain cut and stacked or threshed as the case may be before anybody, he always has his plowing done in the fall in good time and I have reason to believe that he has cleared over $600 this year as dull as the times are. His is an example that might be followed to advantage by very many whom I know."

Hay for Sale.

The crop of '94, on the sw¼, sec. 14, I will sell in 40 acre tracts or more, and receive bids until January 1st, 1894, at which time contracts must be made, and money paid. For further particulars address,

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Crookston, Minn.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

CITY COUNCIL

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held November 14th.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 14th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The city attorney asked for further time on the bills of the Great Northern road. Same was granted.

Ald. Jennings made a verbal report upon the lighting of the city jail and police department with electric lamps and recommended that the same be lighted with electricity. On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

A. C. Schmidt, painting	$ 5 60
Ed. Allard, board to poor	15 00
Ed. Allard, board to poor	15 50
Cooke & Hammond, printing	19 70
Florin & Co., pump rod	1 00
Stewart Lumber Co., lumber	8 73
H. R. Nolan, labor	4 50
Grand Forks Herald, printing	3 40
A. Bydal, printing	3 40
Frank Delude, labor	6 80
L. I. Benoit, merchandise	2 65
J. M. Desjardines, two pair boots	6 75
T. M. Sorlie, ice	4 20
W. H. Norrie, wood	20 25
A. Chabot, merchandise	10 00

On motion the bills were allowed and ordered paid.

The finance committee reported upon the following bills which, on motion, were allowed and ordered paid.

R. G. Marlette, board of equalization	$ 6 00
Crookston Fire Department, fire	86 00
Crookston Fire Department, fire	36 00
F. Jerome, work on sewer	94 50
J. E. Morrisey, machine oils	4 30
J. E. Morrisey, board of equalization	6 00
W. Watts, board of equalization	6 00
J. E. Greenhalgh, work at sewer	93 00
D. F. McDonald, labor	36 00
I. N. Simmons, wood	5 00

Bill No. 1,504, of A. F. Rauch, for damages by sewer was referred to the city attorney for examination.

Bill No. 1,512, of M. Filiatrault, for $30.05 was, on motion, allowed at $25.

Bill of $60.50 for labor on sewer was presented and allowed and the clerk instructed to make out the order in favor of the president of the council.

A communication from the fire department asking the council to confirm the appointment of F. G. Rauch as chief of the department, was presented and, on motion, the appointment was confirmed.

On motion Alderman Jennings was appointed as a committee to look into the matter of the smoke nuisance and report at the next meeting.

On motion an adjourned meeting of the council was set for Tuesday evening November 28th at 8 o'clock p. m.

Moved by Alderman Watts seconded by Alderman Anderson, that three commissioners be appointed to ascertain the amount of damages and compensation, to be paid to owners of property to be injured by the grading of the streets in Sampson's Addition, ordered to be graded by resolution on September 12th, 1893, and ascertain the expense of the improvement and benefits to the abutting property, and the proportion to be paid by the same. Carried.

On motion F. Fournet, E. M. Walsh and C. H. Mix were named as the commissioners.

On motion the council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH,
Clerk.

Euclid Items.

From our Regular Correspondent

EUCLID, Oct. 30.

Miss Thedor of St. Vincent is visiting with her sister Mrs. Hanson.

George Easby, who has been residing at Crookston for some time past, is up superintending the hauling of his wheat to market.

A telegram was received here Monday conveying the sad news of the death of Mrs. W. H. Lingle, nee Cora Smith of Grand Forks. Mrs. Lingle resided here during her girlhood and was thought a great deal of. Mr. Lingle has the sympathy of the people of Euclid and vicinity in this his sad hour of bereavement.

Mrs. T. E. Biever spent a portion of last week with her parents at Argyle.

H. C. Misner, Mr. Platt and Dr. Chapin took a gambol down to Crookston Saturday.

Robert Teal is making some needed repairs on his house, prior to moving into town for the winter.

Mrs. Chapin and daughter Nellie, attended the funeral of Mrs. Lingle Tuesday.

Mr. M. P. Losey, officiated at the wedding of Wm. Shutts, of this place and Miss Bertha Grunderson, of Crookston Sunday.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The JOURNAL man does like to see a good team on the farm and has had occasion to speak about those of Chas. Teal, Sr., of Euclid, before. He was in the city on Wednesday for three loads of lumber and the loads were so big that the bystanders got to betting on the weights. Collins' scales could not settle the question as they only weigh as high as five tons, and the smallest load weighed more than that. How's that for loads to be hauled 15 or 20 miles? And who says it don't pay to keep good teams?

The Corse Payton comedy company, now playing a week's engagement at the opera house is giving excellent satisfaction. Mr. Payton is one of those natural-born actors who can no more help being a good actor than he can help breathing, and his support is excellent—far above the general average. Miss Etta Reed is a clever little actress who is walking right into the affections of Crookston theatre-goers. So far they have had good houses and deserve it, as their work is fine and their prices extremely low for that style.

Mr. W. M. Terry, who has been in the drug business at Elkton, My., for the past twelve years, says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other cough medicine I have ever sold." There is good reason for this. No other will cure a cold so quickly; no other is so certain a preventive and cure for croup; no other affords so much relief in cases of whooping cough. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Great bargains in lamps, at Crookston Grocery Co.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

30 per cent discount on ladies cloaks at A. Sture's. [30-32]

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Give The Boys

A chance to get strong and healthy, feed them with good plain food and keep their blood in good order with Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock and who knows but they will be President or Alderman. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Canadian Excursions.

The Northern Pacific has arranged for a series of excursions from points in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota as far west as Jamestown, and in Manitoba, to all points in Ontario and Quebec, as far east as Montreal inclusive, at a rate of $40.00 for the round trip. These tickets will be placed on sale at Minnesota and North Dakota points on November 21st, 28th and December 5th and 11th to 31st inclusive daily, and at Manitoba points daily from November 21st to December 31st inclusive. To points east of Montreal, tickets will be sold at a slightly increased rate. These tickets will be good for three months from date of sale and allow stop-over east of Detroit frontier within the transit limits, which will be fifteen days in each direction. Regular coupon tickets are sold for these excursions and if your ticket agent at your point has not got them give him two or three days notice and he will obtain them. This is a fine opportunity for making a visit to Eastern Canadian points. Do not miss it. Apply to C. A. Sharkey, or Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Family Tourist Cars to Puget Sound.

Upholstered tourist cars in charge of porter and equipped with bedding, curtains, cooking ranges, ample water supply, lavatories, toilet rooms, etc., and well heated, lighted and ventilated, form a part of the Great Northern railway through train service between the Twin Cities and Seattle. Tourist cars leave St. Paul daily at 7:45 p. m., Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. $2.00 double berth to Havre, (with prompt connection for Great Falls, Helena, and Butte;) $2.50 to Spokane; $3.00 to Seattle. Palace sleeping cars via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, leave Chicago every evening at 10:30 and run via St. Paul, Crookston, Grand Forks, Minot, Kalispell, Spokane to Seattle, in connection with the splendid Great Northern service for all classes of travel. See Agent Fegan for information about trips to any part of the country. [31-34]

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp sore.

Mr Moore, the postmaster at Bradshaw Va., after reading an advertisment of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, concluded to try a small bottle of it. He says: "I used it in two cases of colic and three for diarrhœa with perfect satisfaction. I have handled and used a great deal of patent medicine but never tried any that gave as good results as this." For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

A. Sture is going out of the boot, shoe and dry goods business and will sell this line so low that it will be to the public's advantage to call. [29-32]

Norrie and Bailey
Rustle wood daily
Their feed mill runs hourly
Where no grain is ground poorly.

Prices are O. K., delivery prompt. Call on us.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A Fair Offer

We make the fairest of fair offers to you. Everything in our stock is exactly as it is represented. If, when you get your purchase home, it does not suit you, bring it back at once, in good condition, and we'll exchange it. Refund your money, if you prefer. Can we do more?

CHILDREN'S WOOL MITTENS, in black or colors, all sizes, at only 10c for the 15c kind.

LADIES' WOOL MITTENS, in black, at only 23c for 35c quality.

BOYS' SCHOOL MITTENS, in yarn 15c, covered with leather only 23c a pair.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Men's fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, non-stretching and non-shrinking, one of the most popular $1.50 garments, only $1.00 each.

Men's very heavy ribbed underwear in Shirts and Drawers, at $1.75 a suit. Good value at $2.50.

FLANNELS.

We have left about 30 pieces of Flannels in all colors, to be closed out at cost. DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

BLANKETS.

We have them in all colors and prices, from 83c to $13.50 a pair. Our blankets were bought at a reduction of 25 per cent. from regular wholesale prices which enables us to offer you SPLENDID BARGAINS IN THIS LINE.

SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Our stock of Winter Footwear is complete and will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Yours to please,

THE FAIR

Department Store,

Corner Main and Robert Sts.,

CROOKSTON, INN.

P. S. Our silverware premiums continue to please all customers. Be sure and get tickets with your purchase.

Minnesota Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1893. NO. 32

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor	Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor	David M. Clough.
Secretary of State	F. P. Brown.
Attorney General	H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.	Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.	E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.	John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court	Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District	Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court	Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor	C. U. Webster
Treasurer	J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds	John Amundson
Attorney	A. R. Holston
Sheriff	Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate	C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools	A. A. Lommen
Surveyor	O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r	W. H. Averill
Coroner	Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District	John E. Oppegaard
Second District	Anton Linden
Third District	M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District	C. P. Demers
Fifth District	A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor	A. D. Stephens. Office in Merchants National Bank.
Comptroller	E. M. Walsh Office in Fournet Block.
Clerk	E. C. Carruth Office in Times office.
Treasurer	Joseph Mathews. Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor	A. C. Schmidt. Office on Second Street
Engineer	W. F. Arnold. Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department	Dr. Dampler. Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace	C. S. Spendly. Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace	L. E. Gossman. Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster	W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster	Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk	A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Caookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland,	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkum	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden.	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	O J Knox	T R Falls

North Pole, Dec. 25, 1892.

Haller Proprietary Co:—Be sure and send me a lot of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. I get lots of letters from the children asking for it.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Say

When a man pounds his thumb, he puts it in his mouth and says * * * * * get me Haller's Pain Paralyzer, quick now. For sale by F. L. Durand.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE.

Wheat	47
Barley	20c@25
Oats,	old 20c; new 18c
Corn	30c@35c
Middlings, per ton	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts, " "	$10.00@$12.00
Bran, " "	$9.00@$10.00
Hay, per ton	$4.00@$6.00
Butter, per lb	20c
Eggs, per dozen	25c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	40c
Game—Ducks, per doz	$2.00

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superiyr, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pocificfic coast at	7:12 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at	8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON. - - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
10:50pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	10:40pm Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:25a.m Daily,
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet,—Library,—Observation,—Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Family Tourist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Chicago.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at, Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

When Hannibal,

The great elephant, got a sore foot they used Haller's Barb wire Liniment and cured it up in four days.

For sale dy F. L. Durand.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

The best plaster—Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another between the shoulder blades will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage dampened in Pain Balm. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Buy your canned goods of Crookston Grocery Co. A carload just received.

Commencing Nov. 21st. the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to points in Ontario and Quebec for $40, good 90 days; to points east of Montreal slightly higher. For tickets and full information, call on or write,

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent N. P. R. R., Crookston.

Are your children subject to croup? If so, you should never be without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a certain cure for croup, and has never been known to fail. If given freely as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is the sole reliance with thousands of mothers and never disappoints them. There is no danger in giving this Remedy in large and frequent doses, as it contains nothing injurious. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

The Body of a Man found in the Ice on the Red Lake River.

The Police Give the Name of the Victim as Ed. Small—an Inquest Held.

An Old Man Hangs Himself Near Fertile—Held for Counterfeiting.

Found in the River.

Last Saturday evening, as Prof. C. E. Corwin and a companion were skating on the Red Lake River near the Cunningham farm, they discovered the body of a man frozen in the ice. Coming to the city they notified the police, but it was then too dark to find the body, so on Sunday morning a party was made up and went out to the place where the body had been seen the previous evening. It was soon found, taken out and brought to the city and placed in John Wyatt's undertaking rooms.

The body, which was frozen as hard as a stone, was that of a man between 35 and 40 years of age, clothed with a light gingham shirt a pair of trousers and a shoe. A vest and one shoe which corresponded with the one worn by the dead man, was found on the river bank near where the body was found. He was identified by the police as Ed. Small, a man who had several times been locked up in the city jail last fall as a drunk—the last time being on September 9th. As to how he came to be in the river is a mystery, and no one can give a plausible theory except that he must have suicided. He had worked a short time for Lief Sargent last fall, but very little is known about him except that he was given to drinking and often said he didn't care whether he lived or not.

On Monday afternoon Coroner Shephard selected the following citizens as a jury to hear the evidence in the case: Ole Hanson, Joe. Lusian, H. Nolan, A. A. Olds, Geo. Berthiaume, Thos. Wennevold. Nothing new was developed, and the jury decided that the deceased came to his death by drowning in the Red Lake river on or about September 10th.

Hung Himself.

Last Sunday morning Nov. 19th, Peter Egge an old man living in the town of Garden, about 8 miles from Fertile, was found dead at his granary by a neighbor, Ole P. Egen. From Ole P. Renne, who was in the city Tuesday, the JOURNAL has the following particulars:

Mr, Egge was an old man about 65 years of age and lived alone on his farm, taking care of his stock. His wife was dead and he had a daughter living in the old country. He was in the habit of taking liquor home, and it is thought he was under the influence of intoxicants when he hung himself. He had probably become despondent from living alone so long, and it is thought he was worrying over a small bill which he was to pay in Fosston last Friday, and this may have induced him while intoxicated, to take his life.

Mr. Egen had been to Fertile on Saturday and when he went to the house of Egge on Sunday morning, he found the latter hanging from a rafter in a sort of granary attached to the house. One foot was touching the ground, while the other was bent and the knee resting on a board. He had his mittens on, and was evidently sensible to the fact that it was cold. From the appearance of the body the deed must have been committed on Saturday.

Mr. Renne came to the city to get the Judge of Probate to appoint a person to look after the live stock of the deceased.

Held for Counterfeiting.

P. J. McCrystal and Peter Wallace, the men arrested here last week for passing a due bill on a Grafton store, in the California Wine house here, were examined before U. S. Commissioner Christianson Saturday, and bound over to the term of the United States district court at Minneapolis, and in default of bail were committed to the Ramsay county jail to await trial.

This is a rather peculiar case. The due bill in size and appearance resembles a silver certificate, but the wording is entirely different. It is good for $10 in trade at a Grafton store, but it had become worn and soiled to such an extent that it might pass as a genuine bill if not examined closely. When taken at the California Wine house it was mistaken for a Canadian bill. As it is not an imitation of any kind of money it is hard to see how the charge of counterfeiting can be made to stick. But an official connected with the treasury department, who was here and advised the holding of the men, says that under a new statute counterfeiting is not necessarily an imitation of money, but the making of anything to resemble money, or the passing of it as money. The law has not been passed on by the courts yet, and the outcome of these cases will be noted with interest.

Crookston's Clergy

Are nothing if not progressive. They have modern ideas and their subjects of thought are in keeping with the times. Last Sabbath morning Rev. Smith, of the Congregational church, talked on the subject of "National Sins," and pointed out the sins which had caused the destruction of nations in the past ages. Coming down to the present time he enumerated some of our own national sins, and predicted the ultimate downfall of our country were these sins not abated. The licensed saloon he characterized as a national sin—one which was steadily ruining the country. The passage by congress of such laws as the Geary exclusion law was characterized as national sins, and he predicted that for the latter this country would some day pay dearly, for China would undoubtedly resent by force of arms this descrimination against her people. Etc. Etc.

Rev. Squier of the First M. E. church spoke in the evening on "Traps for Young Men," and said the traps he particularly referred to were the saloons in the city of Crookston and he said he was going to try and close up some of these traps—at least on the Sabbath day—and failing in this he would have the satisfaction of showing them up and warning the young men against them. He will discuss the saloon question every Sunday evening for some time to come, and local affairs will be stirred up quite freely.

John Dillon.

"A Model Husband," is the title of John Dillon's new play which is to be produced in this city on November 28th is far superior to anything Mr. Dillon has appeared in for years.

The story deals with the fortunes and misfortunes of a New York stock broker, who has long experienced the unpleasant restraint placed upon him by his strong mined and jealous wife. After many years of feminine reign during which time the henpecked husband has continued to say, "yes my dear," to every command from his better half, the wife ventures to leave him alone while she goes away on a visit. This proves a turning point in the husband's career which leads to the many ridiculous incidents and laughable situations which befall the "Model Husband." He recklessly takes advantage of his freedom from petticoat government to have what he styles "a good time." He passes himself off as a single man, attends balls, clubs, operas, etc., and leads his younger associates a lively race of gaiety.

Mr. Dillon is delighted with his new comedy and fairly revels in his dual role of a henpecked husband and gay deceiver.

The supporting company has been carefully selected to suit the requirements of each character in the play, thus insuring a perfect performance.

An Hour Beneficially Spent.

Standing on the corner of Main and Robert streets, last Saturday evening, your scribe was brought to a realization of the fact that Crookston is a baby giant stretching out lusty limbs in every direction, waxing long and strong and broad in healthy growth. Speculating upon the cause of this phenomenal growth I thought of Prof. B. A. Strawbridge's Normal School and Business College, a leading, potent factor in awakening and keeping alive public interest in business and higher education. What more essential to the permanent prosperity of a city than fine schools? I concluded to go up and visit the school. Prof. B. A. Strawbridge meeting me in the ante-room, invited me into the office where he introduced me to his corps of teachers—trained teachers of proven ability. Then, despite the feeble protestations of your reporter, ushered me into the presence of a fashionable assembly. Really Friend Strawbridge should have had more consideration for youth and timidity. However I was fully recompensed for my discomfiture. Never in Crookston has your scribe enjoyed so fine a literary treat. A select, cultured, intelligent audience had assembled to enjoy an hour's walk in the higher realms of science.

At 8 o'clock, at the request of Prof. Strawbridge, Mr. Squier invoked the blessing of God upon the assembly and the institute, that the school might flow down the coming years a stream of learning and light enriching and enlightening the generations to come.

Prof. Strawbridge, then, in his usual graceful and happy manner, introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. C. M. Titus, Principal of the Normal School and Business College.

Prof. Titus is the incarnation of the modern idea of an instructor. Of commanding presence, gentle, suave and gracious in mien, he took the audience by the hand and pointed back to the pre-astronomic age when all was unfathomable, inexplicable chaos. Then through the dark eras he brought us to the plain where the star of modern astronomy first appeared to the Chaldean, amid his lonely vigils. Calling his thoughts from the surrounding, almost unbearable solitude of a shepard's life, up to the vaulting blue skies where, trying to pierce the mysteries of their beauty, the Chaldean first made star-pictures, grouping the stars into fantastic outlines of monsters, giving them the names of Great and Little Bear, &c. The bright words of the speaker wafted us in fancy through countless thousands of years through bold, swift flights we ascended Newtonian heights, up through Herschall's era, till in the present time he brought us to the planet Neptune, Astronomy's latest discovery. Marshaling to his aid the sciences, mathematics, physiology, geology, the hand-maids of astronomy, the speaker discussed, through clearly defined, lucid and luminous illustrations, the relative distances, sizes, weights, influences and counter-influences of the planets of the solar system. Portrayed in glowing words, the photosphere, chromosphere and croma of the sun. Discussed sun-spots, their possible causes and nature. Then directing our attention downward, he led us through ellipse, parabole and hyperbola among the planets, the intermediate asteroids, comets, periodical and erratic, tarrying in the soft, effulgent nebulae, we saw or dreamed we saw stars shoot athwart a familiar atmosphere; we saw the nucleus of our comet burst into myriads of incandescent meteors, we felt a swaying sensation, then a slight shock and—lo! our meteor had landed us in dear old Crookston.

As Prof. Titus sat down your scribe rubbed his eyes and felt that he had indulged in a most delightful dream and awakened to the pleasant reflection that if these are the ways of modern teaching fain would I be a boy again and go to school.

Mr. Titus' was, indeed a masterly, logical, scholarly discourse, fully developing his idea, to make astronomy attractive and comprehensible to the young, and interesting to the maturer minds in the audience. His style is grave though not ponderous. His lecture discovered a wealth of learning, thought, reflecting faculties strongly developed, a great facility of using the known as a means to acquiring the unknown. Now and then the clash of counter-thoughts underlying the discourse sent up little ripples of wit and humor to the surface infinitely pleasing as the unexpected always is. Crookston is to be congratulated upon securing so able a man.

In dismissing the audience, Prof. Strawbridge took occasion to announce that this lecture is the precursor of many to follow, a lecture every alternate night during the term. Different themes will be discussed by different speakers. Prof. Strawbridge also announced that he has ample, comfortable boarding accommodations at the low price of $1.75 for fifty boarders or more.

Citizens, let us foster this institution of learning; it is a good thing to have among us.

ADVOCATE FOR EDUCATION.

Give The Boys

A chance to get strong and healthy, feed them with good plain food and keep their blood in good order with Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock and who knows but they will be President or Alderman. For sale by F. L. Durand.

AROUND THE WORLD.

An Opportunity to Circle the Globe With a Traveler.

As is well known, Rev. L. W. Squier the pastor of the First M. E. church of this city has spent much of his life in foreign lands, and has also made the trip around the globe. But unlike the majority of globe-trotters, he did not take the trip to merely gratify a love for pleasure or a desire for travel, but to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the different countries of the earth, their people their customs, and their moral and religious condition. A conversation with Mr. Squier will convince anyone that he made good use of his time while abroad and now has an almost inexhaustible fund of information stored away in his fertile brain. He is a close observer, has a retentive memory, and good descriptive powers.

Mr. Squier has decided to give the people of Crookston the benefit of his observations, and for this purpose he has been induced to give a series of seven lectures, which will be fully illustrated with stereoptican views of cities, buildings, people, etc., seen in a trip around the world. These lectures will commence soon, and one will be given about every ten days. The trip will be divided as follows:

First night—From New York to Japan via Hawaii.

Second—Japan and the Japanese.

Third—From Japan to Egypt, along the Equator.

Fourth—Egypt and the Egyptians.

Fifth—The Holy Land.

Sixth—Through Southern Europe.

Seventh—The British Isles. London to New York.

This trip and these views represent an outlay to Mr. Squier of over $1200 and those who like to listen to tales of travel, entertainingly told and instructively put, will have a rich treat in store in these forthcoming lectures. Full particulars will be given later.

Another Veteran Gone.

John Smith, one of the pioneer residents of eastern Polk county, died at his home in Mentor last Sunday evening of consumption. He leaves a wife and three children—one son who is about 2, and two daughters, the eldest of whom is married, and the youngest about 12 years of age. Deceased was a G. A. R. veteran, a genial companion, and an all around good fellow. He had just moved his family into the village from his farm and was going to conduct a hotel. He will be much missed, not only by his family, but by the people around Mentor, where he was well and favorably known by every person in the community.

Sold Mortgaged Property.

C. M. Christiansen, who lives in the vicinity of McIntosh, was arrested last Saturday on a charge of selling property which was mortgaged to the Merchants National Bank. On Monday he had a hearing before Justice Gossman, and admitted selling the mortgaged property—three head of cattle and some grain. The justice held him to the district court, and in default of $300 bonds, he was committed to the county jail to await trial.

For Dancing Purposes.

The Montgomery building on Main street—which will be known hereafter as the G. A. R. building—is being rapidly fitted up, and Col. Cobham Post will probably occupy it next month. The lodge room will be on the ground floor, and the upstairs has been fixed up for dancing purposes. Since the McKinnon hall has been occupied by the Normal college, there his been no hall available for public balls, and the G. A. R. people have decided to fill this want.

Died at Red Lake Falls.

Jane Knowlton, wife of Chester R. Knowlton, of Red Lake Falls, died at her home last Friday, the 17th inst., of cepticemia. She leaves a husband and four children. Her remains were taken to Rushford, Minn., for burial. She left about six or seven thousand dollars worth of property, mostly in Houston county, this state, which her husband and her brothers are already fighting about. The husband made application to the judge of probate here on Tuesday to be appointed administrator of the estate, and he thinks he has thus "got ahead of the other fellows."

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

ROBBERY OF DRAKE.

Twenty-five Thousand Secured by the Chicago Thieves.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The robbery of J. A. Drake, treasurer of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad, which occurred shortly after 7 o'clock at his office in the Rookery building, was one of the boldest of its kind ever committed in Chicago.

A mail carrier, in passing Mr. Drake's office heard groans within, and, upon entering, found the official lying upon the floor, bruised and in a semi-conscious condition.

"I've been robbed by two men," said Mr. Drake, feebly, and the open safe, overturned valise and scattered papers confirmed his statement. Mr. Drake had evidently received rough treatment. Big welts on his head bore evidence of savage blows. He had but little to say, but the sum of $25,000 was mentioned as missing, and it was soon understood that the robbers had made away with that amount.

The police overhauled many suspects and last night it was reported that detectives had arrested two men at a depot who refused to give an account of themselves, and that they were locked up at the central station. None of the officers would admit than an arrest had been made.

TERRIBLE GALE.

Hundreds of Lives Lost on the English Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The latest reports received make the total number of deaths from drowning during the gale along the coast of Great Britain as 184, and this is without reckoning the crews of several vessels which have been seen to founder off the coast. The total fatalities, irrespective of the numerous crews of missing fishing fleets, is estimated at quite 200, according to the most conservative estimates. Dispatches received from Banff say that the seashore for 30 miles is strewn with the wreckage of vessels.

Some idea of the force of the gale can be gathered from the fact that two heavy railroad engines were blown off the track near Inverness, blocking all traffic.

It is impossible at this hour to give in detail the number and description of the wrecks or the damage done to houses and property, but the latest reports are that the gale now shows some signs of abating.

Channel traffic is now stopped at all points and many passengers who have been waiting since Saturday to cross the channel have been put to great inconvenience.

SEMINARY BURNED.

A Catholic Institution Near Madison, Wis., Destroyed—Three Fatalities.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 17.—Edgewood, the Catholic seminary situated two miles east of this city, was totally destroyed by fire and two of the inmates burned to death, while a third was probably fatally injured. The financial loss is about $50,000; partially insured. The victims of the fire are Margie Rice of Stevens Point, Wis., and Maggie Stock of Chicago, aged 7. Frances Henneby, another little girl, was unconscious and nearly dead from smoke when rescued, but at last reports it was thought her life would be saved.

How the fire originated is a mystery. It started shortly before 9 o'clock in a room on the second floor of the main building. The girls whose lives were lost slept in or very near to this room.

Postponed Until 1896.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—The committee appointed to organize an international exhibition here for 1895 have decided to postpone the exhibition until 1896.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 21, 1893.

HOGS—Steady to strong. A few bunches offered, selling early to packers.

CATTLE—Firm and active on good butcher tuff, stockers and feeders; 1,000 head of good 800 to 1,200 lb feeders can be sold at once.

Prime steers, $3.25@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.30@2.50; good cows, $2.00@2.30; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.00; light veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $1.50@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.10; feeders, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $1.00@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady. Eleven loads of Westerns were sold to a Minnesota feeder.

Muttons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $1.35@2.75.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 600; calves, 10; sheep, 5,000.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 20, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 62c; highest, 62½c; lowest, 61⅝c; close, 62⅜c; November closed at 57⅞c; December opening, 56⅛c; highest, 58⅛c; lowest, 56c; closing, 56⅞c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 60c; No. 1 Northern, 58½c; No. 2 Northern, 56¾c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Nov. 20, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 60½c; November, 60½c; December 59¾c; May, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59½c; November, 59½c; December, 58⅜c; May, 64⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56½c; No. 3, 51½c; rejected, 44½c. On Track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 59½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1893.

CATTLE—Best steady, others slow and weak; prime to extra, $5.50@6.00; good, $4.75@5.25; medium, $4.00@4.65; common to fair, $3.25@3.90; cows, 75c@$3.00; Texans, $2.25@2.90; Westerns, $2.50@4.00.

HOGS—Active, 10c higher; mixed and packers, $5.40@5.50; prime heavy and butcher, $5.50@5.70; light, $5.55@5.65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Slow, 10c lower; native, $2.00@3.75; Westerns, $2.75@3.55; lambs $3.50@4.75.

Receipts—Cattle, 20,000; hogs, 24,000; sheep, 18,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1893.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Steady. Cash, 59½c; December 60½c; May, 67⅜.

CORN—Higher. Cash, 35⅝c; December, 38⅝c; May, 39⅝c.

OATS — Steady. Cash, 27c; December, 27⅝c; May, 30¼c.

RYE—Nominal; 44c.

PORK—Easy. January, $12.42½; May, $12.65.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

A heavy snow fall occurred in Michigan Tuesday.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Athens and other places in Greece Tuesday.

M. Perier has been elected president of the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 291 to 191, defeating M. Brisson.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Valdimir of Russia arrived at Potsdam Tuesday on a visit to Emperor William.

Scheig and Floyd, the Minneapolis bank embezzlers, were arrested on board the steamer Saale at Southampton, Eng., after a violent resistance.

Secretary Hoke Smith has withdrawn from his law firm at Atlanta, and the firm of Smith, Glenn & Smith is dissolved. Secretary Smith could not give time to the firm's business.

Thursday Nov. 16.

The Connecticut state building at the fair sold for $3,000.

The board of directors of the National Base Ball league are in session in New York.

M. Loze, formerly perfect of police, has been gazetted French ambassador at Vienna.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Playfair and their parties, arrived at Queenstown on board the steamship Majestic.

Dr. Arthur Debausset, an airship inventor, is about to construct an aerial boat at Pasadena, N. J., for the Brazilian government.

The sultan's brother, at the head of a force of cavalry, is proceeding to Melilla in order to pacify the rebellious Moors.

The Bank of England officials continue to maintain silence regarding the rumors in circulation as to bad financiering upon its part.

Friday, Nov. 17.

The German Reichstag was opened by Emperor William, who made a long speech.

The Cherokee commission has been dissolved, owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation for its work.

The joint 'Frisco and Santa Fe station at Savery, Kan., was robbed by two masked burglars. They secured $130.

Miss Elizabeth Elkins, daughter of the ex-secretary of war, was married in New York Thursday to Edward E. Bruner.

The official trial of the new United States steamer Columbia, which was to have occurred Thursday, has been postponed for several days.

The ameer of Afghanistan has presented a sword and decoration to each of the officers in the mission under Sir Mortimer Durand. The ameer paid the Britishers a farewell visit.

Saturday, Nov. 18.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg is dead.

A six-day bicycle race, to occur in Madison Square Garden, New York, has been arranged.

The governor of Florida has given orders to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight at Jacksonville.

U. S. Grant, son of the late General Grant, has purchased what is conceded to be the finest residence in San Diego, Cal.

The state department has no information of the reported arrest in Desterro of United States Consular Agent Grant by the Brazilian rebels.

Official reports to the postoffice department show that the world's fair has enabled Chicago to outrival New York in the extent of money order business.

A telegram from Madrid says that the Spanish foreign office has received news that the insurgent admiral Mello had proclaimed the son of the Comte d'Eu president of Brazil.

Monday, Nov. 20.

The yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga., shows no signs of abatement.

Admiral Mello declares Prince Pedro emperor of Brazil, instead of president.

George W. Bull, general passenger agent of the St. Paul and Duluth road, is dead.

Further particulars of the recent flood in Okayama, Japan, show 644 deaths from drowning, 444 injured and 8,207 houses washed away.

A Denver and Rio Grande excursion train was wrecked near Salida, Colo., Sunday. Five coaches were ditched but no fatalities occurred.

A millionaire widow was arrested in Pittsburg for cruelly keeping a little girl in a wire cage for hours every night for use as a trance medium at spiritualistic performances.

The Western Storage and Warehouse company's building at Kansas City was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Over 1,500,000 pounds of binding twine was burned, causing a total loss of $400,000.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

Indianapolis is going systematically at work to aid the city's unemployed.

Several fires were set simultaneously in Cleveland manufacturing establishments.

Another dynamite scare is on at Barcelona. Six loaded bombs were found in a garden.

C. C. Burns, one of the proprietors of the St. Joseph Daily News, died at Chicago Monday.

The Ferris wheel will probably be moved to New York unless Chicago people put up "inducements."

The remains of the late Prince Alexander of Battenburg have been interred in a cemetery in the suburbs of Gratz.

A skirmish took place at Melilla between the Spanish troops and Moors, in which a number on both sides were wounded.

A son of ex-Premier Mercier was arrested at Montreal, together with two other young men, for attempting to blow up the Nelson monument.

BESIDE THE BAY OF MONTEREY.

Beside the bay of Monterey,
When morn is on the mountains,
What joy to hear and know not fear
The cry of seaborn fountains!

Across the bay of Monterey
The sea fog, thinly drifting,
The land reveals or shore conceals,
Soft scenes, like magic, shifting.

Beside the bay of Monterey
How sweet to walk at even,
When softened dyes from sunset skies
Steal up the sapphire heaven!

Along the reach of rocky beach
Oh, joy it is to follow,
Where blooms the sea anemone
In every waveworn hollow.

On giant rock that fronts the shock
The spray wet grasses glisten,
Where breaks the wave on cliff and cave
The flowers bend and listen.

I count the years by all my tears
And all life's stormy weather,
Since by the bay of Monterey
We wandered, love, together.

I walk along the changing shore,
Oh, sad and strange it seems!
And if you hear the billows roar,
You hear them but in dreams.
For you have slept now many a day
Upon the shore of Monterey.

—Sarah L. Stillwell in Overland Monthly.

Good Blood IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

You cannot hope to be well if your BLOOD IS IMPURE.

If you are troubled with

BOILS, PIMPLES, ULCERS OR SORES

your blood is bad. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly cleanse the system, remove all impurities and build you up. All manner of blemishes are

CLEARED AWAY

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JOHN GAVIN, Dayton, Ohio.

S.S.S.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, November 18th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Paul Lee deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of A. I. Hunter, administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof, the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate of which said deceased died seized. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 18th day of December, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston, in said County then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, That this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 18th day of November A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[31-33] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term November 1st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Lars K. Opheim deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Knut Opheim administrator of the estate of Lars K. Opheim deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by this Court, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston, in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 1st day of November, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[30-32]

HAVING

A Farm,
A Garden,
A Village Lot
A Home in the City
or Village or Country,
Or expecting to have one,
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PAY YOU
WELL

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D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

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Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

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Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000. Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

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If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
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If your COMPLEXION ISSALLOW, or you suffer Distress After Eating. TAKE RIPANS TABULES
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Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the Liver, Stomach and Intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure Dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

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MR. BLOUNT'S REPORT

SAYS STEVENS LENT AID TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Queen's Surrender Due Wholly to Fear of the Superior Force of Uncle Sam—The New York Herald Prints What Purports to Be a Portion of the Document.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Herald prints under a Washington date what purports to be a large portion of the report of Commissioner Blount. It sums up as follows: Commissioner Blount's report will show that Minister Stevens landed the troops from the Boston long before there was any valid excuse for their presence on Hawaiian soil; that he declined to remove them when requested to do so by the government and informed that the authorities were willing and fully able to preserve order and to protect American interests; that these troops were stationed across the street from the government building in which Minister Stevens knew the revolutionists were about to read their proclamation and that the revolutionists' committee relied upon the American troops to protect them in this act of rebellion; that Minister Stevens recognized the provisional government according to a preconceived programme before that government had obtained possesion of the departments and military power at Honolulu, and that the military power was surrendered, as the queen surrendered, only through awe of the superior force of the United States.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Secretary Gresham Gives Out the Blount Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. — Secretary Gresham decided during the afternoon to make public all the correspondence and the report of James H. Blount, the special commissioner sent to Hawaii by President Cleveland to investigate the revolution which dethroned Queen Liliuokalani and the establishment of the provisional government. Mr. Blount arrived at Honolulu March 29, 1893. In his report he calls attention to his reception by Minister Stevens, who, "accompanied by a committee from the annexation club, came on board the vessel which had brought me. He informed me that this club had rented an elegant house, well furnished and provided with servants, a carriage and horses for my use; that I could pay for this accommodation just when I chose, from nothing up. He urged me very earnestly to accept the offer. I declined it and informed him that I should go to a hotel." The committee renewed the offer, which was declined. He also refused to accept proffered favors from the ex-queen.

Position of the United States.

Concerning the position of the United States in the islands he says: "The troops from the Boston were doing military duty for the provisional government. The American flag was floating over the government building. Within it the provisional government conducted its business under an American protectorate, to be continued, according to the avowed purpose of the American minister, during negotiations with the United States for annexation. My instructions directed me to make inquiries which, in the interest of candor and truth, could not be done when the minds of thousands of Hawaiian citizens were full of uncertainty as to what the presence of American troops, the American flag and the American protectorate implied. It seemed necessary that all these influences must be withdrawn before those inquiries could be prosecuted in a manner befitting the dignity and power of the United States. Inspired with such feelings, and confident no disorder would ensue, I directed the removal of the flag of the United States from the government building and the return of the American troops to their vessels. This was accomplished without any demonstration of joy or grief on the part of the populace."

History of the Revolution.

He then reviews the history of the islands at some length, beginning with the constitution of 1852, and the changes made in the system of government down to the revolution of 1887, which resulted in the constitution of that year, and which is to a great extent given by Mr. Blount as the cause of the revolution of 1893. Mr. Blount then gives a detailed account of the events leading up to the revolution; the issuance of a new constitution by the queen; the refusal of the cabinet to sign it; various meetings of the leaders of the movement with Minister Stevens; the reading of the proclamation, declaring a provisional government; landing of United States troops from the Boston, etc., and says:

"The leaders of the revolutionary movement would not have undertaken it but for Mr. Stevens' promise to protect them against any danger from the government. But for this their mass meeting would not have been held. But for this no request to land troops would have been made. Had the troops not been landed no measures for the organization of a new government would have been taken. The American minister and the revolutionary leaders had determined on annexation to the United States and had agreed on the part each was to act to the very end."

Feel They Have Been Wronged.

Mr. Blount says that the native race feel that a great wrong has been done them and their queen. When the queen resigned under protest they did not believe the action of Stevens would be endorsed, and he adds: "Indeed, who would have supposed that the circumstances surrounding her could have been foreseen and sanctioned deliberately by the president of the United States. Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sentiment amongst the natives point to her belief as well as theirs, that the spirit of justice on the part of the president would restore her crown."

That is the only thing in the nature of a recommendation made.

The special commissioner closes with a description of the industries of the islands, statistics, comparisons of the races, changes in the conditions of the natives and information tending to show that they have been badly treated.

EX-MINISTER STEVENS TALKS.

Mr. Blount's Report as Published a "Shameless Perversion of Facts."

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 21.—A reporter of the Kennebec Journal called on the ex-Minister to Hawaii, John L. Stevens, at his home and asked if he had anything to say regarding Commissioner Blount's statement. Mr. Stevens said that he firmly adhered to all of the previous statements in his San Francisco and Augusta addresses to the country and in his open letter of last week to Secretary Gresham. He expressed great surprise at the language of Mr. Blount, as to Mr. Stevens' unwillingness to show him the records of the legation. Mr. Stevens says he feels himself at liberty to expose Mr. Blount's remarkable conduct towards himself, commencing immediately after Mr. Blount's arrival in Honolulu. It is a record, Mr. Stevens says, the publication of which will astonish all honorable minds, bringing to Mr. Stevens no censure unless it be that he tolerated such insulting treatment without at once resenting it by refusing all intercourse with the offending person.

Mr. Stevens two weeks ago made an imperative engagement out of the state, which will occupy the next two or three days. With reasonable promptness he will be heard in his own defense. "It is sufficient to say now," Mr. Stevens adds, "that Mr. Blount's report, so far as given to the public, is an ex parte and shameless preversion of the facts."

THE SOUTH OBJECTS.

Removal of Tariff on Certain Products a Death Blow to Her Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The New South sounded a warning to the ways and means committee during the day. It came from the manufacturing interests of Alabama and Tennessee whose representatives were refused a formal hearing by Chairman Wilson some days ago, but who later secured the privilege of making an informal argument before the Democratic members of the committee. As the delegations present were also Democratic in politics, the conference was very amicable until near the close, when the chief spokesman of the Southerners very broadly intimated that if iron ore, coal, lumber, rice and sugar were all to be placed on the free list under Democratic administration "the Democrats of the South might cease to kiss the hand that smites them."

WILLING TO SELL.

The Yankton Indian Reservation to Be Opened In the Spring.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 15.—A special agent of the interior department was at the Yankton agency last week for the purpose of finding out whether or not the Indians at that agency are in favor of a ratification of the treaty made with them last winter. At the time the treaty was negotiated there was strong opposition among the Indians, but since the appropaiations have become exhausted and the rations are all gone a great change has taken place, and it is reliably reported that they are now unanimously in favor of the treaty as it now stands. The treaty will be ratified at the coming session of congress,

SOLDIERS REBEL.

United States Troops at Fort Sheridan Kick on Their Food.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The soldiers of the United States post, Fort Sheridan, have rebelled against the quality and quantity of food served at the regimental mess, and the officers are powerless to subdue the insubordinate troops. For several weeks the men have complained bitterly against the food furnished them, and Friday night the troops refused to eat and left the mess room in a body, procuring their evening meals in the stores of the adjacent village. It is believed that the affair is so serious as to necessitate an investigation by the war department at Washington.

Protection Against Train Robbers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The railraad and express companies are moving upon congress in earnest to secure legislation for their protection against train robbers, and will make strenuous efforts to secure some action in that direction at the approaching session.

The Columbia's Speed.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Nov. 21.—The trial of the cruiser Columbia has taken place. The total time for the course (unofficial) was 3 hours, 47 minutes, or 28.10 knots per hour.

Says He's a Train Robber.

MASON CITY, Ia., Nov. 18.—An unknown man gave himself up to the authorities as being implicated in the Kesler, Ind., Lake Shore train robbery. He says he will tell the whole story and give the names of those implicated at the proper time.

Wisconsin Endeavorites.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—The seventh annual convention of the Wisconsin Christian Endeavor union begun at Emanuel church during the day, and nearly 500 names were registered from out of town.

Ex-President Beers Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—William H. Beers, ex-president of the New York Life Insurance company, died at his home, 26 East Forty-Eighth street, after a protracted illness.

Train Robber Sentenced.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 14.—Jack Butler, one of the Mineral Range train robbers, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in prison.

The Question

is a simple one—easily decided by reason and common sense.

COTTOLENE

—the new scientifically prepared shortening—is made from beef suet and purest refined cottonseed oil. Lard is made, in the majority of cases, in the packing-house, and not as of old, from the clean leaf of the hog. Which is likely to be the most healthful? Decide for yourself. It must be

COTTOLENE

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes.

Cottolene is sold in three and five pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills,
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE
FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED
—RIVER HARD WHEAT.—

BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory over Merchants Nat'l Bank. Entrance on Second Street.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law.
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

G. G. HENAULT,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET. - CROOKSTON

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Reckitt Bloc. - Crookston, Minn.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor
R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 3[illegible] N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

The Journal

Has a right to a liberal amount of the Job Printing to be given out by the merehants and business men of Crookston.

The Office

Is thoroughly equipped with presses, type and other material necessary to do first-class work.

The Paper

Does more gratuitous work for the people, the city and the county than any iudividual in the county.

The Prices

Are in keeping with the hard times, and are just as low as good work can be done for. Get our paices before you send away for printing.

We Print

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Wedding Stationery, Circulars, Business and Calling Cards, Dodgers. Posters, Books, Pamphlets and everything that can be done in a first-class office.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Extract from U. S. Postal Laws Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who has taken a paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed for it or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. That refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is a prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

3. If any person orders his paper stopped, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount with costs, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. Any person continuing to take and read the paper after the term for which they have subscribed has expired, will be held to have subscribed for another year, and must pay the annual rate of subscription, though they may not have expressly renewed their subscription.

THE new catalogue of Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, just received, is a perfect gem in its way reflecting great credit not only on the house but also upon the genius who compiled it. It is as slick as grease.

THE United States has added another warship to her navy—the Columbia. In her trial trip she earned a bonus of $350,500 for her builders, Willlom Cramp & Sons, by making a speed of over 25 miles an hour. She is the fastest vessel afloat, and will be a great addition to the once despised American navy.

BY THE politeness of the author, Dr. E. W. Fish, the JOURNAL has received a copy of the doctor's new book which we shall review at our leisure and give our readers our candid views upon it. The doctor is a strong, vigorous writer and we anticipate a rare literary treat in the perusal of "The Power Behind The Throne."

E. ASHLEY MEARS, the notorious South Dakota banker, whose banks have been closed during the past summer on account of his "peculiar" banking methods, has petitioned Comptroller Eckles repeatedly for permission to resume business, but that official has very properly and emphatically said that Mr. Mears shall never have another opportunity to gull the people—at least not while he has anything to say about it.

Another Scandinavian paper is to be started in Fergus Falls to be called Rodhuggeren (stump clearer.) The concern is to have two ends to it—Fergus Falls and Crookston. A Mr. Oftelie will conduct the Fergus Falls end, while Ole E. Hagen of this city will look after the Crookston branch. The latter gentleman will furnish the type and material for the paper, having bought, sometime ago, the outfit of the defunct Folkets Tidende, which flourished in the city for three consecutive weeks in the latter part of March, 1892. By having an office in Fergus Falls and another in Crookston its promoters hope to thoroughly cover the Seventh congressional district—Congressman Boen's district. And right here is where rumor explains the object of the launching of another Scandinavian paper upon a field already thoroughly covered—if not overdone—by the Ugeblad at Fergus Falls, and the Red River Dalen in this city. It is said that Congressman Boen is the power behind the project; that he it is who is furnishing the money for the enterprise; and that the sole object of the paper is to help secure Mr. Boen a re-nomination and re-election to his present position. This may account for the recent visit to this city of the Congressman, who it is said made his home with Ole E. Hagen while here, and seemed to have more business with that gentleman than all the rest of the Populist leaders in the city combined. Of course Mr. Boen does not want it known that he has anything whatever to do with the new paper, as that would handicap the Rodhuggern in working for him. However it may be, we venture the prediction that Mr. Boen will find it quite expensive to maintain an organ of this kind.

Hood's and Only Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Well, this Hawaiian affair follows so fast upon the elections that it really took our breaths away. It looks as if Cleveland was mad at the American people and he intended to humiliate them before the civilized world by setting upon the Hawaiian throne a coarse old woman, not to say anything worse of her. The Islands are far away, but every secretary of state has asserted our interest in them. Running through Gresham's letter is his animus—Harrison and Blaine. Cleveland has presented a number of surprises, but there is none in which he has slapped American patriotism harder than in throwing down a struggling republic and re-establishing a disgusting monarchy.

* * *

I suppose in that matter of how the Minneapolis Journal traced the defaulter Menage, that one man who is entitled to a great deal of credit will never be mentioned. I mean Van Antwerp, the Journal's Washington correspondent, and one of the best known and highly respected newspaper men of this city. When Attorney Nye and the Journal detective came here they wanted Menage arrested. They went to see Secretary Gresham. He referred them to the law man of the State department and he said that it could not be done. The Minneapolis men thought it would be a good thing to bring the great influence of Commissioner Lochren to bear. This is very funny as Gresham would probably have to have who Judge Lochren is explained to him. But the matter was solved very easily. Van knew where to go and he saw the right man, brought the right influence to bear, and in a few minutes the arrest was ordered. Like any first-class newspaper man Van knew the ropes, and had the confidence and good will of the men who pulled the wires. He has been here long enough to learn how.

* * *

Messrs. Kelly and Doran have been down here, looking after the offices. What they especially desired was the removal of Gene Hay as district attorney and the appointment of their man in his place. It worries Doran to know that he cannot have Hay pushed out when he says the word.

* * *

Some one told me that Minnesota papers were saying that Maj. Baldwin had the swelled head. This is not true. If any man ever appreciated what a spec he was upon the body politic and what little there was for him in public life, that man is the representative of the sixth district. He tries hard, but fate is against him.

* * *

I observe that the Democratic papers are beginning to abuse Senator Washburn. This is probably in anticipation of elections that are coming on in about a year. They probably regard him as a promising candidate of the republicans, and think that it is first necessary to destroy him, before they can hope to make any capital for some one in their own party. But they will never be able to explain away the splendid record which Senator Washburn has made in the Senate. He has not only been a credit to his party, but to his State as well. Men of Minnesota, of whatever party, have reason to be proud of the junior senator.

* * *

Senator Washburn is one of the few men in the Senate who always knows what is going on, whether it be on the surface or away inside. For this reason he is popular with the newspaper men as he can give them valuable pointers from time to time. He is always on hand when the Senate is in session, as well.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Free Homesteads.

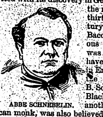
Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, o ita na Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay, and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

A NEW SMOKELESS POWDER.

A Terrible Instrument of Warfare Invented by a Man of Peace.



ABBE SCHNEBELIN.

Gunpowder was long supposed to have been the invention of monks. Albertus Magnus, a learned Dominican, was credited with its discovery in Germany about the middle of the thirteenth century, and Roger Bacon, the famous Franciscan, was supposed to have invented it in England about the same time. B. Schwarz, "the Black Barthel," another Franciscan monk, was also believed to have devised the destructive compound about 1854, though it was suspected that he might have discovered the formula in some old monastic manuscript. These monks may have made independent discoveries of explosive powder, for they all dabbled in chemistry, but it is pretty certain that the Chinese knew the secret of its manufacture as long back as the third century of the Christian era, and they are supposed to have obtained it from India.

Now a French priest, the Abbe Schnebelin, has added to the already long though recent list of smokeless powders and has given the explosive his own name, calling it "Schnebelite." The abbe recently gave an exhibition of his powder at Nunhead in the presence of a number of interested people. He first made some of it in the presence of the spectators to demonstrate the simplicity and rapidity of its manufacture without any special apparatus. Then he placed some of the powder on an anvil and pounded it with a hammer, but the concussion did nothing but grind the powder finer, no explosion being produced.

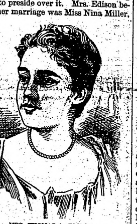
Friction was also demonstrated to be without effect upon the substance, and when a lighted match was applied to a small pile of it there was not the least deflagration, though it burned with a bright light. Loaded in hermetically sealed cartridges, however, it proved its susceptibility to concussion.

At a range of 100 yards it drove bullets through a plate of Bessemer steel an eighth of an inch thick and through four inches of the wood with which the target was backed up. This was done with the ordinary sporting powder, and the concentrated powder for use in warfare is said to be very much stronger.

INVENTOR EDISON'S HELPMEET.

A Charming Woman In a Charming Home at Llewellyn Park, N. J.

Edison, the great inventor, has an ideal home at Orange, N. J., and a charming wife to preside over it. Mrs. Edison before her marriage was Miss Nina Miller, daughter of Lewis Miller, the millionaire inventor and leading light in the Chautauqua movement. Edison met her in Boston, where she was studying music, some time in 1885. He fell desperately in love, and within six months they were engaged to be married. The wedding took place in February, 1886. Mrs. Edison is tall and stately and has brown eyes and warm, dark hair and a clear olive complexion. She is perfectly proportioned and very graceful and altogether a charming woman.



MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON.

The Edison home, Glenmont, is in Llewellyn Park, a suburb of Orange, and one of the prettiest places in the Orange mountains, being situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Rock, whence can be obtained one of the most beautiful and extensive views to be had in the neighborhood of New York. The observatory at Coney Island, 20 miles away, can be discerned from there on a clear day, and charming glimpses of the intervening country. Glenmont itself is luxurious and beautiful. Its furnishings and decorations are in the best of taste, and Edison has a comfortable, big library, in which a bookworm might dream away his existence in contented peace and idleness.

Edison has no time for that kind of dreaming, however. His province is rather to make dreams practicable, and to that end he spends most of his time in his laboratory and workshops—a group of red brick buildings about five minutes' walk from the house. They say that Mrs. Edison has often to go down to the laboratory to remind her husband that it is mealtime, for he gets so absorbed in his experiments that he quite forgets the necessity of eating.

Barber Shop Maladies.

These are a few of the maladies which may be communicated by the barber's shaving brush, by the lather, the razor, the sponge, the towel, the powder puff, the comb or the brush: Herpes tonsurans, impatigo, contagiosa, trichorrhexis nodosa, acme varioliformis, impetiginous eczema, alopecia areata, tuberculosis and cholera.

Electricity in Japan.

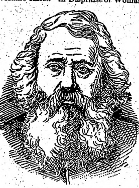
In Japan there are now 20 public electric light companies in operation. Further companies are proposed, and there is a considerable demand for electrical engineers. Nearly all of the companies are conducted by Americans.

HE PRINTS RARE BOOKS.

William James Linton Has a Many Sided Genius.

It makes one think of Benvenuto Cellini to read about William James Linton, artist, engraver, poet, historian and British republican, for his genius seems as many sided as that of the famous sixteenth century Italian. He has lived at New Haven for the past quarter of a century in a pretty little cottage he calls Appledore, out near East Rock park, where he conducts his famous Appledore press—his private printing office—the products of which bibliophiles have already learned to appreciate and which will one day be worth their weight in gold and even more.

Here the works are printed as labors of love for the arts in which the author-engraver-printer takes such pride. Of a volume called "In Dispraise of Woman," a collection of 32 English versions of the epigram by Catullus, "Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle," but 25 copies were printed and only 50 copies of "Love Lore," a collection of lyrics by Linton himself, while of the first edition of "The Masters of Wood Engraving," which he printed solely to show his publishers how it should be done, just three copies were turned from the press. "Fairy fastidiousness" a friendly critic calls his arduous labor for the love of art, but then the friendly critic has evidently never done much printing.



WILLIAM JAMES LINTON.

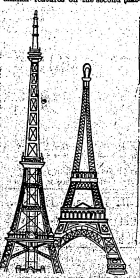
It is necessary to go back to the stirring days when Mazzini was in London and the chartists and republicans were on deck to connect Mr. Linton with actual participation in politics. He was 25 years old when he met Mazzini. He is 81 now and still talks of the great Italian with the enthusiasm of early manhood. "This is the book by which I shall be remembered, if I am to be remembered," he said, brushing aside the fame of all his beautiful art work, which will live while books are printed, and taking up a copy of his "European Republicans—Recollections of Mazzini and His Friends." The young man looked out from his bright eyes then, and it was not hard to overlook the snow white hair and beard and fancy him back in London in the days when he and his idolized art of wood engraving were both in their prime, and the London Illustrated News, The Leader and Pen and Pencil were the best exponents of both.

OUT-EIFFELS EIFFEL.

The Tall Tower In Wembley Park Will Be Thirteen Hundred Feet High.

London is not a-going to put up with the ascendency of Paris in the matter of towers any longer. She is a bit jealous of M. Eiffel's toploftical construction and proposes to go him about 175 feet better. In Wembley Park, one of the suburbs, she has now in process of erection, overlooked by the watchful eye of Sir Benjamin Baker, who built the great Forth bridge, a tower which she swears shall pierce the atmosphere at an altitude of 1,300 feet. It is being constructed entirely of steel and will weigh about 7,500 tons. The four legs, already nearly up to the first platform, are built on four solid blocks of concrete 75 feet thick and stand at the corners of a square of 300 feet base.

There will be three platforms to the tower at altitudes of 150 feet, 500 feet and 950 feet respectively. The area of the first will be about 200 feet square and will be covered by a concert hall, restaurants and shops of various kinds. There will be similar features on the second platform, but on a smaller scale, and on the third, which will be 40 feet higher than the topmost landing of the Eiffel tower, a postoffice branch with telephonic communication will be established. An electric light of extraordinary power will cap the very climacteric tip and shed its radiance for the Lord only knows how many miles around.



WEMBLEY AND EIFFEL TOWERS.

The postoffice branch is expected to prove a very remunerative feature, and if the business in that line on the top platform of the Paris tower may be taken as an indication the postmaster general will not have any cause to complain.

AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

SAMPLES FREE.

TO LADIES ONLY.

SEND TO R. B. FIELD, P. O. box 179, Minneapolis, Minn., and get sample of goods FREE to make the strongest and best Bluing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own bluing, and you can do the some.

As an inducement for housekeepers to begin at once, making the BEST LIQUID BLUING ON EARTH, we have a list of VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRIZES to compete for. See instructions with sample. Send 3 cents in postage stamps, for expense of mailing

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, November 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew E. Turnbom deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Knute Ophelm, of said County:

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston, on the third Monday in May A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

132-34]

The Origin of Starching.

The course of history carries us back no further than the year 1564 for the origin of starching in London. It was in that year that Mistress Van der Plasse came with her husband from Flanders to the English metropolis "for their greater safety," and there professed herself a starcher. The best housewives of the time were not long in discovering the excellent whiteness of the "Dutch linen," as it was called, and Mistress Plasse soon had plenty of good paying clients. Some of these began to send her ruffs of lawn to starch, which she did so excellently well that it became a saying that if any one sent her a ruff made of a spider's web she would be able to starch it. So greatly did her reputation grow that fashionable dames went to her to learn the art and mystery of starching, for which they gladly paid a premium of £4 or £5, and for the secret of seething starch they paid gladly a farther sum of 20 shillings.—New York World.

A Hair Splitting Bishop.

It is recorded of a certain hair splitting English bishop, who was accustomed to compose his "charges" in the train, and whose desk was always placed opposite to him, that he invariably treated it as though it were a living vis-a-vis. The train being very full on one occasion, a would be passenger inquired if this place was taken, and the bishop, with his sunniest smile, expressed regret that there was no room. "I don't think that was quite right, my lord," said one of his fellow passengers. "What was not right?" inquired his lordship urbanely. "To say that the place was taken." "Pardon me, I did not say that it was taken; I was particularly careful to use the word 'occupied.'"—San Francisco Argonaut.

He Was a Senator.

Senator Allen of Nebraska is a big, burly man who looks like a prosperous dealer in live stock. Shortly after his arrival in Washington he was stopped at the door of the senate chamber by a new doorkeeper, who informed him that no one save senators was allowed on the floor. Mr. Allen smiled sadly, waved his hand and said: "Very well, sonny, I'm a senator. I don't look it, I know, but I am, just the same," and passed into the sacred precincts.—Chicago Herald.

WIFE:—What are you reading?

HUSBAND:—The prices Benoit, the cash grocer of Crookston, is offering on groceries. They are lower than we have been paying at other stores in the city, and we can save money by dealing with him. Here are a few of the figures:

Five pound chests of TEA for
$1.50.
Ten lb. chests of TEA for
$2.75.
Eight lbs. of TEA DUST for
$1.00.
A full line of
PICKLES.
Wisconsin CREAM CHEESE, per lb.
18c.
Brick Cheese, per lb.,
18c.
Edam Cheese, per lb.,
25c.
Limburger Cheese, per lb.,
20c.
Ginger Snaps, new line, per lb.,
10c.
Fifty cases Sugar Corn, 3 cans for
25c.
Anchovies, per pound,
12 1-2c.
Two gallon pail of syrup for
90c.
Soda and Oyster Crackers, by the box, per pound.
6c.

L. I. BENOIT,
THE CASH GROCER,
Crookston, - - - - Minn.

Cut Prices
ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country
at the Lowest Prics.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

GEO. VINE,
Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

BIG BARGAINS
— IN —
Caps
FOR THE
Next 30 Days

We have a Big Stock of plush Caps, which we are going to
SELL
CHEAP

75 dozen plush caps from 75 cents to $2.50.

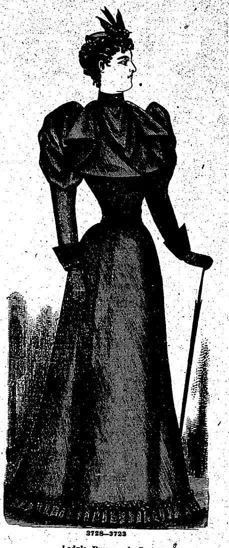
75 dozen cloth caps from 25 cents to $1.00

100 Fur Coats from $6.00 upwards.

Large line of Gloves and Mittens.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE!
Mossefin & Lindell, Prop's.

FADS AND FASHIONS.



3728—3722

Lady's Promenade Costume.

MOSS-GREEN diagonal was used for this stylish costume, with velvet of a deeper tone of green for the accessories. The bodice is double-breasted and closed with large enameled buttons below the bust. At the top it is folded back with a full soft drapery, a full soft vest piece being revealed between the openings. This may be formed of surah or silk in the same or a contrasting color. The sleeves are very full at the top and completed by flaring cuffs of velvet. The soft belt worn with this costume is passed through buckles in the back. The skirt displays the fashionable close adjustment in front with the fulness in the back disposed in gathers. It is edged at the bottom with a plaited ruffle. This model may be attractively developed in silk, bengaline, serve and other fashionable dress fabrics. The small toque is of black felt with a garniture of green velvet, and a bird in dragon-fly tints resting on the front.

Lady's Waist Pattern No. 3728, is cut in 5 sizes, for ladies from 32 to 40 inches bust measure, and requires, for the medium size, 2¼ yards material 44 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 27 inches. Price 25 cents.

Lady's Skirt Pattern No. 3722, is cut in 5 sizes, for ladies 22 to 30 inches waist measure, and requires, for the medium size, 4⅛ yards material 44 inches wide, or 6½ yards 27 inches. Price 30 cents.

Thanksgiving Day.

That the war for the Union accomplished more things than the abolition of slavery, is only one of the many instances in which causes have produced effects not anticipated. The best thing the war did for us was to make us a nation. Daniel Webster said "I know no North, no South no East, no West," but he stood almost alone. Now there is year by year less talk about the special interest of any "section;" we are becoming one people. One of the best evidences of the decay of sectionalism is the almost universal observance of Thanksgiving Day. Before the war, it was looked upon in the South and West as a "Yankee institution;" now the President of the United States and the Governors of most of the states recommend its observance by formal proclamation. It is a great day for home-gathering. Do you intend to meet the brothers and sisters next week at the home of your childhood? If you are anywhere west of Chicago, the best route to the old homestead, be it North, South, East or West, is the Burlington Route, which goes everywhere. For tickets and any information, ask your local agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. St. Paul, Minn.

Winter Excursions to Canada.

It only costs $40 for a round trip ticket from Crookston via the Great Northern to points in Ontario and Quebec, west of Montreal, good for 60 days, with extension of time at a small additional charge. To points in Quebec east of Montreal and Maritime provinces, a round trip ticket can be had at a cost of single fare added to rate to Montreal. Fifteen days transit limit allowed in each direction.

Tickets on sale November 21st and 28th, December 5th and daily from December 11th to 31st. Stop overs subject to rules of line traversed.

For further information see W. W. Fegan, Agent, Crookston.

[4t]

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

WORLD'S FAIR JURY

Grants Highest Award to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Chicago, Nov.22—On the analysis and recommendations of Dr. Wiley, Chief United States Government Chemist at Washington, and greatest living athority on food products, the World's Fair jury to day gave the hightest award to Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder for strength, purity and excellence. This conclusively settles the queston of superiority. Dr. Wiley rejected the alum powders stating to the World's Fair jury that he considered them unwholesome.

The Only Hicks' Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' Almanac for 1894 is the first and only Almanac entirely written and published by the great storm prophet, himself. It is an elegant book of 64 pages, besides the cover, with an attractive original design on the cover. It contains Prof. Hicks' monthly weather forecasts complete for the year 1894; all the current astrononomical phenomena for each month, finely illustrated; including four eclipses and the transit of the planet, Mercury; an article on "Foundation Facts" giving the philosophy and essential points of Prof. Hicks' weather system; a paper on the use of barometers and scientific instruments; an article on longitude and time by the leading authority on time in this country, accompanied by an excellent map, and other useful articles. The price of this excellent little work is 25 cents. It will make an excellent holiday present for your intelligent friend. For sale by all newsdealers or write and send 25 cents to the publishers and it will be sent postpaid. Word and Works Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Many people suffer for years from troublesome and repulsive sores, boils, and eruptions, without ever testing the marvelous curative properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The experiment is certainly worth trying. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other.

NEWSLETS

The two gas companies in Grand Forks are having a lively fight. The new company which furnishes air gas, made a reduction from the prices charged by the old concern, and as they furnish a better light, were getting a good share of the business. The old company now offer to prove that it takes from two and one-half to two and three times as much of the new gas to run a burner an hour as it does of the gas furnished by them. With air gas, coal gas and electric light, the citizens of Grand Forks should be able to dispell the darkness cheaply enough.

—||—

The experiment of towing boats by electricity was recently made on the Erie canal, and is said to have been a success.

—||—

The meeting of old settlers of the Red River valley takes place this year at Breckenridge, December 6th and all old settlers who settled in the valley prior to January 1st, 1876, are especially invited to be present.

—||—

Ole Narveson has been appointed postmaster at Erskine vs. H. T. Gilbertson removed; and Joseph Tagley at Mentor vice P. C. Moe removed.

Canadian Excursions.

The Northern Pacific has arranged for a series of excursions from points in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota as far west as Jamestown, and in Manitoba, to all points in Ontario and Quebec, as far east as Montreal inclusive, at a rate of $40.00 for the round trip. These tickets will be placed on sale at Minnesota and North Dakota points on November 21st, 28th and December 5th and 11th to 31st inclusive daily, and at Manitoba points daily from November 21st to December 31st inclusive. To points east of Montreal, tickets will be sold at a slightly increased rate. These tickets will be good for three months from date of sale and allow stop-over east of Detroit frontier within the transit limits, which will be fifteen days in each direction. Regular coupon tickets are sold for these excursions and if your ticket agent at your point has not got them give him two or three days notice and he will obtain them. This is a fine opportunity for making a visit to Eastern Canadian points. Do not miss it. Apply to C. A. Sharkey, or Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Canadians Attention.

Excursion tickets to points in Ontario and as far east as Montreal on sale November 21st, 28th, December 5th, 11th, to 31st, daily $40.00 for round trip. Good for 90 days.

These are same tickets we have been selling past few years and which gave such good satisfaction.

Come around and find out our connection east of St. Paul and Chicago and that you can make good time via the Great Northern. Through sleeper from Crookston to Chicago on our night train.

W. W. FEGAN,
[tf] Agent.

Hay for Sale.

The crop of '94, on the sw¼, sec. 14, I will sell in 40 acre tracts or more, and receive bids until January 1st, 1894, at which time contracts must be made and money paid. For further particulars address.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Crookston, Minn.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or a black and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

BEFORE
AFTER
NEW
LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Evil Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old, 50c. size, now 25c.; old $1 size, now 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by
S. A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston, Minn.

Mrs. S. A. Morrow
Doud's, Iowa.

Hives

Like All Other Blood Diseases, Are Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been a sufferer for several years with hives, and have tried **everything I could hear of,** from friends, or ordered by physicians, but nothing cured. In fact, I

Seemed to be Getting Worse

Finally I read about hives being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try this medicine. Before half a bottle was gone I was almost cured, and now, being on the second bottle, **I am entirely cured** and take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer from this distressing affliction. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also helped me in many other ways. It is a good medicine." MRS. S. A. MORROW, Doud's, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Jane Knowlton formerly Maloney deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Joseph J. Knowlton of the County of Polk, representing, among other things, that Mary Jane Knowlton late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1893, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels, within this County and also real estate in Houston County, Minnesota, and that the said petitioner is the husband of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Joseph James Knowlton granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Wednesday the 20th day of December A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office, in the City of Crookston in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of November A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON,
[82-34] Judge of Probate.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

CANADIAN

EXCURSIONS.

WILL BE RUN BY THE

NORTHERN
PACIFIC
RAILROAD

—FROM POINTS IN—
Northern Minnesota,
Manitoba,
North Dakota,
AND AS FAR WEST AS
Jamestown,
—ON—
Nov. 21st.
Nov. 28th
Dec. 5th,
And Dec. 11th to 31st, Inclusive.

Daily to points in Ontario and Quebec, and as far East as Montreal, for

$40.00.

Points east of Montreal slightly higher. Coupon tickets good for stop-overs. Call on

C. A. SHARKEY,
Agent, Crookston, Minn.

Or CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

McKINNON BROS.,

Dealers in all the leading—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

McKinnon Block, Main Street, CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

C. M. TITUS, Principal BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial,
Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

BOARD $1.75 per week.
TUITION $1.00 per week.
ROOM 65 cents per week.
Rooms furnished, heated and cared for at 65 cts. a week and upwards.

A golden opportunity for educating, a chance to spend a long winter pleasantly and most profitably. Begin now as the winter begins and improve all the time.

Address,
C. M. TITUS, Prin., or B. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

$40 and 90 Days
Canadian Excursions.

Great Northern Railway
TO POINTS IN
Ontario AND Quebec,
West of Montreal.

—AT A COST OF—

$40 for the Round Trip.

Good for 90 days with privilege of extension of time at small additional charge. To points in Quebec east of Montreal and the maritime provinces, Round Trip Tickets can be had at a cost of single fare added to the excursion rate to Montreal. Stop-overs, subject to rules of lines traversed. Days of sale, Nov. 21st, and 28th, Dec. 5th and daily from Dec. 15th to 31st inclusive. For further information apply to

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston, Minn.

or F. I. WHITNEY,
G. P. and T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

THE QUEEN of FASHION
NEW YORK.

IS THE BEST LADIES' FASHION JOURNAL PUBLISHED FOR THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

50 Cts. A Year. . Single Copies, 10c.

SEND FIFTY CENTS BY MAIL FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE QUEEN OF FASHION."

There is not a paper published that can compare with it for the price. And in fact there is not another paper or magazine like it at any price. THE QUEEN OF FASHION not only informs you what is going on in the fashion world, both abroad and at home, but instructs you how to make up the material in the latest and most economical way. With the information furnished by THE QUEEN OF FASHION a lady can always be well and economically dressed, and at the same time in the latest and most approved fashion. The styles and designs in this paper are original ones by our own artists, and can be found nowhere else. The publishers of THE QUEEN OF FASHION have secured, at enormous expense, one of the best fashion writers in the world as editor. THE QUEEN OF FASHION is now the Fashion Journal of this country. Especially to those who make their own garments, the paper is almost indispensable. Economy is the watchword of the hour, and THE QUEEN OF FASHION furnishes all the information necessary for one to make their own garments and in the latest fashion. Money, when sent to THE QUEEN OF FASHION by mail, should be made in a Post-Office Money Order, Bank Check or Draft, or an Express Money-Order. When these cannot be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. Postmasters are required to register letters when requested. Remember, only the small sum of fifty cents is required to bring you this great benefit every month for one year, and please mention where you saw this advertisement when you send fifty cents by mail for one year's subscription to

J. H. RINGOT & CO., Publishers, Union Square, New York.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 13 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock to-day.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full, regular made, all wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' outside fleece-lined cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses', Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for great service. We are positive that we have hit it this year.

Fontaine & Anglim.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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stretch of mud and refuse thinly patched with tufts of grimy nettles and withering grass, an ocher sky above and a distance gray with the slanting rain.

I plodded on doggedly—why should I go back—with my head down, like a jaded beast, sometimes closing my eyes to shut out the surroundings which seemed to add to the sick loathing within me, stumbling in rough places, careless whether I fell or not, benumbed, dazed, more asleep than awake.

The howl of a tug aroused me, and lifting my head drowsily I found that I was by the side of the river, separated from it only by a narrow causeway and a strip of oozy shingle. The factories on the other side were half hidden in their own smoke, beaten down by the rain. The line of shore upon this side was unbroken save by a hulk that stood aground at some distance. I saw the tug slide away into the murky cloud that hung over the river and watched the swell it made flow up the shingle and recede, flowing again and falling in diminishing waves until the last ripple faded away, leaving the stream as still as a pond under the steady rain.

It was time to go on again, now that there was nothing more to notice. Which way should I go? I asked myself, and then, Where should I go, and why? Neither shelter nor food was to be got by walking, nothing but aching pain in body and soul. Better to stop here and rest. A wisp of straw came into sight, floating down with the stream so easily that I envied its condition. To lie upon the water and knowing nothing, feeling nothing, to pass away in endless sleep, surely that must be good. It would not be colder to lie in the river than to stand shivering in the rain. Nothing could be worse than living.

I walked down the shingle and stood in the water. It seemed warm to my feet. I walked out still farther, and my limbs ceased to shake under me. What a fool I had been to endure such misery, with this alternative at hand! I went out more swiftly till the water lifted me from my feet, and I felt myself going on and on without exertion. I put my hands up to my breast to see if the ring was there and clasped them upon it to keep it safe.

Then out of the darkness that closed over me the grave, kind face of Taras came into sight, and out of the rushing sound in my ears his voice spoke, I know not what, but with the tones I had heard before of soothing music. Everything was fading away like ideas at the approach of sleep, but at the very last the kind eyes smiled as if Taras in those dying sounds were saying, "Farewell, little friend."

CHAPTER VII.

A NEW LIFE.

Taras read in the summary of a morning newspaper:

"An extraordinary case of attempted suicide came before 'the poor man's friend' yesterday and is reported in our columns. The prisoner, a respectably dressed young woman not uninteresting in appearance seemingly, was seen to walk deliberately into the river off Greenwich marshes and was rescued only just in time for life to be restored. She has persistently refused to open her lips in reply to questions, and the only clew by which she may possibly be identified is a mysterious ring which was found worn on a piece of ribbon about her neck. It's a man's ring made of wrought iron with the devise in Russian characters running around it, 'My life is thine.'"

He found the report under the head of "Police Intelligence:"

Thames Police Court.—A young woman, whose name, age, etc., were marked "unknown" on the charge sheet, was brought up for having attempted to commit suicide. Inspector Lewson explained that he had been unable to fill in the charge sheet, as prisoner had obstinately refused to answer questions, and indeed had not spoken one word since she had been in custody. He could not say whether her silence was the result of perversity or inability to speak or to understand. The only indication of her nationality was a man's ring made of wrought iron, which had been found on a strip of braid tied round her neck, and which had an inscription running round it in foreign characters which he believed were Greek. On the ring being handed up to the magistrate he said the device was in Russian and meant "My life is thine." Addressing the prisoner in this language the magistrate put several questions without effect, prisoner maintaining perfect silence, though showing the utmost anxiety to recover the ring, and seizing it with savage delight when the magistrate had it passed over to her.

Inspector Lewson said that the prisoner was seen from the Warspite police hulk stationed off Greenwich marshes to walk deliberately into the river. A rescue crew was sent off at once, but prisoner was unconscious when picked up. He had been unable to gather any particulars respecting her, excepting that she had been seen in High street, Greenwich, early that morning, with no covering but a light wrap, and completely drenched with exposure to the heavy rain.

The magistrate again addressed the prisoner with his customary kindness and sympathy, but failing to obtain the slightest response remanded her, at the same time expressing a hope that the reporters would give publicity to the case in order that the prisoner's friends—if she had any—might come to her assistance.

The following is a description of the young woman: Height, 5 feet 5 inches; probable age, 21; hair dark chestnut, eyebrows and lashes of a deeper shade; eyes dark brown, features long, irregular, delicate, but pinched and hardened by privation; fingers long; dressed in gray stuff dress, plain but well made, but obviously too large for her slight figure; high heeled button boots, also too large; ears unpierced, and no ornament whatever except the above mentioned ring.

Taras came to me—with what dispatch I can imagine, knowing his unhalting swiftness to relieve distress. I was brooding in the police cell, seated on my bed with my chin resting in my hands, when I heard the grating in the door moved. I had been visited already, questioned and lectured enough, and I sat there motionless under this last inspection in sullen determination to let nothing move me. But at the words, "That is she," I started to my feet, in an instant recognizing the voice of Taras and waited while the door was being opened for him to enter with such trembling fear as I had not felt before the magistrate who might send me to a prison or a madhouse. Did he, too, regard it as a crime to try to end one's misery? Had he come to reproach me with my sins? I hung my head, fearing to read my condemnation in his face.

"My little friend," he said.

The true ring of sympathy in his voice, the look of tender compassion I found in his eyes [illegible] lifted mine, told me that he forgave me, and with an involuntary cry of joy I caught the two hands that he held out to me.

He spoke to the warder, who after a little hesitation withdrew, leaving us alone.

Then I whispered to Taras:

"You've heered all about it."

"As much as I want to know," he replied.

"And you don't mind?"

"I mind so much as this—that if I can make life endurable to you I will."

"I won't do it again if you tell me not to. I'll bear anything—I've made my mind up to it. Will you come and see me again?"

"See you again! Why, you don't think I mean to leave you here?"

"I didn't know Do you think you can get me off?"

"There's very little difficulty about that."

"He's lef' the door ajar, and if I oncet gets in the street"— I stopped, for a smile on his face told me that he did not intend to get me off in this way.

"There's no need to run the gantlet," said he. "The magistrate is a good and reasonable man. I will tell him all I know about you." Then he stopped, seeing my dismay at this proposal.

"Don't you want me to tell him?" he asked.

"I don't mind—not much. Do what you like. I won't complain. Only he won't let me off—he can't. Preaps as you're a foreigner you don't know that in this country what I've done is a hangin job."

"What!" he exclaimed, with another smile, "hang a girl for trying to kill herself?"

I saw that we were playing at cross purposes, and after a minute's silence I said:

"I thought you knew all; but you don't. I thought it 'ud 'a' been in all the newspapers and every one a-talkin about it. I was a-goin to tell you at first, but I turned it off when I see you look at me so terrible. But I'll tell you now, 'cause I can't bear to think I ain't actin square with you—you're so kindlike to me. Only you won't be too angry with me, will you? And you'll come and see me again one of these days 'fore it's all up wi' me, hey?"

"Tell me what you mean, little friend, for heaven's sake!" he said earnestly.

"I done for 'em, not like I made out, but real done for 'em. I smashed the foreigner with a stone and shet 'em both down in the hole and set the cellar all afire—true as heving I did." And then I narrated in detail what took place after I had let him down by the chain and before I rejoined him on the stairs.

He listened in mute amazement, with set features, but with such gentleness melting in his eyes that, having finished my story, I found courage to touch his arm and say, "You ain't a-goin to shrink from me for doin what I didn't know you wouldn't like, are you?"

"God forbid," he said, pressing my hand. "If you did this thing, I am responsible—not you—and if punishment is to follow I will take my full share."

Holding my hand, as if to assure me of the bond of fellowship, he stood for some moments silent in thought. Then, after putting a few rapid questions to me, his face brightened and he said:

"I am hopeful, little friend. That Mongolian head is too hard to be smashed by the slight fall of that stone. The lamp upset on the earthen floor of a brick cellar would not hold sufficient benzine to set fire to the floor above. If the house had been burned down, the bodies of those two rascals would have been unearthed, and the tragedy could not have escaped the notice of my friends in the Minories. I will go and find out the truth. If the men are killed, I will come back and give myself up to the police for my share in the murder. If they are not, you shall leave this cell before noon. In any case I will see you again quite soon."

The cab that brought him stood outside the station. He sprang in, telling the driver to go to Sweet Apple lane. As he neared Ferryboat stairs his first hope was realized. The Mariner's Joy still stood The shutters were down. He stopped the cab, and a minute after stood on the spot where he had been thrown down and overpowered a few nights before. There his second hope was partly gratified. Putty stood behind the bar with one arm in a sling, a patch over his eye and otherwise looking rather the worse for recent events, but still alive. At the sight of Taras standing there before him with that strong, resolute face and formidable proportions, his jaw fell.

"You ain't a-goin to round on us, master, are you?" he asked in a tone of abject remonstrance. "It wasn't no fault of mine. I didn't know what they was after. And look here, I've had a pretty good doin for it one way and another—what of gettin my eye pretty well knocked out, and my arm a-nigh broke, as you may say, along of that feller a-fallin all the way down that hole a-top of me, to say nothin of getting burnt here and there and all down there, and a new suit o' clothes torn off my body, with internal injuries as causes me that ill convenience I can't sleep a wink all night. And got nothin for it neither. Why, I'm bless'd if I don't wish I hadn't never seen the lyin, ugly hound with his hump back."

"Where is he now?" asked Taras sternly.

"Well, that's more 'an I can tell you, master, and I'd round on him if I could—that's as true as heving, for he ain't paid me a farthin' for all the damage done, to say nothin of what he promised, which comes of trustin spies and bein a fool not to stand by you as are a real gentleman and won't be too hard on a poor fellow, I know. However, it's a comfort to know as he got his jimmy cracked by that ere flagstone a-wallopin down on him and serve him right and won't be able to show his ugly face outside a house for weeks to come through gettin burnt along of the lighted ile 10 times wus 'an me, and I give him a tidy dressin down, too, though if you only knew what I suffered down that hole and well nigh drownded, too—the pair of us—and then as near suffocated with smoke as it don't matter, what afore ever we managed to get up out of the cellar."

Taras waited to hear no more, but turned his back and left the Mariner's Joy without a word—doubtless not less to the astonishment than to the satisfaction of the apprehensive Putty.

From Ferryboat stairs Taras hurried back to the Thames police court. It was still early. The magistrate was hearing applications in his private room. Taras sent in his card, with a few words written below and obtained an immediate interview, in which, with characteristic candor and directness, he briefly told what he knew of my history, leaving the magistrate to form his own conclusions as to the cause of my attempt to destroy myself, and offered to give sureties for my better behavior in the future. But before he had arrived at this point the magistrate wrote an order and dispatched it to the station. The officer who brought it took me back to the court. Taras was standing at the door, and I saw by the light in his face that he had good news for me.

"The men are living," he said as I passed him.

The magistrate had just taken his seat when I was led into the dock. He refrained from putting any questions, but spoke to me at some length in a tone of severity. The tone was all I heard, for my thoughts were wholly occupied with conjectures as to the course Taras would take in the future. It mattered very little to me whether I went to prison or returned to such an existence as I had hitherto led in Shadwell. The more important question was whether Taras would come sometimes to give me a kind look, or whether having done so much he would feel himself released from any further concern for my welfare and so leave me to my fate. These speculations were broken off by the warder.

"Come on down," said he, touching my arm. "Don't you hear? You're discharged."

I left the dock, and another "remand" took my place. Taras beckoned me, and taking me out the court put me in the cab waiting there. I did not catch the address he gave to the driver, but to my great joy he stepped up and seated himself beside me.

"Are ye goin to take me back to Shadwell?" I asked.

"No," said he; "we must find a better world than that."

"The Minories?" I asked, with a recollection of the fair haired woman.

He shook his head and said:

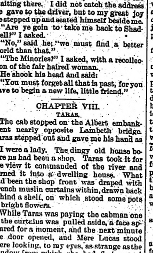
"You must forget all that is past, for you have to begin a new life, little friend."

CHAPTER VIII.

TARAS.

The cab stopped on the Albert embankment nearly opposite Lambeth bridge. Taras stepped out and gave me his hand as if I were a lady. The dingy old house before us had been a shop. Taras took it for the view it commanded of the river and turned it into a dwelling house. What had been the shop front was draped with French muslin curtains within, drawn back behind a shelf, on which stood some pots of bright flowers.

While Taras was paying the cabman one of the curtains was pulled aside, a face appeared for a moment, and the next minute the door opened, and Mere Lucas stood there looking, to my eyes, as strange as the window from which she had first peeped out. She was so stout that she quite filled up the doorway, and her proportions were the more noticeable for a big apron of dazzling whiteness worn over her blue cotton dress. On her head was an equally dazzling kind of a cap I had never seen before, elaborately goffered, with the strings carefully tied in a fine broad bow under her double chin. There was a pretty wave of silvery hair growing low on her forehead, and then came her great broad face, with its expression of healthy cheerfulness, not less remarkable to the eyes of an east ender than the spick and span neatness and cleanliness of her dress.



The next minute the door opened, and Mere Lucas stood there.

Her fine dark eyes looked as if they might flash at times with passionate anger, but the lines about them were pleasant traces left by mirth, and her long upper lip and broad mouth seemed made for laughter and good cheer. Her habitual geniality, however, was less obvious just then, for she scanned me with a distinctly unfavorable eye, and her pursed lips showed that she disapproved of her master bringing home such a visitor. Had I been well dressed, or only tolerably good looking, it would have been another thing. But she respected and loved Taras too well to let him read her dissatisfaction, and drawing back into the passage as he led me in she received us with a profound bow and opened the door of the adjoining room.

"This is my housekeeper, Mere Lucas," said Taras to me as he entered, and turning to her he spoke a few words in French which caused her to gasp an exclamation of astonishment as she clasped her hands together. Then, after regarding me for a moment in silence and round eyed wonder, she addressed me in her unintelligible language, but I understood her tone of apology and self reproach, and the tremulous emotion in her full lips and the affectionate warmth in her soft eyes fully atoned for any hostility she might at first have shown. Finally, as if by an ungovernable impulse, she seized me by the shoulders and planted a couple of sounding kisses on my cheeks, saying as she gave me one last embrace before leaving the room, "Pauvre cherie, va!"

I remember that phrase because for some time after she never looked at me without repeating it in the same tone of compassion. Indeed, with my thinness and careworn expression, I must have seemed to the eyes of the fat, jolly soul deplorable indeed.

We were in the room which had been the shop. It was low ceilinged, but large and very light and bright by reason of the long window, with the white muslin curtains, the flowers and many pictures hung upon the painted walls. But that which astonished me greatly was the surprising neatness and cleanliness of everything, for really this was the first time in my life that I had ever been the inside of a decent room; and next to this the table, which was laid for lunch, excited my wonder.

There was a vase of cut flowers in the middle of the spotless tablecloth, and in the plate set for Taras stood a small loaf set up in a white serviette which would have made me laugh if I had not been so perplexed by the strangeness of everything. The quantity of food also seemed quite ludicrous too. It was the ordinary hour for dinner, and all that was prepared for the repast of a great, hearty man, was a box of sardines, a plate of radishes and some butter, and Mere Lucas brought nothing more except a cover for me and a bottle of wine, which she stood on a small silver plate.

We sat down, and seeing Taras take the loaf out and spread the serviette over his knees I did the same, though it seemed to me about the oddest thing in the world, and then he passed the sardines for me to help myself. I could very well have eaten all the little fishes there were in the box, but out of consideration for him who was three times as big as me, I only took about a quarter of the contents, and I also took about a quarter of the number of radishes, but I could not help looking at Taras in surprise when he took but two sardines and only three or four radishes. "Well, however does he live?" I asked myself.

"May I fill your glass?" he asked, taking up the bottle, "or would you like beer instead?"

"I ain't partic'lar," I said; "winde's good enough for me."

The wine made me shudder. "Four-half" was nectar in comparison with such sour stuff, I thought. However, I gulped it down and said nothing, not to appear too nice. I had scraped out my plate and was screwing up my courage to tell Taras that I would finish up the box if he didn't want any more, when Mere Lucas bustled in, whisked off our plates, knives and forks, and set others in their place, though the cutlery was as bright and clean as if it had just come from the makers. Then she placed a steaming dish on a stand.

"Come," said I to myself, "here's duff to fill up with at any rate."

But I found that it was a savory dish—macaroni au gratin I know now—and that was not half bad, besides which there was plenty of it, and to my great relief Taras took all that I left. Then in came another dish—cutlets, with paper frills around the bones, and potatoes frothed up in a fashion as odd as everything else, and by this time I began to wonder when this sort of thing was going to end. However, there was no more to eat except fruit after that, for which I was thankful, as my appetite was fully satisfied, and I did not like to refuse lest Taras should think I was displeased with my food. But the oddity of the whole meal was capped by Mere Lucas bringing in a large bright pot after dessert and filling two small cups with hot coffee, which we had to drink without milk.

"I usually smoke a pipe with my coffee," said Taras. "Do you object?"

"Garn!" replied. "It ain't likely."

He filled his pipe slowly in grave silence, and I watched him, trembling with anxiety, for I felt that he was about to decide my fate. He had not yet spoken a word with regard to my future, waiting until my bodily needs were satisfied and my mind was in a better condition to grasp fresh ideas before opening a subject which to him at least was of such weighty importance.

"I have been very silent," he said after lifting his eyes and regarding me for a moment with kindly solicitude, "because I have had a great deal to settle in my own mind. But that is settled now, and if you like we will talk about"—he turned his chair round so as to face me and added, after a silent puff at his pipe—"about tomorrow."

"Tomorrer!" I echoed. "What's a-goin to happen then?"

"That is what we must try to decide. Tomorrow at 9 o'clock I shall go to the pottery where I work"—

"You ain't a-goin to send me away till 9 tomorrer mornin?" said I joyfully.

"No. Mere Lucas will take care of you tonight. Have you any notion what you shall do after?"

"Yes," I replied resolutely. "I made my mind up to it while I was in the station 'us. I shall go back to Shadwell. 'Tain't no good. I got to live and face it out like the rest on us. And I can't get a livin where I ain't known. I'll go back to the Joy. Dessay I'll get off with a punch or two. Then Putty'll come round and give me a job, 'cause he knows I don't nick the beer nor the coppers."

"I think I must ask one question. Are you related to that man in any way?"

"Not me. I don't 'member ever havin no relatives."

"He is not even a friend?"

"I told you I ain't got no friends—not one. If I had, do you think I should ha' gone and done what I did down there in the meshes Greenwich way?"

He shook his head. Then, after a pause, he asked me if I thought I could do something better than go back to the old life.

"No," said I. "I can't think of nothing else as I'm fit for and as would do me better. Can you?"

"Yes," he replied, laying down his pipe, and leaning forward with a new light flashing in his deep, earnest eyes he continued: "I can think of something much better. You are fitter for a new life than the old."

"You don't mean an institootion?" I asked, chilled to the heart with the dread that he should think me worse even than I was as I recollected the proposals with regard to living a new life made by the missionary who visited me in the station house cell.

"No, I do not mean anything of the sort," he replied, with a flash of angry repugnance in his eyes. "On the contrary, I am thinking of removing you from all associations with the world you have lived in and its people—of placing you in a position where nothing shall recall the past—of separating you from previous conditions as completely as if you were to be born again upon another earth. To do that you must think that your life begins from today; that the part of your life in the past has been blotted out. You must abandon all the ways and customs to which you have been used. Even the language, such as it is, that you speak today must be changed for a new one. Every link in the chain that connects you with the past must be broken. You must begin just like a child who has everything to learn. Do you understand me?"

"I'm a-gettin at it. Here, it's like as if I'd never been picked up out of the river and was just a-goin straight to heving, ain't it?"

"What is your notion of heaven?"

"Well, I've heered say it's a kinder place where you don't have to do nothin but sit about and enjy yourse'f and never want anything more'n you've got."

"Then it ain't at all like that, for you will have more to do than you have done yet awhile, and there will be pain as well as pleasure, and you will never cease to want something better than you have."

"It stands to reason I must do a lot if I'm to learn everything like a kid, and how I'm a-goin to do it's a licker if I ain't to speak my own language."

"Learn another."

It puzzled me to see how this was to be done, until, seeing my perplexity, Taras said: "We will help you—Mere Lucas and I."

"Will you, master?" said I, my heart leaping with delight at the prospect this promise opened. "I'll do just whatever you tell me—as fur as I can. But I ain't clever."

"That remains to be seen."

"I can't write nor nothink."

"You will soon learn to write with those long fingers."

"But what am I to do for a livin all the time I'm a-learnin?"

"It will be time enough to think of that when you have learnt what you can do best. Mere Lucas will always find something for us to eat and drink, and there's a room up stairs which you can have for yourself."

"What!" I exclaimed. "Here! Ain't you goin to send me away from this place?"

"Not while you wish to stay."

I could not help it. Something rose in my heart and seemed to choke me with a joy too great to bear—the tears would come to my eyes. However, I tried to hide them from him, and turning away as if to look around the room I said as clearly as emotion would let me:

"I shall have to be awful neat and nice if I am to live in such rooms as this here."

"I daresay you will find Mere Lucas a severe teacher in that matter."

"And," still keeping my head turned, "I got to be awful good if I'm to be"—here another sob choked me for a moment or two—"a friend like of yours. It'll be dreadful long 'fore I learn enough for that."

"That's the easiest lesson of all," said he. "There's only one rule to remember if you would be good, and that rule governs rich and poor, witty and simple, all human beings from one end of the earth to the other. It is simply to be honest and treat me and others as you would have me and others to treat you."

Could that be all? I asked myself. Could that rule alone make him so good to me? It took me a long while to realize that the practice of this simple doctrine made him so admirable.

"And now, little friend," said he taking up his pipe and lighting it again, "as the general idea seems pretty clear, let us come to practical particulars. What shall we do this afternoon for a beginning?"

"Whatever you tell me to do I'll try and do it, master."

"Call me Taras. That is my name."

I heard his name then for the first time, and it seemed as strange and uncommon as any part of this new life.

"Taras," I repeated. "What is my name to be?"

"Why, to be sure, you must have a new name. And then after searching for a minute or two in silent thought he said: "I think we will call you Aura. It is pleasant to the ear, and it has a pretty significance."

I know now that Aura is a diminutive form of a word that means the nymph or second state of the chrysalis before it takes wings.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

Commenced Business October, 1881.

PAID IN CAPITAL........$100,000
SURPLUS.................... 15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim,	K. P. Chase,	R. D. Childs
Geo. Q. Erskine.	J. R. McKinnon.	A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh.	Chas. E. Sawyer	W. H. Crosby

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Knudt S. Aker, Plaintiff, vs. Karenus J. Westgaard, Bernhard Iverson, and Herman Helgemen, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants, Westgaard and Helgemen.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the City of Crookston in said county and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his office in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents and interest on $500 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from January 4th, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated October 5th, A. D. 1893.

OLE J. VAULE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

[30-35]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 6th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Hilare Theborge deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Loulou G. Boadoen administratrix of the estate, of Hilare Theborge deceased, representing among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examing, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court, on Tuesday the 28th day of November A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston insaid County

Dated at Crookston the 6th day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[30-32]

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

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AND FOR ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE and MACHINERY

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Phoenix Buggies.
Flying Dutchman Gang Plow
Road Carts, Drags, Etc.
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Hoyt & Milligan's Prepared Paint, Every Sized Can.
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112-114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

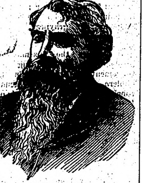
The New Peterson and POLK COUNTY JOURNAL one year for $2.00.

JERE RUSK IS DEAD.

WISCONSIN'S FAVORITE SON PASSES ON TO THE BEYOND.

His Death the Result of the Operation Performed a Few Days Since by Ex-Surgeon General Hamilton—He Was Thought to Be Recovering.

VIROQUA, Wis., Nov. 21.—Jeremiah Rusk, for seven years governor of Wisconsin and later secretary of agriculture, died at his residence here early in the morning, from the effects of the operation performed a little over a week ago. His death was unexpected, as he was reported only a few hours previously as being progressing toward recovery.



JEREMIAH RUSK.

DESPERATE DUEL.

Ohio Youths Settle a Difficulty About a Young Lady According to the Code.

NAPOLEON, O., Nov. 21.—A desperate duel took place near this place on Saturday between Charles Davis and Leonard Forsythe, aged 22 and 24 years respectively, Swords were used, and later, as they were broken, the men used their jackknives. The young men were rivals for the hand of Miss Margaret Farrell, daughter of Squire Farrell. Both were almost literally cut to pieces, and were unconscious when found.

Miss Farrell is prostrated with grief over the terrible affair.

BAUMBERGER'S TRIAL.

Details of the Cando Horror to Be Gone Over in Court.

CANDO, N.D., Nov. 20.—Annie Kreider, the victim of the brute Baumberger, who on July 7 butchered her father, mother and four brothers and sisters, has arrived here from Lebanon, Pa. She may be needed as a witness in the prosecution of Baumberger, whose trial begins this week. She was accompanied by her uncle, Tobias Baumberger, not related to the murderer.

WILL MAKE STEEL.

The Standard Oil Company Preparing to Run Opposition to Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—It is said that the Standard Oil company is preparing to engage in the manufacture of steel on a more magnificent scale than the Carnegie or any other manufacturers by a new process which has been discovered to make steel directly from the ore that will reduce the cost to the minimum.

ARE HIGH SEAS.

The Great Lakes So Denominated by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Great Lakes are high seas, according to the construction announced by Justice Field in the United States supreme court, in the consideration of an act of congress providing for the punishment of offenders upon high seas. Justice Gray and Justice Brown dissented.

LATE ELECTION NEWS.

Full Kansas Returns.

TOPEKA, Nov. 15.—Full returns of the county returns in Kansas show that the Republicans made decided gains over 1891, when, as this year, there was no general fusion between Democrats and Populists. Of the 680 officers elected the Republicans got 453, a gain of 53 over 1891.

Complete Iowa Returns.

DES MOINES, Nov. 18.—The total count of election returns shows: Jackson (Rep.) received 207,159, Boies (Dem.) 174,798, Josephs (Pop.) 23,511, Mitchell (Pro.) 10,107. The house will stand Republican 79 to 21 and the senate Republican 34 to 16.

Ohio Official Returns.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—Following is the official result of the Ohio election: McKinley's plurality, 80,995; his majority over all candidates is 43,026.

Wanted to Be a Hero.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Nov. 18.—The mystery of the attempt to wreck the train on the Omaha line near this city on Nov. 12 is settled. The man Iverson, who claimed to have been robbed, has made a full confession. He removed bars and spikes and used the blood of a chicken to make the appearance of loss of blood. Police Officer Anderson struck the trail on Monday last, and a full confession results.

Baffles the Physicians.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., Nov. 20.—The disease that has recently visited many houses in the village and caused the death of several children, continues its deadly work and still baffles the physicians. The local board of health, not having received any aid from the state board, has wired a Racine specialist on throat diseases to come here.

Football Player Killed.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 21.—Raymond Carew, halfback of the Toledo high school team, was caught in a jam at a game in Adrian, Mich., Saturday. A score of players piled on top of him and his neck was dislocated. He was brought to his home in this city and died during the afternoon.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Moorhead lost 10 buildings by fire last week.

Buffalo farmers will have a co-operative store.

Fire at Preston last week destroyed several buildings.

The Duluth, Mesaba and Northern is to be double tracked.

Fire at Montevideo damaged Whitemore Bros.' mill $1,000.

Half of the business portion of Ashby has been destroyed by fire.

Work is to be commenced in a short time on a match factory at Buffalo.

The Kenyon Leader, which suspended for a few weeks, has resumen publication.

George W. Bull, general passenger and freight agent of the Duluth road, is dead.

Charles Lee was killed by the cars near Fulda. He was drunk and was lying on the track.

The National Educational association is to hold its next meeting at Duluth in July, 1894.

County Attorney Madigan of Redwood county has been indicted by the grand jury.

William E. Titus and others have been authorized to organize the First National bank of Montevideo.

The Cornell-Minnesota foot ball game, scheduled for Thanksgiving, is off, Cornell refusing to come.

The state high school board has decided that high schools shall have a four years' preparatory course.

Mayor Wright has signed the St. Paul anti-pool room ordinance. Its validity will be tested in the courts.

James Ruane, editor of the Slayton Gazette, has purchased the Murray County Pioneer, and will consolidate the two papers.

The German-American State bank of Wells, Faribault county, with a capital of $25,000, has been granted authority to do business.

J. A. Schurg was arrested at Two Harbors by Deputy Marshal Sheehan for willfully casting away the steamer Nevada in 1890.

William McCullum, resisting arrest for laceny, slashed at E. V. Bogert, chief of the Winona police, and narrowly escaped killing him.

The Minneapolis Mutual Life Insurance company has gone out of business. The Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia takes all the risks.

Burglars entered the Slayton hotel and relieved the proprietor and guests of considerable jewelry and money. The thieves have been arrested.

The Minneapolis police department has decided that the cigar store nickel-in-the-slot machines are gambling devices and must be abolished.

Frank Hanscombe was held up near Minneapolis. Twenty-seven dollars and some potato checks were taken. The thieves kindly returned the checks.

Mrs. Frank Reinhart of St. Paul has fallen heir jointly with others of the family, to an estate worth $25,000,000, left by Philip Reinhart of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

At St. Paul William Fisher was held on the charge of murdering Josef Herda, and Joseph White was taken to Minneapolis for alleged complicity in the Harris murder.

General J. H. Baker lost his large horse barn at his Oak Cliff farm, near Mankato, by fire. Twelve valuable horses were consumed and a large quantity of hay and oats.

The total lumber cut on the St. Croix for the season of 1893 amounted to 155,857,169 feet, to which can be added 59,200,000 shingles and 46,100,000 lath. The cut was the smallest for years.

The world's fair commission will meet at the capitol on Nov. 28 to review all accounts and make a report showing the disposition of the funds, and other items in which the public are interested.

The annual report of Dr. Norton, for the health department, will show that nearly 3,000 immigrants arrived and were inspected at the various railroad stations of Minneapolis during the year.

Harry and John Morris, the men charged with burglarizing J. P. Brandenbourger's clothing store on the 6th inst., at Hastings, and were brought back from La Crosse, were held to the grand jury in $1,000 bail each.

The November term of the district court at Elbow Lake concluded with a verdict of $8,000 against the Soo Railroad company in favor of Mrs. Susie Belyea, wife of the editor of the Grant County Herald. She was injured in the Barrett wreck in August, 1892.

A formal acceptance of a reduction in a verdict of $18,042 to $7,000, in the breach of promise suit brought by Mrs. Lilla J. Clement of Minneapolis, against Seymour Brown of Winona, has been filed in the district court. Brown is yet undecided whether he will appeal.

A special session of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion will be held on Feb. 12 at the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, to commemorate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. At that time a reception will be tendered to General Lucius Fairchild, commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion.

Minnesota postmasters: R. A. Sturgeon, Canton; Delavan, John Doble; Donnelly, A. H. Faisey; Easton, William Sippel; Echo, S. S. Drake; Edgerton, J. L. Miller; Erskine, Ole Norveson; Freeborn, Amelia A. Barck; Hawley, Anton Berg; Jasper, W. A. Storts; Kellogg, John Dody, Jr.; Mantorville, Henry Beard; Mentor, J. S. Tagley; Mora, B. W. Safford; Lorgan, Joseph Hartwick; Odessa, H. L. Zkiener; Stewartville, M. E. Murphy; Underwood, H. A. Dickerson.

A TARDY MEMORIAL.

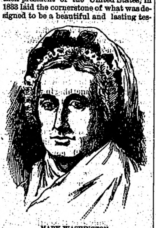
A MONUMENT TO MARY WASHINGTON TO BE DEDICATED AT LAST.

To the Noble and Patriotic Women of America We Owe the Completion of the Work Begun During Jackson's Administration—The Approaching Dedication.

The generous women of America have reason to congratulate themselves on having settled at last a national indebtedness of as great importance in its way as any of which the payment is secured by our government bonds, and one withal of much longer standing than those guaranteed by interest bearing securities.

The obligation had long been recognized, but settlement had been deferred, possibly because it is generally easier to admit a sentimental liability than it is to meet it, and this indebtedness, it should be said, was one of pure sentiment. In brief it was the obligation our nation was under, to prove by some enduring memorial its appreciation of and reverence for the character and virtues of one of our most exalted country women—Mary, the mother of Washington.

As long ago as 60 years back the people realized their duty in this matter, and in response to the sentiment of the time congress made an appropriation for a monument to mark the last resting place of this noble woman. Andrew Jackson, then president of the United States, in 1833 laid the cornerstone of what was designed to be a beautiful and lasting testimonial, and in his speech delivered on that occasion prophesied that the American pilgrim of after days would come up to that high and holy place as to a shrine.



MARY WASHINGTON.

Alas, the pilgrims in the days since then have been numerous enough, and no doubt the reverential feeling in the hearts of most of them was strong, but the place of their pilgrimage was desolate enough to have been the scene of some great national dishonor. The monument was never finished, and the ground around it soon became neglected and forlorn and so remained for years, for decades, for more than half a century. The shrine of a people's loving remembrance had become an abomination of desolation, a national disgrace. Students and bibliophiles of future centuries will sigh over it if they are animated by the spirit of true patriotism, for pictures of the long neglected scene have crept into histories, encyclopedias and other books that are likely to be preserved. Let us venture to hope that the plain lesson it will teach will not be needed to urge them to atonement for some similar offense.

Our own generation has heeded the lesson at last. A band of noble women, appreciating the nobility of character of the mother and mentor of the best and greatest of Americans, and feeling the mockery of pretending to honor him and his deeds while neglecting the memory of her to whom he repeatedly ascribed all that was best in his life and conduct, have devoted the past three years and more to repairing the long neglect and have called upon their American sisters to help them purge the nation of its shameful contempt.

And nobly has their call been answered. On the 23d of October last another cornerstone, containing some of the relics that had been inclosed in the first one and a few other appropriate tokens, was laid upon the site of that forlorn grave at Fredericksburg, Va., and this time the monument will be completed. It is to be dedicated on the 1st of December with fitting ceremonies, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia delivering the oration. A large number of prominent Washington women have promised to attend, and many government officials and other citizens of distinction will be present.

The celebration is to be, as it should be, distinctively a women's affair. The Daughters of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames, who are in thorough sympathy with the undertaking, will have numerous representatives on the scene, and of course many of the members of the National Mary Washington Memorial association, the ladies who have carried this noble work to a successful conclusion, will be on hand to see the crowning of their achievement.

The monument is a classical monolith, 50 feet in height, severely plain, simple and honest, like the character of the woman in whose memory it is reared. The association has secured several acres of ground around it, and the work of the members will not by any means end with the dedication. The plot is to be beautified and kept in the best possible order and the monument carefully looked after and preserved.

When the present generation of members shall have passed away, this honorable task will be bequeathed to their daughters and their daughters' daughters, as other patents of nobility in other lands descend in the male line from one generation to another. This has been carefully provided for in the constitution of the association, and so far as human provision can see, there will never again be a necessity for the nation to reproach itself with neglecting what is now indeed a sacred shrine.

HON. Z. AVERY,

ONE OF THE LARGEST CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS IN NEBRASKA.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., April 8th, 1892.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I had been troubled with HEART DISEASE FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS, and although I was treated by able physicians and tried many remedies, I grew steadily worse until I WAS COMPLETELY PROSTRATED AND CONFINED TO MY BED WITHOUT ANY HOPE OF RECOVERY. I would have very bad sinking spells, when my pulse would stop beating altogether, and it was with the greatest difficulty that my circulation could be started, which would bring me back to consciousness again. While in this condition I tried your NEW HEART CURE, and began to improve from the first, and now I am able to do a good day's work for a man 68 years of age. I give DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE all the credit for my recovery. It is over six months since I have taken any, although I keep a bottle in the house in case I should need it. I have also used your NERVE AND LIVER PILLS, and think a great deal of them. Z. AVERY.

CURED THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS

THOMAS F. OAKES
HENRY C. PAYNE,
HENRY C. ROUSE, } Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and winnipeg.

TO

HELENA,
BUTTE,
SPOKANE,
TACOMA,
SEATTLE,
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior,	6:40 p.m.
Crookston Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	7:45 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on, write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Something About Hard Times!

When times are hard and money scarce every one wishes to get all the value they can for what money they have. We have selected our goods for Fall and winter trade with that idea in view. We will sell you a Rushford Wagon this fall very reasonable as it is late, and as to value they cannot be equalled. We have a nice line of

CUTTERS AND BOB SLEDS

No shoddy goods—every article the best of its kind, but sold at the lowest possible price.

For cleaning your wheat you want a Victory Fanning Mill. They do the fastest and best work of any mill made. We also have the Diamond Feed Mills and Horse Powers. We carry at all times a nice line of light and heavy Harness.

Get Our Prices Before You Buy.

Our line of goods cannot be surpassed for quality and our prices are right.

WOOD AND COAL

On hand at all times and delivered promptly. We also have the most convenient Hay Scale in town. Guaranteed correct.

MERIT WINS. LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,

Broadway and Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

P. S. We handle all kinds of wood and coal.

DULUTH:
716 TORREY BUILDING.

MINNEAPOLIS:
28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,

GRAIN COMMISSION,

SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choce FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

WOMANKIND.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

This well-known journal, a union of four leading women's papers, has won its fame because it deals with what really interests the women of America. Fashions from the standpoint of good taste and economy. Fiction of a pure and helpful kind. Music and Art suitable for non-professional tastes. Household hints written by practical women. Suggestions and aids for self-supporting women. It is a paper for women, by women, and its writers are among the most noted authors. Every line is original, every engraving a gem.

It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Haire, Editor.

The Journal will give one year's subscription to WOMANKIND FREE

to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance, or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

In other words you can get the Polk County Journal and Womankind

ONE YEAR FOR $1.50

Address

COOKE & HAMMOND,
Crookston, Minn.

Chew Climax Plug It's Much the Best. Chew Climax Plug

Its name indicates it,
Its make guarantees it,
Its use will prove it.

Chew Climax Plug Try it and see. Chew Climax Plug

Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The oldest Tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the World.

A TIGHT PINCH.

We Are In It and Must Get Out.

Settling Up Time

is approaching, and we have large obligations which must be met by January 1st. To do this we must get money. To get money we must sell goods. To sell goods we must make sacrifices. This is what we are going to do. From November 10th to January 1st every article in our store will be

SOLD AT FIRST COST FOR SPOT CASH ONLY.

We mean just what we say, and an inspection will convince buyers that we are selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in Crookston before.

GET OUR PRICES.

THEY WILL CONVINCE YOU.

A. CHABOT.

'Round Home.

If you are delinquent on subscription let us hear from you before December 1st.

W. E. Kelsey was down to Fertile this week on business connected with the agency.

A. A. Miller, who has been on the sick list for about a week, is able to be around again.

E. D. Childs has gone to Mansfield, Ohio on a business trip that will occupy about ten days.

John Wyatt is able to be out again, and now hobbles around with the aid of a cane.

Alex Carlson expects to leave shortly for a trip to Sweden, and will be gone all winter.

The fat and jolly Charley Conger was in from McIntosh, Monday looking after some of his farmer friends.

The Stewart Lumber company reports large sales of lumber to farmers who are fixing up houses, barns and granaries ready for winter.

Alderman Simmons received a telegram last Friday from his wife, who is at Monroe, Wis., saying that her brother had died that morning—just the day after she had arrived.

Will Hoch came back from his claim last week sick—not of the claim, but with a cold and went upon the dry docks for repairs. He expects to return soon and go into winter quarters upon the claim.

A new England supper will be given by the ladies of the Congregational society at the home of Mrs. Fuller, this (Thursday) evening. Baked beans, pumpkin pie, doughnuts, corn beef, coffee, etc., etc.

Andrew Swanson was brought before United States Court Commissioner Christianson Saturday charged with taking liquor onto the Red Lake Reservation. For lack of witness the case was continued.

Engineer Tom Hunt has been laid up with lumbago for about ten days but is now able to be out again. Tom says that for two days he suffered terribly, and had to have help to move in bed. Misfortunes never come singly, and so it is in this case. His second oldest boy, who was working for Marland Hart, was brought home sick a couple of weeks ago, and has just got over a siege of typhoid fever.

Hon. James Hill, of Roberts, Wis., partner of E. D. Childs, was severely injured in a runaway at his home last week. Mr. Childs spent last Sunday with him at which time he appeared to be getting along nicely but on Monday, after arriving in St. Paul, Mr. Childs learned that Mr. Hill had passed a bad night and was decidedly worse.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church at ten o'clock on Thanksgiving morning. A beautiful service is being arranged and the Rev. H. F. McDonald of the Baptist church will preach the sermon. The City Minister's Union invites our citizens without respect of creed or denomination to attend this union service.

The pastor of the Congregational church announces that he intends to speak next Sunday morning on "Building Stone," and in the evening on "Some Facts of the History of the Bible Applied to the Present Times."

Last Saturday Chas. Gurlock of Red Lake Falls, while riding on a wagon, upon which was a hay rack was shot through the hand by the accidental discharge of a gun, which he caught by the muzzle to prevent falling from the wagon.

Miss E. Veronneau wishes to announce to her lady friends that she is making sacrifice sales to reduce stock. She has decided to sell her entire stock of fall and winter millinery and has therefore marked the goods at prices that are bound to sell. Call and see her stock before you purchase. It will pay you.

Tollef J. Farden, the only original Tollef J., came in from Grove Park on Friday of last week and paid the JOURNAL a pleasant visit. It was also a visit of profit (for us) to a limited extent. Mr. Farden is one of the kind who show their faith by their works—a mighty good kind to have as subscribers—he said he has faith in the JOURNAL and put up a little stuff to aid in its publication, which emphasized his opinion in a pleasant manner.

Dr. Just now has about as slick a suite of apartments as can be found any place. He has three rooms on the second floor of the I. O. O. F. block, in the southwest corner, all facing the hall. The centre room is a reception—large, pleasant and nicely furnished. On one side of this is his bed room, and on the other a consultation room, with a prescription case, a laboratory, a stock room full of drugs, and shelves covered with all sorts of instruments of torture. The doctor is now prepared for anything in his line, from sawing your leg off to regulating your liver.

Geo. M. Swift was in from Mentor last week to do some trading and, as usual, tackled a JOURNAL scribe for a bit of an argument. George M. is one of those honest, practical farmers who joined the populist craze in the sincere desire to see some good accomplished for the average citizen, but from the run of his talk we judge that he has been bitterly disappointed so far. He has used of his time and talents freely in what he considered a holy cause but how has he been used? How has any and every farmer, who had common-sense, practical views, who could have done some good for others, been used? Snubbed unmercifully and utterly ignored while some ignorant, incompetent demagogue has been elevated to the highest positions within the gift of the people—and men like Swift paid the expenses. But Lincoln's remark about fooling people will be felt sooner or later and then this thing will regulate itself.

Remember John Dillon in "A Model Husband" at the Grand, November 28th.

John Dillon is billed to appear here next Tuesday evening, November 28th in "A Model Husband."

A very pleasant candy pull was enjoyed by the young people of the First M. E. church last Friday evening.

Landlord Benzie of the Great Northern hotel at Thief River Falls, was doing business in the city Tuesday.

Jim Muir, who hauls coal for Larsen, Carpenter & Co., was laid up the first part of the week with quinsy.

Rev. Squier delivered a short address at the Normal college last Friday evening, taking for his subject "The Art of Public Speaking."

Mrs. L. E. Gossman gave a card party on Friday evening, in honor of her sister, Miss Glenn. A very enjoyable time is reported.

Maj. Hendershot, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock will be at the opera house on Thursday evening, December 5th. Don't miss this rare treat.

D. S. Horwitz, representing Howard, Farwell & Co., of St. Paul, was in the city this week. He sold one piano at Euclid on Monday and went north as far as Hallock in his efforts to sell another.

M. L. Tuve: The debating society meets in the college rooms Monday and Wednesday evenings, and the literary society every Friday evening. You can also say that we have over 90 students enrolled now.

Mrs. Rose has fitted up the room recently occupied by the Red River Dalen in Carl Reidesel's new building on Second street and opens this week a first-class restaurant. She has had a long experience and understands her business thoroughly.

R. B. Field, manager of the Cascade laundry, Minneapolis, has a new preparation for bluing clothes, which is much ahead of anything yet on the market in this line. To introduce it he is giving sample packages free. See advertisement in another column.

On Friday evening after Thanksgiving, a beautiful Thanksgiving entertainment will be given by the Epworth league of the First M. E. church. A typical New England Thanksgiving reunion will be reproduced, several scenes from J. G. Holland's famous book, "Bitter Sweet," will be acted and a fine musical program of solos, duets and quartettes enlisting the best voices in the city will be rendered. Watch for further announcement next week.

Talking with a prominent farmer one day this week he told us that he always makes it a rule to raise at least 5 acres of potatoes and his profits on them for the last year and this have been enormous. Said he: "I have always made money on my potatoes for I always make them pay me at least 25 cents per bushel in clean cash. You may think this a wild statement, as you have seen the time often, when potatoes in our market would not bring over 15 to 20 cents per bushel. Well, I will let you into the secret. When potatoes bring over 25 cents I sell them and when they bring less I boil them and feed them to my hogs and I am satisfied by actual test that I can make them bring me 25 cents per bushel, if I get four cents per pound for my hogs dressed. When I feed potatoes I always have more barley to sell and it has so happened that when potatoes were low barley was high. I have faithfully tried the all wheat experiment and my conclusion is that it will bust the most faithful adherent to the system. We must get out of that rut in Northern Minnesota and the quicker the better."

Larry Mathews, the genial Hibernian who holds the position of traveling passenger agent for the Northern Pacific, was in the city Tuesday and will make regular trips here twice a week for four or five weeks. He is looking after Canadian excursionists from this part of the country. For seven years he has been stationed every summer in the National Park, and looks after tourists to that famous resort. In talking to a JOURNAL man about the Park business he said there had been 4000 foreigners and 2000 Americans carried by the Northern Pacific to the Park during the past summer. The foreigners were all visitors to the World's Fair. "The Park" says Mr. Mathews "will become before many years the great summer resort for all Americans. The trouble is, the American people do not realize what a beautiful spot it is, or they would go there instead of going to Europe. When Secretary Hoke Smith was out there last summer he told me he had no idea there was such a picturesque piece of land in this country. Oh, its a great place," said Larry, as he proceeded to sell another Canadian excursion ticket.

P. J. McGuire went to St. Paul Sunday evening, returning on Tues. morning.

The evening train on the Northern Pacific, going south, now leaves Crookston at 7:51 instead of 7:12 as formerly.

Ira M. DeCamp arrived on Tuesday morning for a visit to old friends in the city. Ira reports that his World's Fair hotel experiment was a good financial success.

On Monday morning quite a body of snow fell—the first of any account this season. With the condition of the ground it makes elegant sleighing—in spots.

Ole Daly, also of Red Lake Falls, died Friday evening, of inflamation of the bowels. He was buried Sunday in the Presbyterian cemetery at Red Lake Falls.

Knute Rollag and wife came up on the Northern Pacific train on Tuesday morning, being summoned by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her son, Gilbert Dahle, who is at the county hospital with typhoid fever.

St. Paul grocers are offering, as a special inducement for trade, potatoes at 50 cents a busdel. Farmers who have potatoes for the market next spring will have a bonanza.

A. C. Rhinehart has completed his drainage ditch in good shape and made a little something in the operation. It was a good thing for Webb that he did not get the work at his bid as Rhinehart just found a bare margin at his own figures which were a good bit higher than Webb's.

Ladies, you will consult the interests of your pocket boyks if you see Miss Veronneau's elegant stock of fall and winter millinery. Never before has new and stylish millinery been sold at such extremely low figures in this city but she has decided to dispose of the entire stock and so they go. Don't miss this chance.

A horse attached to a top buggy broke its fastenings on Sunday afternoon and ran from in front of Sundit's restaurant on Fletcher street to Broadway and along Broadway, crossing the bridge to a point near Walker's planing mill, where a boy caused it to swerve and cross the railroad track where it fell. A freight was approaching but before it reached the place the horse had recovered its standing in society and had vacated the track—by about an inch and a half. The buggy? Busted badly.

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

Euclid Items.

From our regular correspondent.

Mr. Shaffer of Argyle came down on his wheel Friday.

C. D. Mills, representing the Wardner Bushnell and Gleshner Co. of Chicago spent Friday night here.

John and Bernard Tiedeman drove to Crookston Thursday.

N. Davies and Mr. Hall of Angus transacted business here Friday.

Dr. Chapin has a number of typhoid fever patients in his care.

C. Tiedeman Jr. took a run down to Ada Saturday.

Charles Teal Sr., went up to Argyle Saturday.

E. C. Murney is building an addition to his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Herbert drove over from the Forks Thursday.

The farmers of Euclid and vicinity have grasped opportunity by forelock and done a great deal of grading and ditching this fall.

Elmel Vonder Beck, goes to East Grand Forks to run an engine this winter.

Will Krouse went down to Rolette Saturday.

Miss Lizzie Hatley went down to Crookston to visit with her sister Saturday.

John M. Dahlby, traveling agent for A. E. Johnson & Co., of St. Paul, was doing business with Taylor & Co. Monday.

Rev. Mr. Dean of Grand Forks gave a lecture here on "speech" Tuesday evening.

E. J. Chase, Taylor & Co. agent, at Keystone, started for his home at Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, Wednesday.

Rev. S. Currie was over to Larimore Sunday.

A Dahl intends to move his family into town for the winter.

Frank Cottet who suddenly disappeared with his brother-in-law Ed. Vondyne some two months ago returned home Monday.

D. S. Horwitz with Howard Farwell & Co., of St. Paul, gave our musical people a call Tuesday.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Attention Comrades.

At the next meeting of the Col. Cobham Post occurs the annual election of postofficers and it is desirable that every member of the post be in attendance. The post work, during the past year, while it will compare favorably with other posts, is not all that it should be or could have been if the comrades would all take interest enough to attend. Let every one make this a personal matter and attend the annual election.

Boiled cider for mince pies, at Crookston Grocery Co.

Wanted.

Agents in every town, ladies or gentlemen, to sell the most practical kitchen utensil on earth, no home is complete without it. Retails for 25 cents. Write for samples and particulars or call.

H. B. PARKER,
108 South 9th St.
(29-3m) Minneapolis, Minn.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Not Only the Best But the Cheapest.

The Crookston Normal School and Business College has completed arrangements whereby it offers the best and the cheapest advantages for obtaining a first-class English education, ever offered in this part of the country. We have rooms furnished, heated and cared for, at 65cts. per week and upward; after December 1st we will furnish board at $1.75 per week.

Sow your winter hours with us and early reap a golden harvest.

For further information address,
C. M. TITUS, Principal.
B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
[32] Proprietor.

Great bargains in lamps, at Crookston Grocery Co.

Mr. W. M. Terry, who has been in the drug business at Elkton, My., for the past twelve years, says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other cough medicine I have ever sold." There is good reason for this. No other will cure a cold so quickly; no other is so certain a preventive and cure for croup; no other affords so much relief in cases of whooping cough. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

30 per cent discount on ladies cloaks at A. Sture's. [30-32]

Family Tourist Cars to Puget Sound.

Upholstered tourist cars in charge of porter and equipped with bedding, curtains, cooking ranges, ample water supply, lavatories, toilet rooms, etc., and well heated, lighted and ventilated, form a part of the Great Northern railway through train service between the Twin Cities and Seattle. Tourist cars leave St. Paul daily at 7:45 p. m., Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. $2.00 double berth to Havre, (with prompt connection for Great Falls, Helena, and Butte;) $2.50 to Spokane; $3.00 to Seattle. Palace sleeping cars via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, leave Chicago every evening at 10:30 and run via St. Paul, Crookston, Grand Forks, Minot, Kalispell, Spokane to Seattle, in connection with the splendid Great Northern service for all classes of travel. See Agent Fegan for information about trips to any part of the country.
[31-34]

The smallest "cat-boil" is large enough to show that the blood needs purifying—a warning which, if unheeded may result, not in more boils but, in something very much worse. Avert the danger in time by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cured others will cure you.

Low Rates to the Coast.

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth to Northern Pacific coast points and return $65.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river, $80.50 to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp sore.

Mr Moore, the postmaster at Bradshaw Va., after reading an advertisment of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, concluded to try a small bottle of it. He says: "I used it in two cases of colic and three for diarrhœa with perfect satisfaction. I have handled and used a great deal of patent medicine but never tried any that gave as good results as this." For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

A. Sture is going out of the boot, shoe and dry goods business and will sell this line so low that it will be to the public's advantage to call.
[29-32]

Norrie and Bailey
Rustle wood daily
Their feed mill runs hourly
Where no grain is ground poorly.

Prices are O. K., delivery prompt. Call on us.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

A Fair Offer

We make the fairest of fair offers to you. Everything in our stock is exactly as it is represented. If, when you get your purchase home, it does not suit you, bring it back at once, in good condition, and we'll exchange it. Refund your money, if you prefer. Can we do more?

CHILDREN'S WOOL MITTENS, in black or colors, all sizes, at only 10c for the 15c kind.

LADIES' WOOL MITTENS, in black, at only 23c for 35c quality.

BOYS' SCHOOL MITTENS, in yarn 15c, covered with leather only 23c a pair.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Men's fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, non-stretching and non-shrinking, one of the most popular $1.50 garments, only $1.00 each.

Men's very heavy ribbed underwear in Shirts and Drawers, at $1.75 a suit. Good value at $2.50.

FLANNELS.

We have left about 30 pieces of Flannels in all colors, to be closed out at cost. DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

BLANKETS.

We have them in all colors and prices, from 83c to $13.50 a pair. Our blankets were bought at a reduction of 25 per cent. from regular wholesale prices which enables us to offer you SPLENDID BARGAINS IN THIS LINE.

SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Our stock of Winter Footwear is complete and will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Yours to please,

THE FAIR

Department Store,

Corner Main and Robert Sts.,

CROOKSTON, INN.

P. S. Our silverware premiums continue to please all customers. Be sure and get tickets with your purchase.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893. NO. 33

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor..........Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..........David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..........F. P. Brown.
Attorney General..........H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..........E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District..........Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court..........Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor..........C. U. Webster
Treasurer..........J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..........John Amundson
Attorney..........A. R. Holston
Sheriff..........Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate..........C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..........A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..........O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r..........W. H. Averill
Coroner..........Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..........John E. Oppegaard
Second District..........Anton Linden
Third District..........M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District..........C. P. Demers
Fifth District..........A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor..........A. D. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Comptroller..........E. M. Walsh
Office in Fournet Block.
Clerk..........E. C. Carruth
Office in Times office.
Treasurer..........Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor..........A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street.
Engineer..........W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Reckitt Block.
Chairman Health Department......Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace..........C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace..........L. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster..........W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster..........Olive A. Halvorson.
Clerk..........A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Wylie
Badger,	P N Savalrud	Sletten
Brandsvold,	Ole Nellon	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H F Gondron.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	E G Forks
Hill River,	Fred S Syeverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson,	Neilsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	McIntosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebcan,	Lamber
Liberty,	Clark B Goodale	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovetia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Huot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Baardson	Tweet
Northland.	M S Merager	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans L Houkom	Fosston
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildaig Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	K C Gigstad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boukind	Neby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	E G Forkse
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perruse	Terrebonne
Tilden,	S J Furan	Dugdale
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Woodside
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	C J Knox	T R Falls

North Pole, Dec. 25, 1892.

Haller Proprietary Co:—Be sure and send me a lot of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. I get lots of letters from the children asking for it.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Say

When a man pounds his thumb, he puts it in his mouth and says * * * * get me Haller's Pain Paralyzer, quick now. For sale by F. L. Durand.

THE MARKETS.

[Corrected weekly by the Crookston Hay and Commission Co.]

RETAIL PRICE

Wheat	48--50
Barley	20c@25
Oats,	old 20c; new 18c
Corn	30c@35c
Middlings, per ton	$11.50@$12.00
Shorts, "	$10.00@$12.00
Bran, "	$9.00@$10.00
Hay, per ton	$4.00@$6.00
Butter, per lb	20c
Eggs, per dozen	25c
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	$6.00@$7.00
Beef, hind quarters	4c@5c
Beef, fore quarters	2½c@4½c
Potatoes	40c
Game—Ducks, per doz	$2.00

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superiyr, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pocificfic coast at..........7:54 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..........8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
10:50pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	10:40pm Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:25a.m Daily,
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint. Vincent	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet,—Library,—Observation,—Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Family Tourist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Chicago.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.,
Crookston, Minn.

When Hannibal,

The great elephant, got a sore foot they used Haller's Barb wire Liniment and cured it up in four days.

For sale dy F. L. Durand.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

The best plaster—Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another between the shoulder blades will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage dampened in Pain Balm. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Commencing Nov. 21st. the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to points in Ontario and Quebec for $40, good 90 days; to points east of Montreal slightly higher. For tickets and full information, call on or write,

C. A. SHARKEY,
[31-tf] Agent N. P. R, Cookston.

Are your children subject to croup? If so, you should never be without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a certain cure for croup, and has never been known to fail. If given freely as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is the sole reliance with thousands of mothers and never disappoints them. There is no danger in giving this Remedy in large and frequent doses, as it contains nothing injurious. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [89-tf]

THE FIRST CHAPTER

In the Freight Rate Investigation Commenced at St. Paul Last Week.

The Railroad Commission Listens to the Complaint of Elias Steenerson

Which is Submitted by Attorney Halvor Steenerson, with Voluminous Evidence.

The Sworn Reports of the Great Northern Offered in Evidence by the Complainant.

The Railroads are Evidently Frightened by Mr. Steenerson's Bold Move,

As Three Other Corporations Rush to the Rescue of the Great Northern.

The Hearing Postponed to Jan. 10th to Allow the Attorney General to Submit Evidence.

The complaint of Elias Steenerson against the Great Northern railway came on for hearing before the state railroad and warehouse commission last Thursday, and two days were consumed in submitting the evidence on the part of complainant. The case was then adjourned until January 10th.

The complaint charges the Great Northern railroad with charging exorbitant freight rates on wheat, and asks the commission to reduce it about one-third. The complainant alleges that while the price of wheat has been steadily declining, year after year, and the wages of Great Northern employes have been reduced to the minimum, yet the freight rates of said roads have remained the same, and Mr. Steenerson is only voicing the sentiments of every citizen of the Red River valley when he asks the railroad commission to at least reduce the freight rate on wheat, so that the railroads may bear a share of the hardships of the people of the region—and especially the farmers—created by a declining market on the one great staple product of the Red River valley—wheat.

Mr. Steenerson was ably represented by his brother, Hon. Halvor Steenerson, who had gathered an abundance of documentary evidence in support of his charge, besides the sworn testimony of a number of witnesses. Perhaps the strongest evidence submitted was that of the complainant, who took the sworn reports of the Great Northern and offered them in evidence. As is well known, each railroad operating in the state must make a report to the railroad commission every year, setting forth the amount of business done by each department, the cost of operating, the cost per mile of carrying freight, etc. These reports have to be sworn to by the president or manager of the road, and are printed in the report of the railroad commissioners to the governor. Mr. Steenerson had been doing some figuring on one of these reports, and had drawn some strong conclusions therefrom. His reasons for claiming that freight rates were too high were:

First, that all commodities have been reduced in price and that freight rates should suffer a corresponding reduction.

Second, that the rates have always been too high. To prove this assertion reference is made to the report of the Great Northern railroad to the commission. According to this report the cost of carrying freight per ton per mile is 5.14 mills. By taking this as a basis it appears that the cost of carrying a train of twenty freight cars (the average number of loaded cars in a train) the car loads averaging 600 bushels a distance of 300 miles, or from Minneapolis to Duluth, would be $555. The freight charges for this distance, however, are 17 cents per 100 pounds, or $61.20 per car, amounting to $1,224 per train of twenty cars, making a profit of $669. If these charges are reduced one-third there would still be a profit of $361, or more than 50 per cent on the investment, which is considered by the complainant a reasonable profit. From the same report are drawn further conclusions. The cost of conducting transportation on the Great Northern in 1892 is placed at $1,108,338.30. In 1893, wages having been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent, making an average of 15 per cent, a total reduction of $271,250 must have been made in this cost. It is further stated that the cost of maintaining, structure and equipment for 1892 was $1,667,231. As a great part of this must have been the cost of labor, it is held fair to consider this sum reduced in 1893 by 10 per cent, or $166,723, making a total saving to the company of $437,973. The total freight earnings of the road in Minnesota were $5,942,380. The grain traffic on the entire line is given as 52.85 per cent of the whole freight, and assuming that the ratio is the same, in Minnesota alone the total receipts for freight on wheat would be $2,376,922. If this amount would be reduced one-third it would be $792,476, only $254,503 more than the company saves by recent cuts in wages and salaries. Some questions were asked to draw out the fact that by improvements recently adopted, the cost of transportation has been lessened. Among these improvements are the use of steel rails and the introduction of cars carrying one thousand bushels.

In the event that the commission should order a reduction of freight rates, and the railroad should appeal to the courts, as they have a right to do, it would be the duty of the attorney general to act as attorney for commission and to sustain their order in the courts.

When, therefore that officer appeared before the commission and suggested that he had further evidence to offer upon the very complicated question of what is a "reasonable rate," it was proper to give him such time as he might need to prepare to submit his evidence.

This is the reason for the adjournment of the grain rate investigation.

In view of this we may expect that if the commission make an order reducing the charges for transportation of grain it will be an order resting upon the proper foundation and one which the railroad will be bound to respect.

Euclid Items.

From our Regular Correspondent

Mr. Weis of Warren was down on business Wednesday.

The lecture given by Mr. Dean Tuesday evening was highly appreciated by those who attended and was deserving of a larger audience.

P. Fairweather took a run up to Argyle Wednesday.

Dr. Chapin and N. Piatt, went up to Warren Wednesday.

T. C. McCracken and brother Eugene went to Crookston one day last week on business.

Uncle John Ghoosen went down to Crookston Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Losey went up to Argyle Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Davidson went down to Crookston to see her daughter Hattie Thursday.

There was a good attendance at missionary tea Thursday evening.

Tr. Tilish was over from the Forks Thursday.

G. H. Fargo was in Crookston Thursday.

Who says, that it does not pay to raise hogs? Mr. Teal, killed one last week that weighed 419 pounds and several that weighed 350 pounds each.

C. W. Hackets genial "Joseph" was a doing our town Friday.

B. Carnisch is on the sick list.

The town dads held a meeting Friday afternoon.

Will Kennan's father came down on Friday evening's train to pay Will a visit.

The Magic lantern show Friday evening was not a howling success.

Geo. Nelson and Thedore Myers, held a turkey raffle Saturday evening.

John Hovel of Tabor was calling on our merchants Monday.

Bachelors' dinner at John Schantzen's, Thanksgiving.

Rev. Mr. Atwood preached at Red Lake Falls Sunday, Mr. Gamble filled the pulpit here.

Peter Thill took his departure for Chicago Thursday night.

Miss Annie Witter, who has been stopping at the Keystone for the last year and a half left for her home at Spooner, Wisconsin, Monday evening.

A MIDWINTER POEM.

Canadians attention and right about face,
If you are going home, I can name the place,
Where you can get your tickets and baggage checked through,
This is about all you will have to do.

We are doing business at the same old place,
Down on Second Street you can see my face
Where we will be happy to start you right
On your road toward the morning light.

Our Excursion Tickets are all bran new,
And we have commenced to sell quite a few
To your friends and others too
Who know where and what they want to do.

For Forty dollars we will give you ninety days
To go to the Old Country and raise old hays
And if you get caught we will give you more limit
If you have the money because you got in it.

The Great Northern Railway runs through your city,
We have a nice train in charge of Cond'r Ditty
Who will be pleased to make comfortable any and all,
Who travels on his train and will give him a call.

One office is open both day and night
And if you are going to travel and want some light
Be sure and call before buying elsewhere
And we will do our best to treat you fair.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

Mentor.

Mentor turkeys and large chickens have been keeping out of sight of late.

The ladies of the Congregational church had an oyster supper at the church last Thursday night. You should have seen what a people we have for capacity to eat, drink (coffee) and be merry.

Rev. R. H, Battey preached the funeral sermon of Mr. Smith at the Congregational church last Sunday morning.

Mr. Tagley has secured the position of postmaster for our busy little city. So Joseph may develope his salivary glands and be ready to lick stamps by January 1st.

Thanksgiving services will be held at the Episcopal chapel, about a mile from Mentor, on Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Gilfillan of White Earth agency mission, will preach.

The worldly youth of this place expect to enjoy themselves this Wednesday night in an old-fashioned Thanksgiving ball at the town hall, while the Smith hotel furnishes the supper at reasonable rates.

Rev. Mr. Battey will begin a series of religious meetings at the new church, Dec. 4th.

Great bargains in lamps, at Crookston Grocery Co.

Give The Boys

A chance to get strong and healthy, feed them with good plain food and keep their blood in good order with Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock and who knows but they will be President or Alderman. For sale by F. L. Durand.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Hessian Christmas Lore.

The Hessians contend that only those whose consciences are clean can hear the animals talk, and they tell this story in confirmation of the assertion. One Christmas eve a farm servant went to confession by way of preparation for the sacrament. The church was some distance off, so that when he reached home it was late, and to avoid disturbing his master he went to bed in a hay loft over the barn. Underneath was a stall in which was a pair of oxen. The man fell asleep, but was soon awakened by the sound of voices. Listening, he heard one say to another, "Let us blow out this fellows light of life."

"No," was the reply. "He has been to confession today and tomorrow will go to the Lord's table. We cannot do it."

"But he has heard us and will repeat what we have said."

"No matter. Be quiet and let us pray. The time will soon be gone in which we have the power to do so."

Gathering courage, the man crept to the ladder, and looking down saw the oxen on their knees making the sign of the cross with their right forelegs.—Exchange.

Yuletide In Saxony.

My mother has told me of having once seen some place in Saxony a boy, clad as an angel and carrying a cross, let down by a rope from the roof of the church, while he sung "Von Himmel hoch." The practice was continued until on one occasion the rope broke, and the play became a tragedy. Until as late as 1820 it was customary to rock a cradle for an hour at midnight on the tower of the parish church at Tubingen. It contained a doll, and was surrounded by lights, while the trumpets blared and the people sang the choral, "Glory Be to God on High." These customs are mirrors of the spiritual life and thought of the time, just as fairy tales are of the native longings of the natural heart, but how childishly realistic they were at times!—Exchange.

Yuletide Associations.

Christmas is always associated with the good Jesus, who, whether regarded as God or man, was the purest, kindest, noblest being that has walked the earth. He has inspired love in saint and sinner, in devotee and skeptic alike. Men may wrangle about creeds, but about Jesus and his beautiful life there can hardly be any difference of opinion, for he pitied all who suffered and strove to heal every aching heart.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Wadena veterans held a bean bake last week.

Mrs. Ignatius Donnelly of Nininger is dangerously ill.

Mrs. Eichorn of Winona was found dead in her bed.

Fred Landwehr of Royalton was mistaken for a deer and shot.

Minnesota's exhibits at the world's fair have all been shipped home.

A 2-year-old child of Joe Savoy was scalded to death at Hinckly.

The Armour Packing company will fight the state oleomargarine law.

A new pool room ordinance has been passed by the St. Paul city council.

A protest against free iron ore has been numerously signed by Duluthians.

Creditors of the Bushnell estate at St. Paul will realize nearly one cent on the dollar.

A young man named Strand is in jail at Renville for passing counterfeit money.

Hon. William L. Banning, a resident of St. Paul since 1855, died Sunday, aged 77.

The postoffice at Coon Creek, Anoka county, recently abolished, has been re-established.

State Auditor Bierman disposed of 1,160 acres of state lands in Kenabec county last week.

St. Paul school inspectors will ask the council to provide new buildings and room for 1,520 more pupils.

Company C, Third infantry, Captain Roe, has been ordered from Jackson Park, Chicago, to Fort Snelling.

During October there was sold in the state of Minnesota by wholesale dealers 142,870 pounds of oleomargarine.

The jury in the Mullally abduction case at Duluth failed to agree and was discharged after an all night session.

A. L. Mohler has resigned as general manager of the Great Northern. His successor is General Superintendent Case.

The state board of health has ordered a quarantine against Grantsburg, which is experiencing an epidemic of diphtheria in its worst form.

Gustave. Truhn, who killed his wife and child in Rush Lake Wednesday night is a raving maniac and has been committed to the Fergus Falls asylum.

The Waterville Gazette says that on last Tuesday morning, soon after daybreak, a meteor nearly the size of the moon, was visible in the southwest, leaving a well defined trail after it.

The Bank of Dassel, Meeker county, with a capital of $16,000 has been admitted by Examiner Kenyon to do business, and will begin Dec. 15. Mr. Kenyon also admitted the Lumbermen's State Bank of Grand Rapids, capital $25,000, to open Dec. 11.

A postoffice has been established at Ayr, Goodhue county, James Simpson postmaster. The postoffices at Amador, Chisago county, and Logering, Meeker county, are discontinued. Mail in the former case goes to Sunrise City, and in the latter to Eden Valley.

Governor Nelson has appointed W. S. Taylor of St. Paul, as one of the commissioners to take testimony in the Madigan case. The other commissioner will be named subject to the governor's approval by S. L. Pierce, attorney for the Redwood county commissioners.

The state flag has been received at the capitol, having been sent from Chicago to be preserved among other state treasures. It has not yet been decided just what disposition will be made of it, but it will probably be preserved in the collection of the Historical society.

At Fergus Falls Judge Baxter has sentenced Clark Hursh of Deer Creek, to two years in the penitentiary for stealing grain; William Clemmer, 18 months for the same crime; Frank Salter to the reformatory for stealing a bicycle; Mike Hart to the reformatory for stealing a coat.

Commissioner Lamoreaux has received a report on the gold discoveries in Minnesota. The special agent states that he is firmly convinced that the country in the vicinity of Rainy lake is distinctly a mineral country unfit for any other purpose whatever. In the quartz of township 71 the evidence of mineral is deemed very rich, and the land has been withdrawn from settlement.

REDWOOD FALLS COAL.

It Is Not Valuable For Shipping Purposes—Good For Immediate Use.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Nov. 24.—State Geologist Winchell has examined specimens of the coal found on the farm of Alfred Moon and pronounces it cretaceous lignite, the same substance which is found in North Dakota in such large quantities. He says this vein extends for miles, horizontally, varying in thickness from three to four feet. He says there is a great deal of ash in it and if exposed to the air for any length of time will crumble and so it would not pay to place expensive machinery in the mine, for they would not be able to ship the coal long distances if exposed to the air. Professor Winchel encourages Mr. Moon to dig all he can for home consumption, and for that purpose it will be very valuable to farmers, who can purchase it much cheaper than coal brought here from Iowa.

ON THE FREE LIST.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Long List of Articles Which Will Be Admitted Free of Duty—The Bounty on Sugar Will Be Reduced One-Eighth Each Year, Till It Is All Gone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The new Democratic tariff bill has been given out to the public, and its provisions fulfill every expectation, of those who have predicted that it would be a radical measure. In many respects it is a surprise, even to the Democratic members of congress, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions.

The free list is of that liberal scope sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform, and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity, which has been the pride of the Republicans and the bete noir of the Democrats for a number of years, is

Decisive and Emphatic.

The bounty on sugar, which was to be so promptly repealed, is instead, to be repealed by easy gradations, and will not reach its conclusive effect until after the present century.

THE FREE LIST.

Numerous Articles Added Thereto by the New Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The ways and means committee met at 11 a. m. and after the roll call Chairman Wilson at once laid the bill before the entire committee. On and after March 1, 1894, the following articles are to be added to the free list:

Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and meats of all kinds prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act.

Baryita, all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from istle or tampico fibre, manilla, sisal grass, or sunna of single-ply, measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound.

Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and bird skins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

Bone char, suitable for use in decorizing sugars.

Coal, bituminous and shale and coal, slack or cut.

Coke, coal tar, crude and all preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act.

Cobalt, oxide of.

Copper, imported in the form of ores; old copper, fit only for manufacture, clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act; regulus of copper, and black or coarse copper and copper cement; copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs and other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for in this act; copperas, or sulphate of iron.

Cotton ties, of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, for belting cotton.

Diamonds, dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks.

Downs of all kinds, crude, not specially provided in this act.

Fresh fish.

Furs, undressed.

Iodine, resublimated iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residium of the burnt pyrites and sulphurous pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural list.

Mica and metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this act.

Ochre and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths not specially provided for in this act.

Cotton seed oil, paintings in oil or water colors and statuary, not otherwise provided for in this act.

Plows, tools and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins.

Plush, black, for making men's hats.

Quicksilver.

Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk.

Salt, soap, all not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake, suphuric acid.

Tallow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease.

Straw, burr stones, bound up into millstones; freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental, except marble, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act.

All wearing apparel and other personal effects shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, squared or sided, sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber; laths, pickets and palings; shingles; staves of wood of all lands; wood unmanufactured, provided that if any export duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles or either of them, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds.

Woods, namely cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all forms of cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan, manufactured; briar root or briar wood and similar woods, manufactured; reeds and sticks of partridge, pearwood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths for suitable sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, walking sticks or whips.

All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alapaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, rags and flogs, including all waste or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool.

WILSON'S STATEMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee Makes a Plea for the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee has made a statement in relation to the new tariff bill, saying it is meant to reform a vast labyrinthian system of class taxation. He details its main features as follows:

First—The adoption, wherever it seemed practicable, of ad valorem instead of specific duties.

Secondly—The freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production.

Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons: They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if exposed to ad valorem terms as the duty of 8 cents a hundred pounds on salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent on a common necessary of life. They always bore heavily on the common articles used by the masses and lightly on the expensive articles consumed by the rich, as a tax of $30 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great mansion and very high on the humble home. And, contrary to to common belief, specific duties

Lead to Greater Frauds

in administration, for counting and weighing at the custom house are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers. The ad valorem system has worked well in practice, is essentially the fair system because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be in theory, and in accordance to every sound principle of justice, entitled to the preference and vindicated by long trial.

The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of the raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and cumulate on the consumers of the finished products. They hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or as cheaply as we can. Untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool and other things must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country.

Not Part of the Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—There has been a general belief that the president would discuss the Hawaiian question in his message and more interest than ever has been manifested in the document on this account, but it is stated at the White House that this matter can easily be avoided by an allusion to the Hawaiian affair in the regular message with the statement that it will be treated in a special message on the subject when further and expected information has been received.

Forty Torpedo Cruisers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says it is understood that at a recent cabinet meeting the president gave his hearty approval of the annual report of Secretary Herbert. The secretary's recommendations, which received the approval of the president, contemplate the construction of one new battleship and 40 torpedo cruisers.

BOMBERGER TO HANG.

The Murderer of the Kreider Family Dies Jan. 19.

OANDO, N. D., Nov. 24.—Bomberger, the Kreider murderer, having been arraigned and pleaded guilty to all the eight indictments, was sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 19, 1894. He exhibitod considerable nervousness when first brought into the court room, but soon recovered his usual composure, and when receiving his sentence was as indifferent in his manner as ever.

MENAGE IS FREE.

The Noted Minneapolis Embezzler Not a Prisoner in Guatemala.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A special to the World from Gautemala says: The man calling himself Miller, but who is alleged to be Menage, the Minneapolis embezzler, has given the American sleuth hounds the slip, having got safely across into Honduras.

Work in Texas.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 25.—Governor Peck has received a dispatch from the Texas and Pacific Trust company of Waco, Tex., stating that they would give steady employment to 200 or more Wisconsin miners during the winter at $2 to $3 per day. An immediate answer is requested.

Jury Secured in the Coughlin Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The 12th juror has been secured for the trial of Dan Coughlin, charged with participation in the murder of Dr. Cronin. It has taken five weeks and the examination of 660 men to obtain a jury. The trial will begin at once.

Chicago's Postmaster.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Washington Hessing was appointed postmaster of Chicago and William S. Mize was appointed collector of internal revenue, district of Chicago.

Northern Pacific Will Default.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The receivers of the Northern Pacific have decided to default on all the interest due Dec. 1, except on the Duluth and Manitoba bonds, the payment of interest on which is yet to be considered. The total amount due on Dec. 1 is about a million and a half.

Christianity In India.

Recently carefully prepared statistics and data published at Calcutta give a most interesting summary of the progress and results of Christian work in British India. No fewer than 65 Protestant missionary societies are laboring in this field, directing the work of 857 ordained missionaries—namely, 16 Presbyterian societies, with 149 laborers; 18 Baptist societies, with 129 missionaries; 9 societies of the Established Church of England, with 203 missionaries; 7 Lutheran associations, with 125 men and women; 4 Methodist societies, with 110 gospel embassadors; 5 Congregationalist associations, with 76 missionaries; 1 Unitas Fratum and 1 Quaker society, with 16 in their employ; as also 7 independent societies, together with 5 women's associations. In addition to these 857 ordained missionaries, there are 711 ordained European lay helpers, 114 European and semi-European lady assistants, teachers, etc., and 3,491 native lay preachers.

The number of native Protestant Christians is 559,661, an increase of 150,000 in 10 years. Of these, 182,722 are communicant members of churches, an increase of 70.000 in the last decade.

Endeavorers on Shipboard.

How many Christian Endeavor societies, we wonder, have been formed on shipboard? From Australia comes a report of an Endeavor society formed on board her majesty's ship Himalaya at the beginning of this year. Such a blessing was it found to be that the meetings were held every other evening while the company continued on the ship. There was a complete Endeavor organization, even to the Sunday school and sunshine committees. The latter committee, indeed, had its hands full with the sick people on board. One of the newly made members wrote out the pledge on menu cards supplied by the steward. Six of these impromptu Endeavorers have promised to start societies in their churches when they reach home.—Exchange.

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OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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CHAPTER IX.

THE FIRST STEP.

"We must think about clothes next, Aura," said Taras when I had agreed to accept the strange name he proposed. "You will want quite a lot of things—some to wear indoors, some to go out in, others to change and so on."

"Why, I ain't got no money," said I, taken aback by the very first condition of living in a new and civilized world.

"Luckily I have—somewhere," said he, feeling in his pockets. "Ah, here it is."

"A lot o' things'll cost a lot o' money," I remarked, as he looked at his purse.

"That's true. If there's not enough here to pay for all you buy, give one of these cards and have the things sent home, to be paid for on delivery."

I looked in the purse and saw gold, more than I had ever before seen at one time. My utmost possession had never amounted to more than a shilling, and no one had thought fit to trust me with a larger sum. I laid the purse down with a vague feeling that I might be taking undo advantage of Taras' generosity. When he spoke, I stopped him.

"Hold on," said I, "I'm tryin to think this out. I ain't sure whether I oughter take all this money or didn't oughter."

"Good. Puzzle it out and take it or refuse it as it seems to you right or wrong."

I stuck my knuckles in my hips, drew a long breath and taxed my sluggish power of reasoning to its utmost, while Taras smoked on in grave silence, too considerate to suffer any sign to appear in his face of the amusement my perplexity must have given him.

"Taras," said I at length, "I'm a-goin to take that money, 'cause if you was in want and I had money I should like you to take it off me."

"Bravo, little friend!" said he joyfully. "You have grasped the meaning of the golden rule already. Now you had better go out and buy what you want. Do you know the neighborhood?"

"No, but if you tell me where the shops is I'll find 'em. I ain't afraid of asting my ways."

"Either of the streets that pass the church will lead you into the Westminster Bridge road, where there are plenty of shops."

I nodded, but made no movement, for the question what sort of things would be suitable to my new state threw me into another spell of cogitation.

"Would you like Mere Lucas to go with you?" Taras asked.

"If you think she knows better 'an me what I oughter wear."

"I would rather you exercised your own judgment. I want you to walk alone as soon as possible."

I understood what he meant by that phrase. It was really as if I were born again and learning to walk.

"You ain't got any fancy, like? It don't matter to you what I wear, do it?"

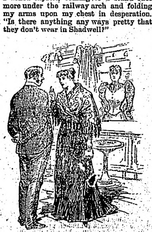
"Oh, yes, it does," he replied, with a laugh. "I should be sorry to see you in rags or ugly clothes."

"Well, look here," said I, after scratching my head in troubled meditation for a minute or two, "I'll do the best I ken."

With that I left him, but before I reached the Westminster Bridge road I had to stop two or three times to "do a think" over the problem before me, and the question was not satisfactorily solved when I found myself in the street of shops. A milliner's gay display attracted me first, and bearing in mind that Taras objected to anything ugly I fixed my attention on a hat with a high crown and turned up rim of crushed strawberry plush, with two ostrich feathers, one emerald and the other magenta, drooping gracefully down the back.

This seemed to my eyes the most lovely thing imaginable, and I think I should have gone in and bought it had it not suddenly occurred to me that I had seen something in this style on high days and holidays in Shadwell, and that I was to sunder myself entirely from all modes of the past. Then a little farther on a show of silk handkerchiefs for the neck, spotted and flowered, in bright yellow and other vivid hues, appealed once more to my sense of the beautiful. But here again I was confronted by a memory of ladies from Jamaica road going off on Whit Monday to Epping forest in a van. The same consideration drew me away from fancy boots and a mantle maker's, where my eyes were fascinated by a long stamped velvet jacket with a trimming of beads and bright steel.

"Whatever in the world am I to wear?" I asked myself, coming to a stand once more under the railway arch and folding my arms upon my chest in desperation. "Is there anything any ways pretty that they don't wear in Shadwell?"



"I wants a reg'lar outfit."

Just at that moment my eyes fell on a girl of about my own age who was stepping into a tram car. There was nothing about her that was ugly. On the contrary, she looked exceedingly pretty; yet, strange to say, I could not remember having seen any one like her in Shadwell. A light burst upon me.

"That's it!" said I to myself with conviction. "I got to dress like one of the upper ten." Without further deliberation I went into the first large draper's I came to, and singling out the nicest looking young lady behind the counter I approached her and said:

"Here, I want a set o' clothes like what you're got on."

The young lady regarded me in frigid astonishment for a moment, and then, without deigning any reply, moved away to another part of the counter. After waiting a reasonable time for her return and finding myself neglected, I turned round and appealed to a shopwalker who had his eye on me.

"Here, ain't nobody a-goin to serve me?" I asked.

"What do you want, my good girl?" he asked in a patronizing tone.

"Why, I've told the young woman up there. I wants a reg'lar outfit. And you needn't run away with the idea as I ain't got enough to pay for it, 'cause I have. There you are," said I, opening the purse. "And if thet ain't enough you're to send the things home to the party as give me that there card, and they'll be paid for on 'livery."

He looked at the card and instantly called in a loud, peremptory tone:

"Forward, Miss Hopkins," and as the stony young lady came down with a flush on her face he added with the same severity, "be good enough to give this young lady every attention."

Looking daggers, Miss Hopkins asked me what I wanted.

"I told ye oncet. I'm a-goin to dress 'xac'ly same as what you are," and examining her dress I added, "Gimme some collars and cuffs with buttons in 'em like yourn."

"One pair?" asked Miss Hopkins, taking the cuffs from a box.

"No. Three sets of everything, and the best you're got."

"Anything else?"

"Course. Gimme a frock like yourn."

"You will have to have that made. It's not my department."

"Well, ain't you got nothin I can wear now?"

"Show the young lady that line in tea gowns," said the shopwalker.

Miss Hopkins brought me a tea gown in pale pink silk, with plaits from the neck, telling me it was the right length and would fit me, as it was intended to be worn loose. It gave me a thrill of delight only to look at it, and my satisfaction was completed by the perfect assurance that I had never seen anything like it in Shadwell.

"That's the sort of frock you'd wear to walk out in along of a gentleman, ain't it?" I asked.

"No; this is only for indoors."

"I'll have it."

Something quiet but still lovely in morning gowns was offered, and I had one of them, and also a dark skirt which I might wear with a jersey as a walking dress.

"Is that all?" asked Miss Hopkins when she had got thus far.

"'Tain't likely! What else are you got on?"

The young woman flushed again with indignation at this question. However, as the shopwalker still hovered near, she was constrained to answer me, and in this way I got all that was requisite for indoor wear.

"I think that is everything," said Miss Hopkins, looking at the pile of things I had bought.

"Hold on!" said I. "What do you wear outside when you're a walkin?"

"I wear a sealskin jacket," she replied, with a little dignity in her voice.

"Let's have a look at it."

The stately shopwalker himself fetched me a jacket.

"This is the only one we have in stock that will fit you," he said, laying it down tenderly before me.

I looked at and touched the beautiful skin in silent delight.

"The price," said the shopwalker with slight hesitation, "is 15 guineas, which includes a toque to match."

"Give us a liker at the toque," said I in doubt. But the small fur cap ravished me; the name itself showed that it could never have been worn in Shadwell.

"We could say £15 pounds for the jacket and toque," said the shopwalker as these reflections passed through my mind.

"It ain't what you'd call cheap, is it?" said I.

"Pardon me, madam; it is very cheap indeed."

"Then I won't have it," said I firmly, but with an inner sigh of disappointment.

However, on the shopwalker explaining that he had employed the term relatively, that no better fur could be bought in London, and that the "article" was fit for a duchess to wear, I altered my decision and told him "I'd have it and chance it."

Some gloves and other things suggested by Miss Hopkins, who became quite amiable in the end, completed my purchases, and as they amounted to a great deal more than Taras' purse contained it was arranged that they should be sent home with a bill.

"You send 'em on sharp, 'cause I wants to put 'em on," said I, and then after getting some information from Miss Hopkins with respect to the kind of boots she wore and where she bought them—a shop, the very best in London, she assured me, and only just across the road—I went off to finish shopping, with a fluttering sense of exultation which had not hitherto presented itself to my imagination in the wildest dream of happiness.

This mental excitement sharpened my wits wonderfully. I felt I had the key to the mystery of that new life which had so perplexed me at first in finding out what distinguished the better class of people from those among whom I had lived and adopting their peculiar ways. To be good and nice I must imitate Taras and Miss Hopkins. I had noticed that this young lady's hands and nails were very clean, that her hair was carefully arranged and also that she walked with an elastic and nimble step and an upright carriage, very different from my shuffling gait and slovenly bearing. So I lifted my feet from the ground, straightened my back and stepped out briskly for Lambeth with my parcel of boots under my arm and my imagination teeming with hopeful ideas.

Mere Lucas opened the door and taking me upstairs showed me a room which she made me understand was to be mine. Then laying her hand on my arm, carefully mouthing her words and speaking in a loud voice that I might better understand her, she made me a little speech, beginning with, "Que je vous dise, ma pauvre petite mam'selle"—a phrase which I remember also because of its frequent after recurrence—and ending with a hearty laugh when she found that I failed altogether to make anything out of it. This laugh, however, she checked suddenly with the recollection of my pitiable condition, and giving me a pat on the cheek she wound up with a tender "pauvre cherie, va!" and left me to myself.

It was a pleasant room, with two windows looking out onto the river, plainly furnished, but with a delightfully fresh and wholesome look about it, due perhaps to the whiteness of the linen, the muslin curtains and the extreme neatness and cleanliness of everything. Taras had given it up to me, removing the things he needed to the garret overhead while I was out spending his money. The only thing he had overlooked was a revolver hanging on the wall over the head of the bedstead. With eager delight I unpacked the things and spread them out to advantage. Then, impelled by an intense feeling of gratitude, I rushed down stairs to fetch Taras that he might share my joy in looking at them. He was not in.

CHAPTER X.

I AM INTRODUCED TO KAVANAGH.

I returned to my room with the ecstatic pleasure before of trying on everything and preparing a great surprise for Taras. In this delicious occupation I spent two hours, and the time was not a minute too long for my requirements. There were unforeseen difficulties to overcome. Some of the garments and the method of fastening them were as strange to me as they would have been to a savage. My hands would not become white like Miss Hopkins', and the more I scrubbed them the redder they seemed to grow, and when I came to dressing my hair I thought I never should succeed in making it presentable. It was so rebellious through having had its own way all my life that no amount of brushing would make it lie flat and smooth. However, the brushing made it very lustrous, and I contrived at last to fasten it up in loose curls on my head with the tortoise shell pins Miss Hopkins had advised me to buy. The choice of dress gave me less trouble; that pink silk tea gown was too lovely to be set aside.

I had only just got the fastenings right when I heard the street door shut and the sonorous voice of Taras calling to Mere Lucas below. I lit the lamp that stood on the table, and with doubt and hope palpitating in my heart looked in the glass. I could scarcely believe that the reflection I saw there was my own. To be sure, I was unused to the luxury of mirrors, and now for the first time perhaps looked at myself with interest; still I had seen my face often enough to believe that all the taunts it drew from the malicious wits of Ferryboat Stairs were merited. But now, as I gazed in the glass, I was almost frightened by the change made in my appearance by a beautiful dress, the care I had bestowed upon my hair and still more by the expression of eager hope which animated my features. It seemed to me that I was no longer ugly, but, on the contrary, nicer even than Miss Hopkins. Would Taras think so also and like me the better for it? I asked myself as I ran downstairs.

I opened the door with a trembling hand and went into the living room. It was softly lit by half a dozen wax candles. Taras was reading. Hearing my steps, he lifted his eyes and glanced across the table, then laying down his book and rising exclaimed, "Aura!" in a low tone of astonishment and stood for a moment regarding me in silent wonder.

"Don't ye like it?" I asked, taking his silence for a token of displeasure.

"Why, that's just what takes my breath away. I never dreamt of such a marvelous change as this," and then he said something about my bursting out winged from the chrysalis which I did not then understand.

"Then ye do like it?" said I, brightening up under the signs of approval in his face and voice.

"Of course I do. It's charming in every way. Why, you make the room look 10 times brighter."

"You won't find anything like this down Shadwell way," said I, turning round that he might see the long plaits behind. "But I ain't got my hair right yet."

"Then I hope you never may, for it cannot look better."

"I'm glad you like my dress anyhow, 'cause I got a lot more up stairs—none on 'em cheap—and a sealskin jacket and gloves with ever so many buttons and all manner."

"Bravo!" said he, rubbing his hands, with a smile; "there's nothing like doing things thoroughly, Aura."

"My shoes is a caution," I said, stepping out into the light and drawing back my skirts to show the glittering buckles.

"Pleasant to walk in, too, I should say."

"Walk! I feel like as if I could a'most dance in 'em, I'm that light. Just like a dream, where you feel's if you could fly. An it don't seem real neither. It kinder frightens me to think as I may wake up presently and find myself on the sacks up in the corner of Baxter's wharf."

"Turn it about. Say that this is the awakening, and Baxter's wharf the dream to be forgotten."

I tried to realize that, but my heart and brain gave way under the strain put upon them.

"It's too much for me all at once," I said, struggling with my hysterical emotion. "It's more'n I can bear. Don't you say another word to me just for a minute or two, or I'll make a fool of myself again." But though he did not speak, and I turned away, biting my lip to stop its quivering, the tears would spring in my eyes and choking sobs rise in my throat.

"I'm a-goin off, I think," said I, with a queer laugh, at length. "It ain't so much these clo's and things—it's this kindness as comes over me. I ain't used to it. This is twice I've give way like this. Here!" suddenly turning, in impatience with my weakness. "I ain't a-goin to carry on this here way no more. I'm a-goin to be reg'lar good, I am."

Taras nodded approvingly, and placing a chair for me seated himself.

"There's the purse you give me; I've only paid for the boots out of it," said I, offering the purse.

"Keep it; you are sure to want other things. You may see some ornaments that you would like for your room—this would look homelier for a few trifles such as you girls delight in."

"There's somethin in here, though, as I must give you, 'cause"—— Not knowing what excuse to make, I took out the iron ring I had stolen from him in silence and held it out to him with a shamed face.

He took it, with a smile, and putting it on told me that if I wanted it again I should have it, but in a tone which led me to think that there was more in his words than I then understood.

At that moment Mere Lucas entered the room with the soup, and her exclamations of astonishment as she recognized me in my new gown gave a new turn to our thoughts. Having set down the tureen, she stepped back, and putting her hands on her hips surveyed me from head to foot with smiling admiration, while she conveyed her thoughts in confidential but perfectly audible asides. I distinguished only the words "elegante" and "propre," but these just served to whet my appetite for flattery.

"She says I'm elegant and proper, but what else does she say?" I asked eagerly.

"Ah! to understand Mere Lucas' compliments you must learn French," Taras replied, laughing. "Come, let us see if her dinner isn't just as nice."

"Dinner!" I exclaimed, "why, we've had one. How many do you have a day, for goodness sake?" That dinner stands out in my recollection as the most delightful I have ever had. There was a greater variety of dishes than at a lunch, and each—especially a wonderful gateau prepared expressly for me—was a fresh surprise. The candles, clustered round a boquet of bright flowers and delicate grasses, shed a soft light over the table, the silver glittered, and the wine shone like ruby in the glasses. It afforded me great satisfaction to be able, after one or two little accidents, to hold my knife and fork as Taras did, to forego the habit of resting my elbows on the table, and to find that after all, thanks to my large French serviette, I had not made a single spot on my new gown.

When we had finished our little cups of black coffee, I ventured to ask Taras what he usually did in the evening.

"Well, usually I saunter along the embankment for half an hour or so," he replied.

"Would you mind me a-goin along with you jest for once?" I asked.

He glanced at my dress with a moment's hesitation, and then, overcoming his qualms, said that he should be very happy to take me.

"Jest you wait a bit," said I, jumping up. "I'll be down in a jiffy."

The "jiffy," I fear, must have been a rather tedious one to Taras, but at length I came down in my dark skirt, my sealskin jacket and toque and a pair of pale kid gloves.

"What d'ye think of me now?" I asked in exultation.

Taras purposely restrained himself from saying all he felt, for fear that praise might do more harm than good at this time, and I felt a little disappointment when he said very quietly that my dress was ladylike and graceful.

We walked over Westminster bridge and along the embankment to the temple and then back. My walking boots were tight and pinched my feet cruelly, but had the pain been 10 times sharper I could have borne it cheerfully and without a murmur. Indeed I almost exulted in this suffering and in the effort to conceal the slightest trace of it from Taras, with the feeling in a minor degree of a martyr enduring torture for a great cause. The gain to me was nothing less than tremendous. But yesterday girls stopped to laugh in my face and jeer at my grotesque distress; now they glanced at me with looks of envy. There was nothing ludicrous in my appearance, nothing anomalous in my walking beside a well dressed gentleman. I appeared to be his equal.

Taras himself seemed pleased to have a companion to talk to—not that I said much, for I was unused to taking any part in conversation; my powers of forming ideas and expressing them were wholly undeveloped, and my chief anxiety was to hold my shoulders back like Miss Hopkins and to find a gait which was neither shuffling nor jerky. He knew my inability to talk, and so kept up an easy running chat which called for nothing beyond "yes" or "no" on my part. I remember he told me the history of Mere Lucas' life—how years ago she had starved with her husband in besieged Paris, when even the rich could not get food; how she had fought beside him on the barricades where he was killed; how she herself narrowly escaped being shot with other communists only to be transported to an island thousands of miles from her country and friends, and how, on her return to Paris, she found her children dead and not a friend to help her.

"She don't look like as if she'd gone through all that," said I.

"No; time brings forgetfulness, thank God!" he replied. But it struck me even then that the old woman owed more to his humanity than to time.

A gentleman stood with his hand on the knocker as we reached our door.

"Come in. I am glad to see you," said Taras, opening the door with his key, and then, as we entered the living room, he introduced us in the simplest manner.

"Barry Kavanagh—Aura."

He was a handsome man—handsomer than Taras in some respects, but of a different type. He was slighter, more delicately molded, with long, perfectly regular features, a dark skin, black hair and mustache and the loveliest soft, sleepy eyes of deep brown. He was 10 years older than Taras, but he looked still more, lacking that expansive simplicity which gave youth to my friend's face. Their dress alone distinguished the different character of the two. Taras in his loose, light tweed suit, flannel shirt and soft, carelessly tied neckerchief, looked like a worker. Kavanagh's tight fitting dark coat, rigid collar and scarf and perfect gloves gave him the air of a well to do idler—a man of the world and society.

He inclined his head to me with serious courtesy and a certain homage in his regard which every friend of Taras commanded from those who knew him. I did not even nod in reply, but setting my hands behind me leaned against the wall and looked at him with, I fear, very ill concealed dislike, the warmth with which Taras greeted him having aroused the first hostile sense of jealousy in my breast.

The two men spoke lightly on general topics, while Taras brought out cigars and a spirit case, Kavanagh, with studious politeness, framing his phrases to include me and inviting me by an occasional glance to join in the conversation, but I lolled against the wall in moody silence and stared at him under my bent brows for response. At length Taras, perceiving that his visitor remained standing, said to me with a laugh:

"Barry Kavanagh will never sit down while you stand, Aura."

"Garn aw'y!" I said in a husky, guttural tone of disgust. "What 'olds 'im? He ain't 'bliged for to stand 'cause I chooses to, is he?"

That pretty little speech coming from the lips of an elegantly dressed young lady and the friend of Taras must have given Kavanagh quite a shock, and indeed, despite the self command of good breeding, a flash of astonishment did pass over his face.

Without waiting to hear out his rejoinder, I jerked myself into an upright posture, slowly walked out of the room and slammed the door to behind me.

CHAPTER XI.

KAVANAGH.

A hushed laugh from the room I had quitted reached my ear and caused me to stop at the foot of the stairs. The suspicion that I was the object of merriment stung my newly awakened pride. Jealous already of Kavanagh's influence and attributing to him the same feeling of animosity that rankled in my heart, I conceived that he would take advantage of my absence to make Taras hate me. A growing desire to hear what he would say against me, to know whether Taras would stand by me or yield to his friend, impelled me to steal back to the door, where I put my ear to the keyhole.

Kavanagh was speaking in a low, musically running tone.

"That's the worst of equality when it's practiced by a thorough going man like you. One never knows what to expect and may get a douche like this at any moment. One day you introduce me to a man with an insignificant name and the look of a broken down tradesman, and I find later on that he's a royal duke, and now—thanks, I'll help myself if I may."

"And now what do you take this friend to be?" Taras asked in a tone of amusement.

"I took her to be an illustrious refugee at the least. A princess, possibly, by her dress, distingue style and a distinctly aristocratic cut of features—probably an exceptionally learned princess. There was the eccentricity of genius in her silence, the sans gene with which she reclined against the wall and stared at me—to say nothing of a decidedly unamiable expression in those fine eyes of hers. Yes, I would have laid ten to one in anything that she was an illustrious refugee—before she opened her lips."

"Then you altered your opinion?"

"Well, yes."

There was a pause. And here I may observe that in giving this dialogue and others I write many words which were not then in my vocabulary, and it must be understood that I give but a very free translation of certain well remembered impressions.

"By the way," added Kavanagh, "I hope I was not indiscreet in accepting your invitation."

"I should not have asked you to come in if I had not wanted to have a chat with you; something more than a chat—a serious talk. I should have hunted you up tomorrow for this very purpose."

"You have the pleasantest way of making a man feel welcome. What is the subject?"

"The girl who has just left the room. In the first place, Barry Kavanagh, there must be no misconception with regard to her position here."

"My dear fellow, no one whose opinion is worth consideration would ever dream of doubting your honor or the honesty of your relations with this young woman."

"That idea never entered my imagination. It is quite another kind of misconception that I wish to avoid. Come, you are one whose opinion is worth consideration. Tell me candidly what conclusion you have formed with regard to her in place of the illustrious refugee theory."

"I should say that she is some unhappy waif whom you have rescued from the slough of despair and the slums of Whitechapel, with an object as wildly impracticable as it is profoundly charitable."

"That is the misconception that I feared," said Taras in a low, earnest voice, contrasting strongly with the light tone of his friend. "I want you to understand that the girl owes nothing to any sentiment of charity on my part in order that no chance word or accidental look may convey such a suspicion to her mind. If I gave her all that I possess in the world, down to the last farthing, it would not repay what I owe her. But for the daring, the bravery and the endurance of that slight, frail looking girl I might now be on the road to Siberia."

"Good heavens! I have not heard a word of this."

"It has all happened since I saw you last. I told you the police would not let me alone, and they have not. They laid a trap for me, and I walked into it with the simplicity of a woman, mainly, I think, because the agent employed to take me represented himself to be an ex-convict and looked the character so perfectly that I never suspected him of being something worse. Usually, you know, the police agent looks impeccable. They got me down in a cellar, bound hand and foot and gagged. I could not get my hands free, but I worked the cord off my feet and ate through my gag. There was a pipe in the cellar, and through that I communicated with the girl whose voice I heard overhead. At the risk of her life she contrived to get herself into the cellar and me out of it. A vessel—from which I had been led to believe that three refugees were to be rescued—lay in the pool waiting for me, and most likely I was to have been carried aboard and shipped off to St. Petersburg the very night that this brave girl saved me."

"Thank God you escaped! Give me your hand, old man. To think that I might have found this room empty—that I might never have smoked another pipe with you!"

"You can understand now my feeling toward that girl."

"By George, it's a heavy debt!" Then in a reflective tone he added after a pause: "I see. You propose to raise this girl to your own level."

"Higher if I may. I aim at giving her a new life."

"You have set yourself an enormous task."

"You may help me now if you will."

"If I will! Why, there's nothing in the world that would give me greater pleasure, if it were only to prove the sincerity of an Irishman's friendship."

"If I had doubted that, I should not have said a word to you on the subject. I felt that I could rely on your help in case of need, but I would not impose a task upon you which beforehand seemed utterly hopeless."

"One moment, old man," said Kavanagh, with a laugh. "You are not going to hand that young lady over to me?"

"Yes. You must promise to look after her if anything happens to me."

"Good heavens! what do you mean?" cried Kavanagh, with bated breath.

"I mean that you must finish what I have begun if I cannot finish it myself. I must make some provision of this kind for the poor girl. What would become of her if in a few weeks, say, she were thrown suddenly upon her own resources? Money alone would make her position only the more perilous. Without a friend to guide her, she would absolutely be worse off than if I had left her in the slums."

"I understand that, but what do you mean by the suggestion that something might happen to you in a few weeks?"

"I told you that the police have tried to kidnap me."

"And failed"——

"They will be more careful next time in consequence. They intend to take me, and probably they will. Three months ago the minister of police received an order from the czar to silence me. He seldom has to repeat an order of that kind."

"I could not believe it when you told me."

"It was credible enough to me. The warning came from a reliable friend in the minister's household. The odd thing is that I have heard nothing since from him or other friends who watch the motions of the police. It looks as if he had found a new agent—one less known to us than the old hands."

"The villainous looking scoundrel you mentioned."

"Oh, dear, no. He is only a subagent employed by the agent in chief, who himself takes care to keep well out of the way. He may be directing the affair from Paris or Berlin. Certainly he would not jeopardize his own life or his position by an attack of this kind. The whole business has to be done by carefully concealed means, like one of those clocks which defy ingenuity to discover where the motive power is situated. It would never do, in case of exposure, for a known emissary of the Russian government to be implicated in a conspiracy against the freedom of a subject on British soil."

"That did not occur to me at the moment. What steps have you taken since this attempt?"

"Made my will and"——

"Surely they will not attempt to assassinate you?" Kavanagh said quickly, interrupting Taras.

"Assassinate me? No! The rascals have too much respect for your hangman and their own necks to venture on that. But they would not hesitate to kill me if they could justify themselves by a plea of self defense. That might have happened the other night if they had not taken me so completely by surprise that I could offer no resistance. Every one of them had his knife ready, and I should have been cut down as sure as fate if their cords had not held me. Taking place in a villainous waterside beerhouse, my death would have been attributed to a drunken brawl, and all evidence of my identity being removed it is doubtful if the papers would take any notice of the inquest. It was all calculated to a nicety—the agent must have gone over the ground and mapped it out clearly. I would give anything to know who he is."

"It is horrible to fight in the dark. You never know when the blow may fall."

"No, nor who may strike it—that's the worst part of the business. It shakes one's faith. The man you trust turns out to be an enemy—your favorite haunt a nest of spies—anything may happen at any moment. I fancy they will give me a respite now. I am all right for a time."

"Is it not possible," said Kavanagh, "is there not just a chance that the attack was intended rather as a warning than anything else, and that they would have suffered you to escape if the girl had not forestalled them? If they silenced you tonight, your works would still exist. They cannot undo them, and they know it. Sent to Siberia, you become a martyr, and greater importance is given to your work. It seems to me that the agents—the minister, the czar himself—will be satisfied with this manifestation of power and drop the affair."

"For awhile possibly—probably, indeed. But when they find that I do not profit by their warning and will not accept their conditions of neutrality—that I am neither a child nor an old woman to be frightened by menaces of future punishment from the course directed by my conscience"——

"But, my dear fellow, it is not as if you were still an active enemy."

"If you think I am nothing but a passive enemy, you are wrong," said Taras, with more fire in his voice than I had yet heard. "They have something to gain by my removal. For months I have been meditating a new attack, and the czar knows it, for he has spies in our camp as we have friends in his. I have only been waiting for the idea, and the idea came to my mind the first time I saw Aura. I owe her that as well, poor girl. Come up with me, and I will show the shell I am preparing to throw at the czar's feet."

As their chairs moved I slipped from the door and ran up to my room to meditate on what I had heard and form a clearer conception of its meaning.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Good Cooking is essential to Good Digestion—in pastry you cannot have either without a good shortening. Lard has always had very objectionable features, causing indigestion and many other dietetic troubles. Science has come to the assistance of the cook, and of weak stomachs, with the new shortening,

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Extract from U. S. Postal Laws Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who has taken a paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed for it or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. That refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is a prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

3. If any person orders his paper stopped, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount with costs, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. Any person continuing to take and read the paper after the term for which they have subscribed has expired, will be held to have subscribed for another year, and must pay the annual rate of subscription, though they may not have expressly renewed their subscription.

THE PROPER WAY.

That some good will result from the action of Messrs. Steenerson in the freight rate matter, the JOURNAL feels confident. They have gone at it in a business-like manner—the only way that anything of this kind can be accomplished. The law of 7887, amended by the session of the legislature in 1891, prescribing the duties and defining the powers of the railroad and warehouse commission, says that "after a hearing on the question of rates, the commission shall make a report showing wherein rates complained of are exhorbitant or unreasonable, and shall make a tariff of rates which shall be substituted for the tariff complained of," and further, that "such tariff of rates shall be deemed and taken in all courts of this state as prima facie evidence that the tariff of rates so made is equal and reasonable, and such tariff so made shall be in full force and effect during the pendency of any appeal that may be taken in the matter to the courts." The first thing, therefore, to be done to secure lower rates, is to convince the railroad commission that the rates now charged are unreasonable, and this was what the hearing last week was for. When the matter comes up again in January the railroads will submit an array of figures in support of their position, the question will be argued by the attorneys and the railroad commission will then consider the matter and decide the case according to the evidence submitted. Should the commission find the rates unreasonable, they will proceed to make a new tariff, which shall be substituted for the tariff complainsd of, and shall be in full force and effect until reversed by the courts.

If the commission declares the rates excessive and establishes a new tariff, then the railroads will carry the case into the courts and attack the constitutionality of the law under which the commission is working.

The fact that three other railroads—the Omaha, the Northern Pacific and the Milwaukee—wanted to intervene in the case and help the Great Northern fight the battle,—shows that Mr. Steenerson has struck an effective blow, and that the railroads fear he may succeed, and they have good reason to think so, for should he prove that the rates are unreasonably high, the commission will undoubtedly make a reduction, but they do not want to make an order of this kind unless it is just and right and will stand the test in the courts.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

The JOURNAL cannot help but speak of a little circumstance connected with the frieght investigation last week, which goes to show—once more—that some people are not what they profess to be. In looking round for witnesses to testify before the railroad commission, Halvor Steenerson had figured on Ignatius Donnelly—the great Commoner—as being an important witness, and had written, asking him to co-operate—to which the sage replied not. Meeting him in St. Paul, Mr. Steenerson again asked the Hon. Ignatius—the president of state farmers alliance—to go before the commission and furnish some testimony against the railroad, but the great reformer said nay—he didn't have time, or some such trivial excuse. Now if there is a man in the state of Minnesota—outside of the railroad men—who should be posted on railroad rates, that man is Ignatius Donnelly. Every time he has been in the legislature, he has been a member of the committee on railroads and helped draft much of our railroad legislation. Now that an attempt is being made to take advantage of some of this railroad legislation, the Hon. Ignatius refuses entirely to lend a helping hand. On the contrary, he has—through his paper—advised the farmers from all parts of the state to gather at the state capitol, to make a great demonstration and to DEMAND of the commissioners that they immediately reduce all frieght rates, and failing in this the people are to petition the governor to immediately remove these stubborn servants of the people from office. In accordance with these meaningless, nihilistic utterances, petitions have been circulated among the farmers of the state demanding that ALL frieght rates be immediately reduced fifty per cent. These petitions have been sent to the governor, but what can he do with them? The absurdity of the thing is so apparent that it is probable few of the signers expected to accomplish anything further than to "register a kick." The trouble with Mr. Donnelly just now is probably jealously. He is afraid Mr. Steenerson may accomplish some good for the people and he (Donnelly) would get none of the glory. His occupation as champion of the common people would be infringed on.

Bob Dunn, of the Princeton Union, is mentioned as a candidate for State Auditor on the republican ticket. While Bob would be all right enough what is the matter with P. J. McGuire, the man who was beaten by the Demopop combination at the last election?

Tollemache's Consideration.

Of the late Lord Tollemache's consideration for others an amusing instance has been related by his brother. One day, at Peckforton, he came down earlier than was his wont and happened to look into the drawing room. He found the room "not done" and littered with brushes and dusters. Extremely displeased he rang the bell impetuously, and the inculpated housemaid was summoned, but when she appeared, instead of administering the intended rebuke, he apologized to her for coming into the room so early, and was so full of excuses for his untimely visit that she said at last, "Pray, don't mention it, my lord."—London Tit-Bits.

Malta Drinking Water.

"The best water I ever drank," writes a correspondent, "was at Malta, where it is collected on the flat roofs, which are most carefully cleaned preparatory to the heavy fall of rain which takes place when the weather breaks the first or second week in September. Every house has below it an immense tank, often of the same area as the house, and about 12 feet deep, and into this pours the beautiful fresh water, which comes up cool and sparkling when wanted."

Scared Enough to Dye.

"See here," said the man who had married a widow, "hasn't your hair turned gray rather suddenly since we were wed?"

"Oh," said she, "that's from fright. I was so scared when you proposed to me, don't you know!"—Indianapolis Journal.

The strongest animals in the world are those that live on a vegetable diet, say the vegetarians. The lion is ferocious rather than strong. The bull, horse, reindeer, elephant and antelope, all conspicuous for strength and endurance, choose a vegetable diet.

When you speak of bees, designate the kind referred to. There are 4,500 species popularly known as "wild bees," 3,200 being natives of the Americas. Britain has 70 species of bees and 16 of wasps. Of the latter there are 170 species known to entomologists.

White With a Vengeance.

Here is a state of things which probably not the wealth of the Astors could buy in America. Lord and Lady Alington have a place in Dorset known as the White farm. Everything is accordingly white. All the farm buildings, the house itself, and even all the animals on the place are white. Rabbits, cats, guinea pigs, hens, horses, cows, donkeys and all the creatures are spotless.

But this is not the most remarkable feature. The free and independent British men and maids who till the soil and churn the butter are compelled to attire themselves in white smocks and white frocks to bear out the general impression of whiteness.—New York Recorder.

Appropriate.

One day while his apparatus for deep sea soundings, by means of steel pianoforte wire, was being constructed, Lord Kelvin entered Mr. White's shop in Glasgow along with the great Dr. Joule, celebrated for his determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat. Joule's attention was called to a bundle of the pianoforte wire lying in the shop, and Thomson explained that he intended it for "sounding purposes." "What note?" innocently inquired Joule and was promptly answered, "The deep C."—Argonaut.

An Explanation.

Teacher—"For men must work, and women must weep." What is the meaning of that line, Tommy Figg?

Tommy—It means that men has to work to get money, and then the women has to cry before the men will divide with 'em.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Eskimo Bulletin is the only journal published within the arctic circle. It is printed at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, and is issued only once a year.

Two tons of dynamite exploded under a sunken vessel in New York harbor to get it out of the way lifted the water for about two acres fully 300 feet.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—We have just returned from one of the many pleasant excursions of the Gridiron club. This time it was to the sunny South—Asheville, N. C. This is one of the most charming spots in that great country of which the Northern people hear so much about, but in reality know so little. Asheville is in the mountains, near the Tennessee line; that Eastern Tennessee which was known as the most loyal part of the whole country during the war. If the mountain district of North Carolina had had the same opportunity, it is posssible that it, too, would have had the same record. But we did not go to Asheville to fight over the war, or speculate upon what the people of a generation ago might have done. We went for pleasure and we had it. The good people of North Carolina made the trip very pleasant, indeed. They have a great country down there and one which in the future will become well known. It is reached by the Richmond & Danville system, one of the best roads, and running through the best country in the South. Skirting along the foot hills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, or climbing by winding way to near their summits to find Asheville situated amidst their peaks, the Richmond & Danville always affords its passengers a delightful and picturesque journey.

* * *

The city of Asheville is well known for several reasons; among them being the famous Battery Park hotel, the magnificent mountain scenery to be viewed from its porticos, the fact that it is the official residence of Bill Nye—and by the way Nye is getting fat—and that within a few miles of Asheville George W. Vanderbilt is erecting one of the grandest piles of masonry in the shape of a country residence that this Republic has ever seen. It is upon an estate of 30,000 acres which he is improving and beautifying in the most lavish manner. He has money to spend and the people of Asheville are helping him to spend it. There are many other attractions in this beautiful mountain city, and the hospitality of the good people of Asheville assisted us to the best there were.

* * *

I have been in the South several times before and have been very much impressed with that region. The South is doing well. I become more and more convinced with every trip I make if there could be less talk of equal rights, of free ballot, and if the menace of Negro domination could be withdrawn, a large share of the South would be Republican in politics than now exist. The white people own ninety-five per cent of the property and they do not intend to let the owners of the other five per cent, even if they are in the majority, to control the state municipal affairs; and yet in all the time I have been in the South I never had a colored man come to me and tell me that he was not being treated right. I believe that this part of North Carolina is pretty strong for protection. There are plenty of Republicans who vote the Democratic ticket on the color line alone.

* * *

I remember how some Republicans criticised Senator Washburn when he voted to set aside the last force bill. I thought he was right then and still think so. If we could get rid of some of these ideas the Republicans might make some inroads in the South. It would be better for everybody. It would be well to accept certain conditions as we find them, and not try to legislate against the inevitable.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Coughing leads to consumptio Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Canadians Attention.

Excursion tickets to points in Ontario and as far east as Montreal on sale November 21st, 28th, December 5th, 11th, to 31st, daily $40.00 for round trip. Good for 90 days.

These are same tickets we have been selling past few years and which gave such good satisfaction.

Come around and find out our connection east of St. Paul and Chicago and that you can make good time via the Great Northern. Through sleeper from Crookston to Chicago on our night train.

W. W. FEGAN,
[31-tf] Agent.

Constipation is the parent of innumerable diseases, and should, therefore, be promptly remedied by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills do not gripe, are safe to take, and remove all tendency to liver and bowel complaints.

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PRICES WILL BE HIGHER FOR OUR DAILY SUPPLIES.

A Clear Explanation of the Meaning of a Tariff For Revenue Only—Poor and Rich Must Pay Alike—Increased Customs Taxes, but Decreased Wages.

The longer the delay in framing the new tariff for revenue only, the greater seem to be the complications surrounding it. Yet this should not be. It is the simplest thing in the world. A single paragraph could do it. It is not even necessary to get into any long or elaborate tables, such as have been attached to all previous tariffs that were ever placed upon our statutes. A tariff for revenue only is simplicity itself. It can be so easily understood by anybody who can read. All difficulties at our custom house will be abolished at once. The new bill need merely enact what the amount of this tariff for revenue only is to be—abolish the McKinley tariff, and the thing is done.

As there seems to be so much ignorance upon the subject, and uncertainty as to the amount of revenue that will be derived therefrom, let us take a tariff of 30 per cent ad valorem and apply it to our imports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893. This will give, at a glance, the contribution toward revenue that will be derived from each and all of our imports on the same basis of values and it simplifies the matter to the understanding of every member of the majority of the ways and means committee, who appear unable to grasp the situation and to be struggling under outside influences. Here are the figures:

Imports.	Value, year ending June 30.	30 per cent tariff for revenue only.
Animals	$4,642,000	$1,392,000
Art works	2,796,000	839,000
Asphalt	241,000	72,000
Bark	243,000	73,000
Books, engravings, etc	4,195,000	1,259,000
Breadstuffs	2,613,000	784,000
Chemicals	52,815,000	15,844,000
Clocks, watches	1,998,000	599,000
Coal	3,614,000	1,084,000
Cocoa	4,018,000	1,205,000
Coffee	144,110,000	43,233,000
Cotton, raw	4,689,000	1,407,000
Cotton goods	33,560,000	10,068,000
Copper	944,000	283,000
Earthenware	9,525,000	2,857,000
Eggs	393,000	118,000
Fertilizers	1,232,000	370,000
Fish	4,942,000	1,482,000
Flax and goods	30,695,000	9,208,000
Fruits	23,687,000	7,106,000
Furs and skins	10,564,000	3,169,000
Glass and ware	8,010,000	2,400,000
Hair	2,103,000	631,000
Hats, bonnets	2,261,000	678,000
Hides and skins	28,347,000	8,504,000
Hay	965,000	290,000
Hops	1,085,000	325,000
India rubber	31,000,000	9,300,000
Iron and steel	54,451,000	16,335,000
Jewelry	22,725,000	6,817,000
Lead	5,793,000	1,738,000
Leather	16,000,000	4,800,000
Malt liquors	1,940,000	582,000
Marble	1,738,000	521,000
Metals	7,118,000	2,135,000
Musical instruments	1,001,000	300,000
Oils	5,650,000	1,695,000
Ores	11,996,000	3,600,000
Paints	1,467,000	440,000
Paper and stock	10,153,000	3,046,000
Provisions	2,125,000	637,000
Rice	2,441,000	732,000
Salt	692,000	207,000
Seeds	2,750,000	827,000
Silk and goods	68,797,000	20,339,000
Soap	702,000	210,000
Spices	3,300,000	990,000
Spirits	2,000,000	600,000
Sugar	118,301,000	35,590,000
Tea	13,857,000	4,157,000
Textiles	18,807,000	5,642,000
Tobacco	17,619,000	5,286,000
Toys	2,884,000	865,000
Tin	12,350,000	3,707,000
Vegetables	5,587,000	1,676,000
Wines	10,205,000	3,061,000
Wood	23,512,000	7,054,000
Wool and goods	59,113,000	17,734,000
Totals	$900,447,000	$270,203,000

In round numbers the above figures are correct and show the situation clear as a bell. Every importer of goods can tell at a glance how his business will be affected. Everything under the new system will be fair and equal. The "robber barons" will have no advantage over the poor man, and the constitution will have a Democratic vindication. Compare this with the McKinley tariff, where "protection is a fraud," and see the difference. Thus:

	Value of imports.	Ad valorem.	Duties.
McKinley	$355,527,000	48.71	$173,097,670
Revenue only	900,447,000	30.00	270,203,000

In this table the import values and duties collected, under the McKinley tariff, are for the year ending June 30, 1892, whereas the tariff for revenue only figures are from the treasury statistics of imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, and the duties collectible are on the basis of a 30 per cent tariff for revenue only.

Under the McKinley tariff we find that only about 40 per cent of our imports have been paying any duty at all, and that in those cases the average ad valorem duty was nearly one-half of the actual value of the goods. This was all wrong according to the Democratic theory, for it is well known that the free list has been, with one exception, larger under the McKinley bill than in any other tariff the United States ever had. This was discrimination and unconstitutional, says the Democratic party. Under such a system the "robber barons" grew rich, while the poor remained poor. This is what the free traders claim.

Look at the other side of the picture. Under a tariff for revenue only every dollar's worth of our $900,000,000 of imports will pay its share of duty. There will be no unjust discrimination, whereby $650,000,000 worth of goods will bear no contribution to the revenue and will be admitted free of duty to enrich the "robber barons." Where the duties are paid in future all will be alike, say 30 per cent. The duty on tea, on sugar, on coffee, will be the same for the poor man as for the rich man. Under the McKinley tariff there was no duty on these. Tea, coffee and sugar will cost one-third more than they do now. Coal is another household necessity, and the duty on coal will be higher, so that coal should cost more money. The poor man will not pay any less than the "robber baron." All will be equal under a tariff for revenue only to which the Democratic party is pledged.

Look at the result in our national revenue. Under the alleged unconstitutional McKinley tariff last year, our customs duties contributed only $173,097,670 toward revenue, but under a tariff for revenue only we shall have what it implies, a tariff that will contribute to the revenue to the extent of $270,203,000, nearly $100,000,000 more than the unconstitutional McKinley tariff. This is the only proper method, say the Democrats. It will build up our national revenue as it was intended and we shall hear nothing more of a contemplated deficiency of $50,000,000 before the end of the year. But the poor people will have to pay $100,000,000 more in taxes under the free trade tariff for revenue only system of the Democratic party.

If Mr. Wilson and his colleagues had previously been in doubt as to the course they should pursue, as is indicated by dispatches from Washington, let them study the situation as here set forth. Nothing could be plainer. There is no mystery about it. Everybody will understand it now. Let us hear no more of the word protection from West Virginia or elsewhere. Protection is unconstitutional, says the Democratic creed. The people decided so last November. Mr. Wilson can, in a day, draw up a simple bill of a single paragraph to repeal the existing protection and to fix the tariff for revenue only at 25 per cent or 30 per cent, as the revenue may need. Then the constitution will be vindicated. The poor people will pay more taxes and earn less wages under the execution of a Democratic theory.

A Suggestive Fact.

A few weeks ago the New York Commercial Advertiser published a table showing the earnings of banks in New York city and in other parts of the country to be as follows:

DIVIDENDS, PER CENT.

	New York banks.	Outside banks.
1888	8.0	8.9
1889	7.8	8.5
1890	8.2	9.4
1891	7.6	9.6
1892	7.5	9.8

The Commercial Advertiser, however, failed to bring out the point that this exhibit teaches, but its lost opportunity was "caught on" to by the Springfield (Mass.) Morning Union, which showed that the decrease in the dividends of the New York banks is due to the protective policy of the McKinley tariff, which checks imports, and that "it is the foreign trade that must most largely determine the amount of business transacted by the banks of the commercial metropolis."

On the other hand, The Union points out that the policy of protection has enabled the erection of manufacturing industries throughout other parts of the country, the better use of money, and consequently larger dividends there, with a corresponding decrease of imports and dividends at New York, saying that "the expansion and development of our industries are more advantageous to the larger area of the country than they are to the state or city of New York alone."

Naturally enough, when bankers see diminishing dividends, they intend to make some effort to check the decrease, and, as The Union says, "here may be found the reason why the bankers of New York are so anxious for the repeal of the McKinley tariff." Knowing as we do how the country prospered elsewhere as long as protection was assured, it is not surprising that there should be a change in the relative bank earnings in and out of New York. The reason assigned, too, seems plausible enough, judging by results.—American Economist.

Tobacco Growing Interests.

The tariff on foreign tobacco has not only had the effect of increasing the consumption of domestic tobacco, but it has also had the effect of causing a very marked improvement in the quality of the domestic goods. Tobacco manufacturers have seen the increased demand, and competition has compelled them to vie with one another in placing the best goods on the market. Growers are producing a better quality of tobacco leaf, as they get more money for their crop and take more interest in it. Manufacturers are placing a better article on the market, and the American laborers and workmen get a better 5 or 10 cent domestic cigar for their money today than they ever did before. There is only one class that complains, and that is the Democratic party, whose platform calls for the "cheap comforts" of life. They want cheap imported cigars, as nothing American is good enough for them, and in order to get their cheap imported "comforts" they would sacrifice the industry of the tobacco growers of the United States, together with every other American industry.—Charles R. Buckland.

"A Love For the Republic."

The millions of dollars which, under free trade, this country would pay for commodities to the old world would help to defray the expenses of maintaining monarchies, hostile armies and fleets, and it would largely come from our workingmen. It would take employment from our people and take bread from the mouths of their wives and children. Theorists take no account of this, but practical men ask what good can come to us from robbing our own people purely in the interest of nations that would like to see our republic destroyed and the trial of self government prove a failure. Protection subordinates the scheme and policies of foreign countries to our own national self interests. It places America before Europe. It finds its inspiration in the Declaration of Independence; its authority in the constitution and the first laws passed by the fathers of the republic. Protection is patriotism, a just regard for the welfare of the people. It is "a love for the republic."—Cleveland Leader.

The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

Cut Prices

ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Pries.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

GEO. VINE,

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

That is our motto: "One price to all, and that the lowest." I do not cut the price of an article for a few days, and then make up my loss on something else. I sell my goods on the smallest margin upon which business can be done. I keep a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. I sell for cash and you don't have to pay any one's bad debts when you deal with me.

L. I. BENOIT,

THE CASH GROCER,

Crookston, - - - - - Minn.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Mads Mossefin and Charles Lindell co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Mossefin & Lindell, plaintiffs, vs Otto Buse and Anne Buse, his wife, defendants.

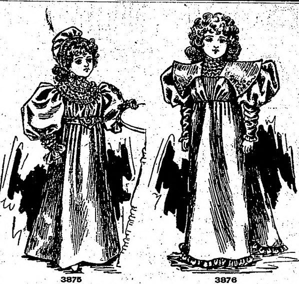
The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants and Each of Them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said summons within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

E. M. STANTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Crookston, Minn.

[33-39]

FADS AND FASHIONS.



Two Charming Frocks for the Little Folks.

THE tendency the coming season in the styles of little girls frocks is for extreme length, in spite of the fact that English mammas persist in dressing their darlings in abbreviated little skirts that scarcely reach the bend of the knee. They are certainly the most sensible, those quaint long gowns, for they cover in the little tender legs and do much to promote robust health. These frocks are invariably short-waisted, and have very large bouffant sleeves like those in their elders' gowns. The two models given are the very latest modes designed for the winter season and are especially attractive in every way.

No. 3875 is for little girls from three to five years of age. It may be fashioned of any material, cotton, silk or wool, or may have a wool skirt and silken sleeves and bodice. The one illustrated is of pale sage green cashmere with tan colored silk sleeves and bodice, the belt and intervening pieces to fasten down the shirrings of yoke and waists being enriched by gold braid. The little bonnet is made of the green wool with a border of gold enriched silk. It is cut in three sizes, for children from 8 to 5 years old, and requires, for the medium size, 3¼ yards material 26 inches wide, or 4 yards 27 inches. Price 25 cents.

No. 3876 is a very quaintly fashioned frock for girls from three to five years. It has a long quaint skirt and short gathered bodice with a deep revers collar and huge topped sleeves. The model is of pale blue wool with a silk collar and sleeves of surah to match, the little vest-like front being of cream white lace shirred to fit the throat. There is a piping cord of silk about the waist where bodice and skirt meet, and the tiny ruffle about the bottom is also of silk. It is cut in three sizes, for children from 3 to 5 years old, and requires, for the medium size, 3½ yards material 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 27 inches. Price 25 cents.

These patterns are for ssle by the McCall Co., New York. The JOURNAL will procure them for any lady reader who may desire them.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, onta na' Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

Winter Excursions to Canada.

It only costs $40 for a round trip ticket from Crookston via. the Great Northern to points in Ontario and Quebec, west of Montreal, good for 90 days, with extension of time at a small additional charge. To points in Quebec east of Montreal and Maritime provinces, a round trip ticket can be had at a cost of single fare added to rate to Montreal. Fifteen days transit limit allowed in each direction.

Tickets on sale November 21st and 28th, December 5th and daily from December 11th to 31st. Stop overs subject to rules of line traversed.

For further information see W. W. Fegan, Agent, Crookston.

[31-34]

A Prize Number.

The December New Peterson is in many respects ahead of all former months, excellent as those issues have been. The illustrations are more numerous and better than ever, and a glimpse of the contents is enough to make one want to read from the first page to the last. The opening article, "The Land of the Liberator," by M. McCarthy-O'Leary, is a sketch of Irish life and scenery, written in the most captivating manner and illustrated by a series of admirable photogravures. "Figs From Thistles," by Lucy H. Hooper, is a beautiful story and possesses an additional interest from the fact that it is the last written by the gifted authoress only a few months before her death. "Puss in Boots," by Agnes Repplier, is in that popular writer's best vein, and the illustrations are worthy of the sketch. "Pocahontas," by Alexander Brown, is an exceedingly interesting paper by Virginia's noted historian. "Under the Southern Cross" is another charming paper profusely illustrated with excellent photogravures. "Helen," by M. G. McClelland is as intense as it is realistic. "The Laziest Man in the Settlement," by Herbert Bashford, will make the older Western authors look to their laurels. "The Fireside" contains papers by Minot J. Savage and other distinguished essayists. The book reviews, by Robert C. V. Meyers, are the best we have seen among the month's magazines. At its reduced price—$1.00 a year—The New Peterson is certainly the cheapest and best magazine in the world. Send 5 cents for a sample copy. Address The Peterson Magazine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Coup d'Etat of 1851.

When the sun rose on France, December 2d, 1851, it saw a constitutional republic; when it set, absolute monarchy held Paris and the nation in a grip that was not relaxed for twenty years. Trading upon the reputation of "mon oncle," and aided by political adventurers who loved power better than country, Louis Napoleon made himself master of France. He dreamed of founding a new dynasty, and thought the Empire was built on a rock. Less than twenty years after, he was a defeated exile, his only refuge in "perfidious Albion." And yet this change of twenty years was only the crushing of an individual who had dared to rear his head nearer the stars than the destinies intended for him. In twenty years the Republic on whose borders he meditated conquest in 1863, had grown from twenty to forty millions of people, had fought a great civil war, and was filling up, by aid of thousands of miles of railroad, the great West, with a population and a promise of growth which Napoleon's dreams never could equal. To understand this great West, travel by the Burlington Route through the ten states it links together. Tickets can be had of any railroad agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sence of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, headache, indigestion.

NEWSLETS.

The trial of Bomberger, was brief and to the point. He pleaded guilty, and Judge Morgan sentenced him to be hanged at Cando, North Dakota, on January 19th. In the meantime he will remain in the Grand Forks jail.

—||—

William Griggs, of East Grand Forks, died at his home on the 19th inst. "Grandpa Griggs," as he was familiarly known, was 85 years old, and leaves a wife and nine children, 48 grand children, and 20 great grand children.

—||—

W. H. Brown & Son, the leading hardware merchants of Grand Forks, have temporarily closed their doors.

—||—

General Superintendent C. W. Case of the Great Northern has been made general manager of the road to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of A. L. Mohler.

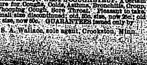
HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Presentation of a Badge to the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock."

One of the most pleasant and interesting features of the grand campfire held Wednesday night of the National Encampment week at Indianapolis was the presentation to Comrade Robert Henry Hendershot, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock, with a beautiful badge. Following a drum solo by Comrade Hendershot, which he performed on the original drum Horace Greely presented him after the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who presided at the campfire, accompanied by Colonel Smith, stepped forward, and in presence of 5,000 veterans, clasping the drummer boy warmly by the hand, in a glowing tribute to his bravery in his boyhood days, presented him with one of the handsomest Grand Army badges ever worn by a veteran. The badge is of solid gold, regulation Grand Army size and insignia.

Each point of the star bears a a diamond, the eagle's eye a ruby, pendant between the star and eagle a small cross emblematic of the Woman's Relief corps bearing four diamonds, below the cross a minature drum and sticks. The reverse of the pendant G. A. R. star bears the following, "Robert H. Hendershot, drummer boy of the Rappahannock from G. A. R. and W. R. C. comrades, Indianapolis, September, 1893. Honor to whom honor is due." Comrade Hendershot passed through Indianapolis in 1861 on his way to the front with his regiment, the Ninth Michigan volunteer infantry. On this visit he was royally greeted by many of the ladies, who, in those stirring days of the war, contributed so much to the comfort of the boys in blue on their way to the front. They recognized in the bronzed and stalwart veteran the little drummer boy who had won their admiration and who had carried with him their best wishes and prayers for his safe return. With the badge was a large number of letters from comrades of both the Grand Army and Woman's Relief corps, from all parts of the United States, bearing commendations couched in patriotic and loving terms, words that made the soldier's hearts beat even quicker than the taps upon the drum now made by hands skilled by years of service. The W. R. C. and comrades also presented Comrade Hendershot with a regulation, inlaid snare drum, heavily mounted and trimmed with silver, bearing upon a silver G. A. R. badge the inscription of presentation. J. C. Hendershot, son of the drummer boy, was presented with a beautiful fife banded in gold. The son as a fifer wins applause wherever he appears.

The presentation speech of the fife and drum was made by that noble woman, Kate B. Sherwood, the founder of the W. R. C., who ever dares to stand up for right and justice. Her remarks brought tears to the eyes of the loyal hearts who have known Robert Hendershot from the time he crossed the Rappahannock in 1862. Even the nurse who took care of the drummer boy while sick at City Point, Va., in 1864, was present. Major Hendershot acted as a spy for General Grant at City Point, Va., in 1861. He went into Richmond twice and into Petersburg three times before the close of the war. General Grant recommended him to Lincoln for West Point for these acts of bravery.



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Evil Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old, 50c. size, now 25c.; old $1 size, now 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by

S. A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston, Minn.

Sick Headache

21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of HOOD'S.

Mrs. Ed. Swan
Duncanville, Ill.

"Few people have suffered as much as I have with sick headache. I have had it by spells for 21 years, sometimes as often as

Three Times a Week.

I would get up with it, suffer all day, **go to bed with it** and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when

My Mother-in-Law

persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and **I have not had sick headache** since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has increased my weight **from 122 to 147 pounds.** I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. ED. SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

Canadian Excursions.

The Northern Pacific has arranged for a series of excursions from points in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota as far west as Jamestown, and in Manitoba, to all points in Ontario and Quebec, as far east as Montreal inclusive, at a rate of $40.00 for the round trip. These tickets will be placed on sale at Minnesota and North Dakota points on November 21st, 28th and December 5th and 11th to 31st inclusive daily, and at Manitoba points daily from November 21st to December 31st inclusive. To points east of Montreal, tickets will be sold at a slightly increased rate. These tickets will be good for three months from date of sale and allow stop-over east of Detroit frontier within the transit limits, which will be fifteen days in each direction. Regular coupon tickets are sold for these excursions and if your ticket agent at your point has not got them give him two or three days notice and he will obtain them. This is a fine opportunity for making a visit to Eastern Canadian points. Do not miss it. Apply to C. A. Sharkey, or Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn. [31-tf]

Toilettes for Ladies.

For stylish evening costumes the silks of the present season have never been surpassed in fanciful variety. The interweaving of two or more colors predominates in these tissues and produces novel and original effects in blending shades, which are still enhanced by the glistening moire surface that is given to many of them. Among other novelties the broche moires are particularly attractive, having delicate broche figures of one color standing out against the watered ground of a contrasting color. A rich brocade for reception gowns is called "damas camaieu." This material has repped ground in some solid color with a design in satin of the same color shot with white. The painted bongalines are evening silks with light grounds, having printed Pompadour bouquets which look as if painted in water colors. They are often combined with a new velours peluche. These items, as well as many others equally attractive, are to be found in the McDowell Fashion Magazines just received. The latest numbers of these artistic publications maintain still their high standard of execellence, which makes them of inestimable valuable to all devotees of fashion, and easily accounts for the wide spread admiration they secured at the World's Fair. A special new inducement has been introduced in them in the shape of pattern coupons, by which one can secure many novelties at moderate prices. "La Mode de Paris" and "Album of Fashion" only costs $3.50 a year each, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 per annum, or 30 cents a copy, while "La Mode," the home fashion magazine above all, comes at the very moderate price of $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy. If you are unable to procure any of these publications at your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him, but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street New York.

COLD WEATHER GOODS.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies full, regular made, Jersey, ribbed all-wool Undervests or Pants, in blacks, whites or grays, at $1.25 each. Only 13 dozen left.

Also, a Lady's natural wool, flat Undervest or Pants at $1.00 each, in the same quality as was retailed at $1.25 last year. Also, children's natural wool Vests, Pants or Drawers in two qualities. Commencing at size 16 they sell at 25 cents and 40 cents respectively.

We were asked to call special attention to the above numbers, as they prove to be the best sellers we have in stock today.

Besides these, we can show you hosts of other things in the Underwear department that will give satisfaction.

HOSIERY.

In our Hosiery Department we are crowded for room with the product of the most noted weaver and dyer of Hosiery in America. Nothing but this season's stock and at prices way below anything we have ever had before. Note this: Ladies' full, regular made, all wool hose, fast color, double heels, toes and soles, only 22 cents. Ladies' black cashmere Hose, full fashioned, in extra sizes and lengths, 40 cents. Ladies' outside fleece-lined cotton hose, Jersey tops, at 60 cents. In Misses', Children's and Boys' Hosiery we sell nothing but double heels, toes and soles, and such as are intended for great service. We are positive that we have hit it this year.

- Fontaine & Anglim. -

THE QUEEN OF FASHION
NEW YORK.

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[32-36]

POWDERLY IS OUT.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY THE KNIGHTS.

The Vote Stood 23 to 13—Labor Commissioner Sovereign of Iowa Was Elected to Succeed Him—Third Man to Hold the Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—James R. Sovereign of Iowa was elected general master workman of the Knights of Labor during the afternoon by a vote of 23 to 3, James Campbell of Pittsburg being his opponent. Mr. Sovereign is the third man to hold the office of general master workman in the order since its organization in 1869, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Powderly being the two others. The afternoon session was characterized by very peaceful and harmonious proceedings. General Worthy Foreman Bishop occupied the chair. Upon assembling the delegates announced the following nominations for a general executive board, three of whom were to be elected: H. B. Martin, Minnesota; J. W. Kenna, Indiana; James McGuire, District of Columbia; T. Chonforker, Maryland; J. Robinson, Indiana; D. L. Roy, South, Dakota; S. C. French, Massachusetts. Martin, with 24 votes, and Kenna and Roy, each with 18,

Were Declared Elected.

T. B. McGuire of New York was elected on Friday, making a complete board of four. The next business was the resumption of balloting on General Master Workman Powderly's resignation, which was accepted by 23 to 13 votes. James R. Sovereign, James Campbell and T. B. McGuire were then nominated for the office, but McGuire withdrew. Only one ballot was taken. This resulted as follows: Sovereign 23 and Campbell 3. The news of his election was immediately telegraphed to Mr. Sovereign, who is expected to be present before the adjournment of the general assembly.

Mr. Powderly was seen shortly afterwards by an Associated Press reporter. He seemed in excellent humor. When asked his opinion of the assembly's action he said: "The king is dead, long live the king. Mr. Sovereign will have no heartier support by any individual of the order than he will receive from me. He is eminently worthy of the position and I believe he will fill the office as well as anyone can."

SIX PLEADED GUILTY.

Trial of Indicted Smugglers at Portland, Or., Begun.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 27.—The trials of 20 persons indicted for smuggling have begun in the United States court. The trials are of unusual interest, owing to the social and political prominence of some of the defendants, among whom is James Letan, ex-collector of customs, and J. C. Mulkey, ex-special agent of the treasury department.

The first case called was that of Nathan Blum, on the charge of smuggling 800 pounds of opium. Blum plead guilty. Sentence was reserved. It is stated that Blum will now be a witness for the government.

When court convened in the afternoon L. C. Sweeney, W. B. Jackling, Robert Garthorne, W. F. Patterson and Thomas Borg also pleaded guilty. Sentence in each case was suspended. The plea of guilty entered by the six defendants will, it is thought, be detrimental to the interests of the remaining defendants.

SEVEN INDICTED.

Officials of the Madison Square Bank Must Stand Trial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Thirty-three indictments were presented by the grand jury against seven of the officers of the defunct Madison Square bank. The only two directors who escaped were Frederick Uhlmann and Lewis Thompson, the cashier. Thompson was let off because he turned state's evidence. Several other indictments in connection with the wrecking of the bank were handed in, but they were not made public. The indicted men are: President Joseph F. Blaut, Directors Ronald T. McDonald, Andrew Soulard, Frederick A. Kursheedt, Adolph S. Kalischer, Simon Ottenberg and Charles E. Selover.

Illinois Banker Sentenced.

NORMAL, Ills., Nov. 28.—William H. Schureman, the ex-banker, who was president of the defunct Exchange bank of this city, pleaded guilty to 29 counts of an indictment for embezzlement in receiving money for deposit when the bank was insolvent. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine twice the sum of the deposits involved.

Won by Directum.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The match race between Directum and Saladin was won by the former. Saladin captured the first heat in 2:10 1-4, but Directum won the next three in 2:10 1-2, 2:11 1-4 and 2:12. The race was for a purse of $2,000 and a side bet of $7,500.

Princess Colonna Seeks Divorce.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to The Herald from Paris says: Princess Colonna, the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackey, has applied for a legal separation from Prince Ferdinand Gallatro Colonna and for the custody of the three children.

Ex-Congressman Eldridge Dead.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.—A special to The Free Press from Adrian, Mich., says: Ex-Congressman Nathaniel Buell Eldridge is dead. He served through the war in the Thirteenth Michigan as lieutenant colonel. In 1884 he was elected to congress and re-elected in 1888.

Smallpox Epidemic in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The health commissioner declares that smallpox is epidemic in Chicago. There are now 18 cases of the disease in the city pest house.

RUSK'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services Held For the Dead Soldier-Statesman.

VIROQUA, Wis., Nov. 25.—The obsequies over the remains of Hon. Jeremiah Rusk were a fitting finale of the simple life of Wisconsin's commoner, the most picturesque character the state has ever produced. The bitterly cold wind did not prevent the people of the entire country from attending the funeral, and many thousands of strangers were present, large delegations coming from the most distant parts of the Northwest. Three heavy special trains arrived during the day, the first arriving from La Crosse. The second, from Madison, brought Governor Peck, the most of the state officers, judges of the supreme court and a large number of other prominent people. The third and largest special came from Chicago and Milwaukee, bringing 700 notable people, including ex-President Harrison, ex-Attorney General Miller, Captain Meredith, ex-chief of the bureau of printing and engraving; Edward Willets, assistant secretary of agriculture; Senator Philetus Sawyer and John C. Spooner, ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, General Lucius Fairchild, Henry C. Payne, and a large delegation of the Loyal Legion and Masonic fraternities.

The Funeral Services.

The funeral arrangement were in accordance with the wishes of General Rusk. A short service was held at the residence on the previous day in the presence of his family only and the remains were then conveyed to the Methodist church, where they lay in state until the hour of burial. The little church holds only about 350 people, and a continuous stream passed by the bier. There were many affecting scenes as old veterans limped by to get a farewell look at the familiar face and in many instances weeping and audibly expressing their grief and sorrow.

The public services were of an extempore character, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Muzum of the Methodist church and Professor D. Butler, a warm personal friend of General Rusk. A choir rendered a number of favorite selections, and there were one or two solos. The religious services were followed by the reading of the beautiful burial service of the Masonic blue lodge by E. H. Beitzenberg, commander of the Wisconsin consistory. Immediately following the services the procession formed and proceeded to the cemetery where the last scene in the eventful life of General Rusk was enacted.

A Proud Spirited Woman's Fate.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 28.—Mrs. John L. Reid committed suicide by hanging herself on the front porch of her home. She was discovered after life had become extinct and cut down by her daughter. Mrs. Reid was deserted by her husband about a year ago. Being proud spirited she suffered much rather than let her friends know of her pressing wants.

Lewelling Out of Danger.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 28.—Governor Lewelling, who was taken seriously ill here two days ago, is now out of danger. Lieutenant Governor Daniels is still confined to his bed at Girard, though his case is not serious.

Governor Peck Denies.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 28.—Governor Peck has filed his answer to the Tracy, Gibbs & Co. complaint in which it is set up that the governor, Attorney General O'Connor, Assistant Attorney General Clancy and Colonel C. L. Clark entered into a conspiracy to get $7,500 from them for use by their personal organ, the now defunct Madison Times. Peck denies a conspiracy and says the printing order was given out by him after the attorney general had said it would be lawful for him to so act. Each of the other defendants deny conspiracy. The matter is causing considerable excitement here.

Weekly Supplies for the Needy.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Governor Peck and the relief party who took two carloads of supplies to the starving miners at Hurley, Wis., have returned to the city. They found the most urgent need for the food and clothing. Governor Peck will send supplies weekly to the distressed people until the people of the towns where the destitution exists pay their annual taxes, when the township officers will assume the burden.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 27, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 63⅝c; highest, 64¼c; lowest, 63⅝c; close, 63¾c; November closed at 59c; December opening, 59c; highest, 59⅝c; lowest, 58⅝c; closing, 59c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 61¾c; No. 1 Northern, 60¼c; No. 2 Northern, 58⅝c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Nov. 27, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard cash, 62c; November, 62c; December, 60⅝c; May, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern cash, 61c; November, 61c; December, 60⅝c; May, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57½c; No. 3, 52c; rejected, 45½c. On Track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 61c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Market lifeless; lower. Christmas beeves nominally, $5.50@6.10; export and prime, $4.40@5.25; export, $4.10@4.80; good, $4.10@4.80; medium, $3.75@4.10; common to fair, $2.65@3.85; cows, 75c@$2.85; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50; Texas steers, $2.10@2.85; Westerns, $2.10@3.85.

HOGS—Opened 10c lower; closing strong. Rough and common, $5.10@5.20; packing and shipping, $5.20@5.45; prime heavy and butchers, $5.50@5.60; prime sorted light, $5.55@5.65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Weather bad; trade slow; steady. Good sheep, $3.00@3.50; good lambs, $4@4.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 17,500, including 1,500 Texans, 1,500 Westerns; hogs, 33,000; sheep, 13,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1893.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Firm. Cash, 62½c; December, 62¾c; May, 69½@69¾c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, and December, 35⅝c; May, 39⅞c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 27¾c; December, 28c; May, 30⅞c.

RYE—Steady; 47c.

PORK—Firm. January, $12.57½; May, $13.00.

LARD—Firm. January, $7.92½; May, $7.82½.

SHORT RIBS—Firm. January, $6.71½; May, $6.82½.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Nov. 22.

Municipal affairs in Toledo, O., are said to be in a very chaotic condition.

Six cases of smallpox have developed in the Homeopathic hospital at Pittsburg.

D. M. Martin, a Des Moines banker, is to be made second assistant postmaster general, it is said.

The employes of the Denver Electric Light company went on a strike at 4 p.m. Tuesday and at night the city was in darkness.

The match race between Directum and Alix for $5,000 was won by Directum in the three straight heats. Best time 2:08.

Tilden R. Selmes has been appointed receiver of the Winona and Southwestern road in place of Joseph Walker of New York.

Thursday Nov. 23.

Smallpox has broken out at Hulls, Pike county, Ills.

The Knights of Labor finance committee has made a report exonerating Powderly.

Cholera is spreading in Constantinople, the average being 80 new cases and 30 deaths per day.

The Democratic ways and means committee decides definitely to place iron ore and all wools on the free list.

A British house of lords committee has declared that American beef is better than the home-grown meat.

There was purchased under the operation of the Sherman act 168,671,500 fine ounces of silver, costing $155,930,940.

The Spanish government has raided the headquarters of the anarchists at Barcelona, securing a large amount of important information.

Friday, Nov. 24.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is seriously ill.

Arrests of anarchists continue to be made throughout Spain.

There is now a strong probability that the People's Savings bank of Denver will resume business at an early date.

The 24th annual conference of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage association is in session at Philadelphia.

The employers' liability bill passed its third reading in the house of commons Thursday night without a division.

Terrific snows prevail in the highlands of Scotland and a number of railroad trains are imbedded in great drifts.

Marshal Canrobert has informed the electors of his intention to resign from the French senate and to retire from public life.

It is estimated that the coal output for Colorado for 1893 will reach $10,000,000, for Wyoming $5,000,000, New Mexico $4,000,000.

Saturday, Nov. 25.

The Italian cabinet has decided to resign.

The jury in the St. Paul bank robbery case disagreed. They stood six to six.

E. E. Faville of Mitchell, Ia., has been elected professor of agriculture in Nova Scotia.

J. J. T. Ball, a pioneer railroad man, died at Denver from dropsy. He has been ill for seven months, but his death was unexpected.

The libel suit of Chief of Police Adamson against George Raymer, president of the Madison, Wis., Democrat company, has been dismissed.

A dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Athens says that the Russian admiral, Avelan, will visit Constantinople during December.

An order simplifying the practice of the pension bureau in adjudicating claims under the act of June 27, 1890, has been issued by Commissioner Lochren.

Monday, Nov. 27.

The French cabinet has resigned.

Yale defeated Harvard at football Saturday by a score of 6 to 0.

The salaries of officers and employes of the Northern Pacific are to be again reduced Jan. 1.

The Swiss minister at Washington, Dr. A. De Claparede, has been transferred to Vienna.

Dan Creedon and Bob Fitzsimmons have signed articles to fight before the club offering the largest purse.

The steamer City of New York, which went on the rocks at San Francisco a month ago, has been finally abandoned.

Fire destroyed the new Henrietta theater, the Chittenden hotel and the Auditorium and Park theater at Columbus, O.

A committee to reorganize the Union Pacific has been named by the stockholders and the government. Senator Brice is chairman.

T. V. Powderly, master workman of the Knights of Labor, has resigned. James R. Sovereign of Des Moines, Ia., will, it is thought, be his successor.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The Southern Pacific has removed its boycott against the Canadian Pacific.

There seems to be no prospect of an immediate settlement of the Italian cabinet troubles.

The spread of influenza is increasing at Berlin, and several deaths from the epidemic are reported.

Furman & Hamilton, one of the oldest and largest grocery firms of Shreveport, La., have failed. Assets, $122,000; liabilities, $110,000.

J. E. Hannigan, general passenger agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, has resigned, the resignation to go into effect Dec. 31.

The visible supply of wheat and corn in the United States and Canada on Saturday, Nov. 25, was as follows: Wheat, 77,280,000 bushels; corn, 7,520,000 bushels.

The state department has recognized temporarily Don Luiz Munzi as acting consul of Spain at Baltimore in place of Don Carlos Diaz who recently committed suicide.

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PROBATE NOTICE

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Jane Knowlton formerly Maloney deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Joseph J. Knowlton of the County of Polk, representing, among other things, that Mary Jane Knowlton late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1893, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels, within this County and also real estate in Houston County, Minnesota, and that the said petitioner is the husband of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Joseph James Knowlton granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Wednesday the 20th day of December A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office, in the City of Crookston in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of November A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
[32-34] Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, November 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew E. Turnbom deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Knute Oppheim, of said County.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookton, on the third Monday in May A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[32-34] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, November 13th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Paul Lee deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of A. L. Hunter, administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof, the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate of which said deceased died seized. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before this Court, on Monday the 18th day of December, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston, in said County then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, That this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 13th day of November A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[31-33] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Knudt S. Aker, Plaintiff, vs. Karenus J. Westgaard, Bernhard Iverson, and Herman Helgemen, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants, Westgaard and Helgemen.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the City of Crookston in said county and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his office in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents and interest on $500 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from January 4th, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated October 5th, A. D. 1893.

OLE J. VAULE,
[30-35] Plaintiff's Attorney.

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Caps
FOR THE
Next 30 Days

We have a Big Stock of plush Caps, which we are going to
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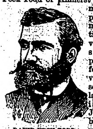


DAVID PECK TODD.

There is to be a total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 9, 1896, and Professor David Peck Todd of Amherst college, the famous eclipse expert, is already making preparations to take advantage of it for scientific purposes. The professor intends to view it from Yesso, one of the largest northern islands of the Japanese empire, but whether he will locate on the northeast or the southwest coast of the island depends on the general weather conditions. To ascertain these, some observations were begun at two stations on those coasts last July and continued through August, and during the same months of 1894 and 1895 the same plan will be followed, thus enabling the professor to decide which of the two points offers the best facilities for observations.

The trip of 1896 will be Professor Todd's second visit to Japan for the purpose of making observations of an eclipse and his fifth expedition for astronomical research. He went to Japan in 1887 to see the eclipse of the sun and to Africa in 1889 for the same purpose. He had charge of the expedition which the government sent to Texas to observe the eclipse of 1878 and directed the observations of the transit of Venus at the Lick observatory in 1882.

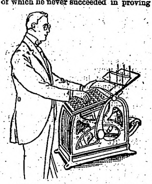
The professor expects to take an unusually great number of instruments with him to Japan, among them about 40 telescopes, with object glasses varying in size from 1 to 10 inches. He has also an automatic photographing apparatus, by which he hopes to secure between 500 and 600 photographs of the sun's corona at different stages of the eclipse. This apparatus makes it possible to employ 16 spectroscopes at once, which will record the composition of the light of the corona in as many different regions. It is the professor's own invention and was tried successfully in the African expedition of 1889.

All of the instruments for the next expedition will be of the finest possible make. The plans for them are now being prepared, and it is none too early, for they have to be manufactured and carefully tested before being transported to their destination, and it will involve no little labor to set them up and test them over again after they are got there. There will be meteorologists, naturalists and other scientific men in the observation party, so that all the scientific research of the expedition will not be confined to the astronomical members.

MECHANICAL COMPUTATION.

An American Machine For the Addition of Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

As long ago as the year 1822 Charles Babbage, an eminent English mathematician, spent about £17,000 of government money trying to perfect a calculating machine which he had invented, but of which he never succeeded in proving the practical utility. There had been computing machines before his time, of which the ancient abacus, which still survives among the Chinese, was the most primitive. There have been adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing machines invented since, and various others combining the principles of two or more of these. Then there have been machines for calculating the tides, eclipses and other abstruse almanacical data involving much laborious computation, and even a logical machine, which, being fed with premises, will grind out syllogisms.



THE MECHANICAL ARITHMETICIAN.

But these were generally machines of such a complex character or of such meager limitations as to be practically worthless to the commercial world, which wanted something that would add up long ledger columns correctly and set the totals down, thereby saving time, patience and mental strain. Especially did the English commercial world cry out for such a machine, for the labor of computing columns of pounds, shillings and pence, as any schoolboy knows, is thrice that of calculating columns based on the decimal system.

Well, the Englishmen got their machine. A smart Yankee sent it over to them. It looks something like a typewriter and is worked by keys on the same principle, but its internal mechanism is more complex. By pressing down the keys any amount from £1,000,000 down to a penny can be printed on the paper set in the back of the machine, and the length of the columns is only curtailed by the length of the paper. Pounds, shillings and pence fall into their proper places as the keys are touched, and at the end the operator pulls a lever, and the sum is done and the correct totals recorded beneath the columns, the surplus pence all properly reduced to shillings and the shillings to pounds—a great triumph for American ingenuity.

South American ants have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length, a labor for them proportionate to that which would be required for men to tunnel under the Atlantic from New York to London.

LUCK WAS WITH BOTH

A HOG SELLER'S PLUCKY BLUFF AND ITS SINGULAR SEQUEL.

An Adventure With Highwaymen Who Unloaded a Miner of His Gold and Silver and Where Everybody to the Triangular Transaction Was Satisfied.

We had finished our game of whist on the train when one of the players, a red-headed man, said: "Your speaking of narrow escapes reminds me of one I had years ago in the Sierras. Buckeye House," he continued, "is a public tavern amid the mountains of southern Plumas county and is a lonely spot, being surrounded by dense forests of spruce and pine. On the night of June 4, 187—, I stopped there and was told by the proprietor that a highway robbery had been committed in the vicinity during the preceding day. This made me exceedingly uneasy, for I was carrying $12,500 in greenbacks into the mountains to invest in a quartz mine. The money was wrapped up in my horse blankets and stowed away under the seat of the buggy, while I had about $100 in gold and silver in my pockets.

"Shortly after leaving Buckeye the road ascends a deep declivity and then crosses a narrow, rocky, brush covered plateau. Three miles farther on I passed Palmetto ranch, an abandoned stopping place, where I again entered the dense forest that grew close to the highway. I examined my revolver carefully, placed fresh caps on it and laid it on the seat beside me ready for instant use. Nothing occurred until I reached Frenchman's hill, when as I was climbing one of the steepest parts I was suddenly stopped—so suddenly, in fact, that I had no chance to defend myself. A man sprang into the road and caught my horses by the bridles, while a second robber appeared from behind a tree, holding in his hands a shotgun at full cock. The man with the gun was a tall fellow with a squint eye and a red mustache, while the other man was short and stout.

"'Throw up your hands!' cried the squint eyed man in a harsh voice. I glanced at the muzzle of the gun and then at the revolver on my seat. 'Up with your hands, or I'll give it to you!' and the look on the robber's face indicated that he meant what he said, so I reluctantly gave up all my ideas of defense and slowly and mechanically raised my hands above my head, at the same time cursing my ill luck, for robbery at that time meant ruin to me. 'Git out and keep your hands up,' cried the tall man, 'till Jim takes yer money and yer popgun.' I got out and walked to the head of the horses as commanded and the short robber deftly examined my pockets and took what gold and silver I had, saying as he rattled the coins, 'It pays to drive hogs.'

"'Hogs!' I exclaimed. 'What do you mean by hogs?'

"'Oh, that's all right. He told us you were coming, and we laid in the brush for you,' was the response.

"I glanced up at that second and saw a murderous look on the squint eyed man's face, while his finger was on the trigger of the gun. As I was standing close to the small robber, the weapon, of course, covered us both. I gave an involuntary start, which caused the short man to look up. His face blanched white as he exclaimed, 'Take care there or you will shoot us both,' at the same time stepping back so as to bring my horse between himself and his companion's gun.

"I involuntarily followed his example, when the short man said in a low tone, 'I believe that rascal meant to kill us both. Now,' he continued in a loud voice, at the same time taking my pistol from the seat, 'you pile right in and be off.'

"I had supposed, of course, that they would search my buggy, and now that I was about to escape with my precious greenbacks my heart beat furiously and the blood rushed to my face as though I had just undergone great exertion. I hastily obeyed the injunctions of the robbers to 'drive on and keep a-going,' and as soon as I was out of gunshot I whipped up and drove at full speed until I overtook a little old man, shabbily dressed, driving a lot of fat hogs with the aid of a small dog.

"The old man looked at me with some astonishment as I drove rapidly up and cried, 'Say, did some fellers stop yer back thar?'

"'Yes,' was my reply. 'Did they rob you?'

"The old man laughed and slapped his leg and then laughed again ere he replied. 'Kinder curious how it turned out,' he said, 'but hanged if I knew any one was a-comin in a two hoss buggy.'

"'What do you mean?' I asked, for I saw nothing funny in the whole matter.

"'Why, you see, them fellows stepped out in the road, right in front of my hogs, and cried for me to stop. This scared the hogs, and they broke out in the brush. I pretended not to understand what they meant, and sending Boze out on one side I took the other, at the same time a-cussing them chaps right lively for scaring my hogs. When I got 'em all back again, I turned around and said, "Now, what do you want?"

"'Money,' cried the tall fellow. 'All you've got.'

"'Money?' and I roared so you could have heard me half way back to Buckeye. 'You don't reckon that a chap as has got to go afoot and drive hogs for a living has any money? If you want that, just stop the boss, who is coming along in a two hoss buggy, and you will get some.'

"'Get right on then,' said the tall chap, 'and we'll lay for the boss.'

"'And they got you?' continued the hog drover. 'I hope you did not lose much.'

"'A hundred dollars,' said I, 'but I got off lucky at that.'

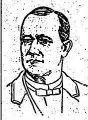
"'So did I,' said the old drover, with a grin, 'for I sold a part of my hogs on the road and had the money with me. It was a case of sheer bluff on my part.'

"'And of luck upon mine,' I answered. 'It was a narrow escape for both of us.'"—San Francisco Call.

HE WAS A "ROUNDHEAD."

Commander William A. Clarke's Record In War and Peace.

Colonel William A. Clarke, the new national commander of the Union Veteran legion, participated in 21 battles during the war with the famous Pennsylvania "Roundheads," an independent volunteer company that went to the front in 1861 and served six months before it was attached to the One Hundredth Pennsylvania as Company B. There never was a promotion in the company until July 30, 1864, when two of the commissioned officers were killed and one disabled in the mine explosion before Petersburg, Va.



COMMANDER CLARKE.

Colonel Clarke enlisted as a private and remained a private throughout his term of service. His title of colonel is honorary and comes of his having been elected commander of Encampment No. 45 of the Veteran legion, which has its headquarters at Butler, Pa. He was only 18 years of age when he enlisted and served over three years, taking part in all the battles of the Ninth Army corps from James island, South Carolina, to the blowing up of Petersburg. He was wounded in the right wrist at the second battle of Bull Run and sent to the field hospital ill of fever and ague after Petersburg, where he was discharged.

Since the war Colonel Clarke's home has been in the Pennsylvania oil fields, where he has accumulated a considerable fortune. He has an elaborate mansion at New Wilmington and is a leading man in the gas and oil business, to which he has devoted himself since the first discovery of the wells. He bears a striking resemblance to Governor McKinley of Ohio, to whom he is not related, though an uncle of the governor married a sister of the commander's mother.

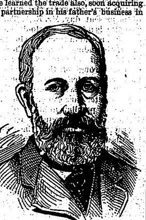
The organization of the Union Veteran legion dates from 1884, though the national organization was not perfected till 1886. Members must have been volunteers in the army, navy or marine corps who enlisted prior to July 1, 1863, for three years and must have served at least two years continuously unless discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty. No drafted person, substitute or any one who has borne arms against the United States is eligible to membership.

A PATRON OF ART.

Frederick Layton's Contribution to the Public Institutions of Milwaukee.

The Layton Art gallery in Milwaukee is a handsome structure and contains many rare, costly and beautiful works of art. It was given to the city, completely built, equipped and endowed, by Frederick Layton at a cost of $265,000, estimated to be half the amount of his fortune at the time of the donation. But his generosity did not stop there. He has continued to present pictures to the gallery ever since, and never makes a trip abroad, though he goes frequently, without bringing back one or more paintings for the adornment of its walls. He is a prominent figure at all the great art sales both in America and Europe, and his taste and judgment are considered excellent by artists and connoisseurs. The result is that the Cream City has an art gallery of which she is justifiably proud.

Mr. Layton was born in England, but came to America with his parents in his youth. His father was a butcher, and he learned the trade also, soon acquiring a partnership in his father's business in Milwaukee. From this beginning he naturally branched out into the packing business, organizing, with the late John Plankinton, the firm of Layton & Plankinton, which continued until 1860, laying the foundations of the fortunes of both the partners.



FREDERICK LAYTON.

Personally Mr. Layton is one of the most simple, genial and companionable of men. He lives in an unpretentious cottage, which, though homelike and pretty enough, with its little garden of flowers and shrubbery, would hardly satisfy the ambition of most clerks on a salary of $2,000 a year. As a friend of his said: "Mr. Layton lives in a modest house himself and builds palaces for the use of his fellow citizens, while other wealthy men build palaces for themselves and give nothing to the community."

Abolishing Child Marriages.

The Maharajah of Mysore has decided, if possible, to put an end to marriages between children, or rather infants, in his kingdom. He issued an order recently forbidding girls under 8 years and boys under 14 to marry. In the future no man aged 50 or more may wed a girl under 14. The edict has aroused much opposition in Mysore, but the ruler is said to be an energetic man and capable of executing regulations which he is pleased to promulgate.

LOUIS D. VANDERVERE,
One of the best known business men in Chicago, representative of the great Bradstreet Co.

HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in informing you of the very beneficial results which have followed the use of DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE in the case of myself and wife. For a year I was subject to a distressing pain at the base of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord. I lost flesh and was greatly troubled with sleeplessness. **CURED** Your Nervine was highly recommended to me. My case had been so obstinate that I had no confidence in the efficacy of any medicine. Yet as a last resort I consented to give it a trial. Much to my surprise, I experienced marked benefit; my sleeplessness disappeared; my headache was removed; my spirits and general health greatly improved. **THOUSANDS** I SOON GAINED TWENTY POUNDS. ALL THIS OCCURRED AFTER LEARNED AND WELL KNOWN PHYSICIANS HAD FAILED. My wife is taking the Nervine with the best of results. LOUIS D. VANDERVERE.

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

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HENRY C. PAYNE,
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RUNS THROUGH CARS TO

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Leave Crookston Daily — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:54 p.m.
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For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
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Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE - - - -
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Something About Hard Times!

When times are hard and money scarce every one wishes to get all the value they can for what money they have. We have selected our goods for Fall and winter trade with that idea in view. We will sell you a Rushford Wagon this fall very reasonable as it is late, and as to value they cannot be equalled. We have a nice line of

CUTTERS AND BOB SLEDS

No shoddy goods—every article the best of its kind, but sold at the lowest possible price.

For cleaning your wheat you want a Victory Fanning Mill. They do the fastest and best work of any mill made. We also have the Diamond Feed Mills and Horse Powers. We carry at all times a nice line of light and heavy Harness.

Get Our Prices Before You Buy.

Our line of goods cannot be surpassed for quality and our prices are right.

WOOD AND COAL

On hand at all times and delivered promptly. We also have the most convenient Hay Scale in town. Guaranteed correct.

MERIT WINS. LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,
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DULUTH: 716 TORREY BUILDING.
MINNEAPOLIS: 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,
GRAIN COMMISSION,
SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.
Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

WOMANKIND.
FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

This well-known journal, a union of four leading women's papers, has won its fame because it deals with what really interests the women of America. Fashions from the standpoint of good taste and economy. Fiction of a pure and helpful kind. Music and Art suitable for non-professional tastes. Household hints written by practical women. Suggestions and aids for self-supporting women. It is a paper for women, by women, and its writers are among the most noted authors. Every line is original, every engraving a gem.

It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Haire, Editor.

The Journal will give one year's subscription to **WOMANKIND FREE**
to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance, or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

In other words you can get the Polk County Journal and Womankind
ONE YEAR FOR **$1.50**

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COOKE & HAMMOND,
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The P. Lorillard Company
has been for many years the largest manufacturer of tobacco in the World—why?

Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug Chew Climax Plug

CHEW CLIMAX PLUG and the reason why will be as clear to you as the noonday sun.

IT'S MUCH THE BEST.

A TIGHT PINCH.

We Are In It and Must Get Out.

Settling Up Time

is approaching, and we have large obligations which must be met by January 1st. To do this we must get money. To get money we must sell goods. To sell goods we must make sacrifices. This is what we are going to do. From November 10th to January 1st every article in our store will be

SOLD AT FIRST COST FOR SPOT CASH ONLY.

We mean just what we say, and an inspection will convince buyers that we are selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in Crookston before.

GET OUR PRICES.
THEY WILL CONVINCE YOU.

A. CHABOT.

'Round Home.

His honor, Mayor Stephens went to St. Paul last week.

Wm. Hooper moves out to the town of Knute this week to spend the winter in the woods.

Geo. C. Wilde received a lot of Canadian honey from the World's Fair on Monday. It went off like hot cakes.

J. N. Turner, manager of the North Dakota Milling Association, was in the city on Monday in the interest of that concern.

The deer season has closed and very few deer found their way to this market—less than ever before. Our butcher secured a half dozen or so apiece.

Hugh Thompson, went to St. Paul last week to testify in the case before the railroad commissioners. The matter was postponed until Jan. 10th.

It is said by some who claim to know that the latter part of this month has been colder than any November weather ever experienced in Minnesota.

Col. Cobham Post has fixed up elegant quarters in the Montgomery block. The overhead part will make an elegant hall for dancing purposes. The Post expects to hold its first meeting in December in the hall.

H. F. Brown has a fancy for a good horse and gratifies that taste by purchasing Chris Greenhalgh's thoroughbred trotter, Black Bess. Brown has now a fine driving animal that will take the dust from no ordinary roadster.

Judge Ives and Stenographer Strawbridge returned from Warren on Friday night, after a five days term of court for Marshall county. Sixty-four cases were on the calendar, of which thirty-five were tax cases, requiring little time to adjust.

Miss E. Veronneau wishes to announce to her lady friends that she is making sacrifice sales to reduce stock. She has decided to sell her entire stock of fall and winter millinery and has therefore marked the goods at prices that are bound to sell. Call and see her stock before you purchase. It will pay you.

Mrs. Rose opened the new restaurant on Monday. She has nicely fitted up the Riedesel building and has everything as neat as wax, which makes it a pleasure to take a meal there. The building is new and no pains have been spared that will add to the comfort of her patrons. A good many people enjoyed the first dinner Monday noon.

Frank M. Brown: I was talking with a man from Montana the other day who told me he had always been a democrat, but, said he, the attitude of the democratic administration on the tariff knocks me out completely. Free wool would ruin us and if the administration persists in the course it has marked out there wont be a democrat in Montana by next election—there's mighty few of them now.

Prof. J. Walseth, of Fertile, spent Monday in the city.

Typhoid fever seems to be unusually prevalent at this time of the year.

A. J. Stoeser, of the Commercial, reports having sold an 80 acre farm near Hillsboro, N. D., at a good figure.

G. M. Benson and a friend in Grand Forks have purchased a half section of pine land in the vicinity of Black Duck lake.

Chris Hoch has purchased Frank Montague's interest in the Legal Headquarters, and will hereafter conduct that resort alone.

Don't wait for that little bill for subscription but send in the money anyhow. Your address label tells you to what date your subscription is paid.

Iver A. Krohn was up from Garden last week shaking hands with his many friends in this city. Iver informed us that this has been a tough year for farmers.

The eldest daughter of H. Twedten of this city, died at her father's home on the 22nd inst. and was buried on the 24th. She was 24 years of age, and had been an invalid for a year prior to death.

Frank Williams, who has been quite ill at the hospital with typhoid fever was gladdened by the sight of his mother, who came up on Sunday morning from her home at Edgerton, Wis., to look after him during his illness.

Miss Sarah Pollard and Miss Hellen Stoddard, of Mentor, started for the State of Washington on Friday evening, where they go to bring home Miss Stoddard's sister Myrtle, who was sometime since sent there in hopes the climate would be beneficial. Last reports from her indicate that she is very low with chances all against her recovery.

Owing to the extreme low stage of water in the river the flour-mill was obliged to shut down, which limited the bran supply to that extent that there was none on hand to begin the week with. However it was expected that the mill would be ready to grind by Wednesday, as it was thought the engine would be in shape to run by steam by that time.

O. C. Bergland received a fine Cotswold ram on Saturday to add to his already fine flock, and the animal attracted a great deal of attention when Bergland drove through the streets. It is a prize winner at the World's Fair and one of the finest sheep we ever saw in Polk County, as big as one of Dr. Thomas' Shetland ponies and wool on him six or eight inches long. Bergland believes in having the best of everything as his farm animals all attest. He is the kind of a farmer who will solve the problem of making the farm profitable in this country.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Let us hear from you on that subscription, please.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings was quite ill on Monday night.

Only a trifle more snow needed to make elegant sleighing.

Don't miss "By Wits Out-witted" at the Grand opera house, Friday December 8th.

E. M. Walsh sold a house and lot on Ash street to O. P. Saywer last Monday.

The Holy Communion will be celebrated at the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

A. C. Schmidt took a trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis last week, returning on Wednesday.

Miss Hannah Johnson died at the hospital on Saturday. She had been but about one year in America.

The greatest comedy success of the season "By Wits Out-witted" will appear at the Grand opera house, Friday December 8th.

Miss Mabel Arnold, who has been more or less in ill health for the past four years, left last Saturday for New Westminister, British Columbia, in the hope of regaining her health in a warmer climate. She went over the Northern Pacific with Misses Pollard and Stoddard, who go as far as Port Angeles, Washington.

Alderman, Sylvester & Elseth made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors last week. The assets exceed the liabilities by several thousand dollars, but slow payments this fall has rendered this step necessary. It is confidently expected that the boys will pull out all right, and we earnestly hope they will.

"By Wits Out-witted" is a sparkling comedy whose plot and situations are so good that it seems impossible that the play can be new at the Grand opera house, Friday December 8th.

Wheat braced up a little as the end of the month approached, but only gained three cents during November. The time never was known before when wheat was so low in this country, and while everything points to better prices in the near future, the better prices do not come and probably will not before farmers have sold all they have on hand to sell. Many have already sold themselves short of seed and flour.

John Dillon appeared in "A Model Husband" on Tuesday evening. John has lost none of his old time vivacity and he has a company with him that ably supports him. There is not a weak spot in it. The play abounds in comical situations that keep the audience in a constant uproar of laughter from the rising of the curtain to the going down thereof.

The Union Thanksgiving service will be held in the First M. E. Church to-day promptly at ten o'clock. The Rev. H. F. McDonald of the Baptist Church will preach the sermon and the music will be furnished by a picked choir of eight voices. Everybody is invited to attend. The service will last only one hour.

Last week the JOURNAL announced the Hendershot entertainment for December 5th. It has since been changed to the 7th. Everybody should turn out.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McArty went to Thief River Falls on Monday, where he has a fortnight's job painting. McArty and Lash seem to be getting lots of work.

Rev. Mr. Gilfillan of White Earth Indian agency will conduct services on Sunday next in Christ Episcopal Church. Morning service with communion at 11 a. m., evening service at 7:30 p. m.

Joe Morrier remarked on Monday in presence of a JOURNAL scribe that he had patronized every flour-mill in Polk county and gave it as his opinion that the Valley Roller Mills at Crookston give better satisfaction than any of them. He said: I find that the Valley Roller Mills flour makes more bread than any other flour I have used and while some other mill may give a few more pounds yet the difference is made up in the extra amount of bread made and the cost of getting to mill. I shall get my wheat ground at the Valley Roller mill hereafter."

P. H. Konzen, of Hallock, passed through the city on Monday en route for Iowa to see his father who is sick. P. H. says he can't feel too thankful that he is living in the Red River Valley this fall instead of England, for, said he: "I lost ninety tons of hay by a prairie fire and if I had had that hay in England it would have been worth $50 a ton and see what a fortune I would have lost! Here the loss will not exceed a few hundred dollars. I tell you the Red River Valley is the place to live. Our horses are doing nicely, and the democrats are getting thinner in Kittson county and upon the whole the business outlook is very much brighter than last fall when democrats were thicker than fiddlers in hal-ifax. If there are any dems left (excepting always office-holders) they are keeping mighty still."

District court convenes next Monday.

Every loyal American heart will return thanks to-day for the blessings enjoyed in this land of freedom.

Mrs. Gardner arrived on Monday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Pat Russel, en route to her home from Chicago.

Norrie & Bally's feed mill and wood stock is moved to W. E. Walker's mill on 5th street. Daily service as heretofore.

Braley's barber stuck to it faithfully till Saturday afternoon when he had to quit and go home to indulge in a bit of recreation—typhoid fever. As Braley was also down with the fever the shop had to be left to run itself.

Attorney George received word on Tuesday morning that the case of Beauchene vs. the bondsmen of ex-sheriff John Paterson, in which he was attorney for the plaintiff, had been decided in the Supreme court in favor of the plaintiff. This was a very important and hard fought case, and we should not wonder if Ed feels a little elated over the outcome.

The Valley Roller mills commenced grinding on Monday morning as a good head of water was found—much to the surprise of everybody interested. The mill had been shut down owing to lack of water and the engine was being made ready. Should the water supply fail again the engine will be started up and there will be no lack of water hereafter.

Rev. R. H. Battey: "What do I know about Red Lake Falls?" Well, I should say it is one of the largest and sprightliest villages of the valley. Mr. Rodgers, of Banks & Co's store, said to me the other day that he used to be a good Congregationalist before he came to Red Lake Falls, but as he did not care to have a lot of little struggling denominations of christians in a small town like that, he joined heartily with the Presbyterians. To which I say, amen. I had a little spare time while in Red Lake Falls last Monday and so visited four rooms of the public schools. It was a pleasure to meet such a wide-awake Crookstonite as Prof. Thomas Casey presiding over the schools and teaching the high school. Red Lake Falls people say the Great Northern train is about as regular as the farmer's dog who was always chasing rabbits when the cows got out. We agreed with our neighbors on this point. It was just four hours after getting aboard their train for Crookston last Monday before we arrived at Crookston, too hungry to be good natured.

Si Perkins.

The management desires to call the attention of the theatre goers of this city to the fact that, "Si Perkins" or "The Girl I Left Behind Me" is entirely an original production (not a re-hash of some old play or an adaptation of some dime novel) and written by one of the best known of the very few successful authors of the present day, Mr. E. A. Tacke. The play is a four act melo-dramatic comedy, moral in tone, pure in sentiment, abounding in quaint humor, pathos and uproarious laughing comedy throughout the piece. This piece was written expressly for Mr. Sam T. Burton with a strong Yankee character part especially adapted to the peculiar abilities of Mr. Burton, an another equally effective character part of Zana the Gypsy for Miss Lillie Coleman, who is an acknowledged melo-dramatic artist of rare ability, will appear at the Grand opera house Thursday, November 30th.

I. U. Jennings will sell bedsteads at - - - - - - - - - $1.90
Woven wire springs, - - - 1.50
Matrasses, - - - - - - 2.00

Six different styles of lounges at cost.

Many other kinds of furniture at similar low prices.

A good second hand organ very cheap.

A second hand cook stove.

Houses to rent.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a renewer of the hair, including its growth, health, youthful color, and beauty. It will please you.

It is strange that some people will suffer for years from rheumatism rather than try such an approved standard remedy as Ayer's Sarsaparilla; and that, too, in spite of the assurance that it has cured so many others who were similarly afflicted. Give it a trial.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Buy your canned goods of Crookston Grocery Co. A carload just received.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Boiled cider for mince pies, at Crookston Grocery Co.

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Mr Moore, the postmaster at Bradshaw Va., after reading an advertisment of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, concluded to try a small bottle of it. He says: "I used it in two cases of colic and three for diarrhœa with perfect satisfaction. I have handled and used a great deal of patent medicine but never tried any that gave as good results as this." For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Mr. W. M. Terry, who has been in the drug business at Elkton, My., for the past twelve years, says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other cough medicine I have ever sold." There is good reason for this. No other will cure a cold so quickly; no other is so certain a preventive and cure for croup; no other affords so much relief in cases of whooping cough. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

Family Tourist Cars to Puget Sound.

Upholstered tourist cars in charge of porter and equipped with bedding, curtains, cooking ranges, ample water supply, lavatories, toilet rooms, etc., and well heated, lighted and ventilated, form a part of the Great Northern railway through train service between the Twin Cities and Seattle. Tourist cars leave St. Paul daily at 7:45 p. m., Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. $2.00 double berth to Havre, (with prompt connection for Great Falls, Helena, and Butte;) $2.50 to Spokane; $3.00 to Seattle. Palace sleeping cars via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, leave Chicago every evening at 10:30 and run via St. Paul, Crookston, Grand Forks, Minot, Kalispell, Spokane to Seattle, in connection with the splendid Great Northern service for all classes of travel. See Agent Fegan for information about trips to any part of the country.

[31-34]

Low Rates to the Coast.

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth to Northern Pacific coast points and return $65.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river, $80.50 to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT,
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 27th; 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Huot, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Godus Huot, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained, with the charges of administration; and the taxes, assessments and other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate; and a description of the tracts of land of said deceased which it is proposed to mortgage; and praying that license be to him granted to mortgage the tracts of land so described.

And it appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said Louis Huot, deceased, is insufficiedt to pay his debts, with the charges of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate, or any part thereof.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Godus Huot, administrator, to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessments and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspapre printed at published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 27th day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[33-35] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

Services will be conducted at Christ church at the usual hours on Sunday next the, Rev. J. A. Gilfillan officiating. Communion service at morning exercise.

Guy Aubol, of Warren, spent Wednesday in the city visiting his old-time friends, and of course, did not fail to call and set his subscription ahead. That is one good habit that Guy never neglects. He reports business rather slow up his way which is generally the case this fall everywhere.

Teachers' Meeting.

The Polk county teachers association will hold its initial meeting at the court house Saturday December 2nd. An interesting program has been prepared by those in charge. All teachers are invited to be present.

F. H. GAMBELL, Sec'y.

S. Engebretson was down from St. Hilaire on Tuesday, and gave the JOURNAL a visit of pleasure and profit. Speaking of the efforts to divide the county he said he thought it would fail, for, said he "I don't believe the farmers will be fools enough to vote extra taxes on themselves simply to aid a few ambitious villages and a few schemers. The times are hard enough and we have taxes enough to pay now."

A Fair Offer

We make the fairest of fair offers to you. Everything in our stock is exactly as it is represented. If, when you get your purchase home, it does not suit you, bring it back at once, in good condition, and we'll exchange it. Refund your money, if you prefer. Can we do more?

CHILDREN'S WOOL MITTENS, in black or colors, all sizes, at only 10c for the 15c kind.

LADIES' WOOL MITTENS, in black, at only 23c for 35c quality.

BOYS' SCHOOL MITTENS, in yarn 15c, covered with leather only 23c a pair.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Men's fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, non-stretching and non-shrinking, one of the most popular $1.50 garments, only $1.00 each.

Men's very heavy ribbed underwear in Shirts and Drawers, at $1.75 a suit. Good value at $2.50.

FLANNELS.

We have left about 30 pieces of Flannels in all colors, to be closed out at cost. DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

BLANKETS.

We have them in all colors and prices, from 83c to $13.50 a pair. Our blankets were bought at a reduction of 25 per cent. from regular wholesale prices which enables us to offer you SPLENDID BARGAINS IN THIS LINE.

SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Our stock of Winter Footwear is complete and will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Yours to please,

THE FAIR

Department Store,

Corner Main and Robert Sts.,

CROOKSTON INN.

P. S. Our silverware premiums continue to please all customers. Be sure and get tickets with your purchase.

Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893. NO. 34

Grand - Opera - House.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

You will Smile,

You will Laugh,

You will Roar

At the Funniest Comedy on Earth.

BY WITS OUT WITTED.

INTERPRETED BY THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST.

Refined,——Artistic,——Mirthful.

☞ Sale of seats now progressing at Tom Morris' Jewelry Store, corner Main and Second Sts. Prices, 25c, 50c and 75c.

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON. - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
10:50pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	10:40pm Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:25a.m Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint. Vincent	7:30p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet,—Library,—Observation.—Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Family Tourist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Chicago.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent,
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superiyr, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pocificic coast at ....7:54 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..........8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Commencing Nov. 21st, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to points in Ontario and Quebec for $40, good 90 days; to points east of Montreal slightly higher. For tickets and full information, call on or write,

C. A. SHARKEY,
[31-tf] Agent N. P. R, Cookston.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Refined Comedy.

Those who have a taste for pure comedy will find much to enjoy in "By Witts Outwitted," which will be seen at the Opera house, Friday December 8th. The varieties of human nature are drawn in a masterly manner in "By Witts Outwitted." The unraveling of this charming story is exceptionally clever. The play is replete with sparkling wit, while the action of the piece abounds in funny situations.

Refreshing as well as well as commendable is the fact that although By Witts Outwitted relies largely on its honor to please the same is lofty and refined and does not force this clever company of comedians to descend to the level of buffoonery, to create a laugh.

CROOKSTON TO DULUTH.

The Duluth & Winnipeg and South Shore to be Consolidated.

The Combined System to be Controlled by the Canadian Pacific.

The Duluth & Winnipeg to be Extended into the Red River Valley.

Undoubtedly to Crookston.

The following dispatch relating to the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad, which we find in the Pioneer Press of December 2nd, is fraught with great significance to this country, if it be true, and we have no reason to doubt it. The dispatch is as follows:

Duluth, Special, Dec. 1.—Another important deal affecting railroad interests at the head of Lake Superior came to light to-night. It involves the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and the Duluth & Winnipeg. The annual meeting of the latter road is to be held here on Dec. 14, and preparations are now being made to carry into effect on that date a practical consolidation of the Duluth & Winnipeg with the South Shore system.

The auditor of the South Shore road was here to-day, going over the books of the Duluth & Winnipeg preparatory to the amalgamation of interests. By the agreement which has been made W. H. Fisher, who has been vice-president and general manager of the Duluth & Winnipeg, retires. It is said that he has disposed of all his interests in the road to President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, and his associates, who already hold a big block of Duluth & Winnipeg stock, on terms that are satisfactory to Fisher, who has been anxious for some time past to retire from connection with the road. All the other officers of the Duluth & Winnipeg will be removed, and the South Shore officers will have their duties extended to cover the combined roads, General Manager Fitch, of the South Shore, assuming the management of the consolidated system. This is part of Van Horne's scheme to consolidate all his interests here. It is likewise proposed to remove all the general offices of the South Shore road from Marquette to Duluth, this city being better situated from which to conduct the business of the combined roads.

It is understood that at the meeting here on Dec. 14th plans for the extension of the Duluth & Winnipeg westward next spring will be definitely decided upon. The plans include an extension direct to the Red river valley in the neighborhood of Crookston, and a branch from a point west of Lake Winnibigoshish running northwesterly to Winnipeg through Cass and Kittson counties to Emerson, Man., where connection will be made with the Canadian Pacific line now in operation from the international boundary to Winnipeg. This will give the Canadian Pacific a direct road from its main line at Winnipeg by the way of Duluth to Sault Ste. Marie, then connecting with the Eastern division. The Duluth & Winnipeg plans also contemplate a line from the junction of its Crookston and Winnipeg lines direct south to St. Paul, but it is not likely that any work will be done on that extension next year. It would give the Canadian Pacific system a very short line between Winnipeg and St. Paul.

The Teachers' Meeting.

The first session of the Polk County Teachers' Association, was held at the court house, Saturday, December 2d. The program carried out was excellent in quality, and also showed that the resources of the association are abundant.

Miss Ida K, Hancock in giving the press address, made a strong point of "the advantages of an organization which enabled the teachers to meet and exchange their best thoughts and experiences."

Miss Myrtle Williams gave a charming talk on "Teaching Drawing," illustrating her ideas with sketches on the blackboard.

Miss Nellie Barker gave an exhibition of primary teaching, bringing a class of little ones from the city. The recitation was full of suggestions, as to how a primary class may be conducted, and paved the way for a free for all discussion on the relative values of the phoenic and word methods,

A paper by J. F. Hetler, on "Character and Discipline" was read, and discussed with animation.

Miss Ada F. Brown spoke on "The Teachers' Contract," to the entire dissatisfaction of any one who might look upon it only as binding the district to pay him some thirty odd dollars per mouth.

Prof. John Moore spoke on "Language," and as time did not allow him to finish, and the sample was excellent. the talk should "be continued."

Mr. Benj. R. Norwood read an article on "Natural History," giving personal observations and suggestions as to when to begin and how to continue the study.

Questions were in order after every paper, and, as the answer proved to be ready, the opportunity was improved with a vim.

It was decided to hold another meeting about the 1st of March and the meeting was adjourned.

Those present were enthusiastic over the success of the gathering, and expressed their appreciation of the kindness of those who had lent a hand in preparing the program, and of the inspiration and help which the meeting had been to them. With the experience gained in arranging for the first meeting, and a better idea of the scope of the work to be done, the prospect is that the next meeting will be one that no teacher can afford to miss.

Crookston Normal College.

How many of those that were present at the opening of the Crookston Normal College the 3d of October could have imagined that before the close of the 10th week (first term) that institution should have an enrollment of 106 students. The old saying: "Well begun is half completed," has come true also in this case. Why has the Crookston Normal College made such phenomenal advancements? For this simple reason: There was no guess work as to the plan of the school. The founders had acquainted themselves with all kinds of schools, such as state high schools, church schools, private schools, and the state university. Thus having a knowledge of the general plan and management of those different schools they were able to choose the golden medium.

The fact that this school has made faster progress than any other school in the Northwest, proves that this is the kind of school the people have been waiting for so many years.

The first winter term opens Dec. 12th, and teachers and all others who are going to attend school should thoroughly examine the program of the Crookston Normal College.

There are seven courses: Preparatory, teachers, collegiate, elecutionary, musical and shorthand and typewriting. There will be a class in drawing, an opportunity of which every teacher should avail herself, There will also be a special class in elocution. No teacher can afford to miss this class. As instructor, the school has secured the services of Mr. Loftfield, whose ability as teacher needs no commendation,

Mr. Malm, who as a penman is unsurpassed in the country, will add a special pen art department, which should not be passed unnoticed by any one. There will be a class in blackboard writing every Saturday, charges very small.

Special attention should be given to the musical department. An hour in singing every day, free to any member of the school, This department is under the very able management of Mr. Mayne,

During the past term two debating sections have been doing good work, Next term several more will be organized. The literary society "Nibelung" is prospering above all expectations. It meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, and a very enjoyable time for those that attend. Citizens could not improve their time Friday evenings to any better advantage than to attend the "Nibelung." Everybody welcome to these meetings.

The Crookston Normal College cannot be too strongly recommended to the public, and it is to be hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunity never heretofore given in Crookston. The board, which is given for only $1.75 per week, is spoken of in very favorable terms by those who have sampled it. The stay at this school, everything included, is cheaper than board alone at hotels.

With the firm, energetic and enthusiastic proprietors, whose character is to do rather than to speak, at the head of the school, and with the hundreds of friends which they have all over the northwest, they will soon be able to build up a school which will be a pride, not only to Crookston, but also to the entire northwest.

Any information regarding rates, terms, board, etc., will be furnished on application to M. L. TUVE, Principal; or P. J. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Principal.

CITY COUNCIL

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held November 28th.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, November 28th, 1893.

Meeting called to order, by President Cromb

Roll Call.

Aldermen present, Anderson, Jennings, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts Cromb.

Aldermen absent, Childs, Jerome, Marlette.

The resignation of Frank Jerome as Alderman of the Fourth ward was read ond on motion accepted.

On motion N. S. Gervais who, was recommended by the retiring alderman, was duly elected to fill the place of Frank Jerome as alderman of the Fourth ward.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 28th day of November, 1893, Alderman Jennings offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Anderson. Resolved: That a sidewalk be constructed along the north side of Loring street from Main street to Broadway in the City of Crookston, according to the resolution of the city council establishing the same, and the street commissioner is hereby ordered to proceed with the construction of the same, and the city engineer to report to the city council at the adjourned meeting of the same to be held November 28th, 1893, the cost of said sidewalk.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Simmons, Jennings, Norrie Walker, Watts, Morrisey, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 28th day of November, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved this 29th day of November, 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Alderson that we reconsider the vote whereby a resolution was passed at the last meeting relating to a sidewalk on Maple street. Carried.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held the 28th day of November, 1893, Alderman Jennings offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Anderson: Resolved that a sidewalk be constructed along the West side of Maple street in the City of Crookston, from the North end of said street to the South end of the same, and the street commissioner is hereby ordered to proceed with the construction of said sidewalk, and the city engineer to report the cost of the same to the city council at adjourned meeting of same to be held November 28th, 1893.

Upon the call of ays and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Walker, Watts, Morrisey, Simmons, Norrie, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the president of the council.

Passed this 28th day of November, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The city council of the City of Crookston does hereby assess and levy upon and against the several lots and parcels of land below the respective sums of money set against each lot or parcel.

This assessment is made to defray the costs of constructing a sidewalk along the north side of Loring street from Main street to Broadway, in accordance with a resolution of the city council passed the 28th day of November, 1893, and published in the official paper of said city on the 7th day of December, 1893, the amount levied and assessed upon each lot or parcel being the amount necessary to build such sidewalk along and fronting upon such lot or parcel.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CROOKSTON, MINN:

GENTLEMEN:—I would report as an estimate of cost for the construction of a 6-foot walk along the north side of Loring street, from Broadway to Main streets, a total of $88.50 viz:

4500 feet 2x6x12 common lumber @ $17.00,	$76.50
Labor and nails	12.00
Total	$88.50

Equal to 29½ cents per lineal foot apportioned as follows:

Fletcher & Houston's Addition.

Owners Name.	Lot.	Block.	Rate per foot	Dollars	Cents.	Feet.
Abbott & Squires	1	7	29½c	41	30	140
City of Crookston	Alley.	7	29½c	5	90	20
Ellen M. Pierce	18	7	29½c	41	30	140

Respectfully Submitted,
W. F. ARNOLD,
City Engineer.

Done at a meeting of said city council this 8th day of November, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The City council of the City of Crookston doth hereby assess and levy upon and against the several lots and parcels of land below described, the respective sums of money set against each lot or parcel.

This assessment is made to defray the cost of constructing a sidewalk along the west side of Maple street, from the north end of said street to the south end of the same, in accordance with a resolution of the city council passed the 28th day November, 1893, and published in the official paper of said city, on the 7th day of November, 1893, the amount levied and assessed upon each lot or parcel being the amount necessary to build such sidewalk along and fronting upon such lot or parcel.

Owners Name.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	Rate per foot	Dollars	Cents.	Feet.
J H Peterson	Chase's Ad.	1	1	29½c	26	11	88½
Unknown	Loring's Ad.	1	4	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	2	4	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	3	4	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	4	4	29½c	14	75	56
"	" "	5	4	29½c	5	89	11¼
"	" "	1	5	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	2	5	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	3	5	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	4	5	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	5	5	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	6	5	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	1	6	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	2	6	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	8	6	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	4	6	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	5	6	29½c	14	75	50
"	" "	6	6	29½c	14	75	50
	" "	1	7	29½c	22	13	75

Done at a meeting of said city council this 8th day of November, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The city council of the City of Crookston doth hereby assess and levy upon and against the several lots and parcels of land below described, the respective sums of money set against such lot or parcel of land. The assessment is made to defray the cost of repair of sidewalkes fronting upon each parcel or lot which the respective owners have neglected to make and which have been made by the street commissioner since the 9th day of April, 1893.

The amount assessed against and levied upon each of said lots and parcels is the actual cost of the repairs of sidewalks abutting upon such lots or parcels so repaired by such commissioner.

Original Townsite.

Owners Name.	Lot.	Block	Dollars	Cents.
Mrs H B Montgomery	5 & 6	3	7	10
Newcomb & Hazeltine	1	11	42	75
Unknown	24	11	42	75
Unknown	1	20	3	00
Unknown	2	20	3	00

Adopted by the city council Nov. 28th, 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.

Approved November 28th, 1893.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.

Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Election of Officers.

Col. Cobham Post held its first meeting in the new hall on Friday evening and enjoyed their new quarters hugely. It being the evening for annual election of officers the following were duly elected:

Commander, C. H. Mix,
Sen. Vice Commander, Nels Olson,
Jun. Vice " H. E. Cooke,
Officer of the Day, J. W. Kelly,
Quartermaster, B. J. Zarracher,
Chaplain, J. O. Sargeant,
Officer of the Guard, Jas. Greenhalgh, Jr.

Wanted!

37 men wanted at F. L. Durand's drug stores next Monday morning to buy a bottle of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, it is absolutely guaranteed.

Helen of Troy

Was a famous beauty; coming down to the present time we find a clear complexion, essential to correct beauty. Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock Compound will produce a beautiful clear skin. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Congress is with us again, but it may not be so bad as the people anticipate. There is a great deal of damage that a congress can do, and there is no telling how much this Democratic body will be able to accomplish. The chances are against us, but we will have to make the best of it. I am informed that the tariff bill which has recently been reported will cause a great deal of trouble to Democrats before they are able to land it on Cleveland's desk, but there seems a disposition among them to put it through at all hazards. It is a pretty bad bill for Minnesota, and Minnesota will not really be responsible for it. She will, only furnish three votes for it in the House and none in the Senate.

⁂

I always was of the opinion that the greatest wrong of the McKinley law was the opportunity it gave all sorts of middle men to raise prices and rob thousands of people. If the Republicans of the fifty-first Congress had reduced some articles and in fact made a gradual reduction of a number of schedules, without increasing anything, there would have been nothing of the fright which the people experienced in 1890, and which after all was more fright than anything else, as there was little reason for the great advance made in prices by the dealers all over the country. Time will tell whether the Democratic rearrangement of the tariff will be of any advantage, I do not believe to the people. Too many people handle the goods before they reach the farmers of the northwest, and they all want to make some profit out of the tariff.

⁂

Senator Washburn will be busy this winter securing adequate appropriations for the rivers and harbors of Minnesota. The Mississippi will have to be looked atter and the harbors of Lake Superior need money, to carry on the improvements underway. Being on the Senate committee on commerce he will be able to do a great deal, as he has done in the past.

⁂

It will be curious to see what Maj. Baldwin will do with the tariff bill which hits so hard at the interests of Duluth and adjacent country. Free iron ore is in the bill, and Baldwin will vote for the bill. And the sixth district will send a Republican here next time.

⁂

I am inclined to think that Minnesotains will be interested in the speech which Senator Davis will make on Hawaii. He is a member of the committee on foreign relations which deals with the subject and I am inclined to think he will rip Paramount Blount up the back.

⁂

My friend McCleary will make a speech on the tariff bill. I hope he will get a better hearing than Tawney did in the election bill debate. The first district man was held off until near six o'clock when the House was about to adjourn and only about a handful of members heard him. I want Mac to show us some good Minnesota oratory in the House.

⁂

I am somewhat interested in Boen. I do not believe he will be left very much in the long run. The way he inquired about things and tries to find out if there are any jobs or woodchucks indicates that he thinks congress a big boodle affair and he is glad he is in it, to prevent these jobs, of course. Boen is another man who will not come back.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Canadians Attention.

Excursion tickets to points in Ontario and as far east as Montreal on sale November 21st, 28th, December 5th, 11th, to 31st, daily $40.00 for round trip. Good for 90 days.

These are same tickets we have been selling past few years and which gave such good satisfaction.

Come around and find out our connection east of St. Paul and Chicago and that you can make good time via the Great Northern. Through sleeper from Crookston to Chicago on our night train.

W. W. FEGAN,
[31-tf] Agent.

ROBBERS REIGNED.

THREE MASKED MEN DO BOLD WORK AT BELLE PLAINE, IA.

Used the Depot For a Lockup—Every Citizen Putting In an Appearance Robbed and Imprisoned—They Secured About $500 From Various Persons.

BELLE PLAINE, Ia., Dec. 4.—A bold robbery was committed last night by three men at Luzerne, three miles from here. They went into the Chicago and Northwestern depot, and, presenting revolvers at the head of Agent Thompson, compelled him to give up what money he had. They then locked him in the freight house, telling him that he would be killed if he made a noise. When the night operator appeared he met with the same fate. Whenever a citizen or would-be passenger presented himself he was promptly robbed and locked up, until there were over a dozen men imprisoned. When train No. 8, eastbound, stopped at this place the operator informed Conductor Ward that something was wrong at Luzerne, as he could not get the station by telegraph. Ward and a companion at once started out to ascertain

The Cause of the Trouble.

As he approached the depot three men left it and disappeared in the darkness. Ward, after hunting through the building for some time, found and liberated the imprisoned men. His first thought on hearing their story was that it was an attempt to rob his train, and with a companion he at once hurried back to Belle Plaine. Rushing into the smoker he called: "Everybody with a gun turn out. Robbers are going to attack the train." Fifteen men responded at once, and others from the other portion of the train joined them. No robbers appeared, however, and after waiting for some time the train proceeded on its way. The robbers secured about $500 at the station from the various men who were unlucky enough to stroll into the depot.

FATAL SNOWSLIDE.

Five Persons Killed by an Avalanche In a Montana Town.

BUTTE, Mon., Dec. 4.—The Hecla, a small mining camp fifty miles southwest of this city, was the scene of two snowslides within the past two days which resulted in the instant death of five persons, others being fatally hurt, and many more or less injured. The first slide came down the mountain side Wednesday night, demolishing the cabins of William Sparks and Robert Rush, miners, and a Chinese cook. Saturday night another immense slide, a short distance from the first avalanche, fell, burying and crushing three houses. One of these was occupied by Nicholas Berghman, his wife and three children, all of whom were asleep. Berghman and two children, aged 10 and 14, were killed. Mrs. Berghman and babe were rescued alive, but cannot recover.

TWO SCORE DEAD.

Horrible Accident to a Passenger Train On an Italian Railroad.

MILAN, Nov. 30.—An express train bound from this city to Venice, came into collision at 3 a. m. with a heavy freight train, which was stationary on the rails at the limits of the first station between Milan and Treviglio. It is reported that 43 people met death in the wreck and that 283 others were severely injured. Nearly every passenger on the train was more or less injured. It is stated that a majority of the killed and injured were immigrants who were going to America by way of Venice.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Sad Fate of a Minnesota Woman and Daughter.

PINE CITY, Minn., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Russell and oldest daughter, 13 years old, were found frozen to death in the woods three miles from their home. They followed a horse till lost, and failing to catch him could not reach home and so perished. They are the widow and oldest child of the Settler Russell, who was killed at the same place by a bull last September. Several small children who were found at home by the party who found the woman and daughter were almost frozen.

Cronin Jury Matter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Jurors Gates and Wilson, who were charged with securing places on the Coughlin jury in an irregular manner, were formally dismissed by Presiding Judge Tuthill.

Clerk Jerry Flynn of the criminal court, who has been suspected of complicity in the irregular proceedings by which Gates and Wilson were put on the jury, has been suspended, pending an investigation. It is rumored that the prosecution has reconsidered its announced intention, and will take proceedings against Juror Wilson.

Weekly Supplies for the Needy.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Governor Peck and the relief party who took two carloads of supplies to the starving miners at Hurley, Wis., have returned to the city. They found the most urgent need for the food and clothing. Governor Peck will send supplies weekly to the distressed people until the people of the towns where the destitution exists pay their annual taxes, when the township officers will assume the burden.

Too Much Liquor.

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 1.—Harry Dell, who has just arrived here from Admire, north of here, reports that Monday a party of 12 young men of that vicinity bought two large kegs of beer and some whisky and started out on a drunken spree. Three men, he says, died from the effects.

Almost a Centenarian.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Horace Cole of Roscoe township, Illinois, died Saturday, at the age of 99 years.

DISTRESS ON THE RANGE.

Thousands of People Starving in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 4.—The committee headed by ex-Congressman W. C. Maybury, sent to the upper peninsula mining regions to investigate the condition of the needy, wire a lengthy report to Gov. Rich, and assert that the reports have not been overdrawn. The recitals of distress are dreadful, says the report: "Five thousand persons at Ironwood, 2,000 at Bessemer and 500 at Wakefield must be assisted through the entire winter. In addition to an enforced idleness of several months by closing down the mines there has been a fearful epidemic of typhoid fever along the Gogebic range; and the bread winners are disabled as well as destitute. An appeal is made for clothing and shoes for women and children. There is two feet of snow on the ground at Ironwood, with the thermometer 10 degrees below zero, and the women and children have no covering for their feet.

General Alger's Plea.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—General Russell A. Alger of Detroit has been in Cleveland several days in consultation, it is said, with some of the heaviest stockholders in the Michigan iron mines. He is trying to induce them to resume operations, so that the starving miners may find employment. General Alger says that if the men can be given work only part of the time the State of Michigan will appropriate money to help them through the winter. He has met with little encouragement here, however, the mine owners seeing no immediate prospect of a market for their ore.

Delegates to the Prison Congress.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 4.—Governor Nelson has appointed delegates to represent this state at a congress of the National Prison association to be held in St. Paul, June 16, 1894. The delegates are: John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; William R. Merriam, St. Paul; William R. Marshall, St. Paul; John De Laittre, Minneapolis; D. C. Bell, Minneapolis; H. R. Wells, Preston; W. M. Campbell and John W. Willis, St. Paul; H. H. Young, Minneapolis; John D. Ludden, St. Paul; H. M. Richardson, Rochester; Paul Shervey, Duluth; George H. Monroe, Morris.

No More Football.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—The police authorities have declared against football playing under the present rules, and state that in the future no such degrading and brutal exhibitions as had been witnessed on the football grounds during the past season would be permitted in this city. They state further that they have information that the authorities in other cities will take similar action.

Investigating the Curtis Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The grand jury has summoned Frank McManus and ex-Senator Dunn to testify in relation to the recent trial of M. B. Curtis, the actor, who was acquitted of the murder of Policeman Grant. It is reported that McManus and Dunn will give the grand jury information that will warrant the indictment of Curtis for jury bribing. Curtis is now in the East.

Big Price for a Dog.

APPLETON, Minn., Dec. 4.—George Gray, the dog trainer, has sold his wonderful "Strideway" for $1,000 to E. O. Damon, proprietor of the Meadow City kennels, at Northampton, Mass. He will, however, remain in the hands of his old owner during the winter, and compete for further honors afield.

Arthur and Clark Confer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—N. P. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived at the Bingham house during the evening from Cleveland. He and Chairman Clark had a long interview in which the latter outlined the work in hand, and the plans for the future conduct of the Lehigh Valley strike.

Passenger Agents Confer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—General Passenger Agents Lomax, of the Union Pacific, and Whitney, of the Great Northern, were in consultation during the day over the question of transcontinental rates. Nothing definite was arranged, and both left for St. Paul, where the conference will be continued.

Six States to Rebel.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 4.—Private letters from American citizens in two Mexican states say a very uneasy feeling exists in the public mind, and revolutionists' information is that in at least six states there will be a general uprising within a few weeks.

Cholera in High Places.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The wife of one of the official messengers of the royal palace has been attacked with cholera symptoms, and she and her family have been sent to the hospital.

Dissolved a Life Society.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Upon the application of Attorney General Maloney, Judge Horton has entered a decree dissolving the Total Abstinence Life association of America, against which an information had been filed some time ago.

Against Prize Fighting.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.—A bill prohibiting prize fighting in South Carolina has passed the general assembly. The penalty is three years imprisonment and $1,000 fine for principals and seconds.

Public Debt Increase.

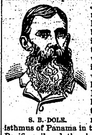
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The public debt statement issued Friday shows the net increase of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during the month of November, to have been $6,718,498.

All Quiet at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The American brig John D. Spreckles arrived during the morning, 11 days from Kahului, Hawaiian Islands. Up to the time of her departure there had been no new developments in the Hawaiian situation.

A PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

S. B. Dole Was Born In Honolulu and Educated In America.



S. B. DOLE.

Sanford Ballard Dole, who was declared temporary president of the provisional government of Hawaii organized at the inception of the revolution in January last, is a native of the islands and was born in Honolulu in 1844. His father and mother were both American missionaries, who had made a long voyage from Maine to the islands in 1840. As there was no route across the isthmus of Panama in those days and no Pacific railroad, they had to go around the Horn, and a very tempestuous trip they had of it. When the son was old enough to attend school, he was sent to Pubahan college, but the educational facilities of that institution did not satisfy his aspirations. He wanted something broader and better and resolved upon coming to the United States to get it.

His father was in financial circumstances of too modest an order to afford him any assistance in his educational project, and he had to earn the money necessary to carry it out. In this he was successful, and the result was that he was enabled by his own exertions to take a year's course at Williams college in Massachusetts, which he found exceedingly profitable.

While at school in Honolulu young Dole had decided upon adopting the legal profession, and in furtherance of this decision upon graduating from Williams he entered the office of William Brigham in Boston to study law. After spending a year there he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He did not practice in Boston, but returned to Honolulu, where he was admitted at once to the Hawaiian bar, and settled down to the practice of his profession.

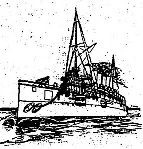
Mr. Dole achieved his first political distinction in 1884, when he was elected a member of the Hawaiian parliament, to which body he was again returned five years later. While in the legislature he was a member of the executive council, and his influence was potent in restraining much rash action advocated by other members. Nevertheless he was prominent in the reform movement which culminated in the abortive revolution of 1887, and in that same year was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of the kingdom. Mr. Dole was married in 1873 to Miss Anna P. Cate of Massachusetts.

COLUMBIA RULES THE WAVE.

A Description of the Latest and Swiftest of Cruisers.

The latest and the fastest of the vessels of our new navy is the triple screw cruiser Columbia, which has developed a speed which should enable her, if the occasion arises, to overtake the fastest of the famous ocean greyhounds. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy says that a fleet of six such cruisers would be sufficient to exterminate the commerce of any country in the world if it were no better protected than commercial vessels are under existing conditions. There are only two other naval vessels like the Columbia in the matter of triple screws—the Kaiserin Augusta of the German navy and the Dupuy de Lorme of the French—and both of those are smaller than our cruiser.

The Columbia, to give her measurements in land lubber fashion, is 412 feet long and 58 feet wide. Her normal draft is a little over 22 feet, which means that she sinks in the water to that extent when carrying an ordinary load. But when her immense coal bunkers, which have a capacity of 2,000 tons, are full she will sink three feet deeper. Her displacement is 7,350 tons, and the small boy with a pencil can reduce that to pounds for himself and get a better notion of her actual weight.



UNITED STATES CRUISER COLUMBIA.

The triple screws of the Columbia are arranged one on each quarter and one on the center of the stern, the center screw being of smaller dimensions than the other two, though some designers of high standing think it should be larger. The engines are of the triple expansion vertical inverted cylinder type. Each of them is placed in a separate water tight compartment and is complete in every respect. There are three sets, and the vessel can be propelled at a slow speed by the center screw alone, by the two other screws at a medium speed, or by the three together when the highest rate of speed is required. On her preliminary trial by her builders for speed she made the previously unheard of time of nearly 25 knots—24.95 knots, to be exact—and on the official trial a few days later, under the supervision of the government board, made the record of 22.81 knots.

The Largest State Capitol.

The largest state building in the United States and the seventh largest building in the world is the state capitol of Texas. It cost $3,500,000.

Sunflower Paper.

A mill at Salina, Kan., makes paper from sunflower stalks. The product is regarded as superior to straw paper.

CURES RISING BREAST.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering. MRS. MAY BRANHAM, Argusville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise. MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

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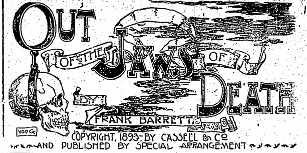

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

BY FRANK BARRETT

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CHAPTER XII.

THE FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Taras gave me his hand when we met the next morning down stairs. I took it in silence, being unprepared for this form of greeting, which I had never before exchanged with any one, and which now kindled an emotion in my breast that threw all my ideas into confusion. But before I let his warm palm leave my clinging fingers the earnest purpose I had come to in the night reasserted itself, and I said:

"Here, I'm a-goin to begin today in real earnest."

"That's right," said he, smiling, but with serious feeling in his deep eyes.

"I ain't a-goin to talk dilecks to any living soul again 'ceptin you. I'm a-goin to talk French like Mere Lucas does. Presen'ly I'll go in the kitchen and p'int out things, and I'll jist listen to her till I can make out what she's drivin at. And I'm a-goin to take stock of everything you do, too, and say things softer like and more pleasant, same as what you do. And I'll set to and learn readin and writin if you only show me how—jist for a start. But I ain't a-goin to be no 'normous trouble. I won't be a bit more trouble 'an I can help. Whatever you tell me to do, I'll take and do it, whether I likes it or not—see?"

"Yes."

"Here"—after swallowing my compunction—"I heered all what you said last night."

"So I perceive."

"When you're a-goin out, and don't want to take me along of you, do you mind tellin me where you are goin and 'bout what time you'll be home?"

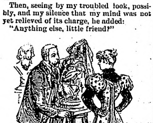
"I am not sure that I should quite like that."

"Oh, don't fancy I'm a-goin to foller you about and be a nuisance. No fear! I shouldn't like that myself. But if you didn't turn up, say two or three hours arter the time, I might jist take a skivvey round and see if it was all right, doncher know? It shouldn't make no difference to you, 'cause I'd take care you didn't know it, but it'd make a lot of difference to me, 'cause I shouldn't have to do it underhanded like, and I should feel a lump easier."

"In that case, I will tell you when I think of it."

Then, seeing by my troubled look, possibly, and my silence that my mind was not yet relieved of its charge, he added:

"Anything else, little friend?"



"There it is," said Taras.

"Yes, I got sunthin else to say, but it kinder sticks half way. Here, don't you bother about makin 'rangements with that feller to look arter me in case anything—you know, don't you? I can't say it. It's too dreffle to talk about. But I don't want to be held by any one. You wouldn't like that. If you go away, I shall just come arter you, and it don't matter where nor how—d'ye hear?"

There was pain in his face as he nodded assent, but to disguise the feeling he asked lightly:

"Is there nothing else?"

"Nothin 'ticler," I replied with a sigh of relief. "I've got up the wust of it. But you might tell us what this thing is you're a-goin to heave at somebody's feet, else. I know I'll have to go pokin and pryin about to find out."

"Well, as Mere Lucas has only just taken in the milk, we can go into the workshop and satisfy your curiosity without keeping breakfast waiting. This is a pretty frock. I have not seen it before, I think."

"Course you ain't," said I, stopping and turning around slowly, with huge delight, to be admired. "Tea gowns is for arternoons, walkin dresses is for outdoors, but this here is for mornin's."

"I ought to have known that—it's so crisp and bright and fresh," said he.

We passed through the back yard and up a few steps into a long glazed workshop, which had been rented from the cabinet maker next door. I looked around, expecting to see some terrible instrument. Innumerable plaster casts hung from the rafters. The end wall was covered with rough sketches in charcoal. A potter's wheel stood near the window, with a trough of clay beside it. Some odd looking tools lay on a bench, but they only looked like misshapen spoons. In the middle of the workshop, however, there was something on a stout stand, carefully enveloped in a damp cloth, and a little farther on stood another stool bearing a smaller mass similarly covered. Taras went up to the larger of the two things and began carefully to remove the cloth, while I stood by waiting in eager curiosity to know what it was that excited the animosity of the police to such an extent.

"There it is," said Taras, lifting the last fold of the cloth and revealing a group of three figures, roughly modeled in clay.

I walked round the stand, touched the soft clay, and then, looking at Taras in perplexity, said:

"Why, it's only images."

"That is all."

"Well, what harm will it do any one if you throw that at his feet? It wouldn't kill him if you threw it at his head."

"Ah, but this is only a sketch of a much larger one I shall make," said he, with a twinkle of merriment in his eye. "The figures will be life size, and they will be burned hard in a kiln, which, you see, would make a difference if it came to throwing it at anybody's head, but that was only a manner of speaking. Come, I will make it clear to you if I can. This female figure represents my country in the last stage of despair and humiliation. The man tearing the dress from her shoulders is a brutal executioner with an iron thonged whip in his hand. The third figure is the czar, who has given the order for this helpless woman to be flogged and is standing by to see his order carried out, callous to his victim's suffering."

"What has the woman done?"

"She has dared to tell the czar that she is not his slave."

"What's this down alongside the woman?" I asked.

"The czar's dog—licking her hand."

"To show he's got more feelin than the man has?"

"That's it. You begin to see what I mean."

"It's a-comin to me," I said after a few moments of profound thinking. "I'm gettin at it by a little at a time. That woman, your country, 's got a look like mine was, all mis'able and wretched like, and you're a-goin to give her new life like you're givin me and alter her face so as people shall hardly know her again."

"Would to heaven I might!" he exclaimed fervently. "One life is too short for such a work—one hand too feeble. I can but hope to awaken the sympathy of humanity and start the cry of indignation which shall shame the czar to mercy."

The group had a new interest for me. The longer I looked at it the more it fascinated me. The central figure ceased to be an image. It was a living woman suffering as I had suffered.

"I guess she feels like I felt," said I. "Like as if nothin could make her feel wus, and it didn't matter what happened."

Taras assented.

"Better she hadn't got no soul nor nothin. Better she was dead if she hain't got a friend to help her up and give her new life."

"That's it. But we must find friends to help her, warm the hearts of other nations toward her and kindle a spirit of hope and courage into that poor fainting heart, and we will if we can keep out of the hands of the police."

If he could keep out of the hands of the police! My existence also depended upon that. Recognizing so much, the instinct of self preservation inspired me with a fierce desire and determination to find out and fight this secret emissary of the czar. The enemy once discovered, I would meet cunning with cunning, dare anything, hesitate at nothing to save the man who made the world dear to me. It would be a fight for life, and one of us must fall.

CHAPTER XIII.

AN ODD DIARY.

In my room there was a table with an empty drawer which fastened with a key. It is half full of rubbish—odds and ends of all sorts secreted there as souvenirs of those early days when I was incapable of keeping any other kind of diary. They have served their purpose. There is not a scrap which fails to recall the very sentiment of the moment when I laid it away, and it would be easy for me to compile a minute record of my life in Lambeth from them alone. A few of these trifles will suffice to indicate the course of events during the early months of my new life.

Here at the very bottom are three penny novelettes, bought for the illustrations on the cover, which alone were intelligible to me. In one "Lady Ermyntrude overhears the conspiracy" and is represented listening, with horror on her face, at a half opened door; in another "Gwendoline denounces the baronet," who is quailing in terror before her outstretched finger, and in the third "Beryl says 'Die!' and shoots the villain"—and a most unmistakable villain he is—"through the heart." Those pictures fascinated me. The heroines were all tall and beautiful, and a couple of them were in evening dress. I put myself in their place. The ladylike accomplishment of eavesdropping I had already practiced. I had only to unmask the secret enemy of Taras and shoot him through the heart to be perfectly satisfied. And the means seemed almost within my reach. The revolver had not been removed from my room. For weeks I carried that dangerous and rather cumbrous weapon in my dress pocket. I smile now at my simplicity, but my purpose was no laughing matter then; I was in terrible earnest.

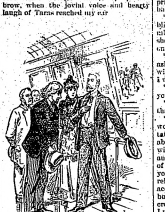
A long claspknife marks the day when I thought I might dispense with part of my portable armory which knocked against my knee whenever I moved about. The complete absence of fear shown by Taras and the mild manner and innocent look of all his visitors had greatly calmed my apprehensions, and in addition to this a wider intelligence showed me that the hand counted for less than the brain in coping with the subtle enemy of Taras.

One night Taras took me to the Westminster Music hall. Here is the programme of the spectacles which constituted two-thirds of the entertainment. I had never before been inside a theater, and when I stood in the stalls and looked round and above me I was quite overcome with astonishment at the vastness and brilliancy of the house.

"I should think this is the grandest place in all the world," I said in a lowered voice to Taras.

A little farther on there is another programme, showing that soon after we went to the Lyceum theater. The play made less impression on my mind. I could not understand it all. My intelligence was not yet sufficiently expanded to comprehend the higher art, and perhaps this was why Taras took me first to the music hall. Still that evening's experience was delightful, and the long talks it led to afterward opened quite a new field of ideas.

Very different emotions are recalled by this handkerchief, torn and shredded in a passion of furious jealousy. I must have used my teeth to rend it in this way. It was that evening when George Gordon dropped in after dinner and Kavanagh with a couple of friends, came in after. As usual when a visitor called, I went up to my room to avoid unpleasantness, for I had stuck scrupulously to my determination to speak English only to Taras, and I was only just beginning to make myself understood in French to Mere Lucas. The men staid and played cards until 2 in the morning, and I sat on the stairs listening to the sounds that came from below, with venomous jealousy rankling in my breast, the cold sweat of rage beading my lips and brow, when the jovial voice and hearty laugh of Taras reached my ear.



"If you were not a liar you would know that I am Prince Borgensky."

When the party broke up, I went down, ostensibly with the pretext of saying "good night" to Taras, but with the covert intention of picking a quarrel—of imparting to him something of the vindictive misery I felt. Seeing my condition, he made me sit down, and having lit a pipe seated himself in the chair opposite and chatted about the friends who were gone, as though it were the most natural thing in the world to enter into genial conversation at that hour.

Little by little he led up to my occupation during the evening, and after bringing me by my own confession to see how childishly selfish, weak and inconsistently foolish my jealousy was he drew tears of regret and shame into my eyes by a sympathetic word and then inspired me with the consoling hope that my own self esteem would save me from any renewal of this humiliation. A second handkerchief, scarcely crumpled and laid away in triumph after a hard struggle with myself, shows that I profited by this lesson later on when the friends met again. Indeed my temper was every day growing more amenable to reason, and I grew braver and I hope better under the gentle, humanizing influences which my dear friend constantly brought to bear upon me.

A day spent in the beautiful country beyond Woking is chronicled in this bunch of withered flowers. This was a fresh revelation to me, for with the exception of my memorable wandering to Greenwich I had never been out of London. It was in the first week of June. My astonishment began soon after we passed Clapham and increased as the houses grew fewer and the expanse of country wider, and I could not help bursting out into exclamations of delight now and then.

Taras caught my enthusiasm and was as ready as I to point out any fresh aspect. When we were fairly in the country and away from the station and people, I felt that I must sing or run or cry to give vent to my exuberant emotion. It seemed as if Taras and I were one—I saw with his eyes, heard with his ears, and in my heart was a sentiment of pure, ineffable love and divine tenderness which belonged more to his nature than to mine. He picked these flowers for me; I strewed them on my pillow and pressed my burning face on their cool petals when I lay down that night.

One more extract from this odd collection shall close the list. It is a collection of paintings by Prince Borgensky, exhibited at the Modern gallery in Bond street. I had often heard the word "nihilism" and "nihilist" spoken in Lambeth, and one morning when we were walking in the park—we never failed to go out for an hour or two before lunch—I asked Taras to tell me what a nihilist was.

"A Russian nihilist," said he, "is a man who desires freedom for his country such as we enjoy here in England, if we can get it. But he would be quite content with less."

"Are you a nihilist?" said I.

He nodded.

"Have you always been a nihilist?" I asked.

"No; I was once a servant—I might almost say a friend—of the czar, who is now my enemy."

"What made you become a nihilist?"

He reflected longer than he usually did before replying to my questions and then said:

"I will show you, Aura," and turning from the path he led me across the park and over Piccadilly into Bond street. There we entered a large gallery which was already crowded with well dressed people. The walls were covered with pictures. I may say without exaggeration that there were hundreds of paintings. There were some large ones representing battle scenes, and others quite small, for the most part portraits; but the greater number, and those which attracted most attention, illustrated prison and exile life in Russia and scenes relating to the march of prisoners into Siberia. The misery of this awful march, the attendant horrors of the etapes, where men and women, old and young, where the habitual criminal and the tenderly nurtured girl, condemned without trial by the administrative process, were herded together in loathsome garments without regard to decency or health and with less care for their preservation than would be bestowed upon cattle, were shown in such vivid reality that one turned with a feeling of sickness from the canvas, as if the reek of pollution and disease steamed from them.

"This is what made me a nihilist," Taras said in a low voice.

"You have seen all this?" I asked.

He nodded.

A plethoric young man with long hair was passing judgment on the picture in the loud tone of conceit.

"Vigor, I grant you," he said. "But the thing is overdone. The effect he aims at is spoiled by exaggeration. Borgensky may be a rabid nihilist, but it is equally clear that he is making capital out of a political boom; in fact"—he added in a confidential tone—"he almost admitted the fact when I taxed him with it here the other day."

"That is not true!" said Taras, raising his voice.

The knot of admirers about the stout young dilettante turned round, and the youth himself, scanning Taras from head to foot, said, with impudent contempt:

"Beg pardon, may I ask who you are?"

"If you were not a liar," replied Taras, "you would know that I am Prince Borgensky."

It was in this way that I came to know who Taras was.

CHAPTER XIV.

A WARNING.

One morning I was particularly bright and happy. Taras and I had risen early, by arrangement made over night, and gone to the flower market at Covent Garden, from which we returned ladened with flowers, and I was then disposing them about our pretty living room. Mere Lucas surprised me by repeating a phrase which she had not used for a long time.

"Pauvre cherie, va!" said she in a trembling voice, regarding me with tender commiseration in her broad, motherly face as she stood before me with her hands planted on her massive hips.

"Why do you say that, Mere Lucas?" I asked, for I could now speak in French with tolerable fluency. "I have everything I want."

"It is true, it is true. Thank heaven, you have everything you desire."

"Then why do you say 'poor dearie' with that look of sadness?"

"Why do I say it?" she said, echoing my words to get time for reflection. She hesitated. Her lips trembled as if she were about to tell something that prudence withheld, and then taking me by the arms and drawing me to her breast she got out of the difficulty by saying: "Because I love you. Go," and with a sounding kiss she released me and went off to her kitchen. I accepted this feminine explanation then, but before long the same expression cropped up again apropos of nothing when I was singing from sheer want of thought. That set me wondering. What was there in my condition that appealed to her sympathy? I was no longer the deplorable creature that first excited her pity. Why would a merry laugh now and then be checked by a sigh as she squeezed my hand, or end in a rueful shake of the head and a look of tearful sadness?

Another phase of her affectionate regard added to my perplexity before long. She became remarkably urgent in her praise of George Gordon and lost no opportunity of bringing us together.

"Good day, Mme. Lucas," Gordon would cry in his cheery voice and execrable French when the door was opened to him. "Fine weather, isn't it? Is M. Taras in his studio?"

"I will go and see," Mere Lucas responded in good Norman, "but behold ma'm'selle all alone," and opening the sitting room door she gave the poor man no option but to enter and pass a quarter of an hour with me, and a bad quarter of an hour it usually was for him owing to his very limited knowledge of French and my obstinate perseverance in speaking English only to Taras.

He was a nice fellow and the most intimate friend of Taras. A stronger bond of friendship existed between them than between Taras and Kavanagh, perhaps because there was more weakness in Gordon's character. Kavanagh was undoubtedly stronger in purpose and action, which was the reason, I believe, for Taras choosing him rather than Gordon as a guardian for me in case of accident.

I liked Gordon for his honest simplicity, his obvious kindness of heart and for a certain resemblance to Taras in personal appearance and some phases of character. Like Taras, he was strong and big, fair and blue eyed, careless with regard to dress—in striking contrast to Kavanagh, who always dressed perfectly and had never a hair astray—and his voice was hearty and outspoken.

They had both the same good laugh, the same honest, open way of looking you full in the eyes, the same gentleness and ready sympathy. Both might have been cast from the same mold, but Gordon was the rough cast, still needing the finishing touch and polish which gave Taras his immense superiority. Gordon's eyes lacked the artistic depth and his expression the high intelligence and serious bent that distinguished Taras—just as his manner was wanting in some quality which marked the high breeding and refinement of his friend. In their hands more than anything the difference between them found expression. Gordon's were pretty, with tapering fingers and a dimple in the knuckle, soft and slow in movement. Taras had long, thin fingers with spatula tips, and they were full of nervous energy.

"Ah, what a good husband he would make, that good M. Gordon!" Mere Lucas more than once exclaimed. "So rich, so amiable, so gay and with such a good heart and so easy to lead!"

But it never occurred to me that I should lead him. No idea of marriage ever entered my head at that time.

Seeing that I failed to profit by her hints and that I was as far as ever from regarding Gordon as a possible husband, Mere Lucas took more decisive means of warning me against the danger which lay unseen beneath my ever increasing attachment to Taras. She found me one morning alone in his workshop setting some fresh flowers in the brown jar by the window.

"It is good to put flowers where he may see them when he turns from his work," said she, "for his heart must be heavy, like a sick person without hope, when he thinks and thinks hour after hour of the misery of his country. How grand it is!" she added turning to the life size group, now nearly finished, which Taras had modeled in the past month from the smaller sketch. "How it strikes one with pity and stirs up one's heart! One would say that poor beaten creature had no hope in the world. It is magnificent. And to think that out of a piece of soft, shapeless clay he makes a figure which fills one with sympathy for that poor Russian! It is grand to have that power and the courage to practice it. But the gift was not meant for him. It should have been given to one with no wish to live, no love for home and friends, not to my dear master. How fond he is of the world, of simple things, of us, look you! See how sweet he is with children and think what happiness it would have been to such a man to have a dear wife and children of his own to love!"

The idea of Taras with a wife for his companion presenting itself to my selfish mind for the first time filled me with jealous terror.

"Why should he not marry?" I asked, giving expression to my fear.

"Because he ought not to marry. That is reason enough for him. His choice is made. He has offered to sacrifice his life for his country, and with that fate hanging over him he will never marry. Believe me, my poor little friend, for I know my master, and I tell you that he will never marry—never, never!"

CHAPTER XV.

AWAKENING.

I understood now the meaning of Mere Lucas' ominous headshakings, of her endeavor to promote an attachment between me and Gordon, and of this last measure by which she had shown me that Taras would never marry. She feared that my affection for him was ripening into love and that I should expect him to make me his wife.

The relation quite stupefied me, and I sank down silently on the stool by his bench, with tears that I could not account for gathering in my eyes and a feeling of desolation and loss in my heart.

Mere Lucas kissed me and went away with a little sob of sympathy. "He will never marry me," I said to myself, trying to realize my situation and find an explanation of the sadness that oppressed me. Undoubtedly love, unknown to me, had been smoldering in my breast from the first moment that Taras smiled at me, and to burst up into flame it only needed that unfortunate touch by which old Mere Lucas attempted to stifle it.

"He will not marry me," I said, repeating her words with a little addition of my own. Then slowly the graver import of her warning dawned upon me. His reason for avoiding marriage was not because he could not love, but because he would not doom his wife to widowhood or exile to Siberia—because he knew that ere long he must die or be taken prisoner to Russia.

At this perception a cold sweat burst out upon my brow, as if I had become aware for the first time of this impending fate.

Going to my room, I took myself to task for my want of vigilance. What had I done to guard his life since the night when I learned that it was in danger? Nothing beyond carrying weapons in my pocket for a few weeks and listening when I found the chance to scraps of conversation that I could not understand, and even these feeble attempts had been abandoned lately, and I had suffered myself to be lulled into a state of carelessness by the absence of any open sign of hostility toward Taras and by his own disregard of precaution.

But this apathy on the part of the secret enemy I had been led to expect from the conversation of Taras and his friend Kavanagh. They had said that probably no further attempt would be made for some months. Those months were now passed. The critical time was at hand, for I had gathered from one or two remarks that any fresh offense to the czar would be the signal for a renewed and final effort to silence Taras. That fresh offense was about to be committed. The group of statuary was finished. The work of casting and burning done, the striking allegory would be publicly exhibited for all the world to talk of.

I recalled now, almost with stupefaction at my incredible indifference, an incident which proved that the secret enemy was on the alert and fully acquainted with Taras' design. The proprietor of the pottery at which it was intended to burn the clay group had called to inquire if the subject was of a political character. Taras of course admitted frankly that it was, and when Mr. H——, for commercial reasons, had begged to decline to give any assistance in the production he asked Mr. H—— what reason he had for suspecting that the work was a political one.

"My information, sir," said Mr. H——, "came in the form of an anonymous letter, and for that reason I felt that in justice to you I ought to have a personal verification of the fact before declining the commission."

When Gordon heard of this, he laughed and declared that there was not a word of truth in the statement.

"No anonymous letter was needed. Old H—— has found out that you are Borgensky, the nihilist, and with the hope of knighthood before him and the dread of losing a sale or two in Russia he thinks it best to decline the job."

At the time that explanation was accepted by me as readily as it was by Taras, but it was different with me now. I felt sure that the secret enemy had made this communication.

Who could he be? Clearly some one who had seen the group, and, not less obviously, one of the Russian visitors who called on Taras. But which of them? To my eyes they seemed all pretty much alike—meek, gloomy, unhappy looking men, dreadfully out at elbow, and the shrug of pity or frown of discontent with which Mere Lucas expressed her feeling regarding them was usually accompanied with a significant movement of the thumb and finger, which led me to understand that their object was to get money out of Taras. There was none who looked like a traitor, and I could not believe that any would be base enough to betray him to the police, for, however unhappy they looked on arriving, not one went away with disappointment in his face, and though Taras was careful to conceal his generosity I had reason to know that he gave away to his distressed countrymen infinitely more than he spent upon himself.

All through the night I taxed my brain with conjectures and surmises without arriving at any definite conclusion with regard to the identity of this dreaded enemy, and all I could do to silence my self reproach for past neglect was to vow that I would be more watchful and vigilant in the future.

And this vow was not made in vain.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FLOWER SUPERSTITIONS.

Maidens' Barometers For Divining the Depths of Their Sweethearts' Love.

It is singular to see how many meaningless ceremonies are now practiced by young women—ceremonies which were formerly used in earnest as love charms or incantations. Most of these have an amatory origin, and in connection with not a few certain flowers are used, presumably as a means of foretelling the future. In several parts of New England when a young lady expects a visit from her lover she will pluck a marigold, take it in her hand when he arrives and carry it until the end of his visit, when from its fresh or faded condition she will judge of the strength of his affection.

A German girl, after having been called on by her lover, will put a star flower or dandelion in water and leave it there until his next visit, drawing an omen from its condition, while a Spanish maiden will take a moss rosebud, wear it on her breast, and if it expands to become a perfect flower the omen is considered exceedingly fortunate. A superstition of the same kind is shown by the East Indian maiden who places a poppy in her hair. In England the primrose is used for the same purpose, and in country districts of New England the spikes of the rib wort plantain are taken, wrapped in dock leaves, placed beneath a stone, and if the next day signs of new buds appear the omen is considered happy.

In France young ladies desirous of ascertaining the extent of a lover's affection take the common daisy and pull off its leaves one by one, with the question, "Does he love me? Does he love me little? Does he love me much? Does he love me with all his soul?" Marguerite in "Faust" uses the common blue bottle with similar questions. In England the ash leaf is sometimes employed to ascertain the faithfulness of an absent lover, and the Irish maiden learns of her future by putting a shamrock in her shoe, after which she walks abroad, and the first man she meets or one of his name will be her husband.—New York Advertiser.

A woman wearing stays as loosely as is possible for such articles to be worn exerts a pressure of 40 pounds on the organs which they compress. Such figures in cold print are startling.

A BUNDLE OF OLD SERMONS.

The ink is brown, the paper soiled,
How long ago the writer toiled
Upon these pages;
And as we read their old world lore,
Their quaint allusions—they restore
The past to us; we live once more
In bygone days.

We hear as if by magic charm
Once more the "Tate and Brady" psalm,
Which pleased so vastly.
The church and rustic flock grow plain,
The high oak pews, the latticed pane—
We hear the sermon preached again
From the text to "lastly."

No novel views of ancient sense,
No daring flights of eloquence
Were here embodied.
The placid hearers felt no thrill,
But sat in sleepy comfort still,
While Jack demurely glanced at Jill
And parents nodded.

Indeed, none listened much, I fear,
To all these periods, painting clear
The saint and sinner,
Until at length there came the close
To stir the drowsy from repose,
And priest and people both arose
And went to dinner.

Ah, sermons of the long ago,
Yours was another age, we know;
And now our preachers,
Each furnished with his special plan
To benefit bewildered man,
Denounce as loudly as they can
Their rival teachers.

Yet, as your pages we retrace
In this our age of cultured grace,
The question lingers:
If all of us are happier men
Than those who filled our places when
Your sage designer took the pen
Between his fingers?
—Anthony C. Deane in Temple Bar.

An Editor Suicides.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 28.—About 11 a. m. Albert Wolf of 220 Prescott street, West Side, was killed in the Union depot, being horribly mangled by a Kansas City transfer train. From what could be observed of the man's actions around the depot and prior to his death it was a case of suicide and was attempted twice before it was accomplished. He was formerly editor of The Volkzeitung, and was quite prominent in politics.

Her Preference.

"How is it your little baby sister goes to sleep as soon as your father takes her?"

Little Four-year-old—I 'spec' it's 'cause she'd rather do that than stay awake and hear him sing.—Beau Monde.

"I speak not out of weak surmises, but from proof."

LARD MUST GO.

since COTTOLENE has come to take its place. The satisfaction with which the people have hailed the advent of the New Shortening

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Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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CROOKSTON'S OPPORTUNITY.

In our news column, will be found a dispatch from Duluth stating that the Duluth & Winnipeg and the South Shore railroads are to be consolidated, and that the combined system will be operated by the Canadian Pacific railway. President Fisher of the Duluth & Winnipeg, is said to have disposed of his interests to President Van Home of the Canadian Pacific, who has in addition to this, a large block of Duluth & Winnipeg stock.

On December 14th there will be a meeting held in Duluth for the purpose of making the consolidation and to formulate plans for extending the Duluth & Winnipeg next summer. It is said the plan now talked of is to extend the line to some point in the Red River Valley, probably Crookston, and to run another line in a northwesterly direction from some point west of Lake Winnibigoshish to Emerson, Manitoba, to connect with the Canadain Pacific.

If the latter extension is contemplated it will probably be abandoned when prospected by the engineers, for it would be found that a road running from Lake Winnibigoshish in a northwesterly line to Emerson would run through a country which, owing to its swampy nature, would almost be impossible to build through, and the line when built would never pay the operating expenses, as far as local business was concerned.

But a line from Duluth to Crookston, and from Crookston to Emerson along the east side of the Red River would traverse a country every mile of which would pay tribute to a railroad. The best land in the Red River valley is found within fifteen miles of the river, and a road running north from Crookston along the east side of the river would tap the most productive portion of the northern part of the valley.

Then a line running due west from Crookston to connect with the Canadian Pacific's other line—the Soo—at a point in North Dakota, would run through a great wheat producing section, and give the Canadian Pacific a direct line from the coast to Duluth two hundred miles shorter than by way of St. Paul, A direct line from Crookston west would cross the Red River about twelve miles south of Grand Forks, run through the southern part of the counties of Grand Forks and Nelson in North Dakota, and the northern part of Eddy, to a junction with the Soo line at Emrich. This road would strike the famous Cheyenne valley—in fact it would traverse the valley for fifty miles.

This route is the one proposed by the promoters of the Crookston, Fort Stevenson & Montana railroad, which was organized here a couple of years ago and authorized by a congressional measure. It might not be amiss to mention the promoters of that organization at this time. With one exception they are all Crookston parties: John McLean president; John Cromb, Felix Fournet, M. R. Brown, Lewis Ellington and Senator Burkhardt.

The JOURNAL would suggest that the citizens, or the city council, take enough interest in this matter to send a representative or two to attend the railroad meeting at Duluth on the 14th inst. to lay before the directors the advantages of an extension into the Red River valley at Crookston.

THE democratic congress has resumed its labors again and will make another grand bluff on the tariff. In all probability no very material changes will be made, but the party will be able to keep up the agitation and make the question so much a matter of doubt as to prolong the uncertainty indefinitely and thus prolong the present state of things until the Republicans again take charge of affairs, which will be at the next general election. A definite policy, one way or the other, would be far preferable to this state of things.

THE Times, in an attack upon Halvor Steenerson, sneers at the efforts of the farmers to obtain a reasonable reduction in wheat rates. This is nothing unusual for the Times whose only province seems to be to find fault with every earnest endeavor to better the condition of the farmer. So far as Mr. S. is concerned he is only an instrument in the hands of the farmers and is not the leader of the movement.

His nibs, Congressman Boen, is in favor of an income tax and would put the limit at $3,000. When he gets that and his canal scheme through he will be happy.

IT is said that Cleveland will retire Queen Lil of Hawaii on a pension of $500,000. If she was the wife or mother of some faithful Union soldier she would have the hardest kind of a time trying to get a pension of $5, and it is very questionable whether she would get it. But Queen Lil is an ignorant heathen and that makes a difference—with Grover.

THE president's message seems to be more a matter of disappointment to his friends than anything else, in the fact that upon all leading questions there is evidence of vacillation and insincerity which to them is inexplicable but to the keen student of human nature it is no more than we expected—of Cleveland. His views and recommendations upon the tariff questions are as clear as mud and in full consonance with the average intelligence of his party.

THE city of Grand Forks seems to be getting extremely high-toned in these days, and a few days since some nineteen or twenty farmers were hauled up and fined for bringing produce to the city to sell and scattering a little hay. Crookston provides a market place for such things thus avoids the painful necessity of arresting her customers. Grand Forks should build a Chinese wall and include East Grand Forks within the charmed circle.

St. Hilaire Spectator: "Michael Jeffers, the venerable sage of Gervais township, was in town last Monday. He has always been a democrat of the Jeffersonian stripe, but remarks that on Thanksgiving day he will give thanks that he did not vote for King Grover at the last election. That is one sin I will not have to answer for, said he, as he started for home."

Michael reminds us of what natural history says of the ostrich, that when closely pursued and in danger will hide its head in the sand and imagine its whole body is hid. By voting for Weaver, Michael did more to elect Grover than he would have done had he voted for him direct, for it was the populist vote that made Grover's election sure.

Euclid Items.

From our Regular Correspondent

D. H. Miller the genial bonanza farmer from Angus was down Tuesday.

Bert Chapin took his departure for his old home in Michigan, Wednesday.

Will Kenan, and wife, manager of the Buffington farm, turkied at Warren, Thursday.

Very appropriate services were held at the Presbyterian church Thanksgiving evening.

Geo. Nelson and Charlie Teal took a run over to Grand Forks Wednesday.

Miss Jennie Miller took the train Tuesday evening for her home in Wisconsin.

Little Winnie McLennan will attend school in St. Paul this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathanial Piatt took their departure for their old home at Bethel, Michigan, Wednesday.

Alfred Halverson of Bray was in on business Wednesday.

Carsten Stuhr drove over to see his daughters at Red Lake Falls Monday.

J. P. Georgon was calling on our business men, Friday.

Nicholas Engle has moved into the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Piatt.

Miss Lizzie Crookshanks took the train for Crookston, Saturday.

Geo. Rich came over to spend Thanksgiving with his sister, Mrs. Harrington.

Sam Nekers left for St. Paul, Monday.

Mr. Welch, assistant master mechanic for the Great Northern Railway was in town, Monday.

Tom Keeley has secured the position of running the pumps at Hallock and Red Lake Falls.

Mr. Astwood and Robert Teal did a neat job in moving the partition in the church.

H. C. Misner took a drive down to your city, Friday.

E. Taylor & Company received a car of flour, Friday.

Is it not time there was something done toward a Christmas entertainment.

Mrs. E. B. Ballou is the possessor of a new piano.

Why would it not be quite an idea for our young men and women to start an evening school this winter?

It is reporter that Mike Blever who has been sick since last June is on the mend.

Robert Casmey drove to Crookston, Monday.

Peter Stuhr intends to take several teams into Meehan Bro's. camp this winter.

John Brantle, Frank Hodek and Mr. Novak was in from Tabor, Monday.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Recommendations of Mr. Cleveland to the Fifty-third Congress.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Tariff the Principal Topic—The Sherman Law—Civil Service.

To the Congress of the United States:

The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such as he shall judge necessary is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of departments who are chiefly charged with executive work of the government.

In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced herein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

They Have Not Been Entirely Free From Perplexities.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situations remain that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy. My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the president by the Argentine Republic and Brazil it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments. The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janerio. The struggle being between the established government which controls the machinery of administration and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as beligerants. Thus far the position of our government has been that of an

Attentive but Impartial Observer

of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists I deemed it necessary to disavow in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolting Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give sanction to the local insurrection.

The Chilian Affair.

The convention between our government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organisation was gratifying to the United States and Chili.

The vexatious question of a so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws, was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in sheltering in his official residence two persons who had failed in an attempt at revelation and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance.

Not Sanctioned by Best Precedent.

The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedents, and, when allowed, tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representations of the government be permitted, under the ill-defined fiction of extra-territoriality, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government for the correction of this conduct, the minister was instructed to no longer harbor the offender.

The Geary Law.

The legislation of last year known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provision of the act within the time prescribed met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity in good faith, declined to apply for the certificates required by its provision, and a test upon the proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the supreme court, and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for the registration of the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privileges thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may be to a great degree avoided. It has devolved upon the United States minister at Peking as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung Pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

African Slave Trade.

By Article XII of the general act of Brussels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression of the slave trade or the restriction of certain injurious commerce in the independent states of the Congo and in the adjacent zone of Central Africa, the United States and the other signatory powers agreed to adopt appropriate means for the punishment of persons selling arms and ammunition to the natives and for the confiscation of the inhibited articles. It being the plain duty of this government to aid in suppressing the nefarious traffic, imparing as it does the praiseworthy and civilizing effort now in progress in that region, I recommend that an act be passed prohibiting the sale of arms and intoxicants to natives in the regulated zone by our citizens.

Extradition Treaties.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of that kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion, treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character.

Our Relations With England.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose. The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals. A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries, is under consideration.

Mr. Baker's Good Offices.

Nicaragua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua canal were not molested. The canal company has unfortunately become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under

Distinctively American Auspices

and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of commercial communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Russian and Norwegian Treaties.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed. The extradition treaty with Russia signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last year.

Should Give Thanks for Caravels.

The reproduced caravel, Santa Maria, built by Spain and sent to the Columbian exposition, has been presented to the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that in accepting this gift congress make grateful recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted it.

Minor Foreign Matters.

The president treats at considerable length of the troubles of missionaries in Turkey, and briefly of less importance with minor powers of this and other continents. In all cases the belief in an amicable settlement is stated.

HAWAIIAN MATTERS.

The Present Trouble on the Islands Discussed.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment.

Just prior to the installment of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and despatched Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a special commissioner, to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii

Had Been Subverted

with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed condition brought about by our

Unjustifiable Interference,

our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected, and when received they will be promply sent to congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the national events leading up to the present situation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Extract From the Report of Secretary Carlisle.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to $459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs $205,355,016.73, and from internal revenue $161,027,623.93; our dutiable imports amounted to $421,856,711, an increase of $52,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of $13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $7,147,445.32. The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $94,720,260.55; on manufactured tobacco, $31,889,711.74, and on fermented liquors, $32,548,983.07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $847,665,194, a decrease of $182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than in any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to $108,680,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year by $58,485,577. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was $9,375,130.88, an increase over the preceding year of $20,335,309.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be $430,121,365.38 and its expenditures $458,121,365.33, resulting in a deficiency of $28,000,000.

Per Capita Circulation.

On the 1st day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation included in treasury holdings was $1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of $112,404,947.

Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation was $25.49.

On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $96,657,273 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $126,261,553.

Silver Purchases.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which cost $45,531,474.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that the law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the 1st day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, which cost $155,930,940.84. Between the 1st day of March, 1873, and the 1st day of November, 1893, the government purchased under all laws 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seignorage arising from such coinage was 6,977,078, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost $126,578,218.

Production of Precious Metals.

Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of 97,280,875 pieces, valued at $43,685,178.80, of which there was $30,038,140 in gold coin, $5,343,715 in silver dollars, $7,217,220.90 in subsidiary silver coin and $1,086,102.90 in minor coins. During the calendar year 1892 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,596,375 fine ounces of gold, of the commercial and coinage value of $33,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver, of the bullion or market value of $50,750,000 and of the coinage value of $74,989,900.

It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1896, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,213,559,169 of which $597,697,685 was gold and $615,861,484 was silver.

National Banks.

One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1893, with a capital of $11,230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation, and 158 suspended; 65 of the suspended banks were insolvent, 86 resumed business, and seven remained in the hands of bank examiners with prospects of speedy resumption. Of the new banks organized, 44 were located in the Eastern states, 41 west of the Mississippi river and 34 in the Central and Southern states.

The total number of national banks in existence the 31st day of October, 1893, was 3,796, having an aggregate capital of $695,558,120.

The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the year was $36,886,972.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

Its Repeal Has Changed the Complexion of Our Currency Laws.

The recent repeal of the provision of the law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs and do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation

Time is Necessary

for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose as safe a path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and its business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and tempting expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

The Monetary Conference,

which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation, was adjourned to the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the conference led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the president to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

Authority to Issue Bonds.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing status in regard to the issuance of government bonds The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government, both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

As to Immigration.

The superintendent of immigration, through the secretary of the treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants; of these 1,063 were not permitted to land under the limitations of the law and 577 were returned to the countries from which they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year.

Quarantine Regulations.

The secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the Marine hospital service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports has invested the subject of national quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and directly everywhere, and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the right and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Large Deficit Instead of the Surplus Anticipated.

The report of the postmaster general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice department during the last fiscal year, and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service. The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. That there was a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the postmaster general's report. At a date when better times were anticipated it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th day of June, 1893, would be but a little over a million and a half dollars. It amounted, however, to more than five millions. At the same time and under the influence of like anticipations estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of $872,245.71, but now in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present postmaster-general estimates that at it is close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly eight million dollars.

THE INTERIOR.

Report of the Secretary Contains Much of Interest—Pensions and Indians.

The secretary of the interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest.

The 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to $33,596,549.98.

Pension Frauds.

The president discusses pension frauds at considerable length, and concludes:

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not [illegible] and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common and false, and undeserving pensioners rob the people, not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war fought for the preservation of the Union ought to inspire.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $156,740,467.14. The commissioner estimates that $165,000,000 will be required to

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

As to Indians.

Our Indians number about 248,000. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in severalty have been allotted to many of them. Such allotments have been made to 10,000 individuals during the last fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres.

The appropriations on account of the Indian bureau for the year ending June 30, 1894, amount to $7,954,962.99, a decrease as compared with the year preceding it of $387,131.95.

As to Land Laws.

The secretary's recommendations regarding land entries and the opening of reservations are recommended to careful consideration.

AS TO AGRICULTURE.

What Has Been Done in the Bureau Presided Over by Mr. Morton.

After reviewing, with a word of commendation, the efforts at economy made by Secretary Morton, the president details the work which has been done in the matter of stamping out contagious dieases. Much progress has been made in the division of animal pathology, but the work should be extended.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of $800,000,000 in round numbers, being 78.7 per cent of our total exports.

In the last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Some Changes Which the President Thinks Badly Needed.

The report of the attorney general contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the department of justice for the past year, together with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various subjects. I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of federal courts and United States commissioners should be abolished with as little delay as possible. It is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of the courts, both civil and criminal, shall be as small and as inexpensively transacted as the ends of justice will allow. The system is therefore thoroughly vicious, which makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such business, and thus creates a conflict between a proper execution of the law and private gain which cannot fail to be dangerous to the rights and freedom of the citizens, an irresistible temptation to the unjustifiable expenditure of public funds. If in addition to this reform another was inaugurated which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misdemeanors, especially those coming under the internal revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward a more decent administration of the criminal laws.

THE NAVY.

A Satisfactory Account of the Progress Made During the Year.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

Many Calls for Cruisers.

During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been resolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentena and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy it became necessary, in order to make up a sufficient fleet to patrol the Behring sea under the modus vivendi agreed upon with Great Britain, to detail to that service one vessel from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine.

Construction Somewhat Slow.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. Difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness.

The president recommends that no new vessels be commenced until some of those already under way are completed.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

What Has Been Done and What Could Be Profitably Accomplished.

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on the thirtieth day of September last was 25,778 enlisted men, and 2,144 officers. The total expenses of the department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $51,966,074.39; of this sum $1,992,581.95 was for salaried and contingent expenses, $23,377,828.35 for the support of the military establishment, $6,077,033.18 for miscellaneous objects and $20,518,631.41 for public works. This latter sum includes $15,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements, and $3,266,141.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

The Militia.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was, on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

A Peaceful Year Internally.

Neither Indian outbreaks or domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

The operation of wise laws and the influence of civilization constantly tending to relieve the country from the dangers of Indian hostilities, together with the increasing ability of the states through the efficiency of the national guard organizations to protect their citizens from domestic violence, lead to the suggestion that the time is fast approaching when there should be a reorganization of our army on the lines of the present necessities of the country. This change contemplates neither increase in number nor added expense, but a redistribution of the force and an encouragement of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and improvement of the service. The adoption of battalion formations for infantry regiments, the strengthening of the artillery force, the abandonment of smaller and unnecessary posts and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations all promise to promote the usefulness of the army.

Coast Defenses.

It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain complex results in the comprehensive scheme of sea coast defense and fortification entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenance will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction, and ordnance. At the end of the current calendar year the war department will have nine 12-inch guns, 20 10-inch and 34 8-inch guns ready to be mounted on gun lifts and carriages and 75 12-inch mortars. In addition to the product of the army gun factory now complete at Watervliet, the government has contracted with private parties for the purchase of 100 guns of these calibres, the first of which should be delivered to the department for test before July 1, 1894. The manufacture of heavy ordinance keeps pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that congress by adequate appropriations should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this necessary work.

Infantry Equipment.

After much preliminary work and exhaustive examination in accordance with the requirements of law, the board appointed to select a magazine rifle of modern type to replace the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry service, completed its labors during the last year, and the work of manufacture is now in progress at the national armory at Springfield. It is confidently expected that by the end of the current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

Chickamauga and Gettysburg.

The work on the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battlefield have been acquired, 25 miles of roadway have been constructed and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, while the invitation to the states to mark the positions of their troops participating in the battle has been very generally accepted. The work of locating and preserving the lines of battle at the Gettysburg battlefield is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the last congress.

The reports of the military academy at West Point and the several schools for special instruction of officers show marked advance in education of the army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service to the country under the supervision of the adjutant.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The President More Than Ever Impressed With Its Benefits.

The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law, and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitation and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission with the hearty cooperation of the postmaster general is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system.

I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

TARIFF REFORM.

The President Wants Tariff Reduction at Once.

At this time, when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of life and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and a sympathy with the strained circumstances of our fellow citizens.

The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet government expenditures and yet reducing the people's burden of federal taxation.

After a Hard Struggle

tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens, a duty imposed upon us by our oft repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform and they have confided the work of its accomplishment in the hands of those who are

Solemnly Pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires; if public officers are really the servants of the people, and its political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation.

Discriminating Care Necessary.

While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually demand.

Manifestly if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in the present tariff charges

Upon the Necessaries of Life.

The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people. Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap material as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The Interests of Labor

are certainly though indirectly involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fills the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes, and distress in the homes of our workingmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff, does not the intelligence of our workingmen lead them quickly to discover that their steady employment permitted by free raw materials is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation?

Wilson Bill Commended.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, will in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government.

The Tax on Corporations.

The committee, after full consideration and to provide for a temporary deficiency, which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments. These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be obtained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

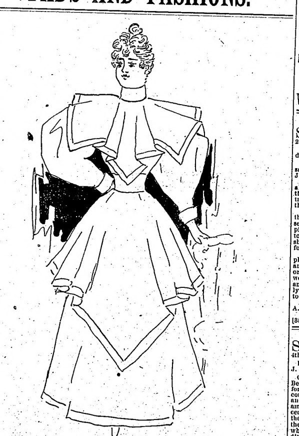
In Conclusion.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 4, 1893.

FADS AND FASHIONS.



3,900.

An Overskirt Costume.

THIS handsome and novel costume is in "handkerchief" fashion and is altogether very chic and unusual. Back and front are exactly alike as regards the collar, or shoulder cape, and the overskirt.

It is one of the simplest creations ever designed in the way of a gown and is suitable for any material, although heavy weight, smooth-faced stuffs make up the most satisfactorily.

The skirt is simply a four-gored affair, and the bodice is in two parts drawn over a fitted lining. The belt is a straight, wide band and the sleeves are leg-o'-mutton style.

Both overskirt and collar fasten in the back.

Cape and overskirt pattern No. 3900 is cut in 7 sizes, for ladies from 28 to 40 inches bust measure, and requires, for the medium size, 3⅛ yards material 44 inches wide. Price 25 cents.

These patterns are for sale by the McCall Co., New York. The JOURNAL will procure them for any lady reader who may desire them.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartfelt thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 25 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good, in fact I grew worse all the time until for three years

I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are sufferers. I would not be without it in my house." JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Cut Prices

ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Prics.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

GEO. VINE,

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, December 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of W. L. Judson deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto L. H. Judson of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on the first Monday in June A. D. 1894, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 2nd day of December A. D. 1893.

By the Court.

[34-36] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. General term December 4th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of the estate of J. G. Meen deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Benson administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized. And it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Martin Benson administrator aforesaid to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies or expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 4th day of December, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[34-36]

ONCE AGAIN WE GREET YOU

THE GRAND
AND
GLORIOUS

Christmas Time

Is coming nearer and nearer.

Our muse turns common prose to rhyme, a sort o'homely Christmas Chime—not in poetic style sublime, but, maybe, somewhat clearer. You know we've always tried before to make this season brighter. We've done our best to turn this store, into a place where more and more, the people's hearts grow lighter.

So far the court its course may ken',

We're going to do

- Fontaine & Anglim. -

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There is not a paper published that can compare with it for the price. And in fact there is not another paper or magazine like it at any price. THE QUEEN OF FASHION not only informs you what is going on in the fashion world, both abroad and at home, but instructs you how to make up the material in the latest and most economical way. With the information furnished by THE QUEEN OF FASHION a lady can always be well and economically dressed, and at the same time in the latest and most approved fashion. The styles and designs in this paper are original ones by our own artists, and can be found nowhere else. The publishers of THE QUEEN OF FASHION have secured, at enormous expense, one of the best fashion writers in the world as editor. THE QUEEN OF FASHION is now the Fashion Journal of this country. Especially to those who make their own garments, the paper is almost indispensable. Economy is the watchword of the hour, and THE QUEEN OF FASHION furnishes all the information necessary for one to make their own garments and in the latest fashion. Money, when sent to THE QUEEN OF FASHION by mail, should be made in a Post-Office Money Order, Bank Check or Draft, or an Express Money-Order. When these cannot be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. Postmasters are required to register letters when requested. Remember, only the small sum of fifty cents is required to bring [illegible] great benefit every month for one year, and please mention where you saw this advertisement when you send fifty cents by mail for one year's subscription to

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C. M. TITUS, Principal BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

COURSES.

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BOARD $1.75 per week.
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ROOM 65 cents per week.

Rooms furnished, heated and cared for at 65 cts. a week and upwards.

A golden opportunity for educating, a chance to spend a long winter pleasantly and most profitably. Begin now as the winter begins and improve all the time.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

$40 and 90 Days

Canadian Excursions.

Great Northern Railway to points in Ontario and Quebec,

West of Montreal.

—AT A COST OF—

$40 for the Round Trip.

Good for 90 days with privilege of extension of time at small additional charge. To points in Quebec east of Montreal and the maritime provinces, Round Trip Tickets can be had at a cost of single fare added to the excursion rate to Montreal. Stop-overs, subject to rules of lines traversed. Days of sale, Nov. 21st, and 28th, Dec. 5th and daily from Dec. 15th to 31st inclusive. For further information apply to

W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston, Minn.

or F. I. WHITNEY,
G. P. and T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

[32-36]

1893 December. 1893

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
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31						

THOUSANDS SUFFERING.

What an Investigation in the Michigan Iron Regions Showed.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 1.—So much has been lately written and said about the destitute condition of miners and their families in the upper peninsula of Michigan that a reporter has taken pains to personally investigate the situation in Gogebic and Iron counties. The first impression made upon his mind was that the condition of things had not been exaggerated—indeed the whole truth has not yet been fully told. A conservative estimate of the number of destitute people in the locality named is placed at 5,000, but the real number is at least 1,000 more if one is to believe the statements of intelligent residents in each precinct, and the evidence of his own eyes.

Half Are Destitute.

Over one half of the people in Gogebic county are practically impoverished and a charge upon the public. Richard H. Mertz of Gladstone wired that he would ship some provisions at once. The state employes at Lansing have contributed a liberal collection and The Morning Democrat of Grand Rapids has collected and shipped a full carload of provisions. Yet these contributions are merely only one drop in the bucket, but it is hoped that the generosity of the charitable will keep pace with the demands of the starving stomachs. There is more suffering in Ironwood than in Hurley, simply because there are more people to hunger, and, besides, they have just emerged from an almost unprecedent seige of typhoid fever.

POWDERLY IS OUT.

His Resignation as Master Workman of the K. of L. Accepted—His Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—James R. Sovereign of Iowa was elected general master workman of the Knights of Labor during the afternoon by a vote of 23 to 3, James Campbell of Pittsburg being his opponent. Mr. Sovereign is the third man to hold the office of general master workman in the order since its organization in 1869, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Powderly being the two others.

Mr. Powderly's resignation was accepted by a vote of 23 to 13.

Powderly's Successor at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—General Master Workman James R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor arrived here at 8:30 p. m. He is at the Windsor hotel where he was received by Worthy Foreman Bishop and H. B. Martin of the general executive board. Mr. Sovereign declined to say anything further than that he would assume his duties at once.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4, 1893.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2 spring, 61c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; May, 65¼c.

CORN—Dull. No. 3, 34c.

OATS—Lower. No. 2, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½@30½c.

BARLEY—Unchanged. No. 2 49c; sample, 38@47½c.

RYE—Weak. No. 1, 48c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 4, 1893.

HOGS — Steady with Saturday. A few butchers offered, selling early to packers at $5.00@5.15.

CATTLE—Market steady, fair demand all grades.

Prime steers, $3.25@3.50; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.50@2.60; good cows, $2.00@2.30; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.00; light veal calves, $3.00@4.25; heavy calves, $1.50@3.00; stockers, $1.25@2.00; feeders, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.00@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady.

Muttons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $2.5 @3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.25@2.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 400; cattle, 400; calves, 5; sheep, 125.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1893.

CATTLE—Christmas [illegible]; exports, $4.65@5.50; good to choice steers, $4.[illegible]; medium, $3.85@4.40; common and fair, [illegible]; Texans, [illegible]; fed Texans, $3.3[illegible]; cows, $1.0[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $[illegible]@3.25.

HOGS—Strong at Saturday's close. Rough packers, $5.00@5.[illegible]; packing and shipping heavy, $5.20@[illegible]; mediums and butchers, $5.25@5.45; sorted light, $[illegible]@5.55.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Slow, steady. Choice to extra wethers, $3.75@3.[illegible]; western mutton, $[illegible]@[illegible]; feeders, $2.25@2.85; extra lambs, $4.00@4.6[illegible]; common to medium, $4.20@4.37½.

Receipts—Cattle, 21,000; hogs, 30,000, sheep, 16,000.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 63⅜c; highest, 64⅛c; lowest, 63⅜c; close, 63⅝c; November close 58c; December opening, 58⅛c; highest, 58⅞c; lowest, 58¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 61¾c; No. 1 Northern, 60¼c; No. 2 Northern, 58¾c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Dec. 4, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 61½c; December, 61½c; May, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60½c; December, 60½c; May, 65⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57c; No. 3, 52½c; rejected, 46½c. On Track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 60½c.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4. 1893.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Firm, quiet. December, 63@63⅛c May, 69⅜c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 35¼c; December, 35¼c; May, 40½c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 28⅜c; December, 28⅜; May, 31⅜c.

PORK—Steady. January, $12.60; May, $ 2.80.

LARD — Steady. January, $7.65; May, $7.65.

RYE—Easy, 6c.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Minnesota has $1,857,567.14 cash in the treasury.

Congressman Boen favors taxing incomes above $3,000.

Montgomery has a new paper, the Le Sueur County Record.

Wallblom & Thorsell, house furnishers, St. Paul, have assigned.

R. P. Upton, for 40 years a prominent citizen of Minneapolis, is dead.

Edwin M. Wright, city attorney and the pioneer citizen of Fergus Falls, is dead.

Captain Jacob Mainzer, one of the pioneers of Minnesota, died at St. Paul last week.

Five boys skated into an open place on Lake Crystal, and one, Henry Myers, was drowned.

World's Fair Commissioner Furlong says that $10,000 of the state appropriation will be left.

Ashby, which suffered so severely from fire a few days since, is already beginning to rebuild.

The Scott County bank of Jordan has filed its certificate of organization with the state bank examiner.

Scheig and Floyd, the Minneapolis bank embezzlers, sailed Saturday from Southampton in charge of officers.

The Graceville Enterprise, which has lately been edited by Doc Robertson, has been sold to Andrew Sammon.

A 2-year-old daughter of Daniel Stokes of Clearwater, Minn., met death by falling head first into a pail of boiling water.

Superintendent Porter of the Worthington public schools is to be arrested for whipping a child until the blood ran.

Bank Superintendent Kenyon has authorized the Scott County bank of Jordan, with a capital stock of $15,000, to do business.

Secretary Stramberg of the State Farmers' Alliance says the annual convention will probably be held at Minneapolis, Jan. 7.

Congressman Baldwin will introduce a bill to extend the mining laws to Minnesota, on account of the Rainy Lake gold discoveries.

Minneapolis has an abduction mystery. A girl named Westerfield was caught, but was released after a short time, proving to be the wrong girl.

Thirty boys at the Winona normal school were suspended because they refused to stop parting their hair in the middle. They were taken back on promising to reform.

Governor Nelson has honored a requisition from Governor Altgeld of Illinois for Robert Hallett, who was arrested at Minneapolis and is wanted for grand larceny at Chicago.

Albert R. Kosanke was found dead in his harness shop at Little Falls. His mouth was gagged and his skull crushed. His watch was taken, the till tapped and his pockets emptied.

Grain Inspector Clausen has made his annual report. There was a deficit last year, owing to the reduction of inspection fees. He recommends that the fees be raised to the former figures.

The Twin City Street Railway company has announced a reduction in the rate of wages to 17 cents per hour, with the proviso that if business picks up the old schedule of 18 and 20 cents will be restored.

An abstract, nearly complete, of the letters of General Sibley to his wife has been found among the Sibley papers. As the letters themselves contained valuable historical matter, which it would involve much trouble to arrange, the finding of this abstract simplifies the work greatly.

The state auditor has issued warrants in payments for the bounty for tree planting at the rate of $2.50 per acre. There are 2,084 farmers entitled to warrants, and the total amount of the payment is $16,703.31. The largest amount paid in one county is $3,684.47, which is the share of Renville county.

The St. Paul Globe says a sensational rumor is current that J. H. Burke will sue the Guaranty Loan company for $1,000,000 on account of books and papers alleged to have been stolen in Chicago and which are said to contain incriminating evidence against men charged with crookedness in Guaranty Loan deals.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Extracts From the Report of Chief Inspector Clausen.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 4.—The annual report of the grain inspection department of the railroad and warehouse commission has just been completed. The report is of unusual interest, as it embodies some results of the working of the grain law of 1893. Mr. Clausen refers to the operation of the law as wholly beneficial. The report embraces the transactions of the department for the year ending Aug. 31, 1893.

The receipts of grain, which have been subject to inspection during the season just closed, have been as follows: At Minneapolis, 100,165 cars of wheat, 4,129 cars of corn, 4,689 cars of oats, 552 cars of rye, 3,949 cars of barley, 1,345 cars of flax; total, 115,279 cars. At Duluth, 65,741 cars of wheat, 493 cars of corn 235 cars of oats, 131 cars of rye, 146 cars of barley, 579 cars of flax; total, 67,325 cars. At St. Paul, 990 cars of wheat, 251 cars of corn, 922 cars of oats, 8 cars of rye, 100 cars of barley, 229 cars of flax; total, 2,500 cars. At St. Cloud, 1,241 cars of wheat, making a grand total of 186,345 cars of all kinds of grain or 123,107,050 bushels.

At the beginning of the last crop year the inspection fees were reduced to 15 cents per car, and that fact, in connection with the small business of the year, has resulted in a deficit. The inspector recommends that the inspection rates be raised to the old basis.

A MOTHER.

Could I but have my baby back again
From the dim vastness of the great unknown,
How would it ease my poor heart's silent pain
As I sit here in shadow and alone!

That heaven is vast but makes me more afraid,
Who shall its hesitating footsteps guide?
Far cozier the nest my love had made,
Or so my heart feels, since my baby died.

Cold was the night it left my bosom warm—
A night of wintry tempest harsh and wild!
Into that world of darkness and of storm
Went forth alone my little toddling child.

I say alone, for who hears angels' feet
Pause at the threshold, though we dream they come?
We hear not even death, the robber fleet!
We only know a void is in our home.

Mother! the very name is sorrow's own,
A synonym for heartache and for trial;
'Tis she must tread the wine press all alone,
And when the tears would start must wear a smile.

What is the faith of priest, of Christian brother,
Of mitered bishop, though they kiss the rod?
Weak seems their worship when a trusting mother
Yields up her pretty, smiling babe to God.

—Arkansaw Traveler.

S. Heals Running Sores.
S. Cures the Serpent's Sting.
S.
S.S.S.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. - MINNESOTA

Our motto One price to all and that the lowest

That is our motto: "One price to all, and that the lowest." I do not cut the price of an article for a few days, and then make up my loss on something else. I sell my goods on the smallest margin upon which business can be done. I keep a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. I sell for cash and you don't have to pay any one's bad debts when you deal with me.

I. BENOIT,
THE CASH GROCER,
Crookston, - - - - - Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 27th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Huot, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Godus Huot, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained, with the charges of administration; and the taxes, assessments and other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate; and a description of the tracts of land of said deceased which it is proposed to mortgage; and praying that license be to him granted to mortgage the tracts of land so described.

And it appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said Louis Huot, deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, with the charges of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate, or any part thereof.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Godus Huot, administrator, to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessments and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspapre printed at published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 27th day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[33-35] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

BEFORE
AFTER

NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Evil Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old, 50c. size, now 25c.; old $1 size, now 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by

S. A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston, Minn.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

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SURPLUS.................... 15,500

Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

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E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

Scandia-American Bank,

Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $50,000. Surplus, $5,000, Undivided profits, $15,000. Special attention given to collections.

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A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

PROBATE NOTICE

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Jane Knowlton formerly Maloney deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Joseph J. Knowlton of the County of Polk, representing, among other things, that Mary Jane Knowlton late of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1893, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels, within this County and also real estate in Houston County, Minnesota, and that the said petitioner is the husband of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Joseph James Knowlton granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Wednesday the 20th day of December A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office, in the City of Crookston in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of November A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON,
[32-34] Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, November 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew E. Turnbom deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Knute Opheim, of said County.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookton, on the third Monday in May A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 21st day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[32-34] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss District Court. 14th Judicial District.

Knudt S. Aker, Plaintiff, vs. Karenus J. Westgaard, Bernhard Iverson, and Herman Helgemen, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants, Westgaard and Helgemen.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the City of Crookston in said county and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his office in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents and interest on $500 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from January 4th, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated October 5th, A. D. 1893.

OLE J. VAULE,
[30-35] Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Mads Mossefin and Charles Lindell co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Mossefin & Lindell, plaintiffs, vs Otto Buse and Anne Buse, his wife, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants and Each of Them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said summons within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

E. M. STANTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
[33-39] Crookston, Minn.

BIG BARGAINS
IN
Caps
FOR THE
Next 30 Days

We have a Big Stock of plush Caps, which we are going to
SELL CHEAP

75 dozen plush caps from 75 cents to $2.50.

75 dozen cloth caps from 25 cents to $1.00

100 Fur Coats from $6.00 upwards.

Large line of Gloves and Mittens.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE!
Mossefin & Lindell, Prop's.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

BROWN, THE CIGAR MAN

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

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Crookston, Minn.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
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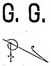
L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

G. G. HENAULT,

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Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET. - CROOKSTON

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P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Reckitt Bloc, - Crookston, Minn.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor
R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in Connection. No. 823 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

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Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of
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Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
A. C. SCHMIDT.

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TARIFF COMES FIRST.

WILSON BILL TO HAVE RIGHT OF WAY IN THE HOUSE.

It Will Probably Be Introduced on Thursday — Debate on the Measure, However, Will Not Commence This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Interest in the regular session of congress, which convened at high noon, will center in the house wing of the capitol, where the new tariff bill is on the way. An enormous pressure for legislation of all kinds, public and private, beneficial and otherwise, will exist from the first, but as soon as the decks can be cleared the tariff bill will have the right of way. The extraordinary session showed the purpose not only of eliminating the silver question, but advancing the tariff problem four months on the road to solution. The Wilson bill will be introduced in the house the latter part of the week, probably Thursday. On that day the 10 days allowed by the rule under which the tariff bill was filed during the recess will expire. The

Estimates of the Revenue

to be derived from the tariff bill are completed. They show that the deficit in the revenues on the basis of a governmental expenditure of $955,000,000 a year will be raised to $65,000,000, which might be raised from increased internal revenue taxes or an income tax. It is not probable that the tax on whisky will be increased more than 10 cents per gallon, which will increase the revenue from this source $10,000,000. Although it was at one time last week practically decided in an informal way to impose a tax on the incomes of corporations and legacies, there has been a change of sentiment and it is almost certain that a straight tax on individual incomes over $5,000 will be recommended. Even if the Wilson bill is reported this week, it is not expected debate can begin until next week.

THE ELECTIONS LAW.

Bill for Its Repeal Will Be Early Taken Up in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The bill for the repeal of the general elections law is expected to receive the attention of the senate at an early day, but whether the subject will be taken up on the bill now on the calendar, which was introduced by Senator Hill early in the extra session and reported by the judiciary committee, or whether the senate will elect to wait until the committee can consider and report upon the bill which passed the house, cannot be stated. It is not now believed that the subject will give rise to prolonged debate, but that Republicans senators will content themselves with putting on record their protests.

Van Alen Declines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—J. J. Van Alen, recently appointed ambassador to Italy by President Cleveland and over whose confirmation quite a fight was made in the senate, has declined the office. Mr. Van Alen said his reason for declining was the charge made in the public press that he received the appointment in return for a contribution of $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. He admits making the contribution, but did so without selfish motives and without expecting reward. Self-respect, he says, now compels him to decline.

Croker to Retire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The World says: A rumor has been current in the inner circles of Tammany Hall for several days past that Richard Croker has resolved to give up his leadership of that organization and retire from politics. The change, it is said, will be made when the new committees for 1894 are made up in January. Mr. Croker, the rumor says, has grown tired of his leadership, and feels that he has borne the burden long enough. Besides, he is rich, and desires to devote all his attention in the future to his racing and stock raising interests.

These Attracted Attention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The recommendations relative to an international monetary conference and the request for further authority for the issue of bonds caused many significant shakes of the head on the part of extreme silver men. The president's bold endorsement of the pension policy of the interior department, of civil service reform and his appeal for rigid economy in appropriations also attracted attention.

Polled On the Income Tax.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A morning paper prints opinions of 171 members of congress on the subject of taxing incomes. Of these 71 favor an income tax in some form, 62 oppose it, 5 are against it, but may reconsider, while 33 asked to be excused from expressing an opinion.

Women Can Vote.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—The state canvassing board completed its work during the morning. The count shows that woman suffrage was carried by 6,347 majority. Governor Waite, in accordance with the above, issued a proclamation giving them the right to vote at all elections in this state.

Jerry Rusk's Will.

VIROQUA, Wis., Nov. 29.—The will of ex-Secretary Rusk was presented for probate in the Vernon county court. The estate is valued at $50,000. The entire property is to be sold at the discretion of the executors and the proceeds divided among the family, the widow taking one-half.

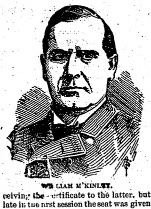
Unusually Reticent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—An effort to learn from the officials on duty in the treasury department whether the revenue cutter Corwin has been turned over to the state department to convey messages to Minister Willis meets with but little success. An unusual amount of reticence is manifested in connection with the subject.

PROTECTION'S CHAMPION.

A Brief Biography of Governor William McKinley.

William McKinley of Canton, O., was born at Niles, O., Feb. 26, 1844, and is now therefore in his fiftieth year. He enlisted in the United States army in May, 1861, as a private soldier in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was mustered out as captain of the same regiment and brevet major in September, 1865. He was prosecuting attorney of Stark county, O., from 1869 to 1871. He was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses, receiving the certificate to the latter, but late in the first session the seat was given by the house to his opponent. He was elected to the Forty-ninth and re-elected to the Fiftieth congress as a Republican, receiving 18,776 votes against 16,217 votes for Phelps, the Democratic candidate. He was first elected governor of Ohio in November, 1891, by a majority of 21,511 votes over Campbell, the Democratic candidate, assuming that office on Jan. 8, 1892, his term expiring on Jan. 8, 1894. His re-election on Nov. 7 continues Hon. William McKinley as governor of the Buckeye State until Jan. 8, 1896. The overwhelming majority by which he defeated the free trade candidate, Larry Neal, is a firm protest from the people of Ohio against the carrying out of the Democratic free trade plank of the Chicago platform. Ohio will have protection. What is good for Ohio is equally good for other states.



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Manufacturers Not Hampered.

American manufacturers are now in no way hampered in the matter of raw material. This is proved by the fact that under the McKinley law our imports of foreign wool were much greater than ever before. We imported foreign raw wool, during the year ending June 30, 1893, in round figures over 168,000,000 pounds, an increase of 32 per cent over the heaviest imports of any one year under the previous tariff law. The cost of this wool to the American manufacturer was less, including duties, than it had ever been before. Now, with the larger quantities of wool imported, and with its cost lessened, wherein is there any ground for the statement that the American woolen manufacturer is handicapped in the matter of raw material? Besides, the McKinley law provides that exported goods made of imported wool shall entitle the exporter to a return of all such duties paid on such raw material, save 1 per cent. Thus, for export purposes, the American manufacturer has free raw material. Now, why don't he export his cloth? Because the labor he employs costs from two to three times the labor of his foreign free trade competitor, making his product more costly. Our imports of manufactures of wool under the McKinley law have practically not increased at all, and the great increase in our imports of raw material (wool) shows that protection, as adjusted by the McKinley law, has stimulated woolen manufacturing in the United States to such an extent and to have increased the American market for wool so greatly that the American mills have required not only all of the American clip, none of which is exported, but in addition have had to import over 168,000,000 pounds of foreign wool to supply their needs, and this has been done without in any manner increasing the cost of clothing to our people. If there has been any change, the cost of a suit of clothing today under the McKinley law is lower than ever before in the history of the country.—Theodore Justice of Philadelphia.

A Free Trade Lesson.

A very large dry goods house (H. B. Claflin & Co.) of New York has just issued its regular dividend notice to stockholders, and takes occasion to refer to the good free trade times promised by the party now in power, as follows: "For the months of July, August and September our sales were over 30 per cent less than those of the corresponding months of 1892, and they are now improving but slowly." Naturally a large house, carrying a large stock of goods that needs constant care and attention, cannot curtail its expenses in a day, but that will come later when the stock of goods is smaller. The stockholders have been prepared for this:

"It is not possible to reduce expenses to a considerable extent until December, and it is therefore evident to us that we cannot hope to do more than to earn dividends on our preferred stock for the current half year."

Much of the common stock in this company is held by the employees, who thus anticipate an absence of dividends and a possible loss of positions after December. A surplus fund has enabled the declaration of a present dividend at 6 per cent instead of at the former rate of 9 per cent, but the outlook is decidedly gloomy. It is rather a remarkable fact that many of the employees of this house were free traders, who voted the free trade ticket at last year's election, although earning their living and holding stock in a company whose business was dependent upon protection.—American Economist.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.

David H. Ames, aged 102, died at Jerseyville, Ills.

The South Carolina legislature met in annual session at Charleston Tuesday.

Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, has had a relapse. He is suffering from influenza.

The steamship Sir John Hawkins, from Gibralter for Liverpool, is supposed to have foundered with her crew, numbering 25 persons.

Colorado's gold output for 1893 will show an increase of over 100 per cent over that of 1892, which was up to that time the largest yearly output in the history of the state or territory.

The memorial tablet erected to the memory of the late James Russell Lowell in the old chapter house of Westminster Abbey, by the subscriptions of his English admirers, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies Tuesday.

Thursday Nov. 30.

The Cincinnati Tribune has made an assignment.

Racing at Hawthorne Park, Chicago, will close this week until May 19. 1894.

Senator Spuller has definitely accepted President Carnot's offer to form a cabinet and he is now busily at work visiting his political friends.

The Vatican has formally denied the report that Mgr. Satolli is to be made a cardinal and that his successor as the papal delegate to the United States has been named.

At a meeting of world's fair officials John B. Thacher was given permission to remove the bureau of awards to Washington. Mr. Thacher has long sought for this permission, and the removal will be made at once.

The appeal of Miss Jenny Mighell of Brighton, in the breach of promise suit which she brought against the sultan of Jahore, claiming that she knew him as "Albert Baker," and not as a reigning sovereign, has been dismissed.

Friday, Dec. 1.

The insurgents of Rio Grande do Sul have been victorious in a battle near Bate.

A dispatch to the London Times from Lisbon says the cabinet has resolved to ask the crown to dissolve the cortes.

The Riforma says that negotiations are afoot looking to the amalgamation of the Bank of Italy and the Credito Mobilier.

John Burns, the English labor leader, was suddenly seized with a dangerous illness Wednesday. It is supposed that he is suffering from influenza.

Action in the case of Commodore Stanton has been deferred by the department until his arrival in Washington, in compliance with the orders issued when he was detached to proceed home.

Saturday, Dec. 2.

The pope continues to enjoy good health.

Lord Dunraven is seriously ill with influenza.

Alderman Dillon has been elected lord mayor of Dublin.

Floods have caused great damage on the island of Sardinia.

Should Jacksonville fail to pull off the Corbett-Mitchell fight it will likely go to Mexico.

Jackson City, the Monte Carlo of the District of Columbia, was partially destroyed by fire shortly after midnight.

T. V. Powderly has written a letter in which he seems discouraged concerning the future of the order of Knights of Labor.

The examination of Frederick Marvin, late cashier of the Third National bank of Detroit, who is charged with embezzlement, has been postponed for two weeks.

Monday, Dec. 4.

The dowager duchess of St. Albans is dead.

New York banks now hold $76,095,901 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent law.

Washington physicians report that influenza is prevalent and very severe in the federal capital.

Five wrecks occurred on the Lehigh Valley Friday. All the engines were in charge of new men.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has started for Florence and will return to the United States immediately.

George B. Swift has been nominated for mayor by Chicago Republicans. John P. Hopkins is the Democratic nominee.

A Chicago drug clerk named Cryrier and a woman named Caron, wife of the clerk's employer, suicided together. The woman's death was caused by poisoning and Cryrier's by a bullet.

At a meeting of the directors of the General Electric company it was decided to pass the cumulative dividend on preferred stock, owing to the poor receipts.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

Commodore Stanton has not yet made his appearance in Washington.

The work of securing a jury for the Coughlin case at Chicago has been completed.

It is rumored that the deficiencies in the Bank of England are about to be brought to the notice of parliament.

The total paper currency outstanding Nov. 1 (less $1,000,000 estimated to have been destroyed in the great Chicago fire) is $1,155,349,178, an increase for the month of $11,231,608.

A dispatch to The Times from Paris announces the death of the Marquis de Rays, whose disastrous attempt to found a Catholic Loyalist colony at Port Breton, suggested Daudet's "Port Tarascon."

A dispatch from Paris says: It is understood that the consent of the Chinese government to Suzerain the buffer state on the Mekong, will depend upon the state not being so narrow as to constitute a difficulty in its control.

CANADIAN
Excursions.
WILL BE RUN BY THE
NORTHERN
PACIFIC
RAILROAD
—FROM POINTS IN—
Northern Minnesota,
Manitoba,
North Dakota,
AND AS FAR WEST AS
Jamestown,
—ON—
Nov. 21st.
Nov. 28th
Dec. 5th,
And Dec. 11th to 31st, inclusive.
Daily to points in Ontario and Quebec, and as far East as Montreal, for
$40.00.
Points east of Montreal slightly higher. Coupon tickets good for stop-overs. Call on
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HENRY C. PAYNE,
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For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
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St. Paul, Minn

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Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE
in connection, which I will attend to in person.

Something About Hard Times!
When times are hard and money scarce every one wishes to get all the value they can for what money they have. We have selected our goods for Fall and winter trade with that idea in view. We will sell you a Rushford Wagon this fall very reasonable as it is late, and as to value they cannot be equalled. We have a nice line of
CUTTERS AND BOB SLEDS
No shoddy goods—every article the best of its kind, but sold at the lowest possible price.
For cleaning your wheat you want a Victory Fanning Mill. They do the fastest and best work of any mill made. We also have the Diamond Feed Mills and Horse Powers. We carry at all times a nice line of light and heavy Harness.
Get Our Prices Before You Buy.
Our line of goods cannot be surpassed for quality and our prices are right.
WOOD AND COAL
On hand at all times and delivered promptly. We also have the most convenient Hay Scale in town. Guaranteed correct.
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MINNEAPOLIS: 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.
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SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.
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TALK ABOUT

Fire Sales and Bankrupt Sales,

They all take back seats in comparison to the folllowing startling.

Closing Out Sale Offer

DURING DECEMBER.

Everything must go, regardless of cost. Dress Goods and Flannels at a Great Sacrifice. One-third off on Clothing, Blankets, Shawls, Cloaks and Jackets. They must go.

I MUST HAVE MONEY

To settle my accounts by January 1st. This is your last chance. Get in with the procession and come early.

NEW YORK STORE,

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

'Round Home.

Robt. Casmey was in the city from Euclid on Monday.

A large calendar indicates a long term of court at this session.

Geo. Berthiaume intends to go to St. Paul for treatment for his game leg.

E. D. Childs returned last Thursday from a business trip to Mansfield, Ohio.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings has been on the sick list for the past week. Suffering from bronchitis.

Accessions to the sleighing, received since last issue make very good going on runners.

Att'y. Averill came down from Fosston on Saturday evening to be ready for this term of court.

Att'y George was very inclined to be on the sick list on Monday howbe-it he attended promptly to all of his duties at court.

The Farmers Alliance of Polk County is called to meet at the court house on December 27th. S. M. Owen has been invited to speak and is expected to be present.

Don't forget the fact that Major Hendershot, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock, with his son appears at the opera house to-night. You are sure of having a grand good time.

T. J. Farden informs the JOURNAL that a pleasant social dance occurred on Wednesday of last week at the new town hall at Mentor. He says the next will occur in honor of Henry Rickey—but we were not to mention the reason why.

The sons of veterans ball at the new G. A. R. hall on Thanksgiving night, was well attended and a great success both socially and financially. These entertainments will be given at intervals during the winter.

The only Tolleff, from Grove Park, was doing a bit of Thanksgiving business in the city on Friday and Saturday of last week. It always seemed to us that Thanksgiving celebrations require a somewhat different style than is customary on Fourth of July.

While it is undoubtedly true that this country never saw quite so close times as the present fall has been it is said that other localities are suffering far worse. While this is not a matter to gloat over it is consoling to think that we do not live in the worst country in the world. It is by comparison, sometimes that our lot is rendered endurable.

In charging the Grand Jury, Monday Judge Ives instructed them to look into the matter of the care of prisoners in the county jail, as there had been complaints made to him in regard to the manner in which prisoners were treated, especially the insufficiency of food supplied them. Some of these complaints, he said, came from outside counties.

E. E. Abbott is in from Mentor on jury duty.

A. A. Olds has been having a regular twist with la grippe.

J. S. Nichols, was up from Liberty on Saturday enjoying city life.

Geo. Carpenter returned Sunday from a trip to Minneapolis, Lake City and Winona.

J. W. Galloway came down from Fosston on Tuesday's train to attend some business at court.

John Knuppe came up from St. Paul on Wednesday morning on a short business trip and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

The fire-bell ringing furiously at about 8 o'clock on Monday evening summoned the department in hot haste to attend to a burning chimney.

The case of Olson vs. Bartlett, tried before justice Gossman in September, was dismissed last Friday by request of plaintiff who pays all costs and one-half of defendent's attorney fees.

Ira C. Clark, who has been foreman on Aaron Cooke's place during the past season, left for the woods Monday where he expects to spend the winter in trapping, making McIntosh his base of supplies.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed by our citizens in the good old-fashioned way. The weather was extremely cold all day, nevertheless the war with turkey was vigorously and successfully waged.

Rev. L. W. Squier of the M. E. church, and Presiding Elder C. F. Sharpe of Minneapolis go to Thief River Falls to-morrow, and will dedicate the new church at that place, Sunday by holding services morning and evening.

Services in the First Methodist Episcopal church, next Sunday morning, will be conducted by the Ladies Missionary society, and will consist of essays, addresses, etc. Mrs. Squier will give an address on her connection with the woman's work in Japan.

Judge C. S. Spendley took a dose of liniment containing belladonna mistaking it for some medicine that he had procured for a cold and came near dying from the effects of the dose. The judge will probably be more careful hereafter.

A farmer from some town in North Dakota passed through this city some ten days ago, with a dozen or so good young horses bound for Bagley's lumber-camp where he intended to engage with his teams for the winter. When he arrived he found he could not hire to Mr. B., who made the excuse that the horses were all too young for lumbering purposes and after he had in vain sought for employment elsewhere, he offered to let Mr. B. have them until spring for their keep, but Mr. B. could find no use for them even on these terms. Team work must be exceedingly cheap in the woods this winter, and we are told that lots of men are working just for their board.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Prof. Wishard drove down from Red Lake Falls, Saturday.

A Union temperance meeting will be held in the Baptist church next Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. McClure of the Presbyterian church will deliver the address.

Mrs. Charles Smith, since her return to her old home in Canada has been ill with fever. Charles is getting uneasy and talks of going there soon, especially if she does not improve very materially.

Gilbert Dahle, of the firm of Dahle & Bergstrom, died at the hospital on Tuesday morning at three o'clock of typhoid fever. His mother. Mrs. K. Rollag had spent some time with him and as he appeared to be very much better, left for her home only a few days before his death.

Writing from Elgin, Ills., to renew his subscription to the JOURNAL, Clark Van Housen assures us of continued good health and prosperity. Mr. Van Housen, it will be remembered was for a time a resident of Polk County, serving as deputy register of deeds under John Paterson. It would seem that Van has not forgotten Crookston and her people.

E. M. Walsh: I think the Canadian Pacific will undoubtedly extend the Duluth & Winnipeg road into the Red River valley, and the citizens here should get together and place before the directors the advantages of an extension to Crookston. Grand Forks is already agitating the matter of presenting her claims, and we should also get a move on, for we ought to have that road.

John McLean: I tell you that if the Canadian Pacific railway should extend the Duluth & Winnipeg road into the Red River valley and across North Dakota to the Soo Line, on the route proposed for the Crookston, Fort Stevenson and Montana railway, they will get the cream of this country. The road would run through a country which is thickly settled, and well developed, but lacks a railroad. They could carry wheat from this country to Duluth for six cents a bushel and coin money.

You can buy a trimmed hat at a very low figure just now at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' Millinery store. She has also on hand a large variety of quaint Japanese goods, just what you want for a Christmas present your mother, father, consort, sister, brother, baby, best girl or beau.

[34-36]

Notice

Is hereby given, that the undersigned commissioners appointed by the City council of the City of Crookston, to view the premises and ascertain and award the amount of damages and compensation to be paid the owners for the property to be taken or injured by the grading of those portions of streets in said City hereinafter specified, to wit; St. Paul street from Red Lake River to Pleasant avenue from St. Paul street to Minnesota street; Johnson street from Woodland avenue Stuart avenue and Minnesota street, from Stuart avenue to the section line between sections 25 and 36, of township 150 of range 46, and to assess the amount of such damages and compensation and the expense of such improvements upon the lands and property to be benefited thereby, will meet at the office of E. M. Walsh in the Fournet block, on the 18th day of December, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, and ascertain and award therefor compensation and damages for the property taken, interfered with, or injured by said improvements, and will asses the expense of such improvements upon the land and property to be benefitted thereby, and we will then and there hear such allegations and proofs as interested persons may offer.

E. M. WALSH,
C. H. MIX,
F. FOURNET.
[34-35] Commissioners.

Free Homesteads.

Thousands of people are rushing into the Beautiful Saskatchewan Valley and taking up homesteads there. From Dakota, onta na' Michigan, and in fact from nearly every state in the union farmers are leaving in considerable numbers for the Canadian Northwest where they can find splendid land with plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes, and also good water. Only $10.00 is charged for filing and this sum comprises all a settler has to pay, nothing being charged for proving up. The farmers in the Edmondton and Prince Albert districts have been getting 65 cents per bushel for wheat all winter. Cattle sell much higher than they do here in Minnesota, and in almost every particular the farmer is better off there than he is here.

There are good railway facilities, oceans of hay and the climate is good. For particulars apply to

MUNSON & MCCREA,
Crookston, Minn.

What's the difference between a good boy and an elephant? Why, good boys always take Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and elephants dont. For sale by F. L. Durand.

DISTRICT COURT

Convened in the City Monday for the Regular December Term.

Ninety-two Cases on the Calendar—A Long Term Will Probably Result.

District Court convened promptly at 11 o'clock Monday morning to begin the regular December term.

The Crookston bar was present, also some outside legal lights, among whom were; W. H. Averill, Fosston; E. D. Jackson, Minneapolis; M. A. Brattland, Ada; and Mr. Bacon of Minneapolis.

The court room presented a very pleasant and agreeable appearance the walls handsomely and artistically papered, the floor cleanly scrubbed, and the room heated by steam supplied from the steam plant in the jail. The county commissioners deserve the thanks of the court, the officers and the attorneys for this much-needed improvement.

The calling of the Grand Jury found nineteen present of the twenty-three summoned. After the court had instructed them as to their duty, W. A. Marin was appointed foreman and they entered upon the work before them.

Counting the cases moved on the calendar, there are eighty-four civil and eight criminal cases. From present appearances it looks as though this would be an extraordinary long term.

The county attorney requested the dismissal of the cases of State vs. Robert Ridley and P. J. Horan, State vs. Ole Dahl, and State vs. Herrick. The complaining witness failed to appear and prosecute the cases. Herrick and Ridley were confined in jail. The request was granted.

The afternoon session was partly consumed in the argument of ex-parte motions.

The jury having been summoned for the first day of court instead of the third, as ordered by the court, no one was ready for trial, as the attorneys had notified their clients not to appear until Wednesday.

Miss E. Veronneau wishes to announce to her lady friends that she is making sacrifice sales to reduce stock. She has decided to sell her entire stock of fall and winter millinery and has therefore marked the goods at prices that are bound to sell. Call and see her stock before you purchase. It will pay you.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in De Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

The promptness with which Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops a hacking cough and induces refreshing sleep is something marvelous. It never fails to give instant relief, even in the worst cases of throat and lung trouble, and is the best remedy for whooping cough.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

For pity's sake, don't growl and grumble because you are troubled with indigestion. No good was ever affected by snarling and fretting. Be a man (unless you happen to be a woman), and take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will relieve you, whether man or woman.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent bottle for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FIRST BLOOD.

Elias Steenerson Secures the First Point in the Freight Rate Case.

Elias Steenerson has received word from the railroad commission saying that they have denied the petition of the other railroads to intervene in the case.

By Wits Outwitted

A refined comedy which has been such a pronounced success in all the eastern cities, will be seen at the opera house Friday evening, December 8th. The comedy fairly sparkles with witticisms. The audience is kept in continual laughter by the brilliancy of the repartee in which it abounds, as well as the many prevalent ludicrous situations. It is a play which appeals to the intellect of the better classes. The company is composed of a list of well known players who give a masterly interpretation of this exceptionally funny comedy.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhœa for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's colic, cholera, and diarrhœa remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

"By Wits Out-witted" is a sparkling comedy whose plot and situations are so good that it seems impossible that the play can be new at the Grand opera house, Friday December 8th.

I. U. Jennings will sell bedsteads at - - - - - - - - $1.90
Woven wire springs, - - - 1.50
Matrasses, - - - - - - 2.00

Six different styles of lounges at cost.

Many other kinds of furniture at similar low prices.

A good second hand organ very cheap.

A second hand cook stove.

Houses to rent.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Family Tourist Cars to Puget Sound.

Upholstered tourist cars in charge of porter and equipped with bedding, curtains, cooking ranges, ample water supply, lavatories, toilet rooms, etc., and well heated, lighted and ventilated, form a part of the Great Northern railway through train service between the Twin Cities and Seattle. Tourist cars leave St. Paul daily at 7:45 p. m., Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. $2.00 double berth to Havre, (with prompt connection for Great Falls, Helena, and Butte;) $2.50 to Spokane; $3.00 to Seattle. Palace sleeping cars via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, leave Chicago every evening at 10:30 and run via St. Paul, Crookston, Grand Forks, Minot, Kalispell, Spokane to Seattle, in connection with the splendid Great Northern service for all classes of travel. See Agent Fegan for information about trips to any part of the country.

[81-34]

Low Rates to the Coast.

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth to Northern Pacific coast points and return $65.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river, $80.50 to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT,
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

A MIDWINTER POEM.

Canadians attention and right about face,
If you are going home, I can name the place,
Where you can get your tickets and baggage checked through,
This is about all you will have to do.

We are doing business at the same old place,
Down on Second Street you can see my face
Where we will be happy to start you right
On your road toward the morning light.

Our Excursion Tickets are all bran new,
And we have commenced to sell quite a few
To your friends and others too
Who know where and what they want to do.

For Forty dollars we will give you ninety days
To go to the Old Country and raise old hays
And if you get caught we will give you more limit
If you have the money because you got in it.

The Great Northern Railway runs through your city,
We have a nice train in charge of Cond'r Ditty
Who will be pleased to make comfortable any and all,
Who travels on his train and will give him a call.

One office is open both day and night
And if you are going to travel and want some light
Be sure and call before buying elsewhere
And we will do our best to treat you fair.

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.

The greatest comedy success of the season "By Wits Out-witted" will appear at the Grand opera house, Friday December 8th.

How would you like to be a kangaroo, or be able to jump like one, but you've got piles so bad you can't. Use Haller's Australian Salve and you'll get there. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Dreams Fulfilled

'Twill be a happy youngster whose dreams of the coming of old Santa Claus shall all be fulfilled.. No reason why they shouldn't be. Our Holiday stock is complete with everything the tot could yearn for, and prices lower than we ever before knew them to be.

Albums,
Toilet Cases,
Manicure Sets,
Shaving Sets,
Collar and Cuff Boxes,
Picture Frames,
Fancy Baskets,
Jewelry Novelties,
Silk Suspenders,
Silk Mufflers,
Silk Ties,
Silk Mittens,

Are among the many beautiful

Xmas Presents

We have on sale at prices to correspond with the times.

Yours for Low Prices,

THE FAIR

Department Store,
Corner Main and Robert Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1893. NO. 35

MINNESOTA Historical Society HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
10:50pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	10:40pm Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points............	7:25a.m Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint. Vincent..............	8:00p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls..........	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a m. Tues. Thurs Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston..................	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet,—Library,—Observation.—Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Family Tourist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Chicago.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.,
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superiyr, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pocificific coast at...........	7:54 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at........	8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MOST USEFUL MAGAZINE

To the business man, the lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the teacher, the politician, and, in short, to every one who is interested in affairs which concern the American public, and who wishes to keep fully abreast of the Times, is the

North American Review

Every rubject of importance is dealt with in its pages—impartially, on both sides—at the very time when the course of events brings it to the front, and by the very men or women whose opinions are most valued. The Review does not hesitate at the most liberal expenditure in order to secure articles from the highest authorities. Its list of contributors forms a roll of the representative men and women of the age.

The North American Review is the only periodical of its kind which has a recognized place as

A FAMILY MAGAZINE.

This is because it devotes much attention to subjects that are of particular interest to women. Published monthly. $5 a year.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

The North American Review and Polk County Journal One Year $4.50.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in De Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicineand the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105¼ Broadway. [39-tf]

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent bottle for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

DISTRICT COURT

The Doings of the Court, in Detail, Since Our Last Issue.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6TH.

The first jury case to be called was that of Inge Skjegstad vs Carl F. Hasselton, Messrs. Vaule and Watts counsel for plaintiff and B. S. Bennet of Fosston and E. M. Stanton counsel for defendant. This was an action to recover damage for trespass and assault, the trespass made on plaintiff's land by defendant driving a binder on part of the plaintiff's wheat, and the assault made by defendant on the person of the plaintiff. The plaintiff sued for $600 damage. It seemed to be a sort of nationality squabble. The plaintiff, a very small Norwegian, declared in his testimony in relating what took place when he interviewed the defendant and warned him not to return over his field again, that he would shoot the whole outfit. The defendant, a Swede, retorted that he would have to pay for it if he did. The plaintiff thereupon stated that he would rather go to states prison than to live among Swedish—of—. The jury returned a verdict for defendant, finding him not guilty of the charge.

A jury was drawn in the case of Elsie Stuhr vs Henry Oesterloh. This was an action to recover from defendant for not plowing ten acres of land cropped for plaintiff and for mustard claimed to have been brought on the farm, and a share of the wheat grown on the land owned by Mrs. Stuhr, which plaintiff claimed she never received.

The jury brought in a sealed verdict Thursday morning for $25 for plaintiff. Upon motion of the county attorney, the case of State of Minnesota vs Gunsten Jorgenson for selling intoxicating liquor without license was dismissed.

The grand jury brought in two verdicts; one against John G. Reeve for forgery in the second degree; he having forged an order on E. Taylor & Co., of Euclid for $48.57. The defendant stood up and pleaded guilty of the charge, and was sentenced to the state reformatory at St. Cloud. She second indictment was against E. P. O'Brien; the offense being grand larceny in the second degree. The crime was committed in the town of Tilden and the goods taken consisted of gloves and other goods, and belonged to Shaw, Carlson & Co.

On Thursday morning the case of Levi Steenerson Myers vs Carrie Melland was taken up immediately after convening. The plaintiff sued to recover for lumber furnished the defendant and Mrs. Katie Twite for a combination house they built in Fosston. Amount of bill $252. Defendant claims that all the bill except about $40 or $50 should not be against her, but against Mrs. Twite who used it in the construction of her portion of the house. Verdict for plaintiff for $14.92. Mr. Averill and E. M. Stanton for plaintiff and Vaule and Wm. Watts for defendant.

The case of Daniel Scully vs Town of Gentilly came on for trial at the afternoon session. Montague & Bucklen for plaintiff, and A. A. Miller for defendant. This is quite an important case and will take some time to try. The plaintiff sues to recover for damages sustained by reason of the Town of Gentilly consrtucting a grade road alongside his land and causing the water to flow over about 50 acres of his land. The damage to this land has continued from year to year since 1887 and '88. The total damage claimed up to date is $1200.

The grand jury returned an indictment against one Thos. Maroney of grand larceny in the second degree. The defendant is charged with having stolen on October 28th last, from Robert Bain, of Fisher, one gold watch and some other articles valued at $12. He pleaded guilty and will go to Stillwater for eight months. The grand jury recommended that the court make the sentence eight.

Friday morning the Scully case was resumed, and by five o'clock p. m. the evidence was all in. From that time to the time for adjournment being insufficient for the counsels to argue the case to the jury, it was laid over until Saturday morning and the case of Aultman, Miller & Co., vs John Ellingson, was taken up. This was an appeal from justice court. The plaintiff sued the defendant to recover $48, the price of a mower, which the defendant got three or four years ago from the company's agent, Melquiss, of Fisher, to take as a sample to his farm and there sell some mowers, binders and twine to his neighbors. He was to receive a certain sum for each mower and binder and for every pound of twine sold. The defendant sold several binders and mowers and some twine, returning the orders to the agent at Fisher. The Fisher agent skipped the country. The company sued the defendant for the binder and got judgment in justice court. The defendant appeals and sets up a counter claim for commission on the goods sold. The case was short and the jury brought in a verdict for defendant for $110.81.

Saturday morning the Scully case was again resumed and given the jury for their final decision in this court. They did not deliberate long and brought in a verdict of $300 for the plaintiff.

In the afternoon the case of Geo. H. Rodenbach vs Fontaine & Anglim was called. This case was before the court last May term and was dismissed on motion to amend the complaint, and after proceeding with the plaintiff's evidence this time it was dismissed on motion of defense, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to establish his cause of action. This was a case to recover $117 claimed to be due him from defendant on account of the co-operative plan upon which they worked during the time plaintiff worked for defendants.

Waller Bros. vs T. O. Midboe, dismissed on motion of plaintiff. And Waller Bros. vs P. O. Skaalrud also dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

Case of John Swenson vs Martin Swanson, settled.

Charley Menson vs E. N. Grunhood dismissed by consent of both parties.

Case of P. Walling vs Chas. E. Boughton moved on calendar and the judgment of the lower court affirmed against defendant and his sureties.

The case of Wm. H. Holey vs Wm. Holey moved on calendar by plaintiff and judgment below affirmed against defendant and his sureties on appeal bond.

Case of Geo. W. Peake vs Sven Morvin put on calendar and judgment of lower court affirmed against appellant and his sureties.

The civil cases on the calendar to begin with and the number of appeals moved on run the number up to 101 at this time, Saturday afternoon.

MONDAY, 11TH.

Court convened at 9 o'clock. A jury was called in the case of John N. Burgess vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The plaintiff brought suit to recover damages which he alleges he received by being thrown from a flat car on May 14th, 1890, while in the employ of the company. Two flat cars were loaded with long bridge timbers; the train was switching at the Y south of Crookston, and in attempting to set the brake on said car, or after he thought he had it set and was just in the act of leaving it, the brake loosened, flew back and threw him over the end of the bumpers to the ground, causing as he claims, permanent injury to his left knee. The brake is claimed to have been loose and defective. He sued for $2,000. After plaintiff's evidence was all in the case was dismissed on motion of defendant on the ground that there was no evidence to show negligence on the part of defendant, and that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. H. Steenerson for plaintiff, and Wm. Watts and W. P. Miller for defendant. Sixty days stay granted plaintiff.

C. L. Couvrette vs. A. P. Anderson Continued.

Case of Nelson Soland vs. John P. Ripple. Settled.

Case of A. L. Elford vs. James W. Craig. Appeal from Justice court. Judgment of the court below reversed and judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Case of David Stellman vs. Levi Steenerson. Dismissed with cost to plaintiff.

The case of Julia Larson vs. Hunt & McClatchie was settled by stipulation.

A jury was called in the case of Katie Marin vs. Duluth, Crookston & Northern and N. P. R. R. Co. This is another one of those cases in which the defendant is charged for damming, and in this case the charge is $2,000. The defendants in building their road across defendant's farm in town of Fairfax, in Sec. 25, is claimed to have dammed the water that ran down a branch of Burnham's creek and flooded plaintiff's land. After calling the jury and opening the case court adjourned until 9 a. m. Tuesday morning.

Court convened Tuesday morning soon after 9 o'clock and began work under difficulties. When the jury took their places they kept on their overcoats and were allowed to keep on their hats to keep their heads warm. Even the blood of the counsels was too cold to get up a scrap, try as best they could. The words of the witnesses grew cold before the reporter could record them. Finally the voice of the Court breaks through the frosty air: "Gentlemen, we will adjourn until this place gets warm enough to hold court in." But at the request of counsel the time of adjournment was fixed at 2 o'clock p. m. No objections being heard the order was obeyed.

Euclid Items.

From our Regular Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Misner was in Crookston Thursday.

John Carl has moved on to the sw¼ Sec. 28, Euclid township.

Frank Sutter and Miss Amil Michael were united in the holy bonds of matrimony last week. May the young couple live long and prosper, is the wish of their Euclid friends.

M. P. Losey, Sr., was down courting last week.

Dr. Chapin, who has been serving on the grand jury, came up Saturday evening.

A number of good tenants are wanted in and aroud Euclid. There is a good opening for the right parties.

Mrs. H. G. Fargo has been visiting Crookston friends this week.

Louie Halverson, manager of the Kelso farm, is buying all the sheep he can. He intends to start a sheep ranch.

T. E. Biever is on the petit jury.

Harvey and Harold Misner, Harry and Nellie Chapin, went down to the G. A. R. concert Thursday evening.

The Great Northern railway has placed a new boiler in its pumping station here.

C. Keelle, Jr., and Dennis Losey were up to Warren Thursday.

S. Currie went over to Mentor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cottet were at Argyle last week.

Mr. Sinsky, of Fanny, was in on business Friday.

Rev. Mr. Astwood, of this place preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Jas. Mead at Red Lake Falls, Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Mead was well and favorably known by many here who join in extending their sincere sympathy with the bereaved husband and parents.

There was a dance held at the Simpson place, on Sec. 28, Friday evening. A good time is reported.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. C. Misner has been quite sick with typhoid pneumonia.

There is some talk of starting a know-nothing school or society here this winter. The object is to give each member a subject to look up and give a full report on same the next meeting.

It reminds one of old times to see poplar wood come in from the east.

How about a Christmas entertainment? It is time to begin to think serious.

The whole force out on the Currie farm have been busy putting up ice this week.

Big and good natured John Schantzan was in Crookston Saturday.

Supt. Ponsonby stopped off Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Fairweather will visit with daughters in California this winter.

Our merchants experience a good fair trade for these times.

The multiplicity and excellence of other magazines, far from lessening the usefulness of the Review of Reviews, makes this unique periodical more and more a necessity. Its indexes, condensations of leading articles, classified lists of new books, and general survey of things written things said, and things done during the month preceding, its issue, would suffice to keep the busy reader in touch with the current of life and thought, even if he were able to read nothing else. The December number is as full of variety and freshness as its predecessors have regularly been; and to those who know the Review of Reviews this is a sufficient commendation.

SNUFFED OUT.

A Policeman's Gun Ushers Andrew Thompson From Time Into Eternity in an Instant.

On Friday morning of last week, Andrew Thompson, who with three others had been sent from East Grand Forks to the county jail for stealing the camp outfit from Ole Bang's wood-camp, was released on a writ of habeas corpus. Friday evening he got full and raised a disturbance in Martin Halla's saloon. Mr. Halla went after a policeman returning shortly with patrolman H. N. Tweten but Thompson had "lit oat" and the officer did not find him until about 11 o'clock when he discovered him skulking about the Great Northern depot, arrested him and put him in the lock-up. About 11:30 Tweten came back to the lock-up found everything all right and went away to attend to his duties about town returning about 12:30 when he discovered that Thompson and several others had escaped. He at once commenced to search for the escaped prisoners and later on he went down to the Great Northern depot, where tramps are wont to put up for the night. Trying the door of the gentlemen's waiting room, it did not open readily and appeared to be locked. He then went around to the east-side, lit a match and looking into the room, saw a number of men, some lying on benches and others sitting near the stove. Raising up the window he climbed in and going up to the ticket window he turned on the electric light and began to look for his man. He soon discovered a man that he supposed to be Thompson, lying on a bench, with a big slouch hat partly covering his face and slipping up in front of him said: "Come with me." The man paid no attention further than to open his eyes and look at Tweten, who then saw that it was the man he wanted and he again spoke, saying; "You broke jail this evening and I want you; come with me." The man said not a word but arose as if to go along but no sooner had he gained his feet than in a flash he sprang upon the officer seized him by the neck and before the officer could realize just what had happened he was on the floor and being vigorously choked and every thing began to get black. He was in such a position that he could not have used his club even if he could have got it, so with his right hand he secured his revolver, a 38 self-cocker, and raising his hand above his head fired at random the ball striking Thompson in the left temple, about a half inch over the left eye. With a groan the man relaxed his hold upon the officer's neck and fell upon him; rolling him off the officer struggled to his feet and, seeing the man was dangerously hurt he got out of the window and went and reported to Chief Gonyea, who told him to go and get Dr. Watts and bring him to the depot. The chief went to the depot and soon Tweten and the doctor arrived; this was about 1:30 a. m. and the man lived about 5 minutes afterward. The corner was notified and by his order the body was taken to Wyatt's undertaking rooms and officer Tweten went home under arrest, by order of the chief. On Saturday Coroner Shepard impanelled a jury consisting of F. L. Durand, Louis Fontaine, T. H. Bjoin, C. F. Lindell, Anton Erickson and F. W. Markman. The jury was taken to the undertaking rooms and sworn, examined the body and went to city hall to examine witnesses. Dr. Watts testified as to the fact of examining the wound and the nature thereof. Thomas Thompson testified as to what happened at the depot. Said that Andrew Thompson came to the depot about 12:30, somewhat intoxicated and told how that he had just broke out of the lock-up where he had been put for striking Martin Halla. After a little he laid down on a bench and went to sleep; about one o'clock I heard some one come and try the door, and he went to the window, struck a match and then raised the window and came in; the lights were turned down the man went up to the ticket window and turned up one then commenced to look about at the men; soon I saw the struggle had commenced, Thompson seemed to be pushing the officer backward and downward; I got out of the way so that they should not fall on me; then the gun went off and I was excited; I saw the officer leap out of the window and heard him say: "That's what you will get if you monkey with me;" I then went out on the platform; the door was not locked then and had not been; It opens hard; I had to push on it hard when I came in. To a question as to whether he had any personal spite against the officer he said he could not say that he had in particular, the officer had arrested him many times but he could not say just how many. Was not a particular "pard" of A. Thompson's; knew him in Brainerd last winter and was with him some just before this event. I think he was 25 or 26 years old.

J. F. Moran swore as to condition of door at the depot. Said he was a Great Northern employe, that the door opens hard requiring some effort to open. A man could easily suppose it was locked.

W. G. Johnson, an entire stranger in the city, said that he was a Great Northern employe at some place in Montana; that he came in on No 4 from Montana and was in the depot at the time of the shooting waiting for a freight for Barnesville; was asleep when the officer entered; was awakened by the scuffle; the officer seemed to be getting the worst of it when I heard the report of the revolver; the officer sprang through the window and fled. There were five or six men in the depot when I came in; they talked in Norsk about something I did not understand; they all went out and were gone some time; I do not know how long, guess I was asleep when they returned; am an entire stranger in this city.

John Brown testified that Thompson shoved the officer down; they fell over the bench; do not think Thompson was very drunk; but he had been drinking; he went out with the others after he first came and reported that he had just broke out of the lock-up; I should think he had been in about ¾ of an hour when the officer came; do not know whether he was asleep when the officer spoke to him first.

Officer Halvor N. Tweten testified as to what occurred from the time that Martin Halla called him at about 10:30 to arrest Thompson; told of the arrest and the discovering of the general jail delivery, of the subsequent hunt and finding him at the depot. Said that he did not lay his hands on Thompson but told him "to come with me," that Thompson opened his eyes looked at him a second that he then said: "you broke jail this evening and I want you, you most go with me;" Thompson did not say a word but slowly got upon his feet and then in a flash he grabbed me by the neck and choked me till all got black and blue. (Here he showed to the jury marks upon his neck and blood upon his coat.) I saw no possible chance to get away from him; I could not use my club, after awhile succeeded in drawing my revolver and fired at random; felt his hold on my neck relax and he fell upon me; I then managed to pull myself loose and got on my feet; seeing the man was apparently badly hurt I went to the chief and reported the circumstances who told me to get Dr. Watts to the depot just as quick as I could; I did so; the man lived probably five minutes after the doctor arrived. I went home by order of the chief. The jury took the case about 5:30 and in a few minutes rendered a verdict pronouncing the action of the officer justifiable.

An Excellent Number.

Among the excellent articles in the North American Review for December are three articles on the Hawaiian situation by Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, Hon. John L. Stevens, ex-minister to Hawai and Hon. Wm. M. Springer. These letters are invaluable to those looking for facts in regard to this question. Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, discusses the "Political Causes of the Business Depression," Senator Peffer explains the mission of the Populist party.

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

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If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's dye for the Whiskers.

IT WAS A LUCKY SHOT

IT SAVED A ROCKY MOUNTAIN HUNTER'S LIFE FIVE TIMES.

He Took Good Aim, and When Quiet Was Once More Restored He Counted Up Five Dead Bodies—No Wonder He Is Called a Famous Story Teller.

A group of men were sitting on the hotel porch "swapping" yarns. "Some people do not believe in luck; well, I do, and I'll tell you why," said the traveler as he paused and deliberately put his right leg across the knee of his left and glanced pensively down the street. The group pricked up their ears, for the traveler was a famous story teller, and all rightly judged that his remark was but the prelude to the recital of one of his adventures.

"When I was some 15 years younger than I am now," continued the traveler, "I was exceedingly fond of hunting. One fall my love of this sport led me to take a hunting trip in the Rocky mountains. I was ambitious and wanted to add a grizzly bear skin and a few elk heads to my collection of trophies, and incidentally, if it might be, to let daylight through an Indian or two.

"Well, for two weeks I hunted without getting sight of hair or track of elk, bear or Indian, and the thing was beginning to get monotonous, when one afternoon found me traversing the bottom of a deep canyon. I was alone, my guide having remained in camp on account of a sprained ankle. The bed of the canyon was rent with deep fissures and covered with great rocks, and its sides were seamed and cracked. A few stunted shrubs and trees, of the kind the elk is fond of feeding upon, grew along the sides and bottom of the canyon, and I hoped to find some of the animals here cropping the tender twigs. At last, just as I rounded a high point of rocks, I caught sight of an elk, a noble fellow, standing some 10 rods up the canyon with his face toward me. He was nosing the air suspiciously, and I feared that I would not get a shot at him unless I was quick about it. Accordingly I threw my rifle to my shoulder, and taking hasty aim at the broad, flat forehead fired.

"I was totally unprepared for the startling effect of that shot. Almost at the instant my finger pressed the trigger there came a puff of white smoke from behind a rock some 20 rods up on the opposite side of the canyon, and I saw an Indian leap to his feet only to fall back dead, while at the same moment a piercing scream, seemingly coming from directly over my head, caused me to look quickly up. In the midair, with great paws outstretched and long, sharp nails extended, I beheld a mountain lion apparently about to drop on my head. I bounded to one side. As I did so my blood almost froze with horror, for I had jumped directly over a rattlesnake, which now lay not two feet from me, with his head reared ready to strike.

"Before I could make a movement to defend myself from this new danger down upon the snake fell the body of the lion, crushing out its life. The lion rolled over once or twice and then, to my surprise, lay still. I had not had time to recover from the terror and astonishment caused by these startling incidents when my ears were greeted with a terrific bellowing, and looking up the canyon I saw the elk charging down upon me. I whirled about, intending to seek safety in flight, when, to my utter confusion, not a dozen feet away and directly in the path I must pursue if I continued my flight a monster grizzly bear reared himself up on his hind legs and with wide open mouth rushed for me. I was in an awful situation. I could see no possible way of escaping. On the right hand was the perpendicular wall of the canyon and on the left a deep chasm. Before was the grizzly bear and behind the rushing elk. Death faced me whatever way I turned. I trust I may never feel the horror of that moment again. The grizzly bear sprang forward to seize and crush out my life with his strong arms, and the elk gave a mighty bound, his huge horns lowered ready to transfix my body.

"At that moment my heart seemed to sink into my boots, and I fell flat upon the ground. With a crash like that of the collision of two locomotives, the animals met over my prostrate form. The terrific momentum of the elk bore himself and the bear over my body. For about five seconds there was a tremendous struggle; then both beasts fell, locked together, to the ground, and in a moment more had expired. One of the sharp prongs of the horns of the elk had pierced the heart of the grizzly, and the elk's neck had been broken by the bear in his death struggle. I bounded to my feet, not knowing whether to run or stand still, so sudden, so terrible and so many had been the dangers which had threatened me. But everything was quiet, and all my foes were dead.

"On investigation I found that my rifle ball had struck the elk at the base of the horns, where the bone is thick and hard, and after partially stunning him had glanced diagonally across the canyon and pierced the brain of the Indian, who, concealed behind a rock, was about to fire upon me. The shock of the ball had been sufficient to deflect the aim of the Indian enough to cause him to miss me and to pierce the heart of the mountain lion just at the moment he sprang upon me from a cleft in the rocks above my head. The lion landed upon the rattlesnake and crushed the life out of him before he had had time to strike, and the elk and the bear in their eagerness to kill me had destroyed each other.

"I call that a lucky shot, at least for me, because it saved my life five times and was the death of an Indian, a grizzly bear, an elk, a rattlesnake and a mountain lion."

And the traveler deliberately removed the right leg from the knee of the left and glanced upward with the look of a man who is confident that he is a favorite of Providence.—Chicago Tribune.

SCHOOLBOY FIREWORKS.

Somehow They Wouldn't Work Properly and the Consequences Were Unpleasant.

I have in my mind a display of fireworks given by myself when 12 years of age or less. Dr. Adam Norris, my schoolmaster in those days, knowing that I was a past master in chemistry and an adept at the manufacture of colored fire, directed me to organize an entertainment. The old gentleman is gone now where there may or may not be fireworks, but to his dying day he never appreciated my efforts on his behalf. It was proposed to illuminate the playgrounds with colored fires and lanterns, to invite the parents of the 30 scholars and to regale them after the display with cake and wine—I mean, of course, the parents.

I was let off my evening lessons for a week and allowed the run of the school laboratory. There I reveled in preparations. Not content with mere red, blue and yellow fires, I arranged Catherine wheels and Roman candles and rockets. I felt the instinct of a Brock and a Pain rising in me. I even asked Dr. Norris for additional money, telling him that I had an idea for a splendid novelty. He trusted me, taking the word of our chemistry master that I knew what I was doing. My novelty, which I kept as a grand surprise, consisted of a "set piece," with the words: "God bless Dr. Adam Norris."

This benign wish would come out in red fire and subsequently change to green, if all went well. The night arrived and the company. The preliminary illumination was not entirely successful, as my assistants did not understand their business, but the first Catherine wheel went around several times and appeared to be well liked. Owing to some unfortunate miscalculation with the materials, my rockets would not soar. The spirit was willing; the chemical compound was weak. So they tore about the ground, like snakes, and hissed in among the company, and one let off purple stars under the petticoat of a lady. A solitary rocket really went up a considerable distance, and the stick fell through the hothouse of a man next door, who had always been unfriendly toward the school. I pass by the hot air balloon. It soared all right, but I forgot to tie on the magnesium light, so nobody realized what a fine thing was being done. The Roman candles passed off without adverse comment, and then I lighted the "set piece."

You will not believe what happened. Nobody has ever credited the story, though I have told it to thousands. The facts, however, are these: Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the first two words of the display—those asking God to bless our good master—did not light at all; the next word, "Doctor," fell off altogether; the "A" in Adam also failed, and the whole of our preceptor's surname, excepting the initial letter, blew up. What was the result? Why, against the black night, raised on supports some 20 feet above the heads of the bewildered assembly, there blazed forth a solitary colossal "Dam N."

It burned red, and then in a silence that could be felt turned green. The "Damn" and I turned green together. That ended the entertainment. People never believe this story. Indeed at so great a distance of time I should be inclined to doubt it myself, but I cannot forget the subsequent interview with my dear old master in his study. We had a little private display of fireworks all to ourselves. Thus do most improbable effects result from remote causes. The Chinese by inventing fireworks were doing a thing which, after long generations of time, rendered it impossible for me to sit down with any comfort for a week.—Idler.

Poisonous and Harmless Snakes.

There is a certain physiological difference between the poisonous and harmless snakes, which exists very plainly in their manner of dentition. All snakes are objects of aversion and dread to mankind, so much so that to be bitten by a snake has at times been so fearful to the victim as to have produced death, although the snake was harmless. Such is the instinctive dread with which these reptiles are thought of that it may be desirable to have some easy mode of distinguishing the one kind from the other. This distinguishing characteristic is afforded by the teeth. In all poisonous snakes there are only two rows of teeth, the fang or fangs being arranged either within the two rows or outside of them. The harmless snakes have four distinct rows of teeth and when the bite shows this kind of wound and not any single deeper or larger puncture, there need be no apprehension.—New York Times.

The "Second Samson."

Richard Joy, who died May 18, 1742, at the age of 67 and is buried in the St. Peter's churchyard, isle of Thanet, Kent, England, was known throughout Europe as the "Kentish Hercules," or the "Second Samson." When but a youth of 17 years, he was invited to London by the king to give an exhibition in remarkable feats of strength. Among the feats of his more mature years was that of breaking, with his hands and feet, a rope with a tensile strength of 35 hundredweight and the lifting of 2,200 pounds. The following is a copy of his epitaph:

Herculean hero! famed for strength,
At last lies here—his breadth and length.
See how the mighty man is fallen!
To death the strong and weak are all one;
The same judgment doth befall
Goliath great and David small.

—St. Louis Republic.

Stagnation Is Death.

The sun would be consumed by its own ardor if it did not shine. Nature knows nothing of hoarding. The sun gives away its gold without ostentation. The ocean gives its vapors to the clouds, the clouds return them to the earth, the rivers to the sea. There is a constant exchange between lungs and leaves. Stagnation is death. Give to get; get to give.—Ram's Horn.

Evening Hymn.

Abide with us, Lord Jesus, through ev'ry changing ill!
Now that the day is dying,
And darker shades are lying
Along the eastern hill,
Abide with us, Lord Jesus! Be Thou our helper still!

Abide with us, Lord Jesus! Abide with us, we pray!
We bow the knee in meekness,
And own to Thee our weakness!
Be Thou our strength and stay!
Abide with us, Lord Jesus, and guide us lest we stray!

Abide with us, Lord Jesus, now that the sun has set!
Be Thou our shepherd tender!
Shine o'er us in Thy splendor
And all our sins forget!
Abide with us, Lord Jesus! Be Thou our Olivet!

Abide with us, Lord Jesus, till morning light breaks clear—
Till through the night of sorrow
We hail the glad tomorrow
And the safe harbor near!
Abide with us, Lord Jesus, till heav'nly lands appear!

—Christian Intelligencer.

Endeavor Societies and Mission Bands.

A writer in The Home Mission Monthly, which is published by the woman's executive committee of home missions of the Presbyterian church, rejoices in the absorption of some mission bands into the Christian Endeavor society. She says that this is practically answering the question of "How may we interest the boys in missions?" They are in the Endeavor society in large numbers, and through the missionary department of the society their interest is aroused as quickly as that of the girls who formerly were alone members of these bands. Far more will be given to the denominational boards than ever before, it is confidently believed.

Simplicity For the Children.

The great secret of successful Sunday school teaching lies in its clearness and simplicity, for "sublimity always is simple," Longfellow says. Whatever else you may teach, teach so that the "still, small voice" may reach the hearts of your scholars.

Is not the Saviour teaching still?
The wheels of Providence He turns.
All is subservient to His will.

Tyndale, the translator of the English Bible, had for his motto, "Banish me to the poorest corner of the world if you please, but let me teach the little children and preach the gospel." There is a great demand for sterling teachers, such as realize the sublimity of teaching. The children's faces of our land are "eloquent." As the poet says:

Save us! Save us! Woe surrounds us.
Little knowledge sore confounds us.
We are willing. We are ready.
We would learn if you would teach.
We have hearts that yearn toward duty.
We have minds alive to beauty.
Souls that any heights can reach!

—Christian Intelligencer.

For Tired Little Folks.

"Auntie, please tell me something nice to do. I'm tired of Sunday. It's too late to go out, and it's too early for the lamp, and the wrong time for everything."

"Well, let me see," said auntie.

"Can you tell me any one in the Bible whose name begins with A?"

"Yes, Adam."

"I'll tell you a B," said auntie—"Benjamin. Now tell me a C."

"Cain."

"Right," said Aunt Sarah.

"Let me tell D," said Joe, hearing our talk—"Daniel."

"And so we went through the alphabet, and before we thought of it we were called for supper, the house was lighted and we had a fine time. Try it.—Mayflower.

Christian Endeavor Notes.

A former member of the Kobe (Japan) society, who is now a student in this country, says that in the last few months—that is, since Dr. Clark's visit—the number of societies in Japan has increased from 4 to 30 and the membership from 80 to 800.

An interesting report from the society in Monastir, Macedonia, tells of the addition to its working force of the Sunday school committee, whose duty it is, not only the securing of recruits, but also to secure the "regular attendance of the associate members, to see that the Sunday school lesson is learned beforehand, and that they bring their Bibles with them."

Rev. W. I. Chamberlain of Chittoor, India, who is at the head of Christian Endeavor work there, writes most encouragingly of the society of that faroff land.

At Makawao, Maui, in the Hawaiian Islands, there is a good society in the foreign Protestant church. Although some of the members must travel seven miles to the meetings, yet they come regularly, and every member takes an active part in the meeting. Nearly every member, too, has his name enrolled on the society temperance pledge.

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SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss.
District Court. 14th Judicial District.

Knudt S. Aker, Plaintiff, vs. Karenus J. Westgaard, Bembard Iverson, and Herman Helgemen, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants, Westgaard and Helgemen.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the City of Crookston in said county and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his office in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents and interest on $500 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from January 4th, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated October 5th, A. D. 1893.

OLE J. VAULE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

[30-35]

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Mads Mossefin and Charles Lindell co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Mossefin & Lindell, plaintiffs, vs Otto Buse and Anne Buse, his wife, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants and Each of Them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said summons within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

E. M. STANTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Crookston, Minn.

[33-39]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court. Special Term, November 27th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Huot, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Godus Huot, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained, with the charges of administration; and the taxes, assessments and other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate; and a description of the tracts of land of said deceased which it is proposed to mortgage; and praying that license be to him granted to mortgage the tracts of land so described.

And it appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said Louis Huot, deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, with the charges of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate, or any part thereof.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Godus Huot, administrator, to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessments and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspapre printed at published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 27th day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[33-35]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court. Special term, December 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of W. L. Judson deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto L. H. Judson of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on the first Monday in June A. D. 1894, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 2nd day of December A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[34-36]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court. General term December 4th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of the estate of J. G. Moen deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Benson administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized. And it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Tuesday the 9th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Martin Benson administrator aforesaid to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies or expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 4th day of December, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[34-36]

BIG BARGAINS
IN
Caps
FOR THE
Next 30 Days
We have a Big Stock of plush Caps, which we are going to
SELL CHEAP
75 dozen plush caps from 75 cents to $2.50.
75 dozen cloth caps from 25 cents to $1.00
100 Fur Coats from $6.00 upwards.
Large line of Gloves and Mittens.
BOSTON
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE!
Mossefin & Lindell, Prop's.

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Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.
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Crookston, Minn.

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No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

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If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of
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Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
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MADE A GREAT HAUL.

ROBBERS GO THROUGH A SOUTH BEND BANK

While the Employes Were at Dinner They Entered by a Rear Window and Carried Off $15,000—St. Paul Bank Robbers Found Guilty.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 8.—The South Bend National bank, one of the largest and soundest banks in Northern Indiana, was robbed of over $15,000 during the day. The bold deed was committed in broad daylight, while hundreds of people were on the street, and the robbers succeeded in getting away with their rich booty without leaving the slightest clue. Chief Benjamin Rose was at once informed and set his officers at work immediately, but up to this hour no clue of any reliance has been obtained. Chief Rose believes there were no less than four men in the gang and possibly more. Cashier Myron Campbell remained at the bank,

In the Heart of the City,

until all employes were gone. He then locked the middle door of the big vault and left everything in the usual shape at the noon recess. It was 15 minutes after 12 o'clock when he left. At 10 minutes of 1 he returned, entering by the front street door. He passed down the corridor alongside the cashier's, collector's and other desks, and turned to his left to enter the door back of this line of continuous desks. As he was about to enter the door, his foot struck a chisel. He picked it up, but thought nothing of the matter, as the plumbers had been in the building, and had passed by where he found the chisel, he thinking they had dropped it. Ten minutes later Assistant Cashier Brown came in and Mr. Campbell showed him the chisel. Mr. Brown's

Suspicions Were Aroused

to such an extent that an investigation was immediately instituted and the men found a rear window open, the back door unlocked and the door between the directors' room and the countingroom mutilated. A rush was then made for the vault. The door was as Mr. Campbell left it. They swung it back and examined the safe within. A glance showed that money had been taken, but they could not tell how much. The police were at once notified, and when the day's balances were made up it was developed that the robbers secured $15,900. There is but little doubt that the bank has been watched for several days, perhaps weeks.

CONVICTED OF PATRICIDE.

Herman Hobeck Gets Seven Years at Wausau, Wis.

WAUSAU, Wis., Dec. 10.—The jury in the case of Herman and Otto Hobeck, brothers, charged with having killed their father, brought in a verdict of not guilty as to Otto and guilty of manslaughter as to Herman. The jury was out 20 hours. Herman was sentenced tenced to seven years hard labor by Judge Bardeen. The crime was a revolting one, the father being chopped to pieces by Herman and the head severed from the body. The two boys then dug a hole in the ground, buried the corpse and felled a tree over the spot. The boys were densely ignorant. Their father had always abused them, and on this occasion was about to attack them with a hatchet.

DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED.

Verdict in the Noted Thrun Case at Wausau, Wis.

WAUSAU, Wis., Dec. 9.—The jury in the Thrun conspiracy case which has occupied much attention here for the past three weeks, brought in a verdict of not guilty as to each of the defendants, Hanson, Folletts and Kandy. The jury was out twenty-six hours. They disagreed at first as to Hanson, so it is generally understood. The case has attracted widespread notice because of the sensational features developed. Thrun, who pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy when arraigned, cannot be sentenced because there is no co-conspirator, a necessary element to constitute an offense.

FLEURY FOUND GUILTY.

The Leader of the St. Paul Bank Robbers Convicted of Grand Larceny.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 7.—Thomas Fleury, the chief of the men accused of stealing the $5,000 bag of gold belonging to the Merchants' National bank from the counter of the clearing house, has been found guilty of grand larceny in the first degree, as charged in the indictment against him, Meiggs, Miller, Howard and Morris. The penalty is not less than five nor more than 10 years.

Receiver For Aultman & Co.

CANTON, O., Dec. 11.—The business of C. Aultman & Co., manufacturers of engines, threshers and other farming implements, has gone into the hands of receivers, William A. Lynch and Robert A. Miller being appointed. The company, it is understood, is entirely solvent, as its assets are not far from $2,700,000, while its liabilities are about $1,000,000.

Iowa's Senatorial Contest Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—National Committeeman Clarkson of Iowa is in Washington conferring with Republican members of the Iowa delegation. The senatorial contest in the Hawkeye state is the topic they are discussing.

Gladstone Recovering.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Gladstone seems to have quite recovered from his recent attack. He drove out Sunday and went to chapel. It is probable that he will stay here a few days longer.

Fire at Sheldon, Ia.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 12.—A fire at Sheldon destroyed a large part of the business section of the town. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $12,000.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Thirteenth Annual Convention in Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The 13th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in the city council chamber. Over 90 delegates from all parts of the country were present when President Samuel Gompers called the convention to order. There was apparent a feeling among the Western delegates that the honor of the presidency of the organization, which has remained in the East for several years, should be conferred on a Western leader, and gossip was current in the convention hall as to a strong fight at the time of the election of officers. A delegate high in the order admitted that there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Western unions. A parade had been planned, but because of bad weather the idea was abandoned, and the delegates marched from their headquarters to the council chamber without delay.

W. P. Pomeroy welcomed the delegates in a legthy speech, in which he set forth the pitiable condition of many of Chicago's laboring men.

"Ten thousand hungry, homeless men will welcome your coming," said the speaker, "and will expect you to sound to the nation the note of alarm and will look to you for aid in their present desperate condition."

President Madden of the State Federation made a short address and President Gompers replied to the speeches of welcome.

MINERS ACCEPT.

The 65-Cent Rate Agreeable to the Pittsburg Convention.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—The railroad miners' convention has agreed to accept the 65-cent rate, providing the ironclad is not insisted upon and rates at the company stores reduced.

Strikers Returning to Work.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 8.—Most of the old employes of the Lehigh Valley railroad in South Bethlehem have now sent in their applications for work again. While the terms are not altogether as satisfactory as the men expected, the majority of them say there is no use now in showing dissatisfaction or stubbornness, but that they will endeavor to get back to work as quickly as possible.

Iowa Miners' Strike Settled.

DES MOINES, Dec. 12.—The coal miners' strike has been settled, the pay day question being compromised.

IN HONOR OF SHIELDS.

Statue of the Distinguished General Unveiled at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Another figure has been added to the distinguished array of warriors, statesmen and inventors, whose monuments, erected in Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol, symbolizes the regard in which they were held by at least one state of the Union. General James Shields, who was thus honored, was the favorite son of three states, and his ashes rest in Missouri, but Illinois, by resolution of its legislature, decided that his statue should be one of the two which it is entitled to place in Statuary Hall. Illinois, therefore, had the chief place in the ceremonies, but Missouri and Minnesota also took advantage of the opportunity to do especial honor to the memory of their soldiers of bygone days.

ASHORE AT WHITEFISH BAY.

A Flint and Pere Marquette Liner In a Perilous Position.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—The passenger and freight steamer F. & P. M. No. 3 of the Flint and Pere Marquette line, went ashore at 4 a. m. at Whitefish bay, six miles north of Milwaukee. The boat is exposed to a terrific easterly gale and a heavy sea is running. A blinding snow storm prevails.

There are 18 passengers and a crew of about 15 on the steamer. The lifesaving crew has gone to the rescue. The seas are running so high that the surf boat could not be towed to the scene of the wreck, and the lifesaving apparatus is being taken overland to Whitefish bay.

Will Float the Steamer.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—The steamer F. & P. M., No. 3, which went ashore during a storm Monday, will be lightered in the morning and will probably be off the rocks by noon.

Eleven Bodies Recovered.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 8.—The bodies of drowned sailors from the wrecked ship Jason are beginning to come up in the undertow, and the lifesaving men have recovered 11 of them.

May Call a Special Session.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 8.—Governor Rich stated that it was not improbable that a special session of the legislature would be called to consider the matter of relief for the Upper Peninsula miners. It is estimated that $150,000 will be needed to tide them over until May 1. He is preparing to go and make personal investigation, and will decide about a special session on his return.

Jenkins Goes Free.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—Judge Johnson granted the motion for a separate trial in the case of Judge J. G. Jenkins, indicted as one of the directors of the defunct Plankinton bank, whereupon District Attorney Hammel asked that the case against Mr. Jenkins be nolled. His request was granted.

Guerley Wasn't Poisoned.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 12.—The inquest in the case of George Guerley, the the non-union telegrapher of the Lehigh Valley railroad, who died in the hospital Saturday night, was held Monday. The jury rendered a verdict that the man came to his death from chronic disease of the stomach.

Benefit for Chicago Poor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Joseph Jefferson and Stuart Robson will give a benefit for the starving poor of Chicago next Friday, Dec. 15. They will be assisted by all the dramatic talent in the city.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

THOUSANDS

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

CURED

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

OUR MOTTO ONE PRICE TO ALL AND THAT THE LOWEST

That is our motto: "One price to all, and that the lowest." I do not cut the price of an article for a few days, and then make up my loss on something else. I sell my goods on the smallest margin upon which business can be done. I keep a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. I sell for cash and you don't have to pay any one's bad debts when you deal with me.

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THE following is the order of the railroad commission denying the application of the three railroads named in the order to intervene in the case of Elias Steenerson against the Great Northern railroad. It will be seen that the order of the commission is both logical and legal.

The complainant filed his com plaint in this proceeding, claiming that the rates charged by the defendant for the transportation of grain from certain stations in Polk County to Duluth and Minneapolis are unreasonable. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company and receivers, the Chicago, Millwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co., have filed petitions asking to be allowed to intervene on the ground that any reduction of rates of the Great Northern will affect the rates of the other companies; that is, they will be compelled to accept the same rates as the Great Northern, or lose the business. As the statute authorizes any appeal from the order of the Commision to the courts, we are of the opinion that we should be governed by their decisions on the questions presented by the intervening petitioners; and looking to them, we find that a complaint in intervention must have an interest in the matter in litigation of such a nature that he will either gain or lose by the direct legal operation of the judgement. (Smile v. Gale, 12 Supreme Court Rep. 674; Lewis vs Harwood 28 Minn. 429.) Tested by this rule, the petitioners have no direct interest in this controversy that entitles them to become a party to the record. It is true so far as the Northern Pacific Company is concerned, that in case of an adverse decision, it may be compelled to reduce its rates or suffer the loss of business, the same as one merchant must reduce the price of his goods to that asked by his neighbor, or lose trade, but he is not legally bound to do so, and an advese order in this case would not legally affect any company but the defendant. In these views we are supported by the opinion of the Attorney-General. In this case we desire to obtain all possible light on the unreasonableness of the rates, and will be glad to hear any evidence from any of the roads, or others who may wish to be heard with reference to the same. The prayer of the petitioners is denied and the petitions dismissed.

By order of the Commision-
A. K. TEISBERG, Secretary.
Dated St. Paul, Dec. 6th. 1893.

IT would seem that the president in appointing Blount as commissioner to Hawaii made a blunder that places him in an awkward position, to say the least. United States Senators are inquiring into the matter to ascertain why Grover presumed to take so much authority upon himself without the sanction of the senate. If the position of things is as alleged Grover has got his foot in it—as usual.

THE experience Gov. Altzeld is having seems to indicate that anarchy is not so popular in Chicago as he supposed when he pardoned the red-handed anarchists awhile ago. A German society in Chicago last week refused to receive a fine portrait of the Governor that had been presented. The Governor accepted this action as a personal slight and cancelled an engagement that he had to deliver an address before the society.

As illustrating the phenomenal growth of the magazine business. The recent order of the American News Company of 200,000 copies of the December number of the Cosmopolitan stands unequaled, over 100 tons of books going to this one concern! The cosmopolitan, owing to its extraordinary cheapness ($1.50 per year) and the excellent quality of the matter it contains, now leads all other magazines in circulation. It strikes the masses and hence its popularity with the newsdealers.

ONE night last week a gay and festive burglar entered the residence of Mayor Wright, at St. Paul—evidently supposing the mayor was following the Globe's advice to "keep an eye on every saloon in town so no one should get fatally murdered," but Fred fooled him. He was at home by a large majority and arrested the burglar with neatness and dispatch. What is the matter with that Globe detective bureau? Why don't they prevent all these sinful doings in the saintly city of St. Paul? In other words "what are they there for?

THE GUBERNATORIAL SITUATION.

This is the way the gubernatorial situation is summed up by Ed. A. Paradis, editor of the Midway News: "Judging from present indications, the next gubernatorial race will be between Knute Nelson and Charles E. Flandrau. It has been rumored for months about these cities that these railroads, lumbermen, the Miller's association, the banks, trust companies, and certain other state enterprises such as the capitol scheme and a few others, are getting ready to tumble the Republican machine overboard. The reason advanced is that the Republican office-holders, in their eagerness to hold their jobs, have gone so far over to the people that these old-time rings have become thoroughly alarmed. They figure that Republican success for a number of years past has been largely dependent upon the indirect support of such Democratic leaders as James J. Hill, P. H. Kelly and Mike Doran, and that by nominating a man who command, the enthusiastic support of country Democrats, a straight pull on the part of these men who have so long sold out their own party would land Judge Flandrau into the Governorship, and permit the rings to re-instate themselves upon a new and more permanent basis. It is understood at present writing that a vigorous campaign is soon to be inaugurated in behalf of Judge Flandrau, in which the work of throwing the Daily Globe into the hands of a receiver on the part of the St. Paul Trust company was but the initiatory step. They argue that while it is practically certain that Mr. Nelson will be nominated, he will be a weak candidate in an off year, especially in the country, on account of having allied himself with all three of the Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul schemes—the Duluth elevator, the University bill, and the capitol job—so much so, in fact, that the allied influences in these cities, with so acceptable a Democratic candidate as C. E. Flandrau, will just gently let him drop."

SINCE the fall election, the democrats are getting a great hustle upon themselves in the effort to get the balance of the territories admitted. They are so fearful lest the sceptre of power should pass from their grasp that they are even trying hard to admit Utah, knowing full well that such a step is not for the best interests of the United States while the Morman element remains in the large majority. But it would be in the interest of the democrats therefore they want it.

THE celebrated suit of Jesse P. Farley vs J. J. Hill et al has at last been decided in favor of defendants and Jesse pays the frieght i. e. the costs. It will be remembered that Mr. Farley was receiver for the old St. Paul & Pacific before J. J. Hill secured control, and he brought suit for $5,000,000 claiming that he had entered into a conspiracy with the others to secure control of the road. He was defeated in the lower courts and now the judgment of the lower courts is affirmed.

THE young state of North Dakota has taken a step in advance of the older states in the manner of treating her convicts. Common school books have been introduced into the penitentiary at Bismarck, and the convicts now have an opportunity to acquire an education. As they have little or no work to do, receive plenty of good wholesome food, have good quarters, and now have the privilege of getting an education "on the side," the life of the average convict in the ozone state should not be so very hard.

THE Fleury trial would seem to indicate that Justice is a queer jude. Fleury was convicted of robbing the Merchants National bank in St. Paul, and $1,000 in gold was found on his person and yet it is said the bank cannot get that money because it cannot identify each particular piece of gold.

THE action of the president in the Hawaiian matter bids fair to be another feather that will break the camel's back. His action in the pension matter is already a sufficient burden to bear, and this last straw will be very liable to do for Grover.

Norman County Index: The big contest in the republican state convention next year will probably be over state auditor. Already a number of good men have been "mentioned" for the place, among them being Bub Dunn, L. M. Hunt and P. J. McGuire. Any one of these would be credit to the state, but if Mr. McGuire cares to make the race again, in our opinion he is fairly entitled to the honor. He was the victim of the unholy Demo-Pop combination three years ago and should be given another chance if he wants it.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

The house debated the bankruptcy bill in committee of the whole.

In the senate Mr. Dolph spoke on that portion of the president's message relating to Hawaii.

General debate on the bankruptcy bill will close Wednesday. The five minute rule will then be in force.

The house passed a bill extending for three years the time in which settlers may purchase forfeited railroad lands occupied by them.

Among the measures favorably acted on in the house was a joint resolution confirming titles of bona fide settlers on Mille Lacs reservation lands in Minnesota.

House joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the payment of salaries and expenses of additional deputy collectors of internal revenue to carry out the Chinese exclusion act was passed by the senate.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The house adjourned at 1:10 to attend the unveiling of the Shields statue.

Senate amendments to the resolution appropriating money to carry out the Chinese act were agreed to by the house.

Senator Hill arraigned the president in a speech in the senate for his course in the Hawaiian affair. He claimed the president had usurped the functions of the congress.

A spirited discussion of the Hawaiian question arose in the senate over the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar requesting the president to forward to the senate all the correspondence on the Hawaiian question. The resolution was finally adopted.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

The senate adjourned till Monday.

General debate on the bankruptcy bill closed.

Senator Hill announced he would on Monday call up the bill to repeal federal election laws.

The bill to reimburse the State of Nebraska for expenses incurred in repelling a threatened invasion and raid by the Sioux in 1890 and 1891, passed the senate.

Senator Hausbrough secured the passage of a bill granting to North Dakota certain lands in Fort Totten military reservation for the use of the state militia for encampment purposes.

Friday, Dec. 8.

The senate was not in session.

The house adjourned till Monday.

Many changes in the tariff bill are being made in committee.

The Torrey bankruptcy bill was unexpectedly strangled in the house by an affirmative vote on a motion to strike out the enacting clause.

An attempt to pass the bill for the admission of Utah during the morning hour was met with fillibustering by the Republicans.

Monday, Dec. 11.

The senate passed the house bill for the relief of settlers on Mille Lacs lands.

The house considered District of Columbia business after the morning hour.

The house federal elections bill was referred to the committee on privileges and elections in the senate.

Senator Hoar again scored the president for his Hawaiian policy, speaking to a resolution for more information.

Republican fillibustering on the bill for the admission of Utah is ended in the house, an agreement being reached with the Democrats under which more time will be allowed for debate and amendment.

REVISED TARIFF BILL.

The New Measure Discussed by the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The revised tariff bill was laid before the ways and means committee during the morning. The changes which have been made during the two weeks have been noted from time to time, the most important being pearl buttons and tin plate. Members of the majority of the committee say that the changes made are mostly from ad valorem to specific duties where such changes were necessary from a business standpoint. The bill was taken up by the full committee by sections, and the Republican members offered amendments and discussed the bill from time to time. It is the intention of the majority members to vote down all amendments offered by the Republicans and report the bill as soon as possible in its present revised condition.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 11, 1893.

HOGS—Steady to weak. Range of prices, $5.00@5.10.

CATTLE—Steady; good demand for good butcher cows; other butcher stuff in demand. Prime steers, $3.5@3.[illegible]; good steers, $2.50@3.00; prime cows, $2.[illegible]@2.60; good cows, $2.00@2.30; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.00, light veal calves, $1.00@4.25; heavy calves, $1.50@3.00; stockers, $1.25@3.00; feeders, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.00@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady; fair demand. Muttons, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $2.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.25@2.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 1,000; cattle, 100; no calves; sheep, 25.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1893.

CATTLE—Market for steers steady; cows strong. Christmas beeves, $5.75@6.50; export, $4.6@5.25; good to choice $4.5@5.25; medium, $3.1@4.1; common to fair, $3.1@4.25; cows, $1.25@3.40; stockers amd feeders, $2.00@3.60.

HOGS—Market active and 5c lower. Common and rough packers, $4.80@5.0; packing and shipping heavy, $5.10@5.30; prime heavy and butchers, $5.35@5.45; sorted light, $[illegible].40@5.45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Shade stronger. Best sheep, $3.00@3.75; best lambs, $4.00@4.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 14,500; hogs, 19,000; sheep, 11,500.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Dec. 11, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, [illegible]¼c; December, 61c; May, 66c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60¼c; December, 60c; May, 65c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56¾c; No. 3, 56½c; rejected, 46½c. On Track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 61c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 63¼c; highest, 63⅝c; lowest, 62⅞c; close, 62⅞c; November close [illegible]; December opening, 59¼c; highest, 59¼c; lowest, 59c; close, 59c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 62c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 59¼c.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1893.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Easy. Cash, 62⅜c; December, 62⅜@62½c; May, 63⅝c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 35⅞c; December, 35⅝c; May, 40½c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 28½c; December, 28½c; May, 31c.

PORK—Easier. January, $12.75½; May, $12.85.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGE

BOMB THROWN IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Had It Not Exploded Prematurely There Would Have Been Great Loss of Life. As It Was Eighty Were Injured—The Anarchist Who Threw It Confesses the Deed With Great Bravado.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The explosion of a bomb in the chamber of deputies Saturday caused the greatest excitement in all parts of the city. The exact number of injured is not known, but at least 80 are more or less hurt, 15 of that number being members of the chamber. The bomb was thrown from the right gallery and exploded about half way between there and the floor, thus preventing a serious loss of life.

THE FIEND JAILED.

Anarchist Marchal Arrested For the Chamber of Deputies Outrage.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—After a day of great excitement following the explosion of the bomb in the chamber of deputies the authorities have announced that they have the bombthrower in custody. He is an anarchist named Marchal and has made a full confession. News to the effect that the bombthrower was in the hands of the police was not confirmed until official announcement was made and now Paris will sleep easier and await developments. Marchal, it appears, was among the injured persons taken to the Hotel Dieu, the large hospital on the north of the Place du Aparvis Notre Dame. Marchal soon

Fell Under the Suspicion

of the authorities, and, pressed by the police, he decided to make a full confession, and he did so, glorying in his dastardly crime. When questioned as to his reasons for throwing the bomb, Marchal replied defiantly: "I wished to deal a thoroughly dramatic blow at the institutions of the country and wished to cause great excitement. I endeavored to aim the bomb at M. Dupuy (the president of the chamber of deputies). I glory in the act, and I only regret that my hand swerved and the bomb did not explode near the mark." This bold and defiant statement from the lips of the bandaged prisoner caused a sensation, even among the stern officials of the law, who were

Accustomed to Startling Situations

and used to all kinds of surprises. There was so much bitter hatred in the anarchist's tone as he delivered his defiance and gloried in his crime that even the public prosecutor started and seemed to grow pale. Marchal in appearance is a big blonde man with a heavy moustache and a hardened expression of countenance, which seemed to loom up with a strange fire as he described with much gusto how the bomb was used. He seems utterly indifferent as to the consequences of his crime and speaks of it as though it didn't concern him in the least.

CAUSE OF THE DELAY.

Why Minister Willis Failed to Restore the Hawaiian Queen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The schooner Transit, just arrived from Honolulu, brings the following to the Associated Press under date of Nov. 19:

An interview with the members of the provisional government during the afternoon develops a determination to stand on the defensive and take nothing on trust until the United States government is officially heard from either directly or through Minister Willis. In the meantime troops will be kept fully armed and reserve guards ready at a minute's notice. Many Americans assert that no restoration shall take place. The provisional government expresses the opinion that the use of force on the part of the United States would be equivalent to a declaration of war. Resident Americans have at least 1,500 rifles and ammunition in private hands which it would be impossible to seize

In Case of Restoration.

Those best posted say the throne would not stand an hour after the withdrawal of American troops. The theory of restoration, however, will not be believed here until the last moment. Should it then prove true, serious trouble will likely follow. This much is admitted by the clearest heads on both sides.

From a source almost in touch with the American legation it is learned that the contingency which has caused delay in Hawaiian affairs until Washington is heard from is the fact that the provisional government and resident Americans would resist either compromise or restoration.

The Corwin Sailed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The United States revenue cutter Corwin sailed shortly before midnight. Her destination is a secret, but it is supposed she is going to Honolulu with instructions for Minister Willis. It is reported that one of the sailors on the Corwin has been bribed to take dispatches from Minister Thurston to President Dole. The captain of the Corwin refused to take letters from Consul Wilder, saying he did not know where he was going.

Thurston Goes to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — Minister Thurston has left this city en route for Honolulu. Before leaving, he called on Secretary Gresham. He was not sent out of the country and does not go at the suggestion of Secretary Gresham, but goes of his own accord, in order to advise and counsel those he represents.

Minister Thurston En Route.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Minister Thurston of Hawaii reached this city Friday, and left during the evening by the Northwestern road for San Francisco, en route to Honolulu.

Hanged Without a Hitch.

DANVILLE, Ills., Dec. 9.—The two young murderers, Pate and Stires, were hanged at 12:35 without a hitch.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis police are making war on wine rooms.

St. Paul police are rounding up minor professional criminals.

The celebrated Lanesboro wheat case has been compromised.

St. Paul underwriters are taking steps to organize a salvage corps.

Salaries of St. Paul firemen, cut some months since, have been restored.

A new water company, the Altamonte, has been incorporated at Duluth.

John Welter of Little Falls has been formally charged with the murder of Kosanke.

Senator O'Brien's string of running horses, 20 in number, are quartered at Lakeland.

The next session of the Minnesota editorial convention will be held at St. Paul Feb. 15 and 16.

It is reported that the First National and the Citizens bank of Princeton will consolidate Jan 1.

The Indians of Fon du Lac reservation are dividing $12,000 in good American pale faced dollars.

Ten thousand pounds of meat were given to the poor of St. Paul last week by one packing firm. A like amount will be donated each week.

Senator Dedon of the pine land investigating committee says the work of reassessing Itasca county will be completed by the end of this month.

At St. Cloud the jury in the case of Mrs. Margaret J. Mitchell against W. B. and C. S. Mitchell for trespass returned a verdict for $1,000. It will be appealed.

At Duluth Judge Ayer of the probate court decided the Hulett will case adversely to Hulett's housekeeper, Mrs. Lucy Pomeroy. An appeal will likely be taken.

After 15 minutes deliberation the jury in the case of Mrs. Caroline Hall, on trial at Center City for the murder of her mother-in-law, returned a verdict of not guilty.

State Labor Commissioner Powers is investigating the failure of the Twin City Railway company to vestibule its cars, in accordance with the laws passed last winter.

The St. Paul Trust company will appeal to the district court the decision of the probate judge in the matter of the order directing the payment of interest on the Kittson estate funds.

The Fillmore County Farmers Alliance has discovered that in this state trust binding twine is sold as low as that made at the penitentiary, but in other states it is sold at a higher figure.

The North American Accident association of Chicago, of which F. A. Merrill, former superintendent of the Eastern Minnesota railroad, was insured for $10,000, has refused to pay the amount.

Citizens of Lamberton are endeavoring to have Redwood county divided north and south, attaching a few townships from Cottonwood county and forming a new county, with Lamberton as the county seat.

The railroad and warehouse commission has denied the petition of the Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway company to intervene in the case of Elias Steenerson vs. the Great Northern Railway company.

The Minnesota Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution has elected the following officers: President, Charles Phelps Noyes, St. Paul; vice president, Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Faribault; secretary, Rukard Hurd, St. Paul; treasurer, George C. Squires, St. Paul. Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, D. D., St. Paul, was selected as chaplain.

FOR THE STATE.

Decision In the Pine Land Cases Has Been Filed.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 9.—As has been previously foretold in press dispatches the case of the State of Minnesota against C. A. Smith & Co., of Minneapolis, to set aside and annul a private sale of the pine in section 36, township 42, range 26, the same being a section of school land, and to secure a refund to the state of the value of timber cut thereon by the defendants, has been decided on every point in favor of the state by Judges L. L. Baxter and D. B. Searle, of the Seventh judicial district. The action originated from a resolution introduced into the last house of representative by Hon. R. C. Dunn of Princeton, Mille Lacs county.

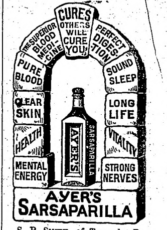
The judges, after a lengthy review of the facts in the case, sum up as follows:

That said permit was made and delivered without authority of law; that the same is null and void; that said defendants have no right, title or interest in or to the pine timber attempted by said instrument to be sold, and said that instrument and the record thereof aforesaid must be canceled, set aside and annulled, and that said plaintiff is entitled to have and recover from said defendants and each of them them the sum of $9,514.89, together with interest thereon from June 23, 1893, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

There were about 3,000,000 feet of pine still standing on section 36, which reverts to the state.

Scheig and Floyd Start West.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Phillip M. Scheig and Frank Floyd, accused of having robbed the Bank of Minneapolis, started on the trip west Sunday in charge of detectives from that city. They were taken from police headquarters to the railway depot in a carriage. The prisoners had lost much of their stylish appearance by the night in the cells.



S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

The Land of Flowers.

Three hundred and eighty-one years ago, the romantic Ponce de Leon, searching for the fabled fountain of youth, set foot on a land so adorned with blossoms of every kind and hue that he named it Florida—Land of Flowers. To most Northerners, Florida suggests only a refuge for invalids and consumptives, or a place whence come oranges and other semi-tropic fruits. The state, however, has something of a history. Where Ponce de Leon landed, was founded St. Augustine, the oldest settled town in the United States, and now a famous winter resort. In 1763 Florida was ceded by Spain to Great Britain, in exchange or as a ransom for Cuba, on which the British lion had laid his paw. In 1783, at the close of our Revolutionary war, England ceded the territory back to Spain, probably not desiring a possession surrounded by the rebellious colonies. In 1819 Spain ceded Florida to the United States, and she was admitted to the Union in 1845. Since the war of the Rebellion, material developement has been rapid in Florida—railroads have been built, much Northern capital invested and great improvement manifested. If intending to make a trip to Florida—and now is the time to be planning for it—be sure that your railroad ticket is via the Burlington, which affords choice of routes by either Chicago or St. Louis. Apply to any coupon ticket agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The North-Western Line.

(C., St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 5:45 p. m., St. Paul 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m. Superb Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining chair cars. The best train to take in order to reach Chicago early in the morning so as to make connections with fast trains on all lines for east and south.

Which runs the fast "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:20 a. m. St. Paul, 8:00 a. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:35 p. m. Modern Day Coaches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful daylight ride to Chicago.

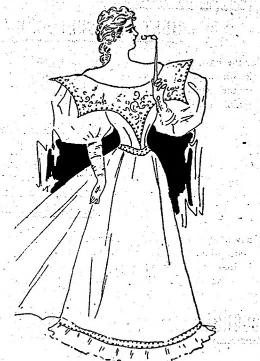
Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, the Superiors and Duluth; also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on fast day trains.

When making a journey from Minneapolis and St. Paul it means the best service. The greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For full information as to through rates and routes and sleeping car accomodations call on your home agent and for map folder, free; address

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

FADS AND FASHIONS.



3909. 3910

Evening Gowns.

THE subject of evening dress is one over which a good many feminine minds are worrying just at present. To those who only occasionally indulge in a full dress evening gown it is of the greatest importance that they should choose something that will remain a good style for several seasons at least, and one that will last and keep its freshness and elegance.

Satins and brocades are always elegant and never go out of fashion. They make over well, moreover, which is often a great consideration to many women. A becoming and endurable color should always be chosen, some one of the standard shades in fact, such as blue or pink or gray, but never any of the novelty colors that only last for one brief season and then look ugly and out of season ever after. The model gown given on this page is chosen to last through several seasons and carry style and elegance in all its lines.

No. 3909-3910 is of rich material and has a long train which is adjustable. The model in this instance is of pale yellow satin trimmed with lace and pearl beading. The front of the skirt (No. 3910) has three gores, and there is a straight gathered back breadth under the train. The bodice (No. 3909) is slightly pointed in front but straight at the back. It fits the figure with darts and has a low cut neck showing the tips of the shoulders, which is the latest and most approved fashion. It has an unusual and very handsome bertha arrangement fastening at the back. This is trimmed with lace laid on flat and edged with pearl beads. The sleeves are simply hugh puffs at the elbow.

Lady's Bodice Pattern (No. 3909) is cut in 5 sizes, for ladies from 32 to 40 inches bust measure, and requires, for the medium size, 2¼ yards material 44 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 27 inches. Price 25 cents.

Lady's Skirt Pattern (No, 3910) is cut in 5 sizes, for ladies from 22 to 30 inches waist measure, and requires, for the medium size, 6 yards material 44 inches wide, or 9½ yards 27 inches. Price 30 cents.

These patterns are for sale by the McCall Co., New York. The JOURNAL will procure them for any lady reader who may desire them.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending December 9th, 1893.

Amondsen, Mrs. Christine
Johnson, O. Chris
Pegby, F. R.
Hoostad Jabhop
Wilson, Frank

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY.

Canadians Attention.

Excursion tickets to points in Ontario and as far east as Montreal on sale November 21st, 28th, December 5th, 11th, to 31st, daily $40.00 for round trip. Good for 90 days.

These are same tickets we have been selling past few years and which gave such good satisfaction.

Come around and find out our connection east of St. Paul and Chicago and that you can make good time via the Great Northern. Through sleeper from Crookston to Chicago on our night train.

W. W. FEGAN,
[31-tf] Agent.

Low Rates to the Coast.

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth to Northern Pacific coast points and return $65.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river, $80.50 to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

Commencing Nov. 21st, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to points in Ontario and Quebec for $40, good 90 days; to points east of Montreal slightly higher. For tickets and full information, call on or write,

C. A. SHARKEY,
[31-tf] Agent N. P. R, Cookston.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the undersigned commissioners appointed by the City council of the City of Crookston, to view the premises and ascertain and award the amount of damages and compensation to be paid the owners for the property to be taken or injured by the grading of those portions of streets in said City hereinafter specified, to wit; St. Paul street from Red Lake River to Pleasant avenue; Stuart avenue from St. Paul street to Minnesota street; Johnson street from Woodland avenue to Stuart ave and Minnesota street, from Stuart avenue to the section line between sections 25 and 26, of township 150 of range 46, and to assess the amount of such damages and compensation and the expense of such improvements upon the lands and property to be benefited thereby, will meet at the office of E. M. Walsh in the Fournet block, on the 18th day of December, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, and ascertain and award therefor compensation and damages for the property taken, interfered with, or injured by said improvements, and will asses the expense of such improvements upon the land and property to be benefitted thereby, and we will then and there hear such allegations and proofs as interested persons may offer.

E. M. WALSH,
C. H. MIX,
F. FOURNET,
[34-35] Commissioners.

Wanted!

37 men wanted at F. L. Durand's drug stores next Monday morning to buy a bottle of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, it is absolutely guaranteed.

Helen of Troy

Was a famous beauty; coming down to the present time we find a clear complexion, essential to correct beauty. Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock Compound will produce a beautiful clear skin. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Coughing leads to consumption, Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

What's the difference between a good boy and an elephant? Why, good boys always take Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and elephants dont. For sale by F. L. Durand.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

All obstacles to the Corbett-Mitchell fight in Florida has apparently been removed.

Insurgent leaders in Brazil have resolved to work for the establishment of a monarchy.

President Cleveland is credited with a desire to act as arbitrator for the contending Hawaiian factions.

A New York man is accused of embezzling over $70,000 from his employers, clothing dealers, causing them to assign.

According to an order from the general land commissioner, all railroads must revise their lists of indemnity selections within six months.

The banking house of Dufresne, one of the old established banks in Florence, has suspended. Emetaz, the manager of the bank, has committed suicide.

Thursday Dec. 7.

Baron Clonbrock is dead. He was born in 1807, and was lord lieutenant of the County of Galway.

Negotiations have been broken off between Honduras and Nicaragua. The dispute may be submitted to arbitration.

Friends of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, so rumor says, have written to Mr. Cleveland recommending his appointment as ambassador to Italy.

While laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, Joseph Badart of Green Bay committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

Michael A. Jacobs of Wisconsin, chief clerk of the general land office, has tendered his resignation to the secretary of the interior. Mr. Jacobs will resume the cashiership of the Beaver Dam, Wis., National bank.

Bids were opened at the war department for supplying 10,000 pounds of smokeless powder. The lowest bidder was the Leonard Smokeless Powder company of New York, at 80 cents per pound.

Friday, Dec. 8.

The Great Northern and Union Pacific traffic agreement is said to have been restored.

Option trading is gambling and unlawful, according to a decision by the Missouri supreme court.

One of the cruisers purchased in the United States by the Brazilian government is badly disabled by an unknown traitor.

The London Daily News learns that the report of Sir Gerald Portal, the British consul general for German East Africa, will advise the extension of the Zanzibar protectorate to include Uganda.

The interior department has received no information of the reported outbreak among the Navajo Indians in Northwest Arizona, and it is not believed by the officials that any disturbance has taken place or is imminent.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Glandstone is much better.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro states that the commercial situation there is improving, and that confidence is gradually returning.

The Hon. Robert Preston Bruce, a brother of the earl of Elgin, the newly appointed viceroy of India, died at Edinburgh from influenza.

The prevalence of influenza has caused a great increase in the number of deaths in Germany from respiratory diseases.

Reports received from native sources say that King Lobengula is ill and has abandoned his intention to cross the Zambesi.

Governor Nelson has appointed Frank Grygio of Minneapolis as special commissioner on the part of the State of Minnesota to the Kosciuszko exposition to be held at Lemberg, Austria.

The National Zeitung announces that Professor Koch will shortly publish a comprehensive method of using tuberculin and the diagnostic qualities of tuberculin for the recognition of tuberculosis in its first stages.

Monday, Dec. 11.

It is reported that President Cleveland has undergone another surgical operation.

Democratic congressmen from Eastern states declare that the president will not be allowed to "run the tariff fight."

Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, denies that there is any ground for the revived alarmist rumors regarding the prince's health.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Archduke Otto, a son of the Archduke Carl Ludwig, and a nephew of the emperor, shot himself in the left arm while practicing with a revolver.

A man named Valliant, an anarchist, has admitted throwing the bomb in the French chamber of deputies. He was one of the injured, and boasted of his act to the police.

Prospects are good for a race between the English locomotive "James Toleman," which was exhibited at the world's fair, and the New York Central's "999." If it takes place it will likely be from Chicago to New York.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

It is expected the Coughlin trial will last eight weeks longer.

A thousand men slept in the corridors of the Chicago city hall Sunday night.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Joseph B. Doe of Wisconsin to be assistant secretary of war.

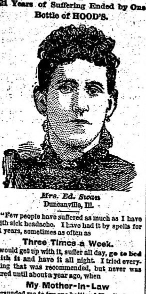
Ives won the first game in the three cornered billiard tournament at Madison Square garden. Slosson was his opponent.

Frank King, a notorious criminal, was shot dead while attempting to rob a West Adams street, Chicago, grocer. His companions escaped.

A party of 40 tramps left San Francisco for Kansas, attracted thither by Governor Lewelling's recent announcement that vagrants would not be arrested.

Sick Headache

21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of HOOD'S.



Mrs. Ed. Swan
Duncanville, Ill.

"Few people have suffered as much as I have with sick headache. I have had it by spells for 21 years, sometimes as often as

Three Times a Week.

I would get up with it, suffer all day, **go to bed with it** and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when

My Mother-in-Law

persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and **I have not had sick headache** since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has increased my weight **from 122 to 147 pounds.** I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. ED. SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

Cut Prices
ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Prics.

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RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

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Reaches all parts of the Red River valley. Two branches in the Turtle Mountain country. Three lines in South Dakota, reaching Sioux Falls, Watertown, Huron and Aberdeen.

Pacific coast trains run palace sleeping cars and dining cars, buffet, library, observation smoking cars, family tourist cars, free colonist sleepers, coaches, etc. Through sleepers between Chicago and Seattle.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the east, south and southwest.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan, and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash. for Lake Chelan, the Upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

For publications and information about routes, rates, etc., address

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and sixty-one and 75-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward Anderson and Anne Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to Security Trust Company, of Nashua, N. H., mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 7th day of January, 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 51 of Mortgages, on pages 294 and 295, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: All that portion of lots 20, 22 and 24, in block 1, Geiggs' Addition to Grand Forks East, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the line between lot 24 in said block and DeMers Avenue 25 feet in a southwesterly direction from the easterly corner of said lot 24; thence in a northwesterly direction and at right angles to DeMers Avenue 75 feet across lots 24, 22 and 20 to the line between lots 18 and 20 in said block; thence along said last mentioned line 25 feet in a southwesterly direction; thence at right angles and across lots 20, 22 and 24, 75 feet to the line between DeMers Avenue and said block 1; thence along said last mentioned line in a northeasterly direction 25 feet to the place of beginning. Meaning to convey a tract 25 feet front on DeMers avenue by 75 feet deep, parallel to and adjoining the lot deeded by Gorgo B. Clifford, Minnie E. Clifford and Joseph E. Clifford, to A. C. Rhinehart December 16th, 1889, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 27th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 13th, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEM,
Attorneys. [35-41]

ONCE AGAIN WE GREET YOU

THE GRAND
AND
GLORIOUS
Christmas Time

Is coming nearer and nearer.

Our muse turns common prose to rhyme, a sort o'homely Christmas Chime—in no poetic style sublime, but, maybe, somewhat clearer. You know we've always tried before to make this season brighter. Wev'e done our best to turn this store, into a place where more and more, the people's hearts grow lighter.

So far the court its course may ken',
wer'e going to do that thing again.

- Fontaine & Anglim. -

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There is not a paper published that can compare with it for the price. And in fact there is not another paper or magazine like it at any price. THE QUEEN OF FASHION not only informs you what is going on in the fashion world, both abroad and at home, but instructs you how to make up the material in the latest and most economical way. With the information furnished by THE QUEEN OF FASHION a lady can always be well and economically dressed, and at the same time in the latest and most approved fashion. The styles and designs in this paper are original ones by our own artists, and can be found nowhere else. The publishers of THE QUEEN OF FASHION have secured, at enormous expense, one of the best fashion writers in the world as editor. THE QUEEN OF FASHION is now the Fashion Journal of this country. Especially to those who make their own garments, the paper is almost indispensable. Economy is the watchword of the hour, and THE QUEEN OF FASHION furnishes all the information necessary for one to make their own garments and in the latest fashion. Money, when sent to THE QUEEN OF FASHION by mail, should be made in a Post-Office Money Order, Bank Check or Draft, or an Express Money-Order. When these cannot be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. Postmasters are required to register letters when requested. Remember, only the small sum of fifty cents is required to bring you this great benefit every month for one year, and please mention where you saw this advertisement when you send fifty cents by mail for one year's subscription to

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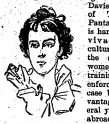
G. P. and T. A., St. Paul, Minn. [32-36]

AN ADMINISTRATION VICTORY.

The Vice President's Son Wins a Republican Editor's Daughter.



MRS. LEWIS STEVENSON.

Mrs. Lewis G. Stevenson, the bride of Vice President Stevenson's only son, was a charming young society woman in Bloomington, the daughter of W. O. Davis, proprietor of The Daily Pantagraph. She is handsome and vivacious and cultured beyond the average of women, a college training being reenforced in her case by the advantages of several years' travel abroad and a marked proficiency in most of the languages of modern Europe. Her collegiate education was secured in part at the state normal university at Bloomington and by subsequent attendance at a Boston college.

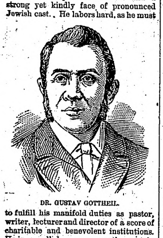
The late Jesse W. Fell, an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and one of the founders of the Republican party, was Mrs. Stevenson's grandfather, and as The Pantagraph, her father's paper, is one of the stanchest Republican journals in central Illinois her lineage may be said to be entirely Republican, so that party lines were evidently left entirely out of consideration by the young people in arranging for their union. As their families were intimate and their respective fathers strong personal friends in spite of party differences, and as, moreover, they had known each other from childhood, there was no reason in their case, if there ever is, why such matters should be considered.

Mr. Stevenson, the bridegroom, is his father's private secretary and has had some experience as a journalist. He has just turned 24 years and has not enjoyed the best of health for several years, owing to an accident which befell him while at college and which compelled him to leave without completing his scholastic course. His education has not been by any means neglected, however, though most of it was got by private study, and he is said to be singularly well informed. A summer spent in the bracing air of the Adirondack mountains and at the seaside seemed to put him thoroughly on his feet in time for the wedding, and it is likely that his wedding tour in the south of France will effect a permanent improvement.

"FATHER OF THE UNFORTUNATE."

Rabbi Gustav Gottheil of New York Is So Styled.

Foremost among the leaders of Judaism in the United States is Dr. Gustav Gottheil, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, in Fifth avenue, New York, the richest Hebrew congregation in America, if not in the world. He is personally one of the most genial of men, and though nearly 65 years old is as vigorous as a man of 30. He is of medium height and sturdy build, with square shoulders and a strong yet kindly face of pronounced Jewish cast. He labors hard, as he must to fulfill his manifold duties as pastor, writer, lecturer and director of a score of charitable and benevolent institutions. He is as well known among the wretched tenements of New York's east side Ghetto as to the members of his own congregation and is popularly styled "the Father of the Unfortunate," an affectionate pseudonym bestowed upon him by Jesse Seligman, the New York banker.



DR. GUSTAV GOTTHEIL.

Dr. Gottheil was born in Posen, Prussia, in 1827, and began the study of theology before he was 15 years of age. He completed his studies at Berlin under such famous teachers as Haldheim, Zung and Heimschneider, whose influence as reformers upon the religion of their race has been deep and lasting. For a few years Dr. Gottheil was assistant rector of the Reform congregation in Berlin. In 1860 he became rabbi of the congregation of British Jews at Manchester and remained there for 18 years. Then he came to the United States and succeeded Rabbi Guttheim as pastor of Temple Emanu-El. When Dr. Samuel Adler, senior rabbi of the temple, retired after a long career as one of the foremost teachers of Judaism, Dr. Gottheil succeeded him. Soon after he became a director of the Hebrew Union college in Cincinnati and for many years maintained a Hebrew preparatory school, from which were graduated many of the present pastors of Hebrew synagogues in this country.

As a writer on theological matters Dr. Gottheil long ago established his right to a place among the foremost churchmen in the United States, and no Hebrew has more respect and admiration from Christians. Dr. Gottheil lives in a fashionable quarter of upper Fifth avenue. He has four children. One of them, Richard Gottheil, is professor of Semitic and rabbinical literature in Columbia college.

Women Who Support Their Husbands.

American women are yearly growing more independent. The statistics show that over 3,000,000 women are earning independent incomes in this country. There are some 2,500 practicing medicine, 6,000 managing postoffices, 275 preaching the gospel, and in New York city alone 27,000 of them support their husbands.

TRICKS THAT FAILED.

ACCIDENT AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES EVER WATCHFUL.

How a Brooklyn Man Drew Damages Through an Injured Double—Value of the Time Dater—It Took Three Years to Catch the Slick Stockman.

A Brooklyn man who was hard up ran up against his double, whose financial situation was equally depressing. Each was astounded at the resemblance he bore to the other, and by common consent they joined fortunes and rooms together. A day or two after one of the two Dromios was knocked down by a wagon and sustained a fracture of the leg. He was carried home, and the brilliant idea at once occurred to his roommate to take advantage of the resemblance between the two and draw $25 from an insurance company for as long a period as possible. Borrowing the injured man's clothes, he paid a visit to an avuncular relative, from whom he borrowed a few dollars. He went next to an insurance company and took out a policy. Two weeks later a claim came for total disablement, and the injured man was easily identified as the holder of the policy, his roommate being careful to keep out of the way. There could be no doubt as to the man's leg being broken, and as the officers of the company recollected that the man who took out the policy was sound in wind and limb there seemed little reason to doubt that the accident had occurred since the premium was paid. No question was raised, and for three or four weeks the $25 was paid with a regularity highly satisfactory to the well member of the firm.

But the sick man came to the conclusion that he was not getting a square deal. Unable to leave his bed, he could not take part in the jollifications in which his comrade delighted, and it appeared to him that he was not getting more than about 20 cents on the dollar of the weekly allowance. He demanded an equal division on the ground that, although his friend had done all the thinking, he had really played the leading role by getting himself knocked down and run over. It was the usual case of rogues falling out and honest men deriving the benefit. The disputes were overheard by an adjoining roomer, who promptly gave away the story, with the result that the weekly payments came to a sudden and distressing end.

A case demonstrating the value of a time dater occurred in Ohio. A man carrying a large amount of accident insurance had fallen a few days behind in his premium, but one afternoon a relative brought in the small amount and obtained a receipt for it. That day the insured was crippled in a street car accident in Columbus, and it was of course claimed that the premium was paid before the accident took place. The facts were distinctly favorable to the injured man, for investigation proved that there were two street car accidents at about the same place the same day, two or three people being injured in each accident. The police records threw no light on the subject, and the man appeared to have been taken away by his friends. There was little doubt that the premium was paid between the two accidents, though there was much difficulty in fixing the exact time.

It was finally ascertained that a telegram had been sent from Columbus an hour after the first accident asking to have the premium paid, and this circumstance was in itself so suspicious that payment of the benefit was refused.

A compromise was finally agreed to, but considerably later two witnesses were found to prove that the man was hurt in the first accident, so that if the premium was paid in consequence of the telegram fraud was evidently contemplated. But for the difficulty in proving the exact hour of payment the claim would not have been seriously considered. As it was, however, the applicant's case was on the face of it quite a strong one.

Every one has heard of the man who had been reported as dead, and whose friends had collected the insurance, indulging too freely in whisky and making a complaint to the insurance company that the money had not been fairly divided. Instances in which money has been claimed on account of the death of people still living are much more numerous than is generally believed. In one case an Ohio stockman carrying an accident policy for $10,000 took some [illegible] to New York. On the return trip he disappeared from the train while it was crossing a bridge, and his hat being subsequently recovered it was contended that he had fallen off and had been drowned in the river. The company took advantage of the 90 day rule and then offered to pay the money if a bond were put up to cover the amount. The neighbors of the widow fixed up an irreproachable bond, and the money was paid.

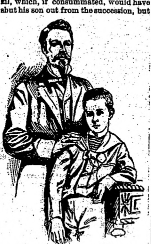
The company was by no means convinced that the man was dead, and arrangements were made to have the widow watched. Three years elapsed, and the instance was well nigh forgotten, when a dispatch was received to the effect that the lady was disposing of her furniture and evidently about to move. A detective was employed to keep track. The family went to Chicago, and the detective followed. After a day's delay they took a train for the northwest, the detective also on the train. Away out in the wilds of Montana the family alighted at a small station, where it was warmly welcomed by the long lost stockman, who was promptly put under arrest. The bondsmen were good for the money, and on this occasion the company sustained no loss beyond the expense incurred in the watching.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

American pumps are known in China and Japan, as well as in all parts of Europe.

DOM PEDRO III—PERHAPS.

The Boy Whom Admiral Mello May Try to Place on the Brazilian Throne.

Prince Pierre d'Alcantara, whom the insurgent Admiral Mello is said to have proclaimed emperor of Brazil, is 18 years of age, and was heir presumptive to the throne when his grandfather, Dom Pedro II, was deposed four years ago. He is the eldest son of Dom Pedro's daughter Isabella, the wife of the Count d'Eu, a son of Louis Philippe of France. When the empire fell, the count made a bargain to sell to the republican government for a large sum of money all the rights of the house of Braganza to the throne of Brazil, which, if consummated, would have shut his son out from the succession, but Dom Pedro repudiated the contract and never accepted any of the money offered for its fulfillment.



COUNT D'EU AND PRINCE PIERRE.
[From a photograph taken in 1888.]

The Princess Isabella was never popular in the domains of her father and hastened the downfall of the empire by her undiplomatic acts when he was on his last voluntary trip to Europe. The princess was a woman to command an army, but she knew no policy. For some time it has been rumored that she was draining the hard bound coffers of the Bourbons and the impoverished ones of the Braganzas to furnish means by which her son might be enabled to sit on the throne of Brazil. She is shrewd enough to know her own unpopularity and the utter hopelessness of ever attempting to regain the throne.

The prince, her son, is, however, a very popular young man in Brazil, where he is known as Prince Pedro, and was frequently to be seen during the old days at Rio in the Theatro Santa Anna and the Ruo d'Ouvedor. He has been until recently serving as an officer in the Austrian army. He is closely related to many of the reigning families of Europe. His grandmother, the exiled empress, was the daughter of the king of Naples, and his grandfather's mother was a Hapsburg. All of Dom Pedro's descendants have strong Hapsburg characteristics in the shape of light complexions and blue eyes, and most of them have the celebrated Hapsburg voice.

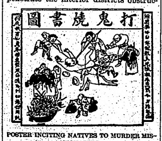
The house of Braganza which reigned in Brazil is the senior branch of the Braganza de Gonzague family and is descended from a natural son of John I of Portugal, who was created Duke of Braganza in 1433.

WHERE THE HEATHEN RAGE.

Trials and Persecutions to Which Christian Missionaries Are Subjected In China.

Those self sacrificing men and women who go out to China as missionaries, filled with the divine afflatus of a call to preach the gospel to the heathen, must still be prepared to suffer all things, even to the sacrifice of life itself, for the cause that is dear to them. The Chinese of these latter days of the nineteenth century have no greater regard and no warmer welcome for them than they had in the middle of the eighteenth century, when they practically wiped out by systematic persecutions a native Christian population estimated at upward of 800,000 souls.

Missionaries in China can only live and work with some degree of security to life and property in certain of the coast and river districts, and even there their safety is largely dependent upon the fleet of the nation to which they belong or upon the friendly offices of the officials of some other nation who will accord them protection. As soon as they attempt to penetrate the interior districts obstructions of all kinds are placed in their way, and they travel virtually with their lives in their hands. The mandarins will not or cannot protect them, and while professing anxiety to punish offenses against their persons and property really pursue a course that encourages the natives in their hostility.



POSTER INCITING NATIVES TO MURDER MISSIONARIES.

The agitation against foreigners has taken a deep hold on the masses. Illustrated posters of the most inflammatory nature are to be met with in all the interior cities and villages where foreigners have any sort of foothold. One of the most recent may be liberally translated, in order to avoid the violation of decency, something after this fashion:

> An infernal religion preached by swine is brought to us from the land of filth. It is an insult to heaven and earth and to the memory of our ancestors. Ten thousand scissors and a thousand knives would not be a sufficient punishment. The infernal books, the vomit of dogs, reek with the poisonous stench of their excrements. They belie the saints, the sages, the genii and the gods and must be killed and driven out of every part of China.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGOLDRICK,
Beans Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the [illegible] child I ever saw.
MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
For Sale by all Druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

W. A. ROBERTSON,
D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical
DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

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THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.
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A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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A Farm,
A Garden,
A Village Lot
A Home in the City
or Village or Country,
Or expecting to have one,
IT WILL
PAY YOU
WELL
To secure he invaluable help, the Best Information the thousands of Plain, Practical, Useful Hints and Suggestions given in the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
All prepared by thoroughly experienced, intelligent men, who know well what they talk and write about.
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IT IS IMPOSSIBLE For any one to consult these pages without getting many hints and suggestions, each one of which is worth many times the small cost of this journal for a whole year—only $1.50 postpaid. Sample copy free on application. Address
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USEFUL INFORMATION,
INTERESTING ARTICLES,
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Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with practical farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make-up.
The publishers of the JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the management of the AGRICULTURIST
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REMEMBER
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Crookston, Minn.

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The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of $2.25.
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COOKE & HAMMOND, Crookston, Minn.

RIPANS TABULES.
Disease usually comes on with slight symptoms, and when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.
If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have a DISORDERED LIVER TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you suffer Distress After Eating, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
For OFFENSIVE BREATH and all Disorders of the Stomach, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the Liver, Stomach and Intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure Dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.
Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.
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OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH
BY FRANK BARRETT
YOO GC
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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

A nameless girl waif on the London wharves overhears a plot between Putty, the landlord of Mariner's Joy, a confederate named Drigo and a stranger known as Taras to help some deserters to escape from a ship. Chapter II—The deserters arrive, a scuffle ensues in the barroom of the Joy, and Taras disappears. III and IV—After a vain hunt for Taras the waif is led by a strange sound to a cellar beneath the bar. Following the clue, she finds Taras imprisoned and releases him through means of an old robber tunnel from the cellar to the wharf. V—Putty and Drigo discover the escape and cut off the waif in the tunnel, but she takes terrible revenge on them and is befriended by Taras. VI, VII and VIII—The waif runs away and attempts suicide. Taras finds her in a police cell and takes her to his own home under the care of Mere Lucas, his housekeeper. There she begins a new life as Aura. IX X and XI—Aura is dressed for her new station in Taras' household and makes the acquaintance of Major Kavanagh, a bosom friend of Taras, who is a Russian nihilist.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CZAR STRIKES.

While we were at breakfast the next morning a well known knock at the door was followed by the usual cheery formula:

"Good morning, Mme. Lucas. Fine weather, isn't it? Is M. Taras in his studio?"

"What can have brought out our friend so early?" exclaimed Taras as Mere Lucas admitted the visitor. "Welcome, George Gordon."

Gordon's broad forehead was beaded with perspiration.

"I was anxious to catch you before you went out, old man," he exclaimed, wiping his face with a large handkerchief after paying his devoirs to me in some choice scraps of French and laying an uncut illustrated magazine by my cup. "Couldn't get a cab, and—phew! the sun's blazing."

"Nothing unpleasant, I hope, to make you expose yourself in this way."

"Not a bit of it. But you'll never guess what has drawn me out of my den at this hour."

"I won't try. Never saw you out before midday before. What is it?"

"Business."

"Business—you, George Gordon—impossible!"

"It's a fact. I'll tell you all about it when we get up into the studio."

"No, tell me now. It's never too early to hear good news."

"Well, then—pardon me, mademoiselle, I can't express myself in French—have you found any one to burn your group yet awhile?"

"No. I have been to Cramps and Fisher and Hudson. No good. They're all frightened by the size. They haven't proper kilns for the work and can't do it."

"Then I will."

"You!"

"Yes, I've invested capital in a pottery."

"In order to help me out of my difficulty."

"Not entirely. The fact is, a kind of moral awakening is at the bottom of it. Don't laugh. It's no joke, I can tell you. I never felt so serious, so right down in earnest, in all my life. You know my conscience has been pricking me for some time past— There you go again. Can't a man have a conscience without being a redhot revolutionist like you? I tell you I have felt that my life has been misspent, and instead of lounging about doing nothing, except waste my money, I ought to occupy myself and invest my capital in some industry that would give employment to the laboring class."

Gordon spoke with perfect gravity, but I saw by the twitching of Taras' mustache as he bent over his tea that he found it difficult to listen to this announcement with a serious face.

"Now, old Bell—you know Colonel Bell, the fine old fellow who came with me about a month ago to look at your work—his feelings are just like mine only—poor old fellow—he hasn't got the cash. He's perhaps less concerned about the welfare of the laboring class than I am—it's you who have worked me up so tremendously in that way—but he's quite as eager to invest his capital in a paying concern. But the worst of it is, you know, he's got so deuced little of it that he couldn't very easily do anything off his own bat. And for the sake of his daughter he dare not venture it in a very risky concern. You know he has a daughter?"

Taras nodded, with a humorous twinkle in his eye and a kindly smile.

"Kavanagh tells me she is a most beautiful and charming young lady," he said.

"She is, old man," Gordon said enthusiastically, coloring up to his temples. "You must meet her. I've told her about Mlle. Aura, and she is most anxious to make her acquaintance."

"Doubtless," Taras' nod seemed to say.

"She is awfully nice. However, that has nothing to do with the affair. The thing is that the old gentleman and I have hit it off completely. He quite jumped at the proposal. Of course I take all risks."

Taras nodded, as if this arrangement were the most natural thing in the world between men of business, and asked when the idea had first struck Gordon.

"The very day that humbug H—— backed out of the affair and you expressed an opinion that it would be difficult to find another pottery where such a work could be fired. By the luckiest chance possible I learned the same day that Perry, round the corner, wanted to sell his works."

"The ginger beer bottle place?" Taras asked with a little ruefulness in his face.

"Oh, he does drain pipes as well. But of course we shall build a new kiln—can't make bricks without straw, you know—and get the best workmen that are to be had. I haven't said a word on this matter to any one for fear the negotiations might fall through, but last night the affair was concluded satisfactorily, and we enter into possession at once. As soon as you are ready the workmen can set about casting the group, so that it will be dry and be ready for burning by the time the kiln is finished—of course, old man, supposing that you are willing to give us the job."

"A proper kiln and good workmen—I ask for nothing more than that."

"You may depend on having them. Anything is to be had for money, and I shall be only too glad to put mine to such good use. You know how thoroughly I sympathize with your cause. That alone would command my fortune, but look what a start this job will give us—what an advertisement!"

Taras stretched out his hand and grasped his friend's in a silence more expressive than any verbal testimony of his faith in Gordon and recognition of the generous motive that underlay his scheme.

We saw a great deal of Gordon during the following week. On the Saturday there was a long consultation in the workshop with two of the cleverest men in the trade with respect to the casting of the group, which had now received the last touch, and it was agreed that on the Monday following the operation should be begun. Taras told me this when the workmen were gone, and I found him in the workshop. There he stood before his work with folded arms, and after regarding it in silence for a few minutes he said with impressive force:

"This is the finest work I have ever done in my life, Aura. I am proud of it."

It was the pride of conscious strength, not the vanity of a weak mind, that impelled him to say this, and it evoked a corresponding feeling of exultant admiration in my breast that banished all foolish thoughts and compunctions. I slipped my hand under his arm and pressed it. I was proud, too, not of the work, but of the man whose genius had produced it.

"It should be his finest work," I said to myself as the awful reflection flashed upon me that it was likely to be his last and that it would cost him his life.

We went to Kew on Sunday afternoon and lingered under the beautiful trees in the gardens until the keeper cried, "All out!" We were both more silent than usual, for we were both thinking about the group—he with some anxiety, probably, about the delicate operation of the morrow, I for the result of its successful achievement. But with my anxiety was mingled a supreme happiness, a fitting sense of my privilege in being the friend and companion of such a noble man.

On Monday morning I rose early, and going out to the atelier I saw Taras standing in the doorway, his chin sunk upon his breast and his eyes fixed on something within.

At the sound of my step he raised his head and turned, looking down at me with deep dejection in his face and with such vacancy in his regard that I could scarcely believe he saw me.

"Taras!" I exclaimed, halting at the foot of the steps in wonder and fear.

Without a word he beckoned me to come up, and as I reached his side on the landing he raised his hand and pointed within.

With a choking cry of dismay I perceived that his work—the beautiful group on which he had spent months of patient labor and strenuous thought—lay a shapeless wreck upon the floor. The irons that supported the subject stood there, a grotesque skeleton of the living figures, but the modeled clay was heaped upon the floor in a shapeless mass, the original design beaten out of recognition.

For the moment I thought that, finding it fallen and his work spoiled, he himself had trampled upon it in a fit of frenzied exasperation.

"Was it too damp?" I asked, knowing the care he took to wring out the wetted cloths that enveloped the group at nighttime.

He shook his head.

"Then who has done this?" I asked.

"The czar," he replied. "His arm is long."

"But not so long as yours," said I, fired with a spirit of revengeful wrath. "You will not give in because of this. You will fight him to the end. What you have done before you can do again. You can build up the figures once more and make them as beautiful as they were. It is only a matter of time."

"My brave Aura!" said he, laying his hand affectionately on my shoulder, "you give me the courage I lack. Yes, that is the way to face a disaster like this. Take up the sword and fight on. That alone makes defeat honorable. What does it matter—the delay of a few months? We shouldn't be content to do nothing. They've left me the bones at any rate," he added, with a laugh and a nod at the rusted iron, "and we shall soon see the flesh grow again on them. Let us go down now. After breakfast we will begin again. It's good to have a brave friend at such a time as this. Come, Aura."

But for all my bravery I could eat no breakfast, and when Taras spoke of our visit to Kew I burst into a flood of uncontrollable tears with a recollection of the confident hope and pride which had filled us with such happiness and content.

When Gordon and the workmen came, I let them go up to the workshop without a word, but I determined to spare Taras the pain of telling the story again, and so when Kavanagh came I stopped him in the passage, and, taking him into the sitting room, myself related what had happened. He listened with astonishment, and seemed greatly shocked.

"Good heavens," he exclaimed, "what a terrible blow for poor Taras! Gordon told me that they were to begin casting the group today. I came to congratulate my friend on having finished his work. Poor fellow! What is he going to do?"

"Make another group," I answered fiercely, "and if that's destroyed another after that. You don't think he's going to give up, do you?"

He paused in reflective silence for a minute, then went to the door and looked into the passage. He stood there for another minute, closed the door as silently as he had opened it, and returning to my side continued:

"No," he said quietly; "that wasn't, however, exactly what I meant. Can you tell me if he has taken any steps to discover the person who committed the outrage?"

"He hasn't taken any steps. He knows who did it. It was the czar. He says so. There's no getting at him."

"But we ought to get at the men employed by him, for what is to prevent them doing this again when the next model is finished if they are allowed to escape now?"

"Well, how are they to be caught?"

"That is what we who are the friends of Taras ought to try and find out. Taras is too intent on striking at the czar to occupy himself with the agents, but we have not that excuse for indifference, and we might at least attempt to find them. That at any rate is my feeling, and I think it is yours too."

"Of course it is. I can't sleep at night for fearing what they may do."

"Then let us make a practical beginning now. We need not bother Taras about it. Let us try to find the enemy out just as if he were an ordinary thief who had broken into the house. Do you agree to that?"

"Why, certainly."

"Tell me now," said he, drawing his chair a little nearer and lowering his voice, "when did this take place?"

"I don't know. We found it all smashed down when we went up in the workshop before breakfast this morning. It was all right when we were there on Saturday night."

"You did not go in there yesterday?"

"No."

"Then it must have happened between Saturday night and this morning. Now," dropping his voice almost to a whisper, "what time does Mere Lucas go to bed?"

The question startled me, but I answered that she was never up later than 9.

"Taras sleeps at the top of the house, doesn't he?"

"Yes."

"And Mere Lucas on the same floor as your room—the first floor?"

"Yes."

"Tell me, does she ever go down stairs after you go to your room?"

"Not that I know of!"

"Do you ever hear any peculiar noise in the night?"

"No," I replied, with an uncomfortable creeping of the flesh.

Kavanagh reflected for a minute or two, stroking the short black beard that covered his handsome face, his sleepy eyes so closed that only narrow slits of light were reflected under the long curved lashes, and then again bending forward he murmured in a tone perfectly inaudible beyond ourselves:

"Were you at home all day yesterday?"

"No; we went to Kew in the afternoon and came home latish."

"Ah! you left the house in the care of Mere Lucas?"

"Yes."

"Was she at home when you returned?"

"No; she came in about ten minutes later."

He nodded as if he had expected this.

"Did she say where she had been?" he asked.

"She went to see a friend in Soho, I think she said."

"Have you ever seen a friend call upon her here?"

"No."

He shook his head, smiling again, as if he had expected my reply.

"Of course," he said, "you found no locks broken or anything of that kind?"

"No."

"Well, that is all I have to ask you for the present, I think. But I need not tell you how important it is that no one should know of this conversation, least of all Mere Lucas."

"Why, you don't suspect she did it, do you?" I whispered.

"No," he replied, drawing the word out doubtfully, "but I feel tolerably certain on one point. There is very little doubt that if you had gone into the studio before Mere Lucas returned you would have found the mischief done. Whether she is more closely concerned in this abominable affair I shall be able to tell you when I have found out more about that mysterious friend in Soho. And I think I shall be able to tell you something about him before long. Now, my dear mademoiselle," he added, rising, "let me warn you again not to let Mere Lucas imagine you suspect her. Try to be just the same as usual with her, only keep your eyes open, and your ears also, especially at night!"

With this mysterious injunction he left me.

"Is it possible that Mere Lucas is the enemy?" I asked myself as I sat alone, shivering with nervous apprehension.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISGIVINGS.

I was still weighing Kavanagh's mysterious questions and dark insinuations, unable to draw any definite conclusions from the conflicting doubts that agitated my mind, when the door opened and Mere Lucas came in, her big mouth puckered up with pain and tears running down her cheeks.

"What a disaster! What a terrible calamity, my poor dear friend!" she exclaimed, dropping on a chair as if overcome with grief. And then rocking herself backward and forward she whimpered out her grief in a long chain of incoherent phrases broken by sobs behind the blue apron which she held to her eyes.

It seemed to me as I watched her impossible that such grief could be simulated; that any one could summon such a flow of tears from an unfeeling heart. But then I reflected the person chosen by the czar's agent to execute so dangerous a mission must of necessity be extremely subtle and deceptive.

"The beautiful figures all torn down—the whole work ruined!" she went on. "The work it has taken so long to make, the pride and joy of my dear master! I would rather the monsters had beaten me down and crushed the life out of me!"

I asked myself if Mere Lucas was not overdoing it now.

"And to say," she added, getting the better of her tears and dropping her apron—"to say that I am the cause of it all!"

"Does he say so?" I asked quickly.

"Ah! I would he had. Look you, my poor dear friend, it is easier to bear blame, when one deserves it, than forgiveness and words of kindness." She burst into tears again as she repeated the words with which Taras had tried to comfort her.

My judgment wavered—it was difficult to doubt the sincerity of her emotion.

"It is my fault; I say it, I!" she cried, striking her breast, adding, with dramatic emphasis, "and it is true! What right had I to leave the house when my master was away? What am I here for but to protect the house and my master's interests? If it had happened while I was at home, it would have been a great misfortune, but at least I should not have been culpable; no one could have said I suffered the mischief to be done."

"Does any one say so now?" I asked.

"Why, it is evident, my poor friend. Any good for nothing watching his opportunity might have opened the front door with a bent nail and walked in. And, animal that I am, I did not even look round the place when I came in to see that all was safe as I left it."

Kavanagh's suggestive questions returned forcibly to my mind, and I found it was quite conceivable that a crafty person should accuse herself of a pardonable fault to screen herself from the suspicion of an act of baseness.

"And to think that this is my fault and that I owe everything in the world to that dear master. One would say that I did it expressly to show that there was no more gratitude in the world," and the tears starting from her eyes again she rose and went out of the room, whimpering: "Heavens! I deserve to be turned out of doors, and then what would become of me?"

I started, thinking that I had a key to the mystery in that phrase. Had not the dread of being cast adrift induced Mere Lucas to connive at the destruction of the group? If she had been warned of the fatal consequences to Taras, which the production of this work must entail, would she not, for his sake as well as her own, agree to this simple measure for averting such a terrible result? Gauging her disposition by my own, I believed she would, and my heart readily forgave her offense. But though affection for the old woman inclined me to accept this explanation I resolved to watch her closely till I had seen Kavanagh and heard the result of his inquiry respecting the friend in Soho.

I followed her when she went out shopping. I slept with my door open, and waking at a fancied sound crept out in the darkness to listen on the stairs. I discovered nothing tending in the slightest degree to confirm the suspicion of her complicity in the outrage; on the contrary, her continued dejection, which the cheerful remonstrance of Taras failed to remove, seemed to confirm the sincerity of her sorrow and humiliation.

Apparently Kavanagh found greater difficulty than he had anticipated in his investigations, for a week elapsed before I saw him again. When he went up with Taras into the workshop to see the new group, which was already taking form, I followed with the hope of finding an opportunity of hearing the communication which I thought he might have to make to me.

"I shall finish it now," said Taras confidently, "by the time Gordon's kiln is ready to be fired."

"If nothing happens to you or it in the meantime," said Kavanagh somberly.

"It isn't likely the rascals will try that game on again. If they do, so much the worse for them. They will have to settle accounts with poor old Mere Lucas."

"And supposing, nevertheless," said Kavanagh, with a glance at me as he turned to Taras, "that this group shared the fate of the last, what then?"

"What then? Why, I would begin another, with a revolver by my side, and never leave it till I gave it to the world to protect."

Kavanagh nodded gravely, but made no other comment. For some minutes he stood silently watching Taras as he built up a fold in the drapery with pellets of moist clay; then, recovering from his fit of abstraction, he looked at his watch and pleaded an engagement. Taras laid aside his clay, and despite his friend's remonstrances led the way down the steps to see him to the door.

In that moment Kavanagh, turning to me, murmured:

"I have something to tell you when I get the chance. But, for heaven's sake, don't lose sight of Mere Lucas!" Then he added some commonplace in a louder tone and ran down the steps.

At dinner time Taras said to me:

"I am going to smoke a pipe with Gordon presently. Will you walk as far as the Adelphi with me?"

Nothing would have pleased me more, but with Kavanagh's warning still ringing in my ears I dared not accept the offer.

"How long shall you stay with him?" I asked, thinking that if the time were not too long Mere Lucas might be left.

"A couple of hours or so, too long for you to wait. And I can't very well ask you to go up into his rooms."

"I know that." I had almost ceased to be exacting and no longer begrudged Taras the liberty which a man always wishes to feel. "Thank you very much, but I think I would rather stay at home tonight."

It was 8 o'clock when Taras started. At 9 Mere Lucas came in to bid me a lugubrious adieu, and then I began to listen to the footsteps in the street, though I had no reason to expect Taras in for at least another hour. At 10 o'clock I went out as noiselessly as I could and looked up at Mere Lucas' window. There was no light in the room, but as I reached the door of the workshop the window sash was thrown open, and her head in its white nightcap appeared. She had heard me unbolt the back door.

"Who is there?" she cried in a tone of alarm.

I told her it was I, who had come out to see if the lock which had been put on the workshop door was secure.

"My poor little friend," said she, "do you think I could lie down if I had not made sure of that? Is it that my good little master has not returned yet?"

I told her that I expected him in every minute, and with a mutual "good night" she closed the window, and I entered the house.

I had left a light in the kitchen. Looking round I saw that everything was in its place and the bright latchkey of the front door, which Mere Lucas used when she went out in the daytime, hanging over the dresser.

"Surely," I said to myself, reassured by these signs, "Kavanagh has been deceived. There is no necessity to watch Mere Lucas tonight."

I returned to the front room to listen again for Taras' footstep. At rare intervals my ear caught an approaching sound, and my heart rose with hopeful anticipation, to sink lower than ever when the step became sufficiently audible for me to distinguish that it was not my friend's. As the minutes dragged on my anxiety increased. It occurred to me that Kavanagh's hint referred to some personal attack which he had reason to believe would be made upon Taras in the house that night, an attack which Mere Lucas was to facilitate by admitting her accomplices when he slept. It might have been agreed that in the event of his going out the attack should be postponed, in view of the uncertainty with regard to the hour of his return. That would account for Mere Lucas' present inactive attitude.

After waiting a little while another supposition suggested itself. What if the scene of attack had simply been shifted by Taras going out? I had heard rumors of persons being robbed on the embankment and thrown into the river. Taras had an infatuation for the embankment, which might be known to his watchful enemies. They might waylay him at some point between Westminster bridge and Lambeth and "silence" him in that expeditious way.

At that moment Big Ben chimed the three-quarters past 10. I strained my ears to catch some other sound, but none breaking the intense silence I resolved to end my intolerable suspense by going out to find Taras.

I slipped off my shoes and ran silently up stairs. From my room I took a small hat and a dark blue ulster, shut the door, and having assured myself by the sound of Mere Lucas' peaceful breathing that there was certainly no danger in leaving her I descended to the living room and in a couple of minutes completed my preparation.

Not a soul was in sight when I looked out. With the key I had taken from the kitchen I closed the door carefully and then sped off on my strange mission. The Albert embankment was deserted but for a poor wretch asleep under the wall of the hospital. It struck 11 as I crossed Westminster bridge. Keeping the north side I hastened along the Victoria embankment, eagerly scanning every figure that came within my range of vision, turned up Villiers street and thence on to the Adelphi terrace. A brougham stood before an open door. The driver was doing something to the horse's bit. No one else was to be seen on the terrace. I saw him stop to look at me, but as I drew nearer he turned his face and busied himself again with the harness. On the fanlight of the door was written, "Grandison Chambers." It was there that Gordon had his rooms. I stopped, asking myself what I should do now.

The brisk walk had dissipated that part of my anxiety which was due to morbid imagination. It was on my mind to ask the driver of the brougham if he had seen any one leave the house when he cast his eyes around and gave me another furtive look.

He was a peculiar looking man, gaunt and ungainly, with deep sunk eyes and hollow cheeks, and the sidelong glance under his beetling brows was so suspicious and uncanny that in my nervous, hesitating mood I could not summon resolution to question him. I walked toward the end of the terrace to settle what course I should take, but before I had gone a dozen yards from the door I turned round, impatient of my indecision, with the resolve to speak to the man. Some one had just come from the open door and stood now looking down the terrace in the opposite direction. He turned his head sharply and looked toward me.

It was not Taras. I saw that at the first glance, but the next instant I perceived that it was Kavanagh. I knew him by his slight, erect, military looking figure, his close fitting coat and the correct hat drawn low over his brows. He must have seen me and might have recognized me, for I stood under the light of a lamp, but as if from indifference or polite discretion he took no further notice of me, but sauntered to the driver of the brougham, spoke a few words to him, inaudible to me at that distance, and then sauntered back into the house.

His presence reassured me, and I was glad that I had neither gone up to Gordon's rooms nor spoken to the driver. Obviously he had dropped in and prolonged the visit of Taras. Nevertheless I could not make up my mind to go back to Lambeth yet. I turned again and walked on to the end of the terrace, where the railings at the corner of Adam street screened me, and there I waited.

Very soon afterward Taras came out with Gordon and Kavanagh. They stood chatting for a few minutes; then they shook hands, Kavanagh stepped into the brougham, and Gordon strolled off with Taras in the direction of Villiers street.

The brougham passed me at the corner of Adam street, and the driver cast another furtive glance at me, but Kavanagh was occupied in lighting a cigarette.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Some New York Breakfasts.

Nearly every German bakery on Third avenue serves breakfast and luncheon to the furnished room population of the east side. Some serve eggs and cold meats, coffee, tea and chocolate. The majority, however, provide only coffee, tea, rolls and cakes. Nine out of ten of the customers take coffee and cake. The latter is not the French or American kind. It consists of four varieties dear to the German palate—apple, peach, prune and sugar. The last named is also called cinnamon. It is made of bread dough on the upper surface of which is spread some butter, sugar and cinnamon. Then it is baked hard.

The peach and apple cakes are made of thinly rolled bread dough, surmounted by slices of apples or peaches, as the case may be. When a little butter and sugar have been placed between the slices, the baker has approached as near perfection as possible. The dough of the prune cake is made like the other and covered thickly with mashed stewed prunes.

In the best bakeries a slice of any of these cakes from four to five inches square is sold for 5 cents. A good cup of coffee or tea with milk and sugar costs the same. Those who like light and sweet breakfasts can thus be satisfied for 10 cents. Probably 5,000 east siders eat such breakfasts in the bakeries every morning.—New York Sun.

The Cause of the Pause.

Scene—A grand dinner party.

Fraulein Helene from Berlin enjoyed herself famously, for her neighbor at the table was Baron von Adlersklau, a gentleman of refined manners and brilliant wit.

"Then you are opposed to the agitation for the emancipation of women?"

"At least I should like it to take some other form than that contemplated by its present leaders, mein fraulein."

"How do you mean, Herr Baron?"

Here the baron suddenly turned away and made no reply. Helene repeated her question and anxiously waited for an answer, which did not come, for the baron now seemed entirely oblivious of her presence.

Deeply hurt, the young lady rose and left the table. Mrs. Schinkle hastened after her:

"What is the matter, child?"

In a tone half stifled with sobs Helene related to the hostess what had passed and ended by saying:

"Can I have offended him?"

"Oh, dear, no!" said Mrs. Schinkle, laughing heartily. "This baron was obtained from an agency for the hire of dinner guests, and as we thought that dinner would be over by 9 we engaged him only till that time—the clock struck when he ceased talking."—Boston Globe.

Smelling Out Bank Bills.

If a bill must be sent in a letter, the safest plan is to roll it tightly into the shape of a lamplighter and lay it in the fold of the sheet inclosed. Arranged in that fashion, the fact that it is money cannot well be distinguished by the "feel." A thread, with a knot at the end, will not be so likely to fetch a telltale fragment of the fiber paper when drawn by means of a needle through the envelope, and the smell of it will be less perceptible. So peculiar is the effluvium belonging to bank or treasury notes that experts at the bureau of engraving say that they can distinguish them when sealed in envelopes by the nose every time. A thief once showed to government detectives who had caught him that he could pick out, while blindfolded, from a pile of 400 letters every one of seven which contained paper cash merely by scent.—Washington Star.

DREAMING.

The cooling fingers of the twilight lay
A balm upon the fevered ebb of day,
And, languor-lulled by dream winged spirits in their flight
Between the half uncertain hours of dark and light,
I dream of thee.

Trilled through the silvery sphere of fading day,
A late bird homeward wings its wearied way;
And, through the wide tranquillity of upper sea
Attunes his vesper note of faroff minstrelsy
To songs of thee.

Far from the west the sentinel of light
Sets the dead altars of approaching night
Aflame, and paints the ambient skies with mystic gold,
Whose liquid light reflects the happiness of old
Of me with thee.

The sky, the air, the sea, the earth, its flowers,
Lie steeped in magic of the moonlit showers.
And I? Far out beyond the waves, where sky meets sea,
From star to star across the night's tranquillity,
I come to thee.

The evening winds, distilled from fragrant flowers,
Pour out their incense on the dew wrapt hours,
And on the still, sweet harmony of sky and sea
I stray a little space into infinity
To dwell with thee.

Thus when the fingers of the twilight gray
Pour balm upon the ebbing tides of day,
I, languor lulled by dream winged spirits in their flight
Between the half uncertain hours of dark and light,
Can live with thee.

—Amy Sevillo Wolff.

There is a difference in the time of digestion between one meat and another and between different conditions of the same meat. Raw beef disappears from the stomach in about two hours. The same beef boiled takes three hours, while thoroughly roasted beef is not digested until four hours have elapsed.

"I never get mad at a fool," was the cutting remark of a man who wanted to crush a rival. "That accounts for your always being on such good terms with yourself," was the reply.

The largest empire on the earth is Great Britain. Its area is 8,557,658 square miles, more than one-sixth of the world's land surface.

If you would hit the mark, you must aim a little above it. Every arrow that flies feels the attraction of the earth.

DON'T

Find fault with the cook if the pastry does not exactly suit you. Nor with your wife either—perhaps she is not to

BLAME

It may be the lard she is using for shortening. Lard is indigestible you know! But if you would always have

YOUR

Cakes, pies, rolls, and bread palatable and perfectly digestible, order the new shortening, "COTTOLENE," for your

WIFE

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Sold in three and five pound pails.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills,

CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE
FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

SAMPLES FREE.
TO LADIES ONLY-

SEND TO R. B. FIELD, P. O. box 179, Minneapolis, Minn., and get sample of goods FREE to make the strongest and best Bluing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own bluing, and you can do the same. As an inducement for housekeepers to begin at once, making the BEST LIQUID BLUING ON EARTH, we have a list of VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRIZES to compete for. See instructions with sample. Send 3 cents in postage stamps, for expense of mailing.

TALK ABOUT

Fire Sales and Bankrupt Sales,

They all take back seats in comparison to the folllowing startling.

Closing Out Sale Offer

DURING DECEMBER.

Everything must go, regardless of cost. Dress Goods and Flannels at a Great Sacrifice. One-third off on Clothing, Blankets, Shawls, Cloaks and Jackets. They must go.

I MUST HAVE MONEY

To settle my accounts by January 1st. This is your last chance. Get in with the procession and come early.

NEW YORK STORE,

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

'Round Home.

J. E. Morissey was up to Hallock last repairing a boiler for the flour mill.

Max Ericsson arrived from St. Paul on Tuesday morning for a few days visit on business.

Sheriff Grundyson and patrolman John Kyle went below on Friday evening with two prisoners.

J. V. E. Wyatt was so far recovered from his illness as to be able to be out on the streets on Monday.

Sam Greenhalgh unites in saying that this is by all odds the coldest winter we have had this summer.

Notwithstanding many cases of typhoid fever this fall, but comparatively few cases have had a fatal termination.

Dr. Henault says he is kept too busy to eat. Says work in his line, dentistry, was never more brisk at this time of the year.

John Kops was over from Grand Forks on Friday of last week and dropped in to see Dan Sully at the Grand in the evening.

C E. Sawyer was somewhat under the weather last week, being obliged to lay off for a few days. He is on deck again this week.

Street Commissioner Dan McDonald has been having a severe time of it. His many friends are earnestly hoping for a favorable outcome.

Somebody remarked on Tuesday morning: "Is it cold enough for you?" He lived just long enough to discover that it was a cold day when he got left.

The Tweten case was brought before the grand jury on Monday and that body, after listening to a mass of evidence brought in an indictment against that officer for man-slaughter.

Rev. Mr. McDonald of the Baptist church who resigned his pastorate here a short time go to accept a charge at Marion, Ind., expects to leave for his new field of labor immediately after January 1st.

Judge Ives adjourned the court on Tuesday morning owing to the fact that the heating apparatus in the court-house proved insufficient to keep the court room warm enough for business purposes.

Chris Anderson brought suit in Justice Gossman's court against Walter Latta to recover for services in driving a well. The case was tried before a jury and a verdict in favor of the plaintiff was rendered.

The Indian that was sick in the hospital died last week. Undertaker Woodham embalmed the body and it was sent to the reservation for interment. The Indian had been an inmate of the county jail awaiting trial.

J. W. Wheeler: I think these hard times will have their good results as well as bad effects. It being difficult to borrow money, the people will live within their means, and the farmers especially will have to take the advice which you folk are always giving them—that is diversify their farming and live off the farm.

A. W. Foss, presiding genius of Thirteen Towns, of Fosston spent Sabbath in the city.

At the last meeting of the Oddfellows lodge W. A. Lanctot was elected captain of the degree team.

The first of Rev. Squier's series of 'Round the World lectures will be given some time next week. There will be plenty of humorous anecdotes and incidents in these lectures so that they will not be tedious or dry.

There was a Union temperance meeting in the Baptist church last Sunday evening, Rev. McClure of the Presbyterian church, delivering the address. His line of thought was the observance of the law requiring saloons to close on Sunday.

Rev. Squier and Presiding Elder Sharpe returned on Monday from Thief River Falls, where they dedicated the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday. Mr. Squier reports that $626 was raised for the church, which, considering the size of the village and the financial condition of the people, was a remarkable contribution.

The approach of Forefathers' Day suggests the service at the Congregational church next Sunday. The pastor will speak in the morning on "Modern Congregationalism, Its Principles and aims." Music, "Pilgrim Chorus," by Verdi and other selections. In the evening a talk to young men on "Choosing a Life Work." Services begin at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Attorney W. H. Averil, after incidently noting the result in the tar and feather case, which was before the grand jury last week, returned to his home at Fosston Saturday morning. Had the grand jury indicted, about two-thirds of the citizens of Fosston would have been defendants to an interesting trial. No cause of action was found.

While a good bit of coal is consumed in the city this winter the majority seem to favor wood—considering that the cheapest. With coal at $10.25 delivered, and oak or maple at $2.50 on car at Mentor or Fosston the odds seem to be largely in favor of wood. Wood is a home production every cord of it used furnishing labor for some dweller of Polk county, and for this reason if for no other it should have the preference such a winter as this.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

You can buy a trimmed hat at a very low figure just now at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' Millinery store. She has also on hand a large variety of quaint Japanese goods, just what you want for a Christmas present your mother, father, consort, sister, brother, baby, best girl or beau. [34-36]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Lots of good sleighing in these days.

E. D. Childs was up to Fosston last week to see about his saw-mill business.

Mrs. S. L. Collins has been very sick with typhoid fever for the past week.

Will Hoch started for Wabasha for a brief visit on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Schreader have both been down with La Grippe, it is said.

Rudy Burkhardt goes to the St. Cloud land-office this week, to prove up on his timber claim.

Peter Welter and Miss Mary Batz, left on Sunday evening for a visit to Germany intending to be gone all winter.

S. M. Owen, the talented editor of Farm Stock and Home, will address the alliance meeting on December 27th, in thir city.

Gus. Schaffer, who has been confined to his room at the Cleveland house with typhoid fever is reported convalescent.

O. J. Barnes has gone to Grand Forks to assume charge of the grocery stock of Doheny & Lyons, which will be closed out at cost.

The Fisher Bulletin says that deacon Robert Bain, who has been sick, is convalescent and will recover, which the same is good news for his many Crookston friends.

J. McCaffrey was summoned to Augusta, Wis., on Saturday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his child, and left on the evening train.

The Wade-LeRoyle company played to a small house on Saturday evening of last week. By wits outwitted is a comical farce, was well presented and kept the audience in a constant uproar of laughter.

Dr. E. W. Fish will deliver a lecture in this city on Saturday evening December 16th, subject the "Noachain Flood." The doctor is an able man and his lecture will no doubt be very interesting.

Fire caught in the residence of J. B. McLaren in the 5th ward on Friday evening, but a few pails of water judiciously applied prevented what might have been a bad conflagration had it not been taken in time.

Mrs. Earnest Rolsch who has been ill with typhoid fever was doing nicely until Friday last, when a new complication set in and for a time her life was despaired of. At last accounts there were strong hopes of her recovery.

J. B. Wineman and Maj. Hamilton, were over from Grand Forks last week in the Sanders case to represent the old man Sanders. They succeeded in convincing the court that Sanders is not insane, and the guardian that has been appointed over him was relieved of further trouble in Thomas' financial interest.

Miss Sarah M. Pollard and Miss Helen Stoddard, returned from the coast last Wednesday evening bringing the body of Miss Myrtle Stoddard. She lived but 24 hours after their arrival, only long enough for a brief visit with her sister. Before her death she requested that her body be brought to her old home for burial which was done.

C. H. Baldwin of the firm of Larsen, Carpenter and Co., of this city, who is in the banking business at Enfarado, N. D., was in the city Saturday night. In speaking of the financial condition of the country on the Dakota side of the valley, Mr. Baldwin said: Times are hard, but I look for a change after the 1st of January. Eastern parties are already offering the banks over there plenty of money, at reasonable rates but they don't want to loan it for longer than six months. Of course the banks cannot loan it out in this country and expect to get it back in six months from now. But the way in which the northwest—especially the Red River Valley—has paid its eastern obligations this year will have a tendency to restore confidence, and the money will come back again, and on terms that it can be allowed out. For the last 40 days the banks of Grand Forks have sent east on an average, $60,000 a day. This includes money sent from villages in the valley that do their business through the Grand Forks banks. I tell you a country that can stand that has got something solid back of it.

No better preparation for the hair has ever been invented than Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness, everyone so much admires. Its reputation is world-wide.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad and you are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," spoke up a little girl, whose mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

CITY COUNCIL

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held December 12th.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, December 12th, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Jennings, Gervais, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen absent: Childs, Marlette.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Alderman Gervais was placed on the poor committee in place of Frank Jerome resigned.

The poor committee handed in a report which was read and ordered filed.

Alderman Jennings as a committee on the smoke nuisance, reported and read a communication to the council relating to the same.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

Dr. Watts, medical services	$ 12 50
John Heldstabe, drayage	22 50
A. J. Manly, work at sewer	30 00
A. J. Manly, work on sewer	62 00
Z. Lusian, Labor	1 75
Geo. Buhn, labor	8 75
I. N. Simmons, wood	7 00
Erskine Brick Co., brick	10 00
Jas. Westover, wood	12 50
M. D. Stoner, labor	9 00
Jas. E. Greenhalgh, engine at sewer	45 00
Felix Fournet, wood	10 33
Louis Rivard, labor	25 00
Larsen, Carpenter & Co., coal	17 67
Joe McMahan, drayage	70
Ed Allard, boarding poor	15 00
C. W. W. P. & Co., light	11 25
Chris Erickson, meals	2 25
McKinnon Bros., coal	10 25
Rasmussen & Moltz, hardware	12 67
O. E. Dampier, medical attention	4 00
A. C. Cowing, coal	160 33
A. C. Cowing, coal	30 90

On motion the report was accepted and the bills reported upon favorably were ordered paid.

The bill of W. S. Russell for assistance and work upon the sewer amounting to $71.65 was handed in and on motion allowed and ordered paid.

The bill of W. F. Arnold for work upon the sewer amounting to $150.00 was allowed and ordered paid.

The bill of T. Bang for $47.50 for labor on the streets was allowed and ordered paid.

On motion the bill for laborers, work amounting to $114.24 on the sewer was allowed and ordered paid to the president of the council.

On motion the bill of Frank Jerome for $21.00 for labor at the sewer was allowed and ordered paid.

The city attorney reported upon the bills which had been referred to him and which related to the bills for assisting poor from other cities.

He also reported upon the bill of A. Rauch which was referred to him relating to damage by sewer overflowing, that the bill was similar to the Netzer bill and that the city was not liable for the damage, as the city had taken all the care possible to prevent the overflow.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Norrie, that when we adjourn it be to meet in this hall on December 21st, at 7:30 p. m.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

G. A. R. Entertainment.

The entertainment given by the G. A. R. and W. R. C. at the Opera house last Thursday evening was a pleasant affair. The attraction was of course Major Hendershot, "the drummer boy of the Rappahannock" and his son, who manipulates the fife. The major is undoubtedly clever with the sticks, and filled his hearers with enough drum music to last them for some time.

Mayor Stephens opened the entertainment with a short address, speaking of the noble, quiet work which was done by the Woman's Relief Corp during the rebellion and the good which the organization has accomplished since.

E. M. Stanton, who was down on the program for an address, made one of his excellent speeches, which are always full of thought and sentiment. He took for his subject "Music and Song," and showed in many ways the power of music, and ended by speaking of the good which the G. A. R. had accomplished in keeping alive our national songs. He thought our national songs should be taught more in schools, and hoped that the coming generation would keep alive the national songs—the songs the soldiers loved to hear—long after the G. A. R. had passed away.

A pleasant surprise to the audience was the readings by Mr. John Crawford. Dressed in a full evening suit, he looked the embodiment of a professional reader, and his rendition of "Asleep at the Switch," and "Deacon Eyre" would have done credit to a professional. His earnest and impressive manner held his audience in wrapt attention.

The musical part of the entertainment was well sustained. Miss Dolly Bunnell's singing of "Jerry Dear" was much appreciated and loudly encored. Prof. Mayne sang a "Bedoin Love Song" with good effect, and a quartette composed of Messrs Mayne, Sisson, Robertson and Mix sang "Annie Lawrie," their voices harmonizing nicely. "Ave maria" was rendered by Mesdames Adams and Slocum, and Major Hendershot sang a couple of comic songs, with local hits. After the entertainment a "bean bake" and camp fire was held at the G. A. R. hall. About $18.00 was netted for the Society.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Teacher's Attention!

Forward, march, right towards the Crookston Normal School and Business College. It is the school. It is not of phenomenal growth, no mushroom; but it is making a sure and steady growth. It is building on the rock, as it were, by doing thorough work giving to its students more than it promises; underrating its advantages rather than overestimating its worth. For young teachers, or those desirous of becoming teachers who want to spend the winter vacation improving themselves intellectually, receiving the common branches and doing more advanced work, there is no better school. Besides the common school branches we will have classes in Algebra, Theory and Practice of teaching Rhetoric, etc. Also drills in debating and parliamentary law. Penmanship drill class free to all students. Only $12 for a term of twelve weeks. For information regarding board, etc., call on or address.

C. M. TITUS, Principal,
B. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.

Annual Meeting.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Dec. 9, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Scandia American Bank of Crookston, Minn., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as can legally be brought before the meeting, will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday January 9th 1894, at 10 a. m.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

A Great Invention.

"I have here," began the energetic man as he bundled into the young lawyer's office, "the greatest invention of the age."

It was cases that the lawyer wanted, not inventions, and he said something rather rude, but the energetic man proved to be a philosopher and merely smiled.

"I call it," pursued the visitor, "the eternal kisser, because there is simply no end to the kisses it bestows. It is this." He hauled out a spray of mistletoe covered with white berries. This interested the young lawyer, who raised his eyebrows inquiringly.

"Mistletoe," proclaimed the agent, "is very scarce this year, and a bunch containing a score of berries would bankrupt a poor man. Now, this great invention brings happiness within reach of all. Tradition permits you a kiss for each and every berry, you know. You hold this spray above your beloved's head—so. You bend—so—and kiss her. Then you grab a berry—so—and pull it—presto, it flies back again in place. The leaves and berries are india rubber, sir, and—two did you say? Fifty cents. Thank you, sir. Good day."—Harper's Magazine.

Crossroads Burials.

Formerly it was a general custom to erect crosses at the junction of four crossroads on a place self consecrated according to the piety of the age. Suicides and notoriously bad characters were frequently buried near to these, not with the notion of indignity, but in a spirit of charity that, being excluded from holy rites, they by being buried at crossroads might be in places next in sanctity to ground actually consecrated.—Westminster Gazette.

Rebuked.

A Texas clergyman who ran as the Democratic congressional candidate in that state two years ago was once interrupted in the midst of a public prayer by a man who shouted, "Louder!" He stopped short, looked at the interrupter and said coolly: "I wasn't addressing you, sir. I was addressing the Almighty." Then he went on with his prayer.—Texas Siftings.

An Onion Sociable.

The fashionable circles of Fort Scott, Kan., have devised a decided novelty in the line of entertainments. They are called "onion sociables," and this is how they are conducted: Six young ladies stand in a row, and one bites a chunk out of an onion, then the onion is turned over to the young men for inspection. The one who guesses which one of the young ladies bit the onion kisses the other five ladies. If he fails to guess, he is allowed only to kiss the girl who bit the onion.

Miss E. Veronneau wishes to announce to her lady friends that she is making sacrifice sales to reduce stock. She has decided to sell her entire stock of fall and winter millinery and has therefore marked the goods at prices that are bound to sell. Call and see her stock before you purchase. It will pay you.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhœa for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's colic, cholera, and diarrhœa remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

How would you like to be a kangaroo, or be able to jump like one, but you've got piles so bad you can't. Use Haller's Australian Salve and you'll get there. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Dreams Fulfilled

'Twill be a happy youngster whose dreams of the coming of old Santa Claus shall all be fulfilled. No reason why they shouldn't be. Our Holiday stock is complete with everything the tot could yearn for, and prices lower than we ever before knew them to be.

Albums,
Toilet Cases,
Manicure Sets,
Shaving Sets,
Collar and Cuff Boxes,
Picture Frames,
Fancy Baskets,
Jewelry Novelties,
Silk Suspenders,
Silk Mufflers,
Silk Ties,
Silk Mittens,

Are among the many beautiful

Xmas Presents

We have on sale at prices to correspond with the times.

Yours for Low Prices,

THE FAIR

Department Store,
Corner Main and Robert Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1893. NO. 36

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
10:50pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	10:40pm Daily.
7:55a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg; Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:25a.m Daily.
8:06a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent	8:00p m. Daily ex.Sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a m. Tues. Thurs Sat	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet,—Library,—Observation—Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Family Tourist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Chicago.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.,
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacificic coast at ...... 7:54 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at ...... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MOST USEFUL MAGAZINE

To the business man, the lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the teacher, the politician, and, in short, to every one who is interested in affairs which concern the American public and who wishes to keep fully abreast of the Times, is the

North American Review

Every subject of importance is dealt with in its pages—impartially, on both sides—at the very time when the course of events brings it to the front, and by the very men or women whose opinions are most valued. The Review does not hesitate at the most liberal expenditure in order to secure articles from the highest authorities. Its list of contributors forms a roll of the representative men and women of the age.

The North American Review is the only periodical of its kind which has a recognized place as

A FAMILY MAGAZINE.

This is because it devotes much attention to subjects that are of particular interest to women. Published monthly. $5 a year.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
3 East 14th Street, New York.

The North American Review and Polk County Journal One Year $4.50.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in De Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent bottle for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

DISTRICT COURT

On Tuesday afternoon the grand jury brought in an indictment against Halvor M. Tweten of manslaughter in the first degree. His counsel H. Steenerson, waived the reading of the indictment when the prisoner was brought in to be arraigned. His bond was fixed at $5,000. His bondsmen are Wm. Anglim, A. D. Stephens, C. A. Lindell, T. G. Thompson, Tom Bjoin, Felix Fournet.

WEDNESDAY MORNING 13TH.

Court convened at 9 a. m., and the Marin case was continued.

Counsel for H. M. Tweten entered a plea of not guilty. The afternoon session was the continuance of the Marin case. The evidence was all in, but the jury was not instructed.

The verdict in the case of Levi Steenerson Myers vs Carrie Melland should have been reported last week at $44.92 instead of $14.92.

THURSDAY MORNING.

After instructing the jury the Marin vs the Northern Pacific railroad company case was given to the jury, and that body brought in a verdict for the plaintiff Katie Marin in the sum of $750.

A jury was then called in the case of Hyginus Erickson vs. Samuel Dainerd. Plaintiff sues for $10,000 damages for assault. Plaintiff claims that on the 6th July, 1891, he was in St. Hilaire and that the defendant assaulted and struck him thus causing him to be sick at times, and to be afflicted with fits or paralysis and is unable to perform work as he used to. The evidence disclosed that plaintiff was in St. Hilaire on the day named and had been drinking. Defendant and others tried to persuade him to go home. They put him in his wagon and plaintiff in getting out getting out or falling out of his wagon two or three times bruised his face and head. The case was given to the jury late in the afternoon and they were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

A jury was then called in the case of State of Minnesota vs. Earl P. O'Brien, against whom the grand returned an indictment last week, and which was reported last week in the JOURNAL.

L. E. Gossman was appointed by the court to defend Mr. O'Brien.

FRIDAY MORNING.

After convening, the jury in the Erickson vs. Dainerd case handed in a sealed verdict it read, "We the jury in the above entitled action find a verdict in favor of the defendant". M. C. Malone foreman.

The O'Brien case was finished and given to the jury. Failing to believe the defendant's story of how he came into possession of the goods, the jury returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, grand larceny. When asked by the court if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed he firmly protested his innocence in connection with stealing the goods, however, the sentence was for two years and six months at Stillwater.

The case of Ludvig Olson vs A. Kaiser, both of Fosston, was a personal injury case, in which Olson sues for $600 for slander. It appears that on the 17th of last May, a meeting was held in Fosston for the purpose of forming a Law and Order League the outcome of the tar and feather business that was carried on there sometime previous. Mr. Kaiser came along the street a short time after the meeting was over and met some gentlemen on the street, among whom was the plaintiff in this action. In the conversation that followed the responsibility of the farmers who took part in the meeting was called in question by Mr. Kaiser. The gentleman with whom he was talking, Mr. Sorenson, referred him to Mr. Olson, who was standing by as one of the responsible men. The defendant did not agree that he was an honest man. The plaintiff responded warmly, calling defendant and the bank names that would not imply that they were honest. The defendant replying cited certain actions of a man concluded with "if a man can do that he is no better than a d— thief. Hence the action.

The action spoken of by Kaiser, —as related to the court— was the purchase of a seeder by Olson and a couple of neighbors. Olson failed to pay his share of the seeder and put his property in shape so that he could not be reached by an execution. This is what Kaiser referred to when he told Olson a man who would do that was no better than a thief. Mr. Sorenson —who has been very bitter against Kaiser since the last village election —seems to be responsible for the suit, as one of his witnesses—a Mr. Yoemans—who swore he overheard the conversation between Kaiser and Olson, admitted that he had been hired by Sorenson to come here, and he also admitted that he did not know Olson at all. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, Kaiser. Ole J. Vaule and Wm. Watts, counsel for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendant.

An indictment was brought in by the grand jury against Knute Norming and Jans A. Rude of grand larceny in the second degree. These same cases were before the grand jury last May term, and the cases discussed on account of some irregularity in the indictment.

C. M. Christensen was indicted by the grand jury for selling mortgaged property

SATURDAY MORNING.

State of Minnesota vs Gunsted Jorgenson, selling liquor without license, dismissed on motion of county attorney.

A jury was then called in the case of State vs. C. M. Christianson. The grand jury found an indictment against him for selling mortgaged property; said property being mortgaged to Merchants' National bank of Crookston, Defendant claimed that he acted on advice from an attorney that usury was charged in note and mortgage, and thought he had a right to sell said property. The jury brought in its verdict of not guilty. A. R. Holston for State and Wm. Watts for defendant.

An indictment was handed in against Karl Anderson for selling mortgaged property.

J. I. Case Implement Co. vs. S. A. Sylvester et al, tried before the court and decided in favor of the plaintiff for $641.50.

MONDAY MORNING.

The case against C. L. Commings was continued until the May term on account of sickness of one of the principle witnesses for the state.

A jury was then called in the case of the state of Minnesota vs. James J. Klinkenberg. The defendant is charged with cutting timber on public school land in the town of Woodside. The state failing to sustain the charge of the indictment, upon motion of counsel for defendant the court directed the jury to find a verdict in favor of defendant. R. J. Montague for defendant.

The next case for consideration was that of the state vs. Joseph Lejambe. The defendant is charged with devoting to his own use school funds to the amount of $298.58, said sum belonging to school district No. 103, in the town of Lambert. The defendant's counsel, H. Steenerson, demurred to the indictment on the ground that it charged two offenses, embezzlement and grand larceny. The demurrer was overruled and the case continued to the May term.

The case of the state of Minnesota vs. Patrice Lemay was called. The defendant was indicted for petty larceny, the charge being that as one of the school in district 103, in the town of Lambert, fixed up a school with one or two other members of the board whereby his daughter should be hired as teacher, and the orders drawn for $10 more than was agreed on, which $10 was to be given as a bonus to the member acquiescing. The state failing to make out a case the court, on motion of defendant's counsel, R. J. Montague, directed a verdict for the defendant. The state then dismissed the charge of conspiracy against P. Lemay and Joseph Lejambe.

A jury was next called in the case of Ole J. Vaule vs. J. W. Wheeler as assignee of Sylvester & Finseth. Wm. Watts, counsel for the plaintiff and E. M. Stanton, counsel for the defendant. When the assignment was made to Mr. Wheeler, March 4th last, among the stuff assigned were eight head of horses and eight head of cattle. This stock was left for Mr. Finseth to take care of until they could be sold, with the understanding that he would pay Mr. Finseth what was right for the work. The stock was sold on the 15th of July, and at the sale Mr. Finseth bought $324.16 worth of stock. Mr. Finseth soon after presented his bill for $375 for taking care of that stock. Mr. Wheeler thought the charge extraordinarily high and refused to pay that amount. Soon after Mr. Finseth sold his claim to Ole J. Vaule and Mr. Vaule brings suit.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 19TH.

The above case was finished and given to the jury just before noon.

The case of the First National bank of Crookston vs. Nels J. Jevning was settled by judgment being entered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, the plaintiff to submit an itemized statement to defendant of collaterals and amount collected.

The case of First National bank of Crookston vs. S. A. Sylvester was settled in the same way as the last above.

A jury was called in the case of Conekaim Bros. vs. Ed Anderson, but the defendant withdrew his answer and judgment was entered for plaintiff. The claim is for cigars sold the defendant.

The jury returned a verdict in the case of Ole Vaule vs. J. W. Wheeler for $205.85.

The case of P. O'Brien vs. Nels Erickson, appeal from justice court by defendant on questions of law, was argued before the court and the judgment of the court below reversed.

In two cases of The Millers' Manufacturing Co., one against Fred Edenholm and the other against Gilbert Olson, a motion was entered by the plaintiff to dismiss the appeal from the justice court. They will be decided later.

A motion was made by plaintiff in the case of Aultman, Miller & Co., vs. John Ellington, for a new trial. The order of the court was that if the plaintiff would not remit the amount of the verdict, $110.31, a new trial would be granted. The case was tried on the 8th of December.

The county commissioners reported to the Court that Jailor Grundyson had disobeyed orders regarding his duties in and about the county jail. Mr. Grundyson was brought before the Court and informed of the complaint laid against him and given until Saturday to make his answer or excuses.

It seems that the grand jury, in its report to the court, scored the sheriff a little, too, as to his stewardship in the management of the jail and of his business.

WEDNESDAY DEC. 20TH.

Wednesday morning court convened at 9 o'clock. The case of Walter A. Woods Harvester Co., vs Andrew Ramberg was called. After calling a jury in this case it was agreed to try another case with it, that of W. A. Woods Harvester Co. vs Martin Markuson; they being alike as to facts involved. John L. Townley Esq., from St. Paul, appeared as counsel for plaintiff and Montague & Bucklen as counsel for defendants. It appears that on August 5th, 1893, Mr. Valelly, acting as agent for plaintiff, exhibited a binder at McIntosh to the defendants and took an order from each for a binder like the one exhibited to them. Mr. Vallelly returned to Crookston and shipped the two machines to Mentor on the 8th and went out with them to set them up and make them work. Upon arriving at Mentor the defendants were there and the machines were loaded on wagons and all started for the defendant's farm. When a few miles from Mentor they stopped at Nup Christianson's farm for dinner. Here the defendants refused to go any further with the machines or accept them, as they claimed them to be rusty and old and not according to the written contract. No persuasion could induce the defendants to accept the machines and they were left under a tree on Christianson's place and are there yet. The machines had been stored in McKinnon's warehouse over last winter and were claimed to be old and rusty, and not same in condition as the sample from which defendants gave their order.

Low Rates to the Coast.

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth to Northern Pacific coast points and return $65.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river, $80.50 to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

"A POLK CO. FIEND"

Is the Epithet Applied to Sheriff Grundysen by a Discharged Prisoner,

Who Brings Suit Against the Sheriff to Recover Damages for Starving Him

While Incarcerated in the Polk County Jail from March to September, 1893.

He Claims that the Scanty Food Received was Unfit for Human Beings.

Finally he Became too Weak to Walk Without Assistance—Appeals to the Sheriff Useless.

The Complaint in Full.

Sheriff Grundysen may have to give up some of the money which it is alleged should have gone to purchase food for the prisoners in the county jail.

An action has been filed in the district court, wherein one Nels Olson is plaintiff and Arne Grundysen is defendant. As will be seen by the complaint published below Olson charges the sheriff with not giving him a sufficient quantity of food while confined in the county jail here. Olson claims to have received only food enough to keep him from starving to death, and so emaciated did he finally become that he was unable to walk without assistance. The scanty allowance of food given him was unfit for human beings, the meat especially being charaterized as "in a state of decomposition." When an appeal was made to the sheriff, the prisoners were told they could eat the food provided, or starve.

This man Olson is a watchmaker in the village of Strand, Norman county, and was indicted for some petty offense and sent to the Polk county jail to await trial. He was incarcerated in the jail about eight months, was tried and acquitted. It is said that when he returned to his home he looked as though he was in the last stages of consumption, and his friends scarcely knew him. He now sues the sheriff for $2,500 damages. The following is the complaint:

In the District Court of Polk county, Minn:

Nels Olson, plaintiff, vs. Arne Grundysen, defendant.

The plaintiff for his complaint in this action alleges:

That at times and dates hereinafter mentioned the defendant was, and still is, the sheriff of the said county of Polk, in this state, and as such sheriff was, and is, the keeper of the county jail of said Polk county.

That from the 17th day of March until the 8th day of November, 1893, the plaintiff was confined in said Polk county jail, as a prisoner, and that during all that period of time, the defendant wrongfully, unlawfully and maliciously deprived the plaintiff, and other prisoners then in said jail of food sufficient on which to subsist. That the food provided by the defendant to the plaintiff, and other prisoners, was unfit for human beings to eat. That the meat provided was in a state of decomposition and spoiled, and that even the bread was purposely despoiled so that it was made unfit and impossible to eat except to satisfy the extremity of hunger, and said food was also so entirely inadequate in quantity that the plaintiff, and other prisoners, were at all times distressed with the pangs of hunger, and that thereby the plaintiff, who was in good health and flesh and strength when he entered said jail, became and was physically so reduced and exhausted in vigor and strength, during said confinement, that he at last was unable to walk without assistance, and that the plaintiff then and there suffered great and unnecessary physical pain, anguish, and distress of mind, and was greatly disordered, reduced and weakened and his general health was thereby greatly impaired. That the plaintiff and others frequently made complaint to the defendant of the manner in which they were fed in said jail, but each effort to do so only met with repeated injury, and the defendant deliberately answered all such complaints with the soothing and consoling remark that if the food was insufficient the prisoners might starve. Such is in brief the manner in which the fiend of Polk county has succeeded in subduing his prisoners into silence by famine.

That by reason of the several premises aforesaid the plaintiff has been most greviously wronged and has sustained damages in the sum of two thousand, five hundred dollars.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and for his costs and disbursments of this action.

O. MOSNESS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

The complaint is dated at Minneapolis December 11th, and the defendant is given 20 days in which to answer the complaint.

Songs of all Nations.

An evening of song was enjoyed by the large audience that attended the concert given by home talent at the opera house last Thursday evening.

The first number on the program was the national anthem "America" which was sung by a chorus of about 30 voices, this was followed by the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Prof. Mayne and chorus, and then Miss Tillie Fortier sang 'Twas Within a Mile o' Edinboro Town. This young lady's singing during the evening was particularly admired, and she was a great favorite with the audience. "Rule Brittiania" was rendered in good style by Mesdames Van Arnam and Wheeler and Messrs Durand and Wheeler. And then came the Marseillaise Hymn by Misses Veronneau and Fortier and Messrs Lanctot and Hamel. "The Dear Little Shamrock" was sung by S. F. Murray good enough to please any Irishman, and the "Beggars Carnival" by Mesdames Adams and Slocum and Messrs March and Mix, in character, was excellently given and loudly encored. A Chinese chorus by Margret Arnold and a number of little children was novel and amusing and pleased the audience immensely. "Watch on the Rhine," by Misses Munch and Johnson and Messrs Wheeler and Mayne concluded the first part.

"Red, White and Blue and a Russian National Hymn" were rendered with a spirit and vim strong enough to please the most enthusiastic patriot. "The Blue Bells of Scotland," by Mesdames Adams and Wheeler and Messrs Sisson and Robertson was well received and a Scandinavian selection by Misses Mosseln and Johnson and Messrs Elken and Rude seemed to strike the audience as about the proper thing. A Gypsy chorus by 12 young ladies led by Miss Tillie Fortier would have done credit to an opera chorus. Dr. W. A. Robertson sang in good voice "The Land o' the Leal" which was followed by "Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Fortier and chorus, and "Home Sweet Home" by Mrs Adams and chorus. A camp scene, with tent, gun and soldiers, and the singing of "Tenting on the old Camp Ground," by Prof. Mayne and chorus finished the entertainment.

Mrs. S. B. Van Arnam who acted as musical director, and Miss Clara Reynolds as pianist, performed their duties successfully.

Much credit is due Mrs Van Arnam and Mrs. Slocum, who planned the concert and drilled the participants.

About $76 was netted, which goes to the Congregational church.

The North-Western Line.

(C., St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Couches. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 5:45 p. m., St. Paul 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m. Superb Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining chair cars. The best train to take in order to reach Chicago early in the morning so as to make connections with fast trains on all lines for east and south.

Which runs the fast "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:20 a. m. St. Paul, 8:00 a. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:35 p. m. Modern Day Coaches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful daylight ride to Chicago.

Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, the Superiors and Duluth; also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on fast day trains.

When making a journey from Minneapolis and St. Paul it means the best service. The greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For full information as to through rates and routes and sleeping car accomodations call on your home agent and for map folder free; address

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

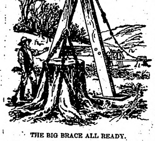
UPROOTING STUMPS.

THE SOLIDEST YIELD TO THE POWER OF THE LEVER.

And When They Are Pulled They Are Made Into a Fence That Is Rugged and Strong and Impassable Forever, and Satisfies Also the Artistic Sense.

"You may talk about yer hedges, en yer wire fences, en yer stun walls, en yer rails all you've a min to, but I tell ye they ain't none on 'em a comparin to stump fences fer lastin, en fer keepin stock in, en keepin it out, en fer good looks. I hev heerd some folks say stump fences wuzn't hansom, but I disagree with them folks. I think stump fences is pleasant things to look at.

"They wuz a feller up here in old Tioga county last summer en fall that paints pictures fer a livin, en he made a lot of sketches of the stump fences on my farm. He said he hed made a discovery when he run acrost stump fences, en he's a-goin to make a ile paintin of a corner in the fence in my 10 acre lot, where the rozberry bushes is thick, with his wife a-pickin berries into it.



THE BIG BRACE ALL READY.

"He's a-goin to make another one, he says, of the king stump of the fence that's got roots that run 15 feet up into the air. Behind the stump stands a sugar maple, en growin close by en in front of the stump is some shoemake bushes. That artist said when the leaves of that tree en them bushes turned in the fall, their yeller en red en the purple of the hill in the distance, with the dark brown of the stump roots, made a great scheme o' color. I didn't know what he meant till he explained it to me en showed me the water color sketch he made of it. Then I understood it, en I shook hands with him. I see he hed some sense, though when he first come around en began to make pictures in the valley en on the hill where my farm is I 'greed with my neighbors in thinkin a full grown man that couldn't find nothin better to do than make pictures wa'n't much."

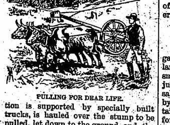
When my friend—the Tioga county farmer—had got that far in his monologue, he stopped to draw breath.

"That feller," he went on after a little, "larnt me more about good lookin things than I ever knew before. I alwiz knowed this here valley wuz a hansom place, but I didn't know why it wuz so. En, ez I said, he made a friend of me by seein the good looks they is in good, honest stump fences."

Stump fences exist only in regions originally covered by a growth of pine and some other varieties of practically indestructible timber. The stumps of pines do not decay in the ground, as do those of hard wood and most other trees, owing no doubt to the great amount of pitch contained in the roots. Nor do these stumps yield readily to the force of dynamite. They may be split by explosion, to be sure, but they are so firmly anchored by their long, strong and sinuous roots that there is no practicable method of getting rid of them save by extraction. So large a proportion of the ground in which pine has grown is taken up by the stumps that in order to make it cultivatable with profit they must be removed.

The man who discovered how to perform this gigantic dentistry of pioneer work is entitled to a statue in every township in the old time pine regions, and he who found that the extracted stumps were excellent material for fences, and so made it profitable to uproot them, is entitled to similar honors. Their names, however, have not been preserved, but the root fences that are to be found in many localities are, after all, sufficient memorials to their ingenuity and sound, hard sense.

There are two general types of stump pullers. In one the chief features are a strong wooden truss frame from 10 to 15 feet high, a massive steel screw, a circular revolving nut and drum of mammoth size and a long, strong chain or cable. The frame, which in transportation is supported by specially built trucks, is hauled over the stump to be pulled, let down to the ground, and the trucks are removed. Men have already dug about the roots and inserted strong chains under them. These chains are carried up to the eye which depends from the lower end of the screw by a collar, and hooked. The great chain or cable has already been wound on the drum of the revolving nut, which is termed the "bullwheel." When all is ready, the chain is unwound, the bullwheel revolves, the screw rises, and the stump comes out—unless something breaks.



PULLING FOR DEAR LIFE.

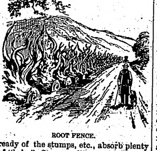
The unwinding of the chain may be accomplished by attaching to its free end one or more strong teams, which are driven away from the machine with much straining of muscle on their part and shouting and whip cracking on the part of the driver, or a winding drum may be used. This machine is anchored at some distance from the frame and is operated by a lever, to which a team is attached and driven in a circle. The chain is wound upon this drum as it revolves.

When the chain breaks, as it sometimes does, some one is apt to be hurt. That some one is generally the man who tends the bullwheel. The strain on the chain is really enormous, and its fracture is followed by rapid revolutions of the bullwheel in a reverse direction, the broken end of the chain flying about with each turn of the wheel. To be struck by this loose end means a broken leg or arm almost certainly, and sometimes the bullwheel tender is killed outright or so badly hurt that death ultimately ensues.

The lever is much more generally used than the bullwheel machine. Its essential parts are a long, strong lever formed of a moderate sized tree trunk, divers rods and chains and "A" shaped timber constructions, technically known as "braces." These braces are of three sizes. A "big brace" is 18 feet high, a "middle brace" 14 and a "little brace" 8. The stump to be pulled is treated in advance exactly as the one to be extracted by a bullwheel. A brace is set over it, the chains and rods are connected, a team is attached to the free end of the lever and started up, and the stump comes out—that is, as before, if nothing breaks. The sweeping end of the lever is supported by a heavy wheel, which moves in the arc of a circle. Near the other end the lever is chained to a stump, which acts as a fulcrum, and is for the time called the "anchor," and the "take up rods," which connect with the "brace rods," are hooked into eyes, shown in the cut, first on one side of the fulcrum and then on the other, so as to get a purchase with the backward as well as the forward movement of the lever.

The men who tend or hook up the takeup levers bear a somewhat similar relation to the operation of this machine as the bullwheel tender does to the other machine, and they are in about the same physical danger. The breaking of a rod, a hook or a chain link under the great strain is almost certain to result disastrously, and I have seen a man hit by a broken rod thrown 20 feet away, to be picked up unconscious. In this particular instance the man was not seriously hurt, but his escape was regarded as almost miraculous. Hardly a season passes with any "stump gang" that some one is not badly injured.

A stump gang usually consists of 10 or 15 men, although the actual operation of either type of machine does not require more than four or five. The contracting stump puller usually engages to put the stumps into fence as well as to extract them, and this work and the making ready of the stumps, etc., absorb plenty of "help." Stump pulling is done mostly in the spring and fall, beginning as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the early part of the year and continuing until everything is frozen hard in the latter part.



ROOT FENCE.

There is a heavy decline in the business of late, due to some extent to the fact that so many stumpy fields have already been cleared, but more to the present low price of agricultural land. Three dollars a stump is a low price for pulling, and yet there are sometimes from 20 to 60 stumps to the acre. If land cleared is not worth more than $50 or $60 an acre, it will be seen that the expenditure of the money needed to take the stumps out is a losing operation. It could not be done at all if it were not that the stumps may be used for fencing.

Pine stumps vary in obduracy according to the soil on which they stand. Where it is flat and wet, the roots spread out over the surface and the stumps come up easily. Where it is dry or clayey, they run down into the soil sometimes to great depths. Often the stump yields after a half hour's work. Sometimes it takes a day or two to get out a big one. The puller must of course take the risk of running against a particularly hard one now and then, but too many of this sort take off the profits of the business with great rapidity, and a run of jobs on clay soil may bankrupt an operator whose capital is limited.

I. D. MARSHALL.

Navigation of the Dead Sea.

At length the Dead sea is to be navigated, and two sailing boats, one rather large and heavy for cargo and the other smaller and neater for passengers, have just been conveyed from Jaffa to Jerusalem by rail and thence to the Dead sea by road. The boats belong to the sultan, as does also the Dead sea, which forms part of the crown property, and it is Abdul Hamid's intention to turn to good account the salt, bitumen and sulphur that abound there.

Regimental Journalism.

Few corps in the British army are now without their regimental magazines or weekly papers. The first of these publications was that started three years ago by the Ennisken Fusileers, under the title of "The Sprig of Shillelagh," an appropriate name, considering the number of men belonging to this corps who are laid up all the time with broken heads. The organ of the Somersetshire regiment rejoices in the name of "The Light Bob Gazette."

HIS HAND WAS ROUGH.

His hand was rough and His hand was hard,
  For He wrought in wood in Nazareth town;
With naught of worship, with no regard,
  In the village street He went up and down.

His hand was rough, but its touch was light,
  As it lay on the eyes of him born blind;
Or strake sick folk in its healing might,
  And gave back joy to the hearts that pined.

His hand was hard, but they spiked it fast
  To the splintering wood of the cursed tree;
And He hung in the sight of the world, at last,
  In His shame. And the red blood trickled
    free.

—New York Tribune.

Valuable Waste.

"Refiners of nitrate of silver for the use of photographers," said one of the profession, "have agents traveling constantly about the country collecting the waste clippings of sensitized paper that accumulate in every photograph gallery. They buy all they can find and pay for it in new nitrate, allowing the photographer a good round price for his waste. The waste is shipped to the refiners, where the nitrate in the paper is separated from it by chemical processes and prepared for market again. This re-refined nitrate is as good as it was originally and is sold for just as much. The refiners, of course, make a big profit out of the waste, and the photographer is able to get a good supply of material for the scraps that would otherwise be of no use to him.

"When one thinks of the great number of photograph galleries and studios in the country and the fact that the waste paper of them all is closely gathered by the refiners at a price that will average $1 a pound, he may get some idea of the proportions of a business that is utterly unknown outside of the persons directly interested. Not only the scraps of silver sensitized paper, but those of the paper treated with solutions of gold are eagerly sought by the refiners, and the photographer is always very glad to exchange his accumulation of, to him, worthless waste for a neat stock of valuable nitrate."—New York Sun.

The Clever Brahman.

Speaking of the great power the Brahmans in India possess in localizing thought, Purushotam Aor Telang said the other day: "We would consider a game of chess as played in this country mere child's play. An ordinary Brahman chess player could carry on three or four games at a time without inconvenience. The usual game played by the Brahmans consists in checkmating with one pawn, designated when the play begins. I have seen a man perform a long problem in multiplication and division, at the same time noting the various sounds and discussions going on about him in the room. I have seen a man compose a triple acrostic in Sanskrit in a given meter, at the same time having three well versed men trying to overthrow him in his argument on religion."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Got Even With the Preacher.

A lawyer of this city tells a story of how he got even with a preacher. It was on the occasion of his second marriage. After concluding the ceremony the minister took advantage of the privilege accorded him by custom of kissing the bride. While so engaged the groom suddenly imprinted a resounding kiss on the cheek of the minister's wife, who was standing immediately behind the wedding party.

The lady was indignant, and the minister asked for an explanation. Coolly enough and in a few words, the groom expressed the opinion that it was a poor rule that would not work both ways and that he had as much right to kiss the preacher's wife as the former had to kiss the bride.—Louisville Post.

Her Scheme Failed.

The latest instance of crime bringing its own punishment comes, on the authority of Dr. Leonard Guthrie, from Italy. An Italian woman had a husband, and the husband had the dropsy. But the dropsy did not work quickly enough. The woman put a toad into her husband's wine to poison him. But the poison which the toad's skin secretes has an active principle—phrynin—which much resembles digitalis, which is the best possible remedy for dropsy pending on heart disease. So, instead of killing her husband, she restored him to health.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Wanted a Variety of Them.

Mrs. Newrich (irate)—I've a good mind to sue you for your work on that last order to engrave my silverware.

The Designer and Engraver—What is the trouble, madam?

Mrs. Newrich—Trouble! Why, I told you not to spare any pains to make it the swellest job you knew how, and here you've put just the same coat of arms on every piece!—Chicago Record.

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of

Bad Blood

I have for some time been a sufferer from a severe blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of S.S.S. with the most wonderful results Am enjoying the best health I ever knew, have gained twenty pounds and my friends say they never saw me as well. I am feeling quite like a new man. JOHN S. EDELIN, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA

NEW LIFE

BEFORE AFTER

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A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston, Minn.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss District Court. 14th Judicial District.

Knudt S. Aker, Plaintiff. vs. Karenus J. Westgaard, Bemhard Iverson, and Herman Helgemen, defendants

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants, Westgaard and Helgemen.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the City of Crookston in said county and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his office in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid. the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents and interest on $500 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from January 4th, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated October 5th, A. D. 1893.

[30-35] OLE J. VAULE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Mads Mossefin and Charles Lindell co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Mossefin & Lindell, plaintiffs, vs Otto Buse and Anne Buse, his wife, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants and Each of Them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said summons within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

E. M. STANTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
[33-39] Crookston, Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, November 27th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Huot, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Godus Huot, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained, with the charges of administration; and the taxes, assessments and other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate; and a description of the tracts of land of said deceased which it is proposed to mortgage; and praying that license be to him granted to mortgage the tracts of land so described.

And it appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said Louis Huot, deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, with the charges of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate, or any part thereof.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Godus Huot, administrator, to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessments and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed at published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 27th day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[33-35] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, December 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of W. L. Judson deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto L. H. Judson of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on the first Monday in June A. D. 1894, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 2nd day of December A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[34-36] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. General term December 4th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of the estate of J. G. Moen deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Benson administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized: And it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Tuesday the 9th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Martin Benson administrator aforesaid to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies or expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 4th day of December, A. D., 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
[34-36] Judge of Probate.

BIG BARGAINS
— IN —
Caps
FOR THE
Next 30 Days

We have a Big Stock of plush Caps, which we are going to

SELL CHEAP

75 dozen plush caps from 75 cents to $2.50.

75 dozen cloth caps from 25 cents to $1.00

100 Fur Coats from $6.00 upwards.

Large line of Gloves and Mittens.

BOSTON
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE!
Mossefin & Lindell, Prop's.

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Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
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Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.
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ATTY'S-AT-LAW,
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Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

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PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Office over Times Office,
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All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Reckitt Bloc., - Crookston, Minn.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
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BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

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Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND WALL PAPER.
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.
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THE PETERSON MAGAZINE CO.,
112-114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
The New Peterson and POLK COUNTY JOURNAL one year for $2.00.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Hutchinson is suffering from an epidemic of influenza.

A farmers' institute was held at Good Thunder last week.

The Exchange bank of Farmington is winding up its business.

The supreme court is considering the Pierce county tax cases.

C. F. Burrows got $1,000 damages for falling through a defective sidewalk at Lake Crystal.

Frank Duffy succumbed to cold at Aitkin and was found with both legs and arms frozen.

The Franklin mine on the Mesaba range has closed down, throwing 800 men out of employment.

The state camp of Modern Woodmen of America held its second annual convention at Mankato last week.

The commissioners of Blue Earth county have decided on plans for a new jail. The estimated cost is $30,000.

Public Examiner Kenyon has authorized the Bank of Dassel, with a capital stock of $16,000, to open for business.

Layne and Conway, under arrest at Mankato for the murder of Harry Walraven, have been indicted for murder in the first degree.

Confidence men are having a hard time in St. Paul. Twenty of them have suspended sentences hanging over them pending their flight from the city.

A circular issued to call together the first Republican convention in 1855 was found among the Sibley papers. Of the six members of the Minnesota territorial committee only one is now living. Hon. William R. Marshall.

K. Larson of St. James, Minn., who shot and killed his wife Nov. 26, was captured at Hector by Sheriff Forsythe of St. James. Larson made two attempts to kill himself while the sheriff was conveying him to jail.

A number of masked men entered the Johnson "blind pig" at Cokato, and administered a severe whipping to a man named Larson, who was in charge of the place. Larson is confined to his bed as a result of the visit of the "white caps."

The Soo road has leased from the Victoria Rolling Stock company of Ontario 1,000 box cars, 20 cabooses and 26 locomotives until Aug. 1, 1903. The amounts paid for the rent of this stock are $151,465 in cash and $835,492.58 in semi-annual payments up to the expiration of the lease.

The State Agricultural society will hold its annual meeting at the state capitol Jan 9, at 10 a. m. There will be elected a president, two vice presidents and two directors. The directors whose terms expire at the date mentioned are Colonel Clark Chambers of Owatonna, and C. N. Cosgrove, of Le Sueur.

State Auditor Biermann has issued over his signature a statement addressed to the public, in which he seeks to defend his action in disposing of the pine timber on a section of school land, section 36, township 42, range 25, Mille Lacs county, by private sale to C. A. Smith & Co of Minneapolis. Mr. Biermann states that he made the sale purely from a desire to protect the interest of the state.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Railway and Warehouse Commission.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 15.—The annual report of the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission, dealing with the railroads of the state, has been made to Governor Nelson. The report is full of interesting statistics, the most significant of which, perhaps, is the showing of a decrease in the net income of Minnesota railroads from 1893 of $722,961, indicating how much the railroads have felt the prevailing commercial depression. The total number of miles of railroad in Minnesota on June 30, 1893, was 5,863.89, showing an increase during the year of 248.12 miles.

The total amount of gross earnings in Minnesota for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $37,087,002; for the previous year the gross earnings were $36,178,334, showing an increase for 1893 of $908,668.

The total proportional net income for Minnesota for the year 1893, was $15,017,278; for the previous year it was $15,740,239, showing a decrease for 1893 of $722,961.

The total number of passengers carried in Minnesota for the year 1893 was 8,121,471; the same for 1892 was 7,988,852, an increase for 1893 of 134,119 passengers.

The number of passengers killed in Minnesota in 1893 was 3, the number injured was 115; in 1892 the number of passengers killed was 15, and the number injured 84. The number of employes killed in 1893 was 158; number injured, 704. The number killed in 1892 was 120, and injured 809.

The total amount of dividends paid during 1893, for entire lines, was $9,721,745; the same for the previous year was $8,134,902, an increase for 1893 of $1,586,843.

The total amount of taxes certified by the commission to the state auditor for the year ending Dec. 31, 1892, was $1,036,263.01; the same for the previous year was $882,672.96, an increase for 1892 over 1891 of $153,789.05.

The total number of employes of all roads reporting in this office on June 30, 1892, was 90,680; same for previous year was 84,447, showing an increase for 1893 of 6,233.

The wages and salaries paid in 1893 for whole lines was $57,630,481; the same for the previous year was $53,351,802, an increase for 1893 of $4,287,679.

The proportion of wages and salaries for Minnesota for 1893 was $15,487,339; the same for the previous year was $14,526,290, an increase of $961,049 for 1893.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Platform Discussed by the Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The delegates to the American Federation of Labor have refused to take action on a resolution touching upon the question of the tariff. The matter came up in the form of a communication from the plushworkers of Bridgeport, Conn., which declared that after the passage of the McKinley bill their wages had been reduced, and that their employers threaten a further reduction in the event of the passage of the Wilson bill. The communication was laid on the table and the delegates fought shy of any discussion on the subject.

Chairman Morgan of the committee on resolutions, submitted a program for the nationalization of the railways, mines, telegraph, etc., as proposed by English economists, as a basis for the political labor movement. A motion to have the matter presented to the organization of the Federation for the purpose of having their delegates instructed to vote upon it at the next convention of the Federation received the support of a number of delegates and the disapproval of others. The platform has twelve planks in it, as follows:

Compulsory education; direct legislation; a legal eight hour workday; sanitary inspection of workshops, mines and homes; liability of employers for physical disability and abolition of contract labor in all public work; abolition of the sweating system; municipal ownership of street cars, electric light and gas plants; nationalization of telegraph, telephone, railways and mines; collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution. The principle of referendum in all legislation. It was moved to have the resolutions taken up and voted on seriatim.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

Immense Balloon Sent Up at St. Louis for Scientific Purposes.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—At 5:36 p. m. a novel experiment was inaugurated here. A balloon, 65 feet in diameter, inflated with 108,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, was cut loose, bearing in it basket scientific apparatus prepared by United States Weather Forecaster W. H. Hammon, including an automatic registering thermometer and an aneroid barometer for the purpose of determining distance traveled, altitude reached, conditions of temperature, etc., by means of self-registered observations made upon a roll of paper. A photographic camera, operated by clock work, will take a picture of the earth at 7:30 a. m. if weather permits, while other clock work so operates sand ballast as to insure the balloon's remaining in the air some days. A wire cage will protect the instruments from injury when the balloon falls. At 9:06 p. m. the balloon was seen over Springfield, Ills.

THE MESSENGER KILLED.

An Express Car Robbed on the Southern Pacific.

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 19.—A message has just been received here calling for a sheriff's posse to go to Crosby. When the Southern Pacific westbound train which leaves here at 10 o'clock reached Liberty, John Hutchinson, the Wells-Fargo messenger, was found dead in his car, his head cleaved open by a blow from an axe, and the car robbed. Sheriff Ellis, with a posse, left on a special engine. The amount of plunder is not known.

Thirty-five Years Each.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 19.—Dick Wallace, Lum Dalton, Lewis Shelton and Bill Brunson, the four men who held up and robbed the International and Great Northern train near Duval, this state, on the 11th inst., were arraigned and tried before Judge Morris in the district court of Travis county, and each found guilty and sentenced to 35 years in the penitentiary.

Train Robber Bound Over.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 19.—William O'Brien, implicated in the Illinois Central train robbery at Mayfield Creek crossing, Kentucky, last month, and arrested last week in Missouri, had an examination at Wyckliff, Ky. In default of $1,000 bail he went to jail. O'Brien is the alleged leader in the robbery.

A Big Logging Contract.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 15.—Quail Bros. of Phillips, Wis., have secured a contract of the Weyerhauser firm of this city to bank 800,000,000 feet on the Chippewa river. The contract is the largest ever made in the state by a single firm and extends over a period of 25 years. Operations will begin next year. Headquarters will be at Hayward, Wis.

McKane Goes to Jail.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 15.—The papers in the McKane case arrived at the courthouse. The accused, John V. McKane, justice of the peace, Richard V. B. Newton, Hallan Crandall, James Cropsi, and Nicholas Johnson, are found guilty of contempt of court and fined $250 apiece and sentenced to 30 days each in Kings county jail.

Veterans Will Meet in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—It has been decided to hold the G. A. R. national encampment during the week beginning Sept. 10, 1894, in this city. The transportation committee reported that railroads had agreed to furnish transportation at 1 cent a mile.

The Nictheroy Reaches Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Minister Mendonca has private advices announcing the arrival of the cruiser Nictheroy off the coast of Brazil on last Tuesday.

Lyman Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Civil Service Commissioner Charles Lyman of Connecticut has resigned as president of the commission. Mr. Lyman continues as a member of the commission.

Started Knitting Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The Rockford Knitting company, manufacturers of underwear, started their mills in this city on full time, employing 125 hands.

SIX SPASMS A DAY.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I never lose an opportunity to recommend Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine to any one afflicted with nervous complaints with the assurance that it will not disappoint them. When our boy was eighteen months old he was attacked with violent spasms. Sometimes he would have five or six spasms in a single day. WE TRIED MANY PHYSICIANS WITHOUT BENEFIT; finally our druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We tried a bottle, and could see that he WAS BENEFITED FROM THE FIRST DOSE. We used three bottles, and I am happy to say the child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is now three years old and perfectly healthy. You are at liberty to use my name in SOUNDING THE PRAISE OF THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY.

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Agent Pacific Express Co.

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That is our motto: "One price to all, and that the lowest." I do not cut the price of an article for a few days, and then make up my loss on something else. I sell my goods on the smallest margin upon which business can be done. I keep a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. I sell for cash and you don't have to pay any one's bad debts when you deal with me.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

IT will be remembered that not long since the supreme court rendered a decision in relation to the timber case in which said decision sustains the minority report of the committee appointed by the last legislature to investigate alleged frauds in pine-land sales, and now comes Auditor Biermann with an elaborate defense of his action, six or eight columns in length, which he asks country newspapers to publish. We should be very much pleased to comply, if we could afford the expense of putting this document in type, so that our readers could see just what he has to say, but we must content ourself with the statement that the auditor make out quite a case—based mostly upon the statement that such things were customary in that office. It strikes us that if that be true that here was the opportunity of a lifetime for one state auditor to make a record for himself by refusing to follow custom and go strictly by the letter and spirit of the law for once. We fail to see how the wrong doings of others helps his case any.

The Kittson County Enterprise gives a highly sensational and garbled account of the affair at the Great Northern depot in this city wherein one Andrew Thompson lost his life while trying to garrote officer Tweten by which account a stranger would get the idea that Tweten was a fiend incarnate and Thompson a martyr. To show how untrue and garbled the whole account is, it is only necessary to quote one sentence of the Enterprise account of the affair wherein they say of Thompson's escape from the city lock-up: "When he awoke he found his cell-door open and he walked out and went to the depot to wait for his train to Grand Forks." The testimony before the coroner's jury showed that he broke out of the lock-up, went to the depot where he found several of his pals and with them went up town probably to get some more booze. It also showed that Thompson had the officer down and was choking the life out of him when the fatal shot was fired at random not for the purpose of killing the man but for the purpose of breaking his death grip on the officer. B. F. McKay (who doubtless wrote the article) ought to know more about the circumstances than to write such a highly colored and wholly sensational article—at least he has lived in Crookston long enough to know that the man did not go to the depot to "await his train to Grand Forks" for none should know better than McKay that no train for Grand Forks is due at that time nor anywhere near it. The grand jury did indict Mr. Tweten it is true but the Enterprise did not add the fact that Mayor Stephens and other leading Crookston men promptly went on the officer's bonds and the further fact that the leading business men of the city are standing by their official in this matter.

What a wonderful amount of love for the "common people" was revealed before the grand jury last week at the time they were investigating the doings of one of the "public servants" of the "common people." Awhile ago we used to hear a vast deal about a certain very dangerous "court-house ring" that was "devouring up the substance of the common people in a manner fearful to contemplate" and we were told that in order to get a chance to "see the books" and ascertain of how much we were being robbed it would be absolutely necessary to "turn the republican rascals out" and let in a meek and purified set "who never" (well hardly ever) "seek (?) office!" Well, the "common people" duly "turned the rascals out" secured the books it is to be presumed, but for some reason no startling revelations of fraud were ever unfolded to an outraged and plundered community, for the simple reason that no such revelations ever existed, save in the fertile imaginations of some who had starved for, lo these many moons, for office and could not get them in the republican ranks for the simple reason of unfitness for the trust. Was it because of this failure to "show up" what the "common people" have been promised and had a right to know that the grand jury presumed to inquire into matters a little as to the integrity and honesty of various and and sundry persons? Did that august body ask concerning a faithful and honest custodian of the "common people" the following:

QUESTION: "Did this honest and straight-forward public official, receive money from the Great Nothing railroad for opposing the issue of bonds for the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad?" And did the witness respond? ANSWER: "He did receive $100 in money, an annual pass on the road for 1893 and a written promise of one for 1894." QUESTION: "Did you consider that a large figure?" ANSWER: "Oh, no, I know of none so small as that while I know of one who received $1200; no, that was small, very small but probably all it was worth." Now had this inquest been held upon the person of one of that "corrupt republican courthouse ring" would not such a howl have gone up as you never did hear and would not the facts have been posted up at the four corners of the county? We do not pretend to know anything that transpired within the sacred precincts of the grand jury room, while that body was in session but perhaps the Tribune could inform its readers concerning everything that did transpire before that body—but perhaps it will not do so, in every particular.

GOOD ADVICE TO FARMERS.

ST. PAUL Daily News: The Great West continues its advocacy of the use of the small thresher by the farmers of the Northwest in preference to the huge machine which requires a regiment of men to operate it. A tread power machine which will thresh from 50 to a 100 bushels per day will give the farmer and his family and hired man and team employment for the whole winter and save him $200 and upward on an ordinary crop. Besides, the threshing out of the wheat gradually would tend to prevent the glutting of the market at certain seasons. The Great West, whatever may be its faults in other directions, is doing a good work in tendering this economical advice and backing it up with so many practical reasons and examples. The waste and wear of expensive agricultural machinery has done as much to impoverish our farmers as any other one cause; perhaps it is the most potent cause of the chronic condition of poverty of the small farmer. The quarter section and half section farmers who are the first to adopt the small tread-power thresher will be the first to make the start towards financial independence and competence.

THE Grand Forks Plaindealer very flippantly remarks: "Republican papers are registering their kicks against the admission of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona into the union. The democratic majority is doing its duty when it champions their cause. Let them in." Yes, let them in. Let a few thousand voters in Arizona have the same voice in the United States Senate as old settled states with as many millions of voters as Arizona has thousands do. That may be good sound democratic doctrine but it is not common sense. The Plaindealer says it is right to admit them because the republicans admitted some territories once—thus admitting that it thinks what the republicans do must be the right thing to do. If the republicans ever admitted as sparsely settled territories as Arizona and New Mexico they made a big blunder but the Plaindealer assumes that the blunders of republicans are better than the combined wisdom of its own party and they had better adopt the blunders of the republican party than to try to do anything on their own responsibility. Good sound democratic doctrine, that!

EDITOR Hoskins was recently indicted by the grand jury in Ottertail county for libellous utterances against the Fergus Falls bank, since which event he has been more vindictive than ever against the bank aforesaid. Last week he was again arrested and appeared in court with a copy of the Bible, from which book he proceeded to argue that no usurer had any standing in a court of justice. So violent did he become that it required several persons to hold him down and he was committed to jail to await examination in probate court as to his sanity. It is said he is insane.

IF Auditor Biermann did wrong in the matter of the sale of stumpage to C. A. Smith (and his circular in his own defense shows clearly that he realizes that he did,) what valid excuse is it for him to say that one of his predecessors in office also did wrong? Does two wrongs make one right? And by what right does he presume to call the court to order and criticise its decision? By his own showing what a chance he had to redeem one of the many democratic pledges to the people and how woefully he neglected to improve the golden opportunity.

THE special edition of the Red River Dalen is out, and is a very voluminous issue—sixteen pages and a cover—and a credit to the enterprise of Editor Bydal. Many illustrations of business and professional men, and business blocks of the city are shown, although we haven't had time to read the paper yet, we presume it is filled with lots of good things about Crookston, Polk County and her people.

Alliance Work.

The Filmore county alliance seems to be way behind the age; instead of spending their time resolving to join the populist party or some other equally Eutopian scheme they are taking action upon questions that affect the real interests of their business and devising ways and means to protect said interests as, witness the following resolution adopted at a recent session:

"In view of the fact that Warden Wolfer, of the Minnesota state prison, has stated that about one-half of last year's manufacture of twine at the state prison is still on hand and on concerted effort can be made to dispose of this twine and maintain the institution, except through organization. Resolved, that we urge alliance men everywhere, to maintain their organizations and send delegates to the state alliance with the instructions to urge upon that meeting the need of action to the end that the present plant be not destroyed, for we realize that the trust still lives."

It is a fact that our farmers all well know that outside dealers do not like the twine plant at Stillwater. They know as well as do the dealers that the Stillwater plant has already been worth thousands of dollars to our farmers, even if they have not used one-half the twine manufactured there and if the alliance today was as active along the lines it was established to foster, the prison plant would remain to protect the interests of the farmers. But it is a fact that in too many instances the farmers have lost sight of their own best interests and are following demagogues into the ranks of the populist party. The JOURNAL warned the farmers against this course in the start, said that if the farmers would only stick to the alliance as a business organization much good would result, prophesied disaster if demagogues were allowed to get control and we not feel rejoiced because our prophecy came true—for it is against the best interests of the country, as the prosperity of this country depends upon the prosperity of our farmers.

The Future of Wheat.

Much has been said, much has been written upon the future of wheat, but what that is to be no fellow knows and in the present financial condition of the country no man can predict within a mile of right. Our best judges, all the fall predicted 60 cent wheat for the bulk of the crop here—and came within from 12 to 14 cents of it. Now comes the Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis and says: "Since early in the summer, wheat has been the one available commodity commanding cash in the northwest. The financial stringency was so great that cash must be had, at any sacrifice, and it must be had quickly. Responsive to the demand for it, the product of our wheat fields has been cruelly slaughtered. No Russian tax gatherer has been more ruthless and insistent than the farmers' creditors this year. They, themselves, had to have money, and from the farmer's wheat was the only chance for it. It came, and, for a mess of pottage the farmer has sold his all, but he had to have the pottage, for he was hungry and needed it. Misled by the tremendous receipts which would, in other years, argue an inexhaustible surplus, the world has blindly believed that there were unlimited supplies to come, and the price has gone on downward. We shall awaken some of these fine mornings to the fact that the foreigner holds the golden egg, which—to mix fairy stories—we have swapped off for a paltry bag of beans; that the goose that laid it has not got any more, and is itself about killed by starvation prices. If Anno domini 1894 does not show this to be the true state of the case we shall be greatly surprised. 'Hold your wheat,' by all means, if you have any to hold."

Duluth News Tribune: A. E. Humphreys says he will never cast another Democratic ballot if the Wilson bill passes with a free iron ore clause in it. The number of Democrats who feel just as Mr. Humphreys does are now legion. The Wilson bill pleases nobody. That will be clearly shown in next fall's elections. Men like Mr. Humbreys belong in the Republican camp. They are energetic, pushing Americans, who believe in the development and the protection of American industries and they ought to belong to a party that supports such men.

Euclid Items.

From our Regular Correspondent

Dr. J. F. McGillian came down from Warren, Monday evening.

Robert Teal drove down to Crookston Monday.

A telegram was received Tuesday conveying the intelligence of the serious illness of Emel Vonderbeck at the hospital in Grand Forks.

Charlie Solberg went down to Crookston Tuesday, to take charge of his brother-in-laws place of business for a few days.

Angus McIsaac was in on business Wednesday.

B. Cornish and John Hovel are marketing some very fine barley to this market.

It is rumored that arrangments are being made for some sort of an Xmas entertainment.

Why not start a debating society this winter?

There will be a lecture at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening.

Miss Rose Kennedy of your city was visiting friends here this week.

Marland Hart of Fanny was calling on our people Tuesday.

W. L. Lycan and Mr. Cole two representatives of the road was calling on our merchants Wednesday.

J. P. Foote was with us Thursday.

W. L. Davies and family of Angus will move into town for the winter.

Scripture readings Thursday evening at E. C. Murney's.

Missionary tea Thursday afternoon.

Billy Clifford who has been section foreman at South Euclid for the last five years, was relieved a few days ago.

P. Fairweather returned from Minneapolis with two of his grand children Friday morning.

L. S. Hancock and daughter Ruth have been on the sick list this week.

Charlie Rude came up from Minneapolis Tuesday.

There was a small fire occurred at the Kilarney farm, Friday evening. No serious damage done.

There is a number of expert telegraph operators here; why not start a school of telegraphy? It would take up some of your surplus time and be instructive as well.

S. Currie has gone down to Waseca where he takes part in the state dairy association's meeting there.

B. Burn and family who have been living on section 24 of Euclid town, have moved to Grand Forks.

Mr. Dean is out on the Van Vranken farm this winter.

M. P. Losey contemplates putting in a feed mill with a wind mill to furnish the power.

Frank Benoit and family have gone over to Louisville for a week's visit.

Peter Quast says that seeing so many of the boys are stepping up to the captain's office he thinks it about time that he gave the county clerk a call.

Fraudulent Pensioners.

Commander-in-chief Adams takes a whirl at the claims made by President Cleveland that the woods is full of fraudulent pensioners and fraudulent pension-claim agents and issues a circular to the various G. A. R. posts of which the following is an extract:

"Whereas, the president of the United States in his message to congress has stated that thousands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners, and as the mission of the Grand Army of the Republic is to encourage honor and purity in public affairs, it thereby calls the attention of all the comrades, posts and departments of our order to the statement of the president and urges them to report to the commissioner of pensions, Washington D. C., any person known to be in receipt of a pension not justly entitled to the same under the law, and to forward a duplicate of said report to these headquarters at once. Let the cases of fraud be proven, not implied. The information that comes to these headquarters daily of comrades totally disabled, whose pensions have been totally suspended, and of widows whose husbands were killed in battle, being suspended until they can prove that their husbands were naturalized citizens of the United States, leads the commander-in-chief to think the statement is not substantiated by facts. If the wrongs actually exist, the support of the Grand Army of the Republic will be given to those who attempted in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs, assuring them that the union veterans are as anxious to guard the treasury of the nation in time of peace as they were in time of war.

JOHN T. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.

People who have tried it, say that there is no better medicine for dyspepsia than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It may not give one the stomach of an ostrich, but it so strengthens the alimentary organs that digestion of ordinary food becomes easy and natural.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygine of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

DESCRIBE YOUR FRIEND.

And Then See How Well Your Picture Will Fit Scores of Others.

"He was a young man and fairly good looking; smooth face and without glasses; wore a dark suit; was about 5 feet in height and looked like a married man. Anybody would know him." Such was the description turned in by a young woman who slipped quietly into the city editor's office and wanted to advertise for Chalmers. It appeared that Chalmers had left home, and nobody knew why, and this young woman had faith that her recital of his personal traits would bring him back. It was a good example of the average person's power of description of a fellow being.

It is totally inadequate! Though man be fearfully and wonderfully made, there seems to be an unaccountable inability in nine persons out of every ten to give a creditable word picture of any one whom they have seen. Because we understand the looks of a person when we meet them, it never occurs to the mind that other people do not grasp a thorough idea of his appearance with a few passing phrases of description.

Your friend comes in, and you expound to him that such and such a man has just called for him, but almost invariably your exposition is a jumbled lot of phrases which apply to the human race in general.

The other day when I rushed into my office room with a column story on the end of my tongue—or at the tip of my pen, to be more accurate—I was given this greeting:

"Hello! A man has just been in to see you."

"What did he look like?"

"Oh, he was a good looking fellow—not very tall, rather heavy, but not too much so."

"Was he old or young?"

"About 20 or 25, I should say."

"What color of hair?"

"I don't remember now. However, I don't think he had a mustache."

"How dressed?"

"Oh, just an ordinary business suit."

Have you ever heard such a description? If not, watch yourself next time you tell of some one's call. You will be surprised to find that your description would fit almost any member of the human race.

Why is it?

I don't know. We read in books that it's because we don't cultivate the habit of intelligent observation.

There was once a boy who learned how to describe what he saw. Every morning he was sent by his father to walk rapidly by an elegantly arranged window, and then afterward to repeat to him all the things he saw at this one glance at the panorama and to describe them. At first the lad could remember but few things that his eye may have caught in the passing glance, but in time he could remember almost everything in a show window by merely seeing it once.—Boston Herald.

At the Manicure's.

The manicure with the golden hair was bending over the hand of a new customer.

"Do you want your hands bleached?" she asked.

"Yes."

She applied the bleach, using more than the ordinary quantity upon the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. After working for about five minutes she stopped and said:

"It is always difficult to remove nicotine with the first application."

"Wh-a-a-t?" gasped the society girl, elevating her eyebrows. "Nicotine? What do you mean?"

"The cigarettes, you know," replied the manicure. "It's perfectly awful how they stain the fingers, ain't it?" And she smiled a smile that even the society girl couldn't resist. That made them friends, and they fell to discussing the different brands of cigarettes. And when the job was done the society girl whispered:

"What'll take the stain off?"

"Use lemon juice—I do—we all do."

"Thanks."—New York Herald.

About Opals.

The prejudice against opals appears to be disappearing. Anyhow they are popular. There are several varieties of opals and therefore several degrees of merit. The precious, or noble, or oriental opal is the supreme. This has all the colors, and when these colors are broken into spangles it is then called the harlequin opal. Then comes the fire opal, or girasole, with hyacinth red and yellow reflection. The former comes from Hungary, the latter from Mexico. The common, or semiopals, are nonopalescent. The hydrophane, or oculus mundi, is nontransparent, but becomes so by immersion in water or any transparent fluid. The cachalong is nearly opaque and of a bluish white color. The hyalite is colorless, pellucid and white. The opal jasper or wood opal is the petrifaction of wood, opalescent, but without the coloring which makes the "noble" gem so precious.—Chicago Tribune.

Working For a Holiday.

An Englishman stopping at one of the hotels was commenting upon the extreme restlessness and incessant go of Americans. He said, "You Americans have such a beastly idea of the compensation of work."

"What do you mean?" questioned a Pittsburger standing near by.

"Oh, you people work for money," was the explanation.

"I don't see anything beastly about that," was the retort. "May I ask for what you Englishmen work?"

"Why, we work for our holiday," was the reply.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Vienna.

Vienna is of nearly circular form, being 12 miles in circumference. The old city, or city proper, is, however, scarcely three miles round. It was formerly inclosed by fortifications. Immediately outside of these was a wide esplanade called the Glacis, which has been elegantly built up and is called Ringstrasse, one of the most splendid streets in the world.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

SAMPLES FREE.

TO LADIES ONLY.

Send to R. B. Field, P. O. Box 179, Minneapolis, Minn., and get sample of goods FREE to make the strongest and best blueing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own blueing, and you can do the same. Send three cents in postage stamps for expense of mailing.

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Why the Bear Is Stumpy Tailed.

One day the Bear met the Fox, who came slinking along with a string of fish he had stolen.

"Where did you get those?" asked the Bear.

"Oh, my Lord Bruin, I've been out fishing and caught them," said the Fox.

So the Bear had a mind to learn to fish, too, and bade the Fox tell him how he was to set about it.

"Oh, it's an easy craft for you," answered the Fox, "and soon learned. You've only got to go upon the ice and cut a hole and stick your tail down into it, and so you must go on holding it there as long as you can. You're not to mind if your tail smarts a little; that's when the fish bite. The longer you hold it there the more fish you'll get. Then all at once out with it with a cross pull sideways and a strong pull too."

Yes, the Bear did as the Fox had said and held his tail a long, long time down in the hole till it was fast frozen in. Then he pulled it out with a cross pull, and it snapped short off. And that's why Bruin goes about with a stumpy tail this day, so an old fashioned fairy story tells us.

Possessed of Excellent Habits.

A fond parent residing in a small New York state village wrote recently to an old friend of his, a Worth street merchant of this city, making inquiries regarding the habits of his son, who was in the old merchant's employ.

"I trust he keeps good company," the letter said, "and is cultivating no bad habits. Do you know where he sleeps at night?"

To this the merchant replied: "I do not know where he sleeps at night. But don't worry yourself on that score. From the amount of sleeping he does in the store in the daytime I'll warrant he gets sufficient rest."

DOWN TO DEATH.

OVER A SCORE OF WORKMEN KILLED AT LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Over the Ohio Goes Down in a Gale Carrying With It Half a Hundred Workmen—History of the Structure a Series of Disasters, Financial and Otherwise.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—At a few minutes past 10 a. m. the false work and that part of the middle span of the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge already in place gave way, and with all the workmen was precipitated 110 feet into the water below. There was but a moment's warning, and those who escaped going down with the mass of iron and timber started for the piers after the first trembling that indicated the giving away of the false work.

The accident is a horrible one and is the last of a long list of catastrophes that have marked the construction of this bridge. The foreman, in beginning work, noticed that during the night the traveler which had been put in place last night had been worked loose by the wind. An order to draw it back into place was given, and the engines and men started. The wind was high at the time, and the gentle swaying of the false work gradually forced the traveler off of the piles on which it was resting, when the end slipped,

The Whole Work Trembled,

and the men, realizing their danger, started for the piers. As luck would have it, the central bent was the first to give way and the men on this bent went down to be covered by the mass of iron and timber of the other bents which fell almost immediately, carrying with them the other workmen who failed to reach the piers. The north bent, or the one attached to the Indiana pier, did not fall for 15 minutes after the other parts went down. As near as can be ascertained there were 51 men on the bridge when the alarm was given by the engineer in charge of the work. Of this number several succeeded in reaching the piers. Of those that went down some were covered by a mass of timber from beneath which it will be days

Before Their Bodies Are Recovered.

The first crash when the center bent gave way was at 10:25, and it was then that the great number of fatalities occurred. A few minutes later a bent on which there was but little of the bridge proper gave way on the Indiana side. In this it is believed that but one unknown man was killed. The crash attracted the attention of those on the shore and many turned away their eyes as they saw the men struggling in midair in their mad efforts to climb out of danger. When the huge mass of material struck the water all was concealed for an instant by the spray that was thrown high in the air. As the water subsided here and there could be seen men struggling desperately to climb upon the timbers that thrust their ends above the water. A few succeeded in climbing to the places of safety and were quickly rescued by boats that pulled out from the shores. Others struggled desperately and

Were Carried Off by the Current

to sink almost as rescue was at hand. A few minutes after the accident word was sent to all parts of the city. Near the bridge live the wives and children of many of the workmen. These were soon on the river bank. Many were wild with grief and rushed frantically about, wringing their hands and tearing their hair. Half an hour after the accident there were at least 2,000 people on the river bank, and as the news spread they still poured in a steady stream toward the place of the accident.

To whose doors must be laid the responsibility will probably never be known. It was one of those unforseen accidents that occur in spite of all precautionary measures. Bridge building, probably more than any other thing, is fraught with manifold dangers and the workmen whose labors are utilized in the work practically take their lives in their own hands. General opinion ascribes the cause of the disaster to the stiff wind that has been sweeping the river all day. It bore with great force on the ponderous framework which necessarily became loosened from the constant strain and

Swaying of the Heavy Timbers.

A great number of people before the first span fell could see the great traveler, rising 80 feet above the piers, swaying and quivering in the wind in what appeared to be a most alarming manner to those on shore. The motion, however, was hardly noticeable to the workmen and they had no idea of their deadly peril until the great mass of wood and iron began to sink and the awful cracking and crashing of the timbers smote upon their ears.

An Ill-Fated Structure.

The history of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge company is a series of disasters, financial and otherwise. Two caisson accidents took place during the building of the piers. The first was caused by the cupidity of a sub-contractor who engaged himself as an expert when he was without experience. He allowed the air to escape from the caisson and the water rushed in, drowning 14 men.

The second caisson accident resulted from the foolhardiness of the foreman in the management of the structure and caused the death of seven men. Several minor accidents have occurred between times, causing the death of 12 others, 33 in all.

Search for Bodies.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—The bodies of George Lilly and H. Plaiss were taken from the bridge wreck during the day. This makes nine dead bodies gotten out and 13 are still missing. One hundred and fifty men are at work on the debris day and night searching for the dead.

ENAMELING THE BATHTUB.

An Ingenious and Simple Method of Making an Old Zinc Tub Dainty.

The bathtub from which age and constant use have worn away the brightness is the despair of the model housewife, who wishes to have everything about her home show traces of care on the part of herself and her domestics. How distressed she is when, after several ineffectual attempts to burnish up the metal lining, the dull, worn look remains, and the unwelcome truth bursts upon her that its "polishing days" are over and there must in the future hover about the tub the air of dinginess and neglect!

To avoid this sort of trouble an ingenious idea is on the wing, which will as time advances gain in favor. Who does not admire the porcelain tubs in which fortune's pampered proteges take their daily dip? To those but lightly endowed with worldly goods the possession of one of these luxurious fancies looks to be an utter impossibility. But there is a means by which the mother and her brood may secure a tub, which, if it is not quite up to the mark in point of quality, is certainly as daintily attractive in appearance as that of porcelain.

This is the enameled bathtub. When the zinc or tin lining grows shabby, give it a coat of white paint. After this has dried apply several thicknesses of white enamel, waiting for each application to dry before adding the next. In this way a thick enamel coating is laid upon the metal, giving it the appearance when completed of porcelain. The enameled lined tub is not only very much daintier in appearance, but can be kept in order more easily than zinc or tin, a damp cloth wiped across the surface being all that is needed to retain the purity of coloring.

As company for a tub furnished up in the foregoing manner treat in the same way the woodwork of the bathroom. Some faint hued enamel, pale blue, old pink, violet, gray, cream or lemon, laid upon the woodwork completes the decorative notion, while æsthetic conceptions in pumpkin yellow, sage green or russet brown contrast admirably with the snowy lining of the tub.—Golden Days.

The Wind Scraped the Mast Clean.

Captain Hurlbut of the British bark Bowman B. Law considers himself fortunate in coming out of a terrible typhoon in the China seas, not without a scratch, but without the loss of any of his crew or even of a spar or sail. This is his experience as he related it:

"We left Sourabaya, Java, bound for the Columbia river. All went well for the first week. The men put in their time well about the ship, and one particular job that was attended to was painting the mizzentopmast. This was wood, the other masts and topmasts being iron. I noticed that the paint on the spar blistered more or less under the tropical sun.

"One fine afternoon, under a clear sky, the storm came on us. There was hardly any warning. The typhoon shot out of the gulf of Siam as though it came from a cannon. What in the distance was a ripple on the surface of the sea, as it approached us became a feathery, foam dashed mass of waves, and the next instant the hurricane struck us. All sail was stowed away, and we tore ahead under bare poles at locomotive speed. When the fury of the typhoon abated, we found everything intact. The mizzentopmast, however, was bare of paint. The wind had blown the blisters off, and nothing remained but the uncovered wood."—Portland Oregonian.

Tattooed Royalty.

The Grand Duke Alexis' right arm is adorned with a dragon which covers it almost entirely from the wrist to the elbow. The new Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is tattooed much the same way, while the Duke of York has a couple of crossed flags upon his forearm. King George of Greece, his second son and his nephew, the czarowitz, are each of them tattooed. Besides these there are among the tattooed princes Queen Marguerite of Italy's brother, the Duke of Genoa, Archduke Stephen of Austria and Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William.

Princess Waldemar of Denmark, wife of the sailor son of King Christian, has a beautiful anchor and a crown tattooed on her arm, halfway between her shoulder and her elbow, and which of course is conspicuous whenever she wears a low dress. Her husband likewise has naval emblems tattooed on his arm, and so, too, has King Oscar of Sweden, who served for many years in the navy before ascending the throne. His sons have followed his example.—Boston Herald.

Decidedly Unconventional.

Mrs. Angeline Allen is at it again. Mrs. Allen is the young woman who nearly threw Founder Bradley of Asbury Park into fits last summer by appearing on the beach in a bathing suit, in which material was very scanty. She is now riding around Newark, N. J., on a bicycle, wearing a pair of tight fitting corduroy breeches, patent leather shoes, a zouave jacket, a man's shirt, and possibly some other clothes not visible to the general public. The natives watch for her with bated breath, and her appearance is the signal for a rush to all the front windows along the street.—Newark (N. J.) Correspondent.

Germs In Milk.

Those fortunate people who have "their own cow" have an extra care laid upon them by their possession. Their milk cans must be kept in an absolutely perfect condition.

They should be washed, scalded and wiped perfectly dry after using. Then they must be set out in the sun for 12 hours, or if that is impossible, put before the fire. Just before they are used again they should be washed, scalded and dried again. There is nothing in which germs develop so rapidly as in milk, and extra care is necessary to make sure that the utensils contain no germs.

POWER OF THE PRESS

ITS INFLUENCE IN POLITICS FOR GOOD OR ILL.

A Workingman Shows How Its Use Is Abused to the Injury of Labor—Selfish Advertising From Its Sufferers.

That the press is a power which the people at last have cause to dread has been amply proved, not only in the last campaign, but since the termination of that important contest. That an intelligent class, such as American workmen claim to be, with their eyes wide open, could be hoodooed into a condition of party servility which made them the agency of their own degradation is not only equaled but surpassed by the still further manifestation of its power over the minds of workmen in closing their eyes to the real cause of the existing industrial depression.

That the decline of industrial enterprise, which transformed the independent, self supporting workman of yesterday into the helpless pauper of today, was caused directly by the pledged purpose fortified by absolute power of the Democratic party to abolish the tariff no intelligent workman will deny. Yet in plain view of this condition of facts and in plain hearing of the voice of conspiracy to hand our industries over to England, what is the attitude of working people—the class who are most deeply interested?

Daily quenching their thirst for knowledge from the fountain of a so called Democratic press, their opinions are made for them in England and transmitted from The World building and other agencies of an acknowledged foreign character.

Like a field in preparation for a certain crop, the public mind is prepared now by Democratic journals for the seeds of depression and the harvest of industrial ruin that is sure to follow, so the minds of the working people, who are to be the first and greatest sufferers, are so imbued with the doctrine of political falsehood that while the factory is closed against them, while their wages are getting less and less every day, and while many are needing, if not already eating, the bread of charity, they quietly accept a change of conditions which in some other country would cause revolution or a change of the ministry.

Owing in a larger measure to the subtle influence of the Democratic press, they were prepared for the harness. But at this critical point in the programme, the genius of evil manifests itself in the personality of one Pulitzer, Joseph Pulitzer, now of The World —next of ——? With a loaf of bread in one hand, to allay popular vengeance, he gains time to write the decree of industrial ruin with the other. This Mr. Pulitzer is one of the chief propagators of the free trade scheme which created hunger and now glorifies himself for relieving some of the hunger he has helped to create.

This he calls charity, while it is one of the most useful levers in the pauper finishing machine that he is daily constructing. Until it shall please an all wise Providence to put an injunction on the laws of nature, on the mental or physical powers of men, the term charity should be obsolete in America. It is an insult to American manhood and should be regarded as such by all worthy of the name.—James Johnson.

The Market For Farmers.

During the past 10 years the home market for the products of agriculture has increased 30 per cent from the advance of population alone. In three or four decades the wants of 65,000,000 more will double the present demand upon our agriculture and make a market for products ample for the subsistence of more than 100,000,000 European people. Great Britain, in her little garden patch, largely occupied by houses and pleasure grounds, produces half a supply. The sea sands of the Netherlands partially feed a dense population. Eastern Europe is an enlarging granary, and the western nations usually supply their food requirements. Therefore there is little prospect in the immediate or distant future that our foreign market will be worthy of consideration in comparison with the present overwhelming and constantly augmenting importance of the domestic market, which is the hope of the farmer of the future.—Professor J. R. Dodge.

Dull Times Are Widespread.

The big Amoskeag cotton mills at Manchester, N. H., the largest cotton mills in the country, which for years, without interruption, employed 8,000 hands, are still idle, notwithstanding reports that they have resumed. Ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire says: "Nearly all of the mills have their storehouses packed with goods, not because of an overproduction, but because orders have been countermanded. The effect of dull times in our mills is widespread. It is seen and felt in every kind of business in Manchester. The financial and tariff uncertainty is the cause. The repeal of the silver law may help, but manufacturers must know what the future tariff is to be before confidence will be restored."—Albany Journal.

Prospects For the Silk Industry.

Mrs. Carrie Williams of San Diego, Cal., has received a letter from a Syrian merchant in the Midway plaisance at the World's fair, praising the superior cocoons on exhibition in the California building and asking for eggs to test. If they prove to be without disease, Syria will hereafter import from California rather than from France, where disease is now common among silkworm eggs. It is possible that this exemption of American silkworms from disease may revive an industry that at various times in our history has promised great results, but has always heretofore failed to achieve them.—Manufacturers' Gazette, Boston, Sept. 16, 1893.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartfelt thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 25 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good, in fact I grew worse all the time until for three years

I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are sufferers. I would not be without it in my house." JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Cut Prices
ON MEAT.
The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Prics.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
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MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
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Reaches all parts of the Red River valley. Two branches in the Turtle Mountain country. Three lines in South Dakota, reaching Sioux Falls Watertown, Huron and Aberdeen.

Pacific coast trains run palace sleeping cars and dining cars, buffet, library, observation smoking cars, family tourist cars, free colonist sleepers, coaches, etc. Through sleepers between Chicago and Seattle.

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Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

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Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash. for Lake Chelan, the Upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

For publications and information about routes, rates, etc., address

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and sixty-one and 75-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward Anderson and Anne Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to Security Trust Company, of Nashua, N. H., mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 7th day of January, 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 51 of Mortgages, on pages 294 and 295, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: All that portion of lots 20, 22 and 24, in block 1, Geiggs' Addition to Grand Forks East, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the line between lot 24 in said block and DeMers Avenue 25 feet in a southwesterly direction from the easterly corner of said lot 24; thence in a northwesterly direction and at right angles to DeMers Avenue 75 feet across lots 24, 22 and 20 to the line between lots 18 and 20 in said block; thence along said last mentioned line 25 feet in a southwesterly direction; thence at right angles and across lots 20, 22 and 24, 75 feet to the line between DeMers Avenue and said block 1; thence along said last mentioned line in a northeasterly direction 25 feet to the place of beginning. Meaning to convey a tract 25 feet front on DeMers avenue by 75 feet deep parallel to and adjoining the lot deeded by George C. Clifford, Minnie E. Clifford and Joseph K. Clifford, to A. C. Rhinehart December 16th, 1889, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 27th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 13th, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLEW,
Attorneys.
[35-41]

ONCE AGAIN WE GREET YOU

THE GRAND AND GLORIOUS
Christmas Time
Is coming nearer and nearer.

Our muse turns common prose to rhyme, a sort o'homely Christmas Chime—in poetic style sublime, but, maybe, somewhat clearer. You know we've always tried before to make this season brighter. We've done our best to turn this store into a place where more and more, the people's hearts grow lighter.

So far the court its course may ken',
we're going to do that thing again.

- Fontaine & Anglim. -

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Agent, Crookston, Minn.
or F. I. WHITNEY,
G. P. and T. A., St. Paul, Minn.
[32-36]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

Herr Gavelintz, the Oriental scholar, is dead.

Footpads are making things lively in San Francisco.

A body found in the Thames has been identified as that of Mr. Gladstone's valet.

Washington Hessing's appointment as postmaster at Chicago has been confirmed.

It is reported that Admiral Mello of the Brazilian insurgent fleet, has seized the Argentine steamer Paratiba.

The plant of the Dealers' Distilling company at Hammond, Ind., was burned Tuesday. Loss, $150,000.

Slosson defeated Schaefer in the second night's play in the tr[illegible]ngular billiard tournament by a sco[illegible] of 600 to 541.

The German engineers who exhibited at the world's fair at Chicago will make a re-exhibition of their productions in Berlin during the spring of 1894.

Thursday Dec. 14.

Charles R. Thorne, the veteran actor and manager, died at San Francisco Wednesday.

The official count in New York shows that Judge Maynard was defeated by 101,064 votes.

The third night's play in the big billiard match at Madison Square garden, New York, resulted, Schaefer 600, Ives 347.

The war department has awarded a contract for 5,000 pounds of smokeless powder to the California Powder works at Santa Cruz, Cal.

The directors of the Western Union Telegraph company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1-4 per cent., payable Jan. 15, 1894.

Mrs. Porter, widow of Admiral Porter, died Wednesday morning at her home in Washington. She was a daughter of Commodore Patterson.

Ex-Commissioner Carter has written an open letter to Secretary Gresham, refuting statements contained in the secretary's letter to President Cleveland.

Friday, Dec. 15.

Ex-Congressman John Cessna died at Bedford, Pa.

The trial of the cruiser Olympia has been postponed on account of stormy weather.

In the reichstag the treaty of commerce between Germany and Roumania was adopted.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Samuel Gregg has been elected archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says that President Peixoto has declared Admiral di Gama a traitor.

Judge McAdam of New York has given Amy Bouccicault, known on the stage as Amy Busby, an absolute divorce from her husband, Actor Aubrey Boucicault.

At the meeting of the New York board of trade and transportation the canal committee recommended the adoption of the Seymour plan for the improvement of canals and the substitution of electric for animal propulsion.

Saturday, Dec. 16.

Native Indians are raiding Bolivian territory and massacring settlers.

Sarah Bernhardt is about to publish her memoirs. They will appear in two volumes.

It is stated that the rebel warships now completely blockade Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Miss Helen Gould has donated a farm on the Hudson for a kindergarten for poor children.

The Chilian government has approved the protocol for the settlement of the boundary between Argentine and Chili.

It is understood that the president has decided to appoint Frank Lawler to be United States marshal for the Northern district of Illinois.

The house committee on invalid pensions postponed until Tuesday next action on the Martin bill to prevent suspension of pensions.

Monday, Dec. 18.

Ex-Speaker Reed is preparing the minority report on the tariff bill.

Dr. Gustave Adolph Liebig, the celebrated chemist, died Sunday at his home near Cantonville, Md.

Alexander Martin, ex-president of Depauw university, died at Greencastle, Ind., at 8 o'clock a. m.

Tobacco growers of Connecticut are protesting that their industry will be ruined by the Wilson bill.

Schaefer won the 3-cornered billiard match at Madison Square garden, New York, defeating Ives and Slosson.

The Washington Fire Insurance company of Marietta, Ohio, has made an assignment. It was being vigorously attacked by the state insurance commissioner.

The San Francisco Call is authority for the statement that ground will be broken inside of 60 days and work begun on a competing transcontinental railroad out of San Francisco.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The famous Davis will case has been compromised. The contestants got what they demanded.

Philip M. Scheig, the Minneapolis absconder, has been sentenced to Stillwater prison for a term of seven and one-half years.

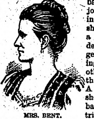
The civil marriage bill has received the unanimous approval of the committee of the lower house of the Hungarian diet which had it under consideration.

The trial of Dr. Meyer, the alleged poisoner, at New York, came to a sudden termination on account of the illness and alleged insanity of one of the jurors.

After being seperated for 50 years, Mrs. Barnett, of Brantford, Canada, and her sister, Mrs. Bloster, of Beloit, met for the first time at Beloit, Wis., Sunday.

A WOMAN EXPLORER.

Mrs. Bent Has Traveled Much In Out of the Way Places.


MRS. BENT.

An indefatigable traveler is Mrs. J. Theodore Bent, wife of the famous English explorer, who accompanies her husband on all his journeys, sharing the hardships, sleeping in a hammock under a tent, and generally roughing it like all the other members of the expeditions. A few weeks ago she and her husband started on a trip to northern Arabia with the intention of undertaking explorations similar to those they have carried on in other lands during the past 10 years, which have been rich in "finds" of exceptional value to the archæologist, the ethnologist, the geographer and the mere antiquarian.

Mrs. Bent is of Irish birth and family and spent most of her girlhood in the Emerald Isle, where she developed her fondness for a healthy outdoor life. Before her marriage she had traveled considerably in Europe, and she first met her husband in northern Norway. They have a pleasant London house in Great Cumberland place, which is a perfect museum of antiquities, souvenirs and curiosities, and a country house, Sutton hall, in Cheshire.

It was in 1884 that Mr. and Mrs. Bent began their work together by making explorations along the shores of Greece. The next year they went through the 22 Cyclades isles and carried a good many relics back to the British museum. The year 1885 was partly spent in Sancos, Patmos and other islands of the Grecian archipelago and 1886 in Egypt, Rhodes and Karpalthos. In 1887 they went back to Egypt, visiting Thasos, an island near Thrace, where they found some valuable statues which were stolen from them on their homeward journey by the Turks. Part of 1888 was spent in a sailing cruise along the south coast of Lycia, and the next year they went to Bahrein, on the Persian gulf, from whence they went across Persia and over the Caucasus, attended by a special escort from the shah.

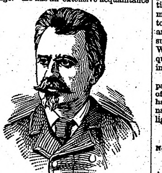
The famous expedition to Mashonaland, the most dangerous and interesting of them all, was begun in January, 1891, and the intrepid travelers only got back to England in the beginning of the present year.

IS INTERESTED IN GEOLOGY.

John R. Proctor, the New United States Civil Service Commissioner.

John R. Proctor, who has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States civil service commission, occasioned by the summary removal of George D. Johnston, is a native and resident of Kentucky, and up to a year ago had filled the position of state geologist for a number of years, retiring finally because of the failure of the legislature to make an appropriation for the support of the office. His services in the geological survey of the state were very valuable, his reports being everywhere recognized as models of accuracy and his geological and topographical map considered the best ever made. During the past summer Mr. Proctor has been acting as a judge in the department of mines at the Columbian exposition, and he was selected to write the report on the coals of the world, which is still in course of preparation.

When Professor Shaler, now of Harvard university, was appointed state geologist of Kentucky in 1871, Mr. Proctor offered his services as assistant, and for some time filled the position efficiently without pay, showing such competency that he was appointed assistant director of the survey at a fixed salary, and succeeded Professor Shaler when that gentleman resigned, some 10 or 12 years ago. He has an extensive acquaintance among scientific men on both sides of the Atlantic and has made frequent trips abroad. He has done much to interest foreign capitalists in the mineral lands of Kentucky and has invested considerable money in them himself.


JOHN R. PROCTOR.

Mr. Proctor was born in Mason county and is about 48 years old. He was a mere youth when the war broke out, but went south and entered the Confederate service, in which he continued throughout the contest. After peace was proclaimed he attended the Polytechnic school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., devoting himself especially to geology and mineral engineering, for which he seemed to have a natural taste. Then he returned to Kentucky and explored the coal and iron fields of Edmonson and Grayson counties, attracting public attention by the results of his work. Just about that time he made the first experiments in photography by magnesium lights in the Mammoth cave, a process which he and a fellow experimenter patented, and from which he derived a royalty for a considerable period.

A Primitive Musical Instrument.

The oldest musical instrument is the cow's horn, cleaned and bored, and used by savage men at feasts and in war.

Tapioca, used in puddings, is extracted from a deadly poisonous plant.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT DEALS WITH HAWAIIAN MATTERS.

He Gives a Full Statement of the Causes and Conditions Which, According to His Judgment, Led Up to the Recent Hawaiian Revolution, and Tells What Has Been Done Since That Time by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The president's special message, with all the accompanying correspondence, has been laid before congress. The first part of the message rehearses the president's belief that the overthrow of the queen was directly traceable to the active efforts of ex-Minister Stevens.

Having asserted that the United States was responsible for the revolt, the message then deals with the moral obligation of this government to right what it regards to be a wrong. Mr. Cleveland says he much mistakes the wishes of the American people if they desire international questions settled on any other than the

Highest Standards of Morality

and justice. The president then outlines the steps which he regarded as essential in pursuing this course of justice. In doing so he discloses for the first time the exact nature of the instructions given to Mr. Willis. The latter was instructed to advise the queen that this country desired to repair the wrong done her by restoring her to the throne. But Mr. Willis was cautioned to be explicit in the fact that the restoration must not be followed by the punishment of those who had taken part in the revolution, and in the formation of the provisional government, or by the repudiation of the governmental obligations regularly made by the provisional authorities.

Clears Up a Mystery.

This last feature of the message clears up the mystery of the long delay in Minister Willis' action, and it also makes public for the first time that Queen Liliukokalani has been the obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of Mr. Cleveland's purpose. The message states that the queen declined to accede to the condition of amnesty. She was repeatedly informed that it was the only basis of influence on the part of this government, and that unless she acceded all effort toward her restoration would be abandoned. But Mr. Cleveland says that as yet he has no information that she will accept the terms.

In concluding the message Mr. Cleveland says that the question has now assumed such form that he regards it desirable to turn the whole subject over to the broader authority of congress, and he adds that he will be glad to co-operate in any legislative solution of the question which is based on morality and justice.

The Instructions of Willis.

The confidential instructions to Minister Willis, under date of Oct. 18, which elucidate the president's position, go carefully into the grounds upon which the administration decided that the revolution of January was accomplished by the intervention of the armed force of the United States and the efforts of Mr. Stevens, and that the national honor demands that reparation shall be made by the restoration of the status quo existing prior to the revolution. He is instructed to inform the queen that the annexation treaty withdrawn by Mr. Cleveland from the senate March 9 will not be again sent to the senate and that Mr. Cleveland regrets the reprehensible conduct of the American minister which made the revolution possible.

Amnesty a Condition Precedent.

Mr. Willis, however, is instructed to make the granting of a general amnesty to the members and supporters of the provisional government and the assumption of the obligations of that government a condition precedent to her restoration. No instructions to use force are included, and it is evident from the supplementary instructions sent Mr. Willis under date of Dec. 3 that the queen declined the condition contained in his first instruction.

The mass of correspondence accompanying the message is so great that few of the best informed men in congress have as yet been able to analyze it. The naval correspondence sheds little new light on the subject.

QUIET AND PEACEFUL.

No Change in the Situation at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu Saturday, reports everything quiet at the islands and no change in the situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The news of the unchanged condition at Honolulu, received by the Associated Press via the Australia, was received without surprise at the state department. No expression can be secured from the state department on the situation.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

The Fight at Rio Appears to Be on in Earnest—Many Killed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The World's special dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: Terrific bombarding is reported in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Many persons were killed.

Mr. Coxey's Scheme.

MASSILLON, O., Dec. 19.—J. S. Coxey of this place is the author of what he calls "The Coxey Plan," for relieving the hard times by the issuance of $500,000,000 in treasury notes, the money to be expended in the construction of roads under the direction of the secretary of war. The American Federation of Labor at Chicago has endorsed this plan and Mr. Coxey is using his private means to promote its success.

Too Busy Fighting.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 19.—President Peixoto has postponed the elections for members of congress until May.

DO YOU EXPECT
TO BECOME A
MOTHER?

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Assists Nature, Lessens Danger, and Shortens Labor.

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did all together with her last, after having used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND," says a customer.

HENDERSON DALE, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

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Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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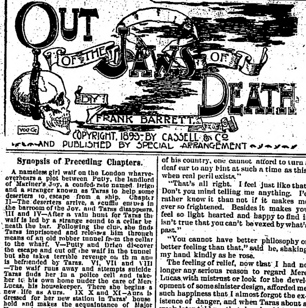

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

BY FRANK BARRETT

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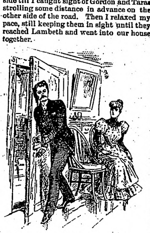
Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

A nameless girl waif on the London wharves overhears a plot between Putty, the landlord of Mariner's Joy, a confederate named Drigo and a stranger known as Taras to help some deserters to escape from a ship. Chapter II—The deserters arrive, a scuffle ensues in the barroom of the Joy, and Taras disappears. III and IV—After a vain hunt for Taras the waif is led by a strange sound to a cellar beneath the bar. Following the clue, she finds Taras imprisoned and releases him through means of an old robber tunnel from the cellar to the wharf. V—Putty and Drigo discover the escape and cut off the waif in the tunnel but she takes terrible revenge on them and is befriended by Taras. VI, VII and VIII—The waif runs away and attempts suicide. Taras finds her in a police cell and takes her to his own home under the care of Mere Lucas, his housekeeper. There she begins a new life as Aura. IX X and XI—Aura is dressed for her new station in Taras' household and makes the acquaintance of Major Kavanagh, a bosom friend of Taras, who is a Russian nihilist.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AN OLD ENEMY.

I made my way down to the embankment and hurried along on the less open side till I caught sight of Gordon and Taras strolling some distance in advance on the other side of the road. Then I relaxed my pace, still keeping them in sight until they reached Lambeth and went into our house together.



He stood in a listening attitude.

Taras had obviously returned for fear his absence might alarm me, and his genial companion, having accompanied him so far, had turned in to finish the night over a last pipe. With a little hesitation I drew near the house, and hearing their voices in the front room I quietly opened the front door, entered, shut the door as silently and then slipped unheard up to my room.

"I'm glad you didn't sit up for me last night," said Taras when we met in the morning. "Kavanagh dropped in with some startling news from the house"—he held some official post there—"and I staid out a couple of hours later than I intended."

Kavanagh called in the course of the afternoon. He asked if Taras was at home, but instead of going directly up to the workshop he came in to see me. After exchanging the customary civilities in his ordinary tone of voice he raised his finger with a significant glance, crossed the room and opened the door softly, but with such celerity that had Mere Lucas been eavesdropping he would certainly have discovered her. He stood in a listening attitude for a few seconds; then closing the door noiselessly he returned to his seat with a shrug and a look of vexation in his face.

"Nothing has happened?" he asked as he seated himself near me.

"Nothing—to him."

"To any one else?" he asked sharply.

"Nothing of any importance."

"Mere Lucas betrayed no signs of irritation when he went out last night?"

I shook my head.

"She was just the same as she always is—just. If there had been any difference, I must have seen it."

"She did not go down stairs in the night, you think?"

"After Taras went up I put my door wide open and kept a light burning all night. No one could pass my door without my knowing it."

"Your vigilance may have warned her. On the other hand"— He broke off, and nursing his knee sank his chin in his hand, knitting his brows in thought. Suddenly raising his head and turning to me, he said:

"I am afraid I must confess to having been fooled. I am still more afraid that I have done Mere Lucas a great injustice. You have a far better knowledge of her character than I. Do you think her capable of deceit and trickery—of conspiring at the ruin of her master?"

"No, that I don't. I believe she's as good as any one."

"I'm sincerely glad to hear you say so. It seemed unlikely to me; that is why I felt it necessary to say nothing on the subject to Taras."

"He'd never have believed you."

"That, was another reason for saying nothing till I had absolute facts to support my suspicion. You have not said a word to him or her either, I hope, with respect to my communication?"

"No, not a word. But how about that friend you spoke of?"

"Ah! there again I believe I was all at fault. I believe she is no more a conspirator than poor old Mere Lucas herself. I find she is a cook at a restaurant in Greek street, and so of course she is not at liberty to come here and see Mere Lucas."

He looked terribly vexed as he admitted this. "Do you know a man named Matveef?" he asked abruptly.

"I think I've heard the name, but I don't know him."

"He's one of the poor beggars who come to sponge on Taras. It was he who put this precious nonsense into my head. The fact is, the lower class of nihilists are like a set of starving dogs—jealous of each other and ready to snap at any one who seems a little better off than the rest. It is natural that they should envy the old woman her comfortable position here, but it simply proves what a treacherous, faithless lot they are when one can circulate such slanders as this. I fear I have made you very anxious. I hope you will forgive me. For the sake of Taras, whose life is so dear to us, and of such enormous importance to the welfare of his country, one cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to any hint at such a time as this, when real peril exists."

"That's all right. I feel just like that. Don't you mind telling me anything. I'd rather know it than not if it makes me ever so frightened. Besides it makes you feel so light hearted and happy to find it isn't true that you can't be vexed by what's past."

"You cannot have better philosophy or better feeling than that," said he, shaking my hand kindly as he rose.

The feeling of relief, now that I had no longer any serious reason to regard Mere Lucas with mistrust or look for the development of some sinister design, afforded me such happiness that I almost forgot the existence of danger, and when Taras about a week later told me that he should not return probably till 2 or 3 o'clock from the smoking concert to which he had been invited I bade him good night when he went out after dinner without any feeling of alarm.

That afternoon my dressmaker had sent to say that the dress she was making for me would be ready to try on in the evening. Nothing could have happened more opportunely, for I intended to take Taras by surprise with this beautiful velvet, and here was the very chance I needed of getting the important work of fitting done without his knowing anything about it.

The moment he was gone I ran to my room, dressed, and telling Mere Lucas where I was going—for she was in the secret—I started off for Kennington road, where my dressmaker lived.

It was between 8 and 9. At that time Lambeth road is deserted. Heavy rain had fallen in the afternoon, and such sounds as there were seemed particularly clear. The rattle of a train over the railway bridge, a whistle from a tug on the river behind me, were noticeable by their distinctness; my own footsteps as I hurried along made quite a clatter on the wet pavement.

Struck by this fact, I presently fancied I could hear an echo to my footfall. Was it that or some one following? To satisfy the idle doubt I glanced back. Just within sight a man was following. There was nothing in that to call for particular attention, but when I had gone another hundred yards or so the echoing sound arrested my wandering thoughts and I glanced round again. The man's figure was there exactly at the same distance. It was odd that both should be walking in one direction at a precisely similar pace. For the next hundred yards I walked slower, but the following step came no nearer, and when I turned the man's figure appeared to be just as far off as before.

It was unpleasant even to fancy that my steps were dogged, and I turned the corner of Lambeth road sharp with the determination to go on at a still quicker pace now that I was out of the man's sight, but the whistle of a train suggested a still better means of avoiding annoyance, and I stopped with the determination to ride the remaining distance.

Just at I stepped into the car the man came running round the corner from the Lambeth road, and as I took my seat he sprang on to the footboard. As he passed the door to go up the steps the light from within fell on his face. There was no mistaking the yellow complexion, the sparse black beard and high cheek bones nor the sunk head and high shoulders.

It was Drigo!

CHAPTER XIX.

DRIGO.

I got out of the tram at my dressmaker's. The car moved on, but glancing after it I perceived the man hastily descending. He must have waited till he saw me step out on to the pavement, and I could only hope, as I slipped into the house and hastily closed the door, that he had lost sight of me in getting down from the car.

With the terrors of going home alone before me I found little pleasure in trying on my dress and discussing the matter with my dressmaker, but I lingered till she had nothing more to say and I could invent no pretext for staying longer.

I looked around eagerly when we went to the door, and to my great relief saw no one who looked like Drigo. I concluded that he had lost sight of me or gone off on a wrong scent.

"It rains a little. May I lend you an umbrella?" asked the dressmaker.

"No, I think I will wait for a tram," said I, "that will take me home to my door," and when the car came in sight I bade her "good night" and ran down to stop it. As I stepped in my heart quaked, for I saw the man I dreaded come out from the shadow of the wall, and before I had found a seat I heard his foot grating on the steps outside.

It was a Westminster car—not, as I had hoped, one that would take me to Lambeth. To avoid the terrible stretch of deserted street I went on as far as Hercules buildings. That gave me a little start, for until he saw me get out my pursuer could not tell which turning I should take. Glancing up, I saw Drigo's hideous face peering over the railing to discover who was alighting, and the moment he recognized me he began to scuttle down the steps.

I ran without stopping till I reached the tavern at the Lambeth road end of the buildings, thinking in my weakness that I would seek protection if he was on my heels rather than venture alone on that last strip of deserted road. I had made up my mind now that the enemy of Taras had resolved to put me out of the way as a preliminary to attacking him and had given the job to this villain. But he was still at some distance—just near enough to keep me in sight, no more. It would be absurd to ask for protection from a man so far off, I said to myself, and ashamed of my cowardice I again took to my heels. He might have overtaken me in a few minutes, and there was no one to prevent him strangling me in the open road had he chosen, but he came no nearer. Whether I ran or whether I walked, whenever I turned, he seemed to be precisely at the same distance from me—just near enough to keep in sight—no nearer, and as I stood panting at the door waiting for Mere Lucas to let me in I perceived him standing motionless by the lamppost at the corner of Lambeth palace.

Concealing my trepidation from Mere Lucas as well as I could, I hurried up to my room and there tried to find an explanation of this strange pursuit. As I grew calmer and my thoughts more collected one fact became more and more evident. Drigo would not have suffered me to escape in this way had his designs been directed against me. His spirit of revenge would not have rested content with giving me a scare. And as he had not taken advantage of this opportunity to injure me it was scarcely credible that he would make any further attempt in that direction.

"Probably," I said, going to the window to reassure myself, "seeing that I have come in and am not likely to go out again tonight, he has gone away."

But looking out under the window blind I discovered him standing on the embankment over against the bridge nearly opposite the house. What did that mean? A solution of the mystery began to dawn upon me as soon as I perceived that the man had been posted here to watch my movements and quickly took the definite form of conviction. An attack was to be made, not on me, as I had foolishly imagined in my fright, but upon Taras. He was to be waylaid on his return by the gang, who had detached Drigo to prevent me communicating any suspicion of their design to him. But a week before I had watched outside Grandison chambers and followed Taras home. That fact might very well be known to the secret enemy, who seemed to be acquainted with every movement of Taras and clearly explained the object in setting an outpost to watch me. As I recalled this incident the figure of the man who drove Kavanagh's brougham came before my mind, and I saw again the furtive glance of suspicion with which he regarded me. Might he not be a spy obtaining information by some covert means from Kavanagh?

Mere Lucas came to the door and bade me good night. When she was gone, I went to the window and peeped again behind the blind. Drigo had not stirred from his place at the foot of the bridge. His presence served to confirm my suspicions, and I saw that Taras, to be saved, must be warned of the danger. But how was I to reach him? I saw clearly enough that it would not do to expose myself to a personal encounter with Drigo. That would not save Taras. Yet how could I get to Taras without that risk?

In seeking an answer to this question it presently occurred to me that workmen had been doing something to the wall which separated the yard from Gordon's pottery, and I recollected hearing that an opening was to be made to facilitate the transport of the group to the kiln, where it was to be burned. If I could get into the pottery, I might find an exit in the street at the back, and so get away unseen and unsuspected by Drigo.

Leaving the light burning in my room, I ran down to the kitchen, provided myself with a candle and silently went out into the yard. A heap of bricks and rubbish showed where the men had been working, and on lighting the candle I found to my inexpressible joy that a break had been made in the wall and roughly closed for the night with a couple of boards. I pushed one aside and found that I could easily get into the cellar beyond, where I saw the square blocks of clay piled up from floor to ceiling.

With some little difficulty I made my way through the cellar into the warehouse and thence through an office into the shop, and here I thought I had nothing to do but unbolt the door and walk out. But when I came to examine the fastenings I discovered a fact which I might have foreseen, knowing that no one inhabited the pottery—the door was locked on the outside. My heart fell, and I stood looking at the solid lock stupidly for some moments, quite overcome by the hopelessness of my position. In the silence that followed my ear caught the sound of a distant footstep and then the heavy scrape of a nailed boot on a ladder and the rustle of straw on the warehouse floor. With unreasoning terror I figured Drigo pursuing me hither, and my heart stood still with the consciousness that I was utterly at his mercy.

A glimmer of light appeared. It grew stronger, and then a part of rough corduroys appeared at the head of the steps with a lantern on one side and a crowbar on the other, but the next minute I breathed again as a man came into sight whom I recognized as a hand employed in the pottery. He could say nothing for astonishment on finding me there, nor was his amazement lessened when I made him understand that I wanted to leave the pottery without going back through the yard.

"Well, miss," said he, "there's only one way you can go out if so be you don't want to go back the way you come, and that's the way I come in when I've got my fires to look after, as the case is tonight. It's a longer way round and a sight dirtier, for you'll have to go through the coalyard and out into Ferry street, where the road's all up for the drains."

The eagerness with which I agreed to take this roundabout and unpleasant route must have led him to doubt whether on the whole I was quite in my right mind, and indeed my exultation and joy were little short of madness when I got out into Ferry street, where I knew I was quite safe from Drigo.

CHAPTER XX.

A PURSUIT AND RESCUE.

A simple scheme of action suggested itself to my mind as I hurried along the back streets, and coming into Kennington road I looked about for a cab. A smart new hansom stood by the curb in the light of a public house, and as I stopped, wondering if it were disengaged, the driver came out and said briskly, "Cab, miss?"

He was as smart as his cab and looked more like a gentleman's servant than an ordinary cabman. I liked the look of him.

"Are you disengaged for a good long while—perhaps four or five hours?" I asked.

"Where do you want to go, miss?"

"Burlington street. You will have to wait there for a gentleman, and he may not come out of his club before 2 o'clock."

"All right, miss. If it ain't running along all the time, I don't mind how long I'm on, in a manner of speaking."

"If you do what I tell you, I'll pay you just what you ask. Can you put out that light inside?"

"Certainly, miss."

He seemed to understand my position to a nicety and asked which end of Burlington street he was to drive to.

"The Pantheon club," said I. "Draw up, if you please, so that I can see any one who comes out."

He carried out this instruction admirably, placing his cab where I commanded a perfect view of the steps leading to the club door and leaving just sufficient space for other cabs that came and went to pull up easily in front. A good many visitors went into the Pantheon. I saw them distinctly as they walked up the steps in the light that came through the open door, but a long time passed before I distinguished any face that was known to me. It must have been after 12 o'clock when Kavanagh's brougham pulled up in front of us. No one got out of it, but I identified the driver at once as the man whom I had seen waiting outside Grandison chambers, and I fancied as he slowly got down from the box that he cast the same suspicious glance at the hansom that he had cast at me that night.

The drifting rain had bedewed the window in front of me, completely obscuring the glass except at the extreme edge, where a projection of the cab sheltered it. Through this narrow space I watched the man with eager excitement. Stamping his feet as if for warmth, he began to walk up and down the pavement, and I noticed that every turn he came a little nearer my hansom, casting his ferrety eyes at the window, as if to pierce the obscurity. This maneuver did not escape the observation of my smart driver.

"How long are they going to keep us here, mate?" he asked when the man had stamped almost within touch of the cab.

"I don't know. How long have you been waiting here?"

As he spoke he approached so near that I thought it advisable to crouch down below the level of the window.

"Oh, long enough to wish I hadn't got the job. What's on?"

"A concert or something."

"Then we may make up our minds for another hour or more of it. They don't turn 'em out of these clubs before 2. Got a light?"

A match was struck, and a few more remarks were exchanged, and then, the stamping of feet fading away, I ventured to raise my head just as the man was stepping up to his seat on the brougham. His curiosity was satisfied.

The time dragged painfully as I waited in feverish suspense for some fresh development of the drama which I felt was being played close at hand. Visitors came out in twos and threes; cabs were called—there must have been a string of them behind us—the street was quite animated for a time; then there was a strange pause, and the next men who came out stood on the steps looking in, as if something unusual was taking place there.

Suddenly one ran down and opened the brougham door. Fearful anticipations of some impending calamity agitated me to such a degree that every object danced and quivered before my eyes. But I made out a group of men slowly descending the steps, as if they were supporting some great weight, and I distinguished among them Kavanagh's light overcoat.

"What is it?" I forced myself to call through the tube.

"Only a gentleman in liquor, miss," replied the cabman in a jocose tone.

Reckless of the consequences, I pushed open the window that I might see more clearly. At that moment Kavanagh was stepping into the brougham, and the next I saw the helpless man lifted in after him. The light fell upon his face as it drooped backward. It was Taras!

"Follow that carriage wherever it goes. Keep close to it," I cried, recovering my senses under the same influence that had paralyzed them.

"Right you are, miss," replied my driver, gathering up his reins, and as the brougham turned into Regent street we fell into the string of vehicles close behind it.

What was to be done now? I saw no other course but to follow the brougham to Lambeth and hold myself in readiness to act with rigor and discretion in whatever contingency arose. It was not until we had gone a considerable distance that I began to doubt whether it was Kavanagh's intention to go to Lambeth. Fixing my eyes on the brougham, I had taken no notice of the streets through which we passed. When the length of time that had elapsed since leaving Burlington street aroused a suspicion in my mind, I found that the houses on either side of the way were quite unfamiliar to me.

"Where are we?" I asked through the tube.

And when the man answered, "Cannon street, miss," I was no wiser than before.

But soon after this we came into an open space, where I recognized the dark outline of the Tower. Then I knew where we were and saw with horror that we were approaching the place where Taras before had fallen into the hands of his enemy. If they got him in the Mariner's Joy again, how could I save him?

I had noticed, with growing anxiety, that the brougham had greatly increased the distance between us after leaving the more crowded thoroughfares, a fact that I had attributed to the greater strength of Kavanagh's horse and not to the particular artfulness of my driver. This loss of ground now added to my terror. In the labyrinth of streets beyond the mint we might lose sight of the brougham and never overtake it.

"Can you go no faster?" I called.

"Faster! I should think so! I thought you just wanted to keep the parties in sight without sorter lettin' 'em tumble to it."

"No—no! Go on quick—quick!"

A flick of the whip doubled our pace. The wheels were tired with rubber, but as the clatter of hoofs grew more audible to the driver of the brougham he turned and looked back. We were near enough then for me to distinguish his hollow cheeks and cavernous eyes, and I think he must have recognized me, for he used the whip freely and increased his speed. Turning the angle by St. Katherine's docks, I saw Kavanagh thrust his head from the window and look back. For a time the race seemed equal, but I observed that the brougham did not gain on us, though the driver used the whip far more freely than my man. But the terror of Shadwell was still before me.

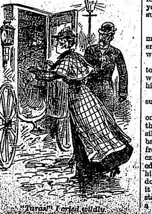
I called to the driver:

"Could you get in front of the carriage and stop it?"

He said he would "have a try at it, anyhow," and with another cut of the whip he shot on and ran wheel to wheel with the brougham. I stood up, and craning out caught sight of Kavanagh as we passed the open window looking across the recumbent body of Taras, his face livid in the light of our lamp. In another minute we had passed, and pulling in sharp toward the pavement forced the driver of the brougham to draw up. Then by another rapid movement my man turned the hansom so as to completely bar the road, and both vehicles came to a dead standstill.

"What do you want?" asked Kavanagh, meeting me in the road as I sprang out of the hansom.

"Taras!" I cried wildly, brushing past him. "Taras!" I cried again as I stepped into the brougham by the open door, with a fearful foreboding that he was murdered.



"Taras!" I cried wildly.

But his hand was warm, and in response to my repeated cry of agonized entreaty he opened his eyes dreamily for an instant. Now that I knew he lived my fears gave place to a feeling of exultant joy and confidence. I was there by his side, and his enemies would have to take my life to separate us, and with this delicious assurance I felt almost indifferent as to what might follow. Presently, however, as this ecstasy subsided I began to take notice of what was passing outside.

Kavanagh was explaining the affair to a policeman, who had seen the finish of the strange race from the gates of the London docks. I could not catch what he said, but his tone was offhand and conclusive.

"You wasn't no more asleep than what I am," broke in my driver from the top of the hansom, and his words were strikingly sharp and clear after the low murmur of Kavanagh. "You put your head out of the window before we reached the mint, and you must have seen well enough as you weren't going to Lambeth that way. You spoke to your man then, and instead of turning round to go back he did all he could to get away in the other direction. You'll just take my number, if you please, constable," he added, swinging himself down from his seat. "The gent in there has been hocused, I'll take my oath. And there's a whole gang of 'em in the job—the driver there, this party that plays the swell and a couple more of 'em in Burlington street. We've been watching the whole plant for four or five hours—ask the young lady inside—and don't you be had by no kid about falling asleep and driver making a mistake. I shall give my evidence if anything goes wrong, mind."

"All right, cabby; all right. I know my duty as well as you do," returned the policeman, and coming to the door of the brougham he asked if I had any charge to make against Kavanagh.

At the same moment Kavanagh appeared at the other window, and speaking rapidly in French said:

"Be careful, as you value your friend's life. I warn you that if you make any charge against me, or even mention my name, Taras will be a dead man within a week. I have only one wish, and that is to get Taras home safely to Lambeth. You shall have every assurance you require that I am acting in perfect good faith." Then he added in English, that the policeman and the cabman, who had come to his side, might hear: "Stay with your friend. My man shall drive you home to Lambeth. I will take the seat outside. You can rely upon the protection of this cabman. He shall follow, and if we diverge one step from the direct road to Lambeth bridge stop us as he has stopped us already, and you can then give me in custody on the charge of conspiracy and abduction. Once more," he added, speaking again in French and with impressive earnestness, "I warn you that this is the only means by which you can save Taras from certain death!"

Fearing the confirmation of this warning even more than a fresh act of treachery, I consented to this proposal, my friend the cabman promising that he would not "give 'im half a chance" of playing false.

CHAPTER XXI.

KAVANAGH CONFESSES.

The movement of the brougham at starting aroused Taras from his lethargy, and he made an effort to shake off sleep, but with a long drawn sigh his head drooped again the next minute. I drew him toward me, and with his dear face pillowed on my shoulder I could scarcely wish our journey to end.

When we drew up at length at our house in Lambeth, Kavanagh came to the door, took the latchkey from Taras' pocket and after lighting the candles in our living room came back to me.

"We must lay our friend on the couch in the sitting room," he said, and turning to the cabman, who had stationed himself in front of us in evidence of his continued vigilance, continued: "Can you give me a hand here? There's a man to hold your horse's head."

With no pretense at disguise, he called Drigo by name, and the man came from the foot of the bridge where I had last seen him and silently placed himself in front of the horse at Kavanagh's bidding.

"He will not waken before midday," said Kavanagh in French when Taras was comfortably disposed on the couch. "The sleeping draft I gave him is perfectly harmless. You can see that he is not in the slightest pain, poor old chap!"

The tone of affection in which he spoke was not less astonishing than the openness of his confession. The audacity of his hypocrisy astounded me, and yet as I looked at him bending over Taras with those soft, feminine eyes I could find nothing in the expression of his face to belie his sentiment.

"I must speak to you before I go," he continued, raising his head and looking me calmly in the face. "The cabman shall wait outside till I go, or in the room with us, if you prefer it."

"I'm not afraid of you," I replied.

He bowed, and going to the outer door told the cabman to back his cab and wait there where he could hear if he were called. Then he told the driver of his brougham to return to the mews and bade Drigo go with him. These orders I heard distinctly as I sat on the stool beside the couch where Taras lay.

Kavanagh returned to the room, leaving the doors open, and seating himself on the couch by Taras' feet he leaned forward and said gravely:

"This is the second time you have defeated my plans for saving the life of our friend. Yet I took every precaution that a man could take, short of confiding my purpose to you this second time."

"And if you had done that do you think I should have helped you?" I asked fiercely.

"Yes, I believe you would. I set a man to watch you, and thought that enough"—

"And so it would have been if I hadn't found means to get away without his seeing me," I said triumphantly.

"Whether I overrated his ability or underrated yours matters little now," said he with a shrug, after regarding me in silence for a minute. "I ought to have told you all. With your help we must have succeeded"—

"In what?"

"In getting Taras safely away. At this moment he might have been on the steamer waiting for him on the river and on his way to Russia."

I could only look at him in speechless astonishment for a time. Then, doubting whether I had rightly caught the sense of his words, I said:

"You think I would have consented to such a thing as that?"

"Yes; if I had shown you that it was the only way of saving his life. Understand this, the czar has said that Taras must be silenced—that means that he must be taken back to Russia, where he will be prevented from publishing works offensive to the czar, or that he will be secretly assassinated, for it is hopeless to think of restraining him while he lives here in freedom. I have done my utmost in that direction. I made it impossible for him to burn the group of statuary until Gordon undertook to build a kiln for that purpose, and it was I who destroyed the group the day before it was to be cast. You know now that it was the hand of a friend, and not an enemy, who did that."

"You call yourself a friend, who did that?" I exclaimed.

"Yes, and you would do the same if you perfectly realized his position."

"Destroy what he has made—the work so dear to him? Never!"

"Would you rather that he himself should be destroyed?" He paused for an answer, but as I found no reply to make he continued:

"Unfortunately, nothing is to be gained by it, or it should be beaten down again. He has said that he will carry the work through, though he have to stand by it with a revolver by his side from first to last."

"And he will!" I cried.

"I was as fully convinced on that point as you are before I abandoned the idea. No, there is no other alternative. He must go back to Russia."

"He would rather die."

"But we would rather that he lived. And surely if the means of preserving him were offered you—if another opportunity of removing him should occur"—

"I will not listen to you," I cried with indignation as I started to my feet. "Nothing in the world could persuade me to join you in this shameful plot."

"For heaven's sake, be reasonable, my poor girl!" said he in a soothing tone. "You have seen those pictures of prison life and fancy that Taras would be exposed to such cruelty and hardships as are represented in them. You are altogether mistaken, as he himself would tell you if you asked him. His rank alone secures him against ill treatment. The czar is not unmerciful. Imperial interests compel him to take strong measures. His hostility toward Taras is tempered with profound respect for a political adversary of high attainments and unimpeachable honesty. In Russia Taras will be treated with the utmost consideration and kindness. He will be allowed to live where he likes, and the only restriction put upon his liberty will be with regard to the propagation of revolutionary ideas, and this restriction will be but temporary. The country is ripe for revolution, and in a short time the present government will be overthrown, and then Taras will be free. On the other hand, if he is not conveyed to Russia, his fate is death. Can you hesitate in choosing which lot shall be his?"

"It isn't for me to choose, nor for you. Tell Taras what you have told me and let him decide. He is not a fool or a child that we should take his guidance in our hands."

"He is a child in some things—in simplicity and recklessness. Suppose he chooses to face the danger of assassination, as probably he will?"

"What then? You will not find him unprepared nor me either."

"It is not with me that you will have to deal next time, but with one whose purpose is unbiased by friendship."

"Friendship!" I said through my clenched teeth, feeling that I should strike the man for the blasphemous use of a word so sacred to my heart. "How dare you speak of friendship? Do you think I am an idiot to be fooled by a lie? What proof of friendship have you given—you, who have done your utmost to injure the man who trusted you?"

"Not my utmost. Another pinch of powder in his glass, and Taras would never have awoke again."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Growing More Liberal

That's what the human race is doing—particularly the American part of it.

There are a few left who are satisfied with ancient history. But most people are ready to apply modern progress and common-sense to the treatment of the human stomach—an organ that demands its rights whether or no; that resents the insults of worn-out methods. All this is to emphasize the facts about

Cottolene

There was once a prejudice against Cottonseed oil. But people who are *alive*, who *investigate*, who have no bigotry in their composition, have found that pure, refined cottonseed oil combined with selected beef suet is a better article in every conceivable way than hog's lard. And so they wisely use it for cooking—and are correspondingly healthy and happy. The sales of COTTOLENE are enormous and constantly increasing; a proof that it is appreciated by appreciative persons. Ask your grocer for it.

Sold in three and five pound pails.
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
CHICAGO.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills,
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE
FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED
—RIVER HARD WHEAT.—
BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.
BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices.

TALK ABOUT

Fire Sales and Bankrupt Sales,

They all take back seats in comparison to the folllowing startling.

Closing Out Sale Offer

DURING DECEMBER.

Everything must go, regardless of cost. Dress Goods and Flannels at a Great Sacrifice. One-third off on Clothing, Blankets, Shawls, Cloaks and Jackets. They must go.

I MUST HAVE MONEY

To settle my accounts by January 1st. This is your last chance. Get in with the procession and come early.

NEW YORK STORE,

A. CHABOT, Proprietor.

'Round Home.

Mrs. D. A. Robinson returned to her home in Minneapolis.

Geo. M. Swift was in from Mentor last Friday attending to various matters of business.

E. D. Childs spent last week at Fosston looking after his lumber interests at that place.

Rudy Burkhardt went down to St. Cloud last week and proved up on one of the finest pine-claims on the reservation.

Well, it seems to be everything but that "mild winter" we heard so much about all fall. So far it will pass for a cold winter.

Walt Wyand, the genial traveling pessenger agent of the Michigan Central R. R. Co., came up this week to visit his brothers, Harry and John.

Dr. Fish gave a very interesting lecture in the Normal school room, McKinnon block on Saturday evening, subject, "The Infinite." The doctor is a very interesting talker—on such subjects.

Christmas will be celebrated at the First M. E. Church next Sunday. At 11 a. m., the pastor will preach on "Personal Experiences at the Birth-place of Christ." At 7:30 p. m., the Sunday school will give its Christmas concert.

John Darkow, who has been very sick with typhoid fever was reported very much better on Wednesday noon, though still very weak. His son, a lad about 9 years old, is still very sick, but strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Dan McKinnon, the Second street restaurant man had a severe twist with La Grippe but comes up smiling as usual—meantime the restaurant was run right along just the same—almost as well as though Dan had been on deck.

It has been said that our heaviest crops always follow a winter wherein the deepest snows prevail. If this be true there should be an immense wheat crop next year as at this rate the winter '93-4 will see the heaviest fall of snow in many years.

In the Marin suit for damage brought against the Northern Pacific railroad company the jury found for plaintiff in one-half the amount claimed. This is the second suit of the kind and there are, we are told several others pending. The company has already been mulcted in an amount more than sufficient to have remedied the evil in several cases at least—and the cause still remains.

The out-look for the coming year is not one of unmixed evil if all signs do not utterly fail as there are many indications of a more prosperous year than for several years in the Valley. The probability is strong that throughout the spring wheat-raising countries there there will not be near as large an area sowed to wheat as usual and the winter wheat acreage is reported to be at least 50 per cent short.

Court adjourns on next Saturday for a recess till the second Monday in January.

Dr. E. W. Fish gave a political talk to the farmers in the school room in McKinnon's block on Saturday afternoon. The weather was quite inclement and but very few farmers braved it to hear the doctor's remarks.

Al Kaiser was sued by one Olson, of Fosston for talking sassy to Olson, who alleged that his feelings had been lacerated thereby to such an extent that it would require fully 600 good simoleons to effect a permanent and adequate cure. Halvor Steenerson handled the case for Kaiser and managed to convince the jury of Olson's error and a verdict was rendered for defendant.

Mrs. Mary Himmelsbach, widow of B. Himmelsbach, died at the residence of her son Wm. Himmelsbach, in Fairfax, on Friday last at 9 o'clock p. m. She had been an invalid for several years, but the immediate cause of death is said to have been la grippe. She was about 63 years old and leaves several children to mourn the loss of a good mother. The body was interred in Oakdale Cemetery on Tuesday.

If we may believe the papers, John McLean seems to be a very much prosecuted individual in these days. Last week the Grand Forks Plaindealer said "John McLean was arrested for lifting an overcoat and sentenced for thirty days," and later on the Pioneer Press says "John McLean and several other gamblers was run out of town by the chief of police." Meantime our John McLean smiles benignly and says while there seems to be a good many of him floating around he is not in it by a comfortable majority.

P. J. McGuire went up to the Black River country on Monday. To a JOURNAL reporter P. J. said: "I find the people up there all snugly ensconsed in winter quarters and a great many of them are pretty well fixed in this world's goods. They are mostly Swedes and Germans, a thrifty, careful people who do not run in debt very readily and now they are fully prepared to weather the financial storm that is sweeping over the country and will come out all right.

A private letter from one who was once a prominent democrat in New York is so full of pertinent suggestions to his democratic friends that the JOURNAL may be pardoned for making a few extracts. Speaking of prices of farm products he says:

"But for our beautiful democratic administration, with the prospects for a low tariff, potatoes and everything in grain except wheat would be bringing from 25 to 40 per cent more than they are at present. I like to see the republicans who voted for Cleveland last fall taking their medicine this fall. They make many wry faces and it is a bitter dose but they have to swallow it just the same. By the way, did our democratic brethren in Minnesota hear anything drop in New York on election day? With the prospect of free barley, free eggs, free dairy products of all kinds, free hay and a big reduction on tobacco and hops, our farmers here feel pretty blue. In this country (Onandaga,) they are fairly howling; a large portion of the county is devoted to tobacco and hops and should the Wilson bill pass, their business would be ruined. Under the McKinley bill they were doing pretty well—making some money but this bill will knock them out completely."

The winter term of the Crookston Normal School and Business College will begin January 2nd, 1894.

A. Kaiser of Fosston, who attended court last week, got laid up for a few days with a light fever, but started for home Tuesday remarking that the pure fresh air around Fosston would soon brace him up. Attorney Averill left for home Saturday, also slightly under the weather.

Mentor Items.

MENTOR December 19th, 1893.

Nothing of startling interest transpiring these days. We eat, we drink, we sleep, day and night returning and hope for better times in the near future.

The wood business is not as brisk as last winter, owing to low prices.

Peter Moe, as postmaster has given such universal satisfaction that the patrons of the office drew up a petition to the powers that be to have Peter continued and signatures were obtained to the petition, a string a mile long or so, in fact I believe almost every patron of the office signed it. But the wishes of the people don't seem to count with a democratic administration.

I heard the other day that Frank Gravel had been fishing in republican waters using Angleman-worm for bait. He dropped in his hook and the first fish to bite was a great long post-office sucker too heavy for Frank to handle so he had to go to St. Paul for help. Assistance was procured, a sudden jerk on the pole threw the bait off the hook, which struck Joseph Tagley in the mouth and caused him to swear that he would forever after swim in the democratic cess-pool. The above is hear-say and is not vouched for by, OLD SHINGLE.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds its indispensable for sick headache or billousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catrrah, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Feeble and capricious appetites are best regulated by the use of Ayer's Catharic Pills. They do not debilitate, by excessive stimulation; but cause the stomach, liver, and bowels to perform their functions properly. As an after dinner pill, they are unequaled.

Lane's Medicine, moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

You can buy a trimmed hat at a very low figure just now at Mrs. I. U. Jennings' Millinery store. She has also on hand a large variety of quaint Japanese goods, just what you want for a Christmas present your mother, father, consort, sister, brother, baby, best girl or beau.
[34-36]

Canadians Attention.

Excursion tickets to points in Ontario and as far east as Montreal on sale November 21st, 28th, December 5th, 11th, to 31st, daily $40.00 for round trip. Good for 90 days.

These are same tickets we have been selling past few years and which gave such good satisfaction.

Come around and find out our connection east of St. Paul and Chicago and that you can make good time via the Great Northern. Through sleeper from Crookston to Chicago on our night train.

W. W. FEGAN,
[31-tf] Agent.

Wanted!

37 men wanted at F. L. Durand's drug stores next Monday morning to buy a bottle of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, it is absolutely guaranteed.

Helen of Troy

Was a famous beauty; coming down to the present time we find a clear complexion, essential to correct beauty. Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock Compound will produce a beautiful clear skin. For sale by F. L. Durand.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Debate on the bill for the admission of Utah occupied most of the time in the house.

The house judiciary committee has ordered a favorable report on the Bailey voluntary bankruptcy bill.

The house foreign relations committee will report favorably Mr. Hitt's resolution calling upon the president for all Hawaiian correspondence.

The bill to repeal federal election laws was debated nearly all day in the senate. There were some sharp passages between Senators Hill and Cullom.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

The ways and means committee will report the tariff bill to the house Tuesday.

The bill admitting Utah passed the house after the adoption of an amendment forever prohibiting polygamy.

The house adopted the Hitt resolution calling on the president for Hawaiian correspondence for several years back.

Mr. Vest and Mr. Frye spoke to the Hoar resolution in the senate. Both opposed the restoration policy.

The Myer resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the rank, pay and other questions relating to the personnel of the navy, which has been filibustered against for several days, was finally passed by the house in the morning hour.

Thursday, Dec. 14.

The senate has adjourned till Monday.

A house bill providing for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of Oklahoma Territory was passed by the senate.

Republicans deadlocked the house for two hours by refusing to vote on a motion to go into committee of the whole on the Arizona bill.

Senator Voorhees introduced a bill providing for the coining of the silver seignorage in the treasury at the rate of $2,000,000 per month, and when that is exhausted for the purchase and coinage of a similar amount of silver monthly.

Under the call of committees in the house General Catchings, the chairman of the committee on rules, presented the report of the committee making the bill for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico a special order after the morning hour until disposed of. Adopted.

Friday, Dec. 14.

The senate was not in session.

The McGarrahan claim bill was up in the house during the morning hour, but filibustering prevented action.

The Arizona admission bill was considered in committee of the whole and at 4 o'clock passed by a vote of 182 to 61.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce will report favorably on the resolution providing for a joint committee to investigate the work done on the Nicaragua canal.

Saturday, Dec. 16.

The senate was not in session.

The house spent most of the day in acrimonious debate on the $500,000 item in the urgent deficiency bill for the purpose of investigating pension frauds.

Monday, Dec. 18.

The president's message was not read in the house till 3 o'clock, owing to the pension debate.

On motion of Mr. Hoar the senate referred the president's message to the foreign relations committee.

Mr. Hansbrough addressed the senate on the bill introduced by him some time ago providing for the destruction and extermination of the noxious weed known as Russian plant or cactus.

A hot fight over the Hawaiian matter followed the reading of the peesident's message in the house. The confusion was so great at one time that the sergeant at arms was called in to preserve order.

Asylum for Orphans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The American Red Cross society has a plan for raising money to build an asylum for children made orphans by great calamities. This is to exhibit the Columbus caravels at points throughout the country, charging a small admission fee, the first route being down the Mississippi river.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 16, 1893.

HOGS—Market steady with yesterday, quality considered, sales averaging less than yesterday; yards cleared to packers. Range of prices, $4.75@4.00.

CATTLE—Steady but quiet, there being little stuff offered to make a market.

Prime steers, $[illegible].25@3.50; good steers, $3.75@3.00; prime cows, $2.00@3.00; good cows, $2.[illegible]0@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.00; light veal calves, $3.50@4.85; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $1.25@2.25; feeders, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.25.

SHEEP—Slow; 71 mixed muttons and lambs averaging 98 pounds brought $2.75.

Muttons, $2.00@3.0 ; lambs, $2.50@3.35; stockers and feeders, $1.25@2.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 1,400; cattle, 50; calves, 0; sheep, 1,000.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1893.

CATTLE—Market dull; good many unsold. Christmas beeves, $5.25@[illegible].00; expor , $4.25@4.75; good to choice shipping and dressed beef, $3.50@5.00; others, $1.00@1.50; cows and heifers, $1.00@3.40; stockers and feeders, $2.0[illegible]@3.40.

HOGS—Market 10c lower. Common and rough packers, $4.75@5.90; packing and shipping, $5.00@5.25; bulk, $5.10@5.1[illegible]; butchers, $5.20@5.25; prime light, $[illegible].15@5.[illegible]0.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lowest prices on record. Native ewes, $2.0[illegible]@[illegible].4[illegible]; western, $3.00@3.[illegible]0; top lambs, $3.75@4.25.

Receipts—Cattle, 1,500; hogs, 15,000; sheep, 1,000.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 6[illegible]⅝c; highest, 62⅝c; lowest, 62½c; close, 62½c; November close 58c; December opening, 58⅛c; highest, 59¼c; lowest, [illegible]8⅝c; close, 59¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 62c; No. 1 Northern 60¾c; No. 2 Northern, 59¼c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Dec. 16, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, [illegible]1⅜c; December, 61¼c; May, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60½c; December, 60¼c; May, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57c; No. 3, 52¼c; rejected, 46¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern to arrive, delivered, 62c.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1893.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—No. 2, firm. Cash, 62c; May, 66⅞c.
CORN—Steady. Cash, 35⅛c; May, [illegible]9⅞c.
OATS—Steady. December, 28⅛c; May, 30⅝c.
MESS PORK—Steady. January, $12.87½; May, $[illegible].62½.
LARD—Steady. January, $7.6[illegible]; May $[illegible].4[illegible].
SHORT RIBS—Steady. January, $6.65; May, $6.45.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Christmas Day.

Though Christmas day is now regarded as a festival peculiar to the Christian religion, as distinguished from all other forms of belief, its claim to be so regarded is quite doubtful. As the month of December in Judea is one of rain and storms, the nativity could hardly have been on the 25th of that month, as shepards and their flocks would not have been out on the plains of Bethlehem in such weather. A fairly good case has been made out for October, and it is certain that until the fifth century, the date was later than the 25th of December. Possibly the festival may have been placed at the date it now is by the early Christians in their desire to displace the Roman "Saturnalia," a heathen orgie. Among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors such a mid-winter festival seems to have been known long before the priests of the new religion had made their way from Rome into the forests of Germany. However disputes as to date or gifts and good will, and the Burlington wishes a merry day to all its friends in the northwest, merely suggesting that if you are intending to travel during the holidays, your ticket should read via the Burlington Route. For full information as to rates, etc., addresss W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

What's the difference between a good boy and an elephant? Why, good boys always take Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and elephants dont. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Brayton Ives on Henry Villard.

In connection with the appointment of receivers for the Northern Pacific railroad, Mr. Brayton Ives addresses a letter to the directors of that road, saying of Mr. Villard: "His career has been unique. With no ostensible or visible occupation during the past five years other than that of president or chairman of three great companies, he leaves them impoverished, but he has acquired a fortune, if his friends' statements can be trusted, at the rate of $1,000,000 a year." In conclusion Mr. Ives characterizes Villard as "the shrewdest, wiliest, least scrupulous and most successful financial adventurer that has ever come to this country."

Coming as this does from one of Mr. Ives' social and business position, it must be interesting reading to those who receive their ultimate convictions of morals as well as politics from a newspaper which Villard bought and for some time openly edited and managed through Carl Schurz and the present editors. It is only fair to say that, though our president, when lately elected, was willing to be an honored guest at Villard's "$40 a plate" dinner at Sherry's, The Evening Post of New York has been forced by the pressure of public opinion to deny that Villard any longer controlled its pages. This denial, however, carries no more weight than any other assertion of that paper.

The Mail and Express calls attention to this characteristic connection of unscrupulousness in finance with hypocrisy in morals and politics, and, after quoting from the letter of Mr. Ives, "He goes abroad with full pockets, but leaves behind empty treasuries." that paper says: "And yet to think that the canting and self righteous Mugwump organ, from which the pharisees and the angels derive their political tenets and their moral inspiration, is controlled by this self same adventurer!"

These same "pharisees and angels" stood with the anarchists and rum hole keepers in the last presidential contest, and all in New York but about 400 voted for Tammany Hall candidates.

Competition Among Farmers.

The cost of farm labor in Great Britain, estimated by the statistician of the agricultural department, is $150 per annum; in France, $125; in Holland and Austria, $100; in Germany, $90; in Russia, $60; in Italy, $50, and in India, $30, while the same labor costs in this country $220. The farmers of the United States have heretofore come to appreciate that with the wonderful wheat development in India and Russia, with the vast sums of money which have been expended for irrigation and in railroads for transporting this wheat, taken in connection with their cheap labor, the time is already here when the American farmer must sell his product in the markets of the world in competition with the wheat produced by the lowest priced labor of other countries, and that his care and concern must, in the future, be to preserve his home market, for he must of necessity be driven from the foreign one, unless by diminishing the cost of his production he can successfully compete with the unequal conditions I have described.
—William McKinley.

Commencing Nov. 21st, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to points in Ontario and Quebec for $40, good 90 days; to points east of Montreal slightly higher. For tickets and full information, call on or write,

C. A. SHARKEY,
[31-tf] Agent N. P. R, Crookston.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhœa for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's colic, cholera, and diarrhœa remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

How would you like to be a kangaroo, or be able to jump like one, but you've got piles so bad you can't. Use Haller's Australian Salve and you'll get there. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Dreams Fulfilled

'Twill be a happy youngster whose dreams of the coming of old Santa Claus shall all be fulfilled. No reason why they shouldn't be. Our Holiday stock is complete with everything the tot could yearn for, and prices lower than we ever before knew them to be.

Albums,
Toilet Cases,
Manicure Sets,
Shaving Sets,
Collar and Cuff Boxes,
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Jewelry Novelties,
Silk Suspenders,
Silk Mufflers,
Silk Ties,
Silk Mittens,

Are among the many beautiful Xmas Presents

We have on sale at prices to correspond with the times.

Yours for Low Prices.

THE FAIR

Department Store,
Corner Main and Robert Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1893. NO. 37

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
10:55pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	10:40pm Daily.
7:35a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points.	7:25a.m Daily,
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Saint Vincent	8:00p m. Daily ex.sun.
9:00a m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
8:00a m. Tues. Thurs Sat	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston	5:30p.m. T. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars. Buffet.—Library.—Observation—Smoking Cars. First and Second Class Coaches, Family Tourist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points. Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Chicago.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points California, Alaska Japan and China

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.,
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at........7:54 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at........8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

THE MOST USEFUL MAGAZINE

To the business man, the lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the teacher the politician, and, in short to every one who is interested in affairs which concern the American public and who wishes to keep fully abreast of the Times, is the

North American Review

Every subject of importance is dealt with in its pages—impartially, on both sides—at the very time when the course of events brings it to the front, and by the very men or women whose opinions are most valued. The Review does not hesitate at the most liberal expenditure in order to secure articles from the highest authorities. Its list of contributors forms a roll of the representative men and women of the age.

The North American Review is the only periodical of its kind which has a recognized place as

A FAMILY MAGAZINE.

This is because it devotes much attention to subjects that are of particular interest to women. Published monthly. $5 a year.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
3 East 14th Street, New York.

The North American Review and Polk County Journal One Year $4.50.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in De Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicineand the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. San, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent bottle for sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

DISTRICT COURT

After a Fair and Impartial Trial, Policeman Tweten is Acquitted.

Full Report of the Trial—Court Adjourns to Monday, January 15th

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 20TH.

The attention of the court was occupied by the case of Walter A. Wood's Harvester Co., vs Andrew Ramberg and Martus Markuson. The case was given to the jury late in the afternoon with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY.

A verdict was handed in in the W. A. Wood's Harvester Co., vs Andrew Ramberg and Markus Markuson, in favor of the defendants.

Attention then turned to the trial of the State of Minnesota vs Halvor M. Tweeten, a special venire of 50 men had been ordered by the court from which to select a jury. They all appeared, and one was excused on account of sickness at home. The defendant appeared in court with his counsel, Halvor Steenerson, who for the past two or three days had been diligently searching for the facts in the case. The defendant's face gave evidence of sad and serious meditation during the past days that had intervened between the shooting.

The counsel scored the first point in the battle now about to begin by claiming that under the description of the crime given in the indictment the defense should be allowed twenty challenges in selecting the jury, and the state seven, instead of seven and three. This the court granted and the task of selecting a jury began. Following is a list of the jurors: Robert Coulter, Mallory; Noe Brosseau, Gentilly; Wm. Carlton, Angus; Bruce A. Griggs, East Grand Forks; Nels Lofthus, Fosston; Thos Scott, Fosston; Thos. Johnson, Crookston; James Cummings, Mallory; Godfrey Adolphs, S. Kennson, Thief River Falls; James Sullivan, East Grand Forks; C. J. Knox, Thief River Falls.

County Attorney Holston, on behalf of the state, opened the case to the jury. He reminded them of the important and solemn duty they were called upon to perform. He did not want the case to be decided on sympathy but upon cold facts, yet he succeeded in drawing two very pathetic pictures; one of lonely mother sitting in her little cottage; the wind sighing sad requiems through the trees, and she singing "where is my wandering boy to-night," the other carried the listeners to the potter's field where the deceased lies buried among God's poor etc., etc.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 22ND.

The first thing to cause a wrangle was the request of the defense to have all eye witnesses of the shooting except the one testifying, excluded from the court room until called to testify.

The Assistant States Attorney, Mr. Edgerton, desired that all witness be excluded until called to testify. This was finally agreed to and the work began.

The first witness called on the part of the state, was Louis Anderson. He told the story about as follows: That he was in Crookston the night the shooting took place; was in the room where Andrew Thompson and several others were when Officer Tweten entered; went there about eleven o'clock; Thompson came about a half hour later; they were sitting and lying on benches around stove to get warm; Tweten came up in about an hour later; Tweten walked up the platform, and came back to the window; raised the window, lighted a match, looked in, came through the window, lighted another match walked over to the electric light near the ticket window and turned on the electric light then walked around and looked over them; came to Andrew Thompson; he lifted Thompson's hat and looked at him and says "you better come with me;" deceased did not say anything and Tweten told him again, that he broke jail and for him to go with him; Thompson raised up, grabbed the officer by the coat collar just in front near the throat and pushed him back towards a seat up against the seat and the seat tumbled over and had about fallen and Tweten pulled his gun and shot; Thompson dropped over the seat about two and one-half feet from the end and Tweten stumbled back over the end of the seat losing his cap. Tweten raised up and, walked back and forth a couple of times and says "that what you boys get by fooling with me," and backed to the window and out through it. The distance he pushed the officer was about nine feet. He thought they were in a falling position when the shot was fired. He illustrated it by placing the county attorney in the position over the bench there in the court room. The bench over which the deceased fell and lay when shot. He claimed that Tweten kept his right hand kind of behind him like it was in the hip pocket or his right under coat pocket. That he held the revolver in his hand when he retreated out through the window.

Under the rigid cross-examination through which he was put, he stuck to his story pretty well. He said that Tweten called on Thompson three times to get up and come with him, and then he tapped him on the shoulder; and also the distance he pushed the officer was about six feet. The witness seemed cool and could not be rattled.

Dr. M. Watts was the next witness called. He testified as to the kind of wound it was and where it was located. He stated that the deceased lived about five minutes after he arrived on the scene.

Ole Lund was called next. His testimony was a corroboration of Anderson, that Thompson grabbed the officer by the shoulders, he pushed him five or six feet before he struck the bench. His story was almost the same as the other witness. This and the first witness both claimed that Thompson did not fall on Tweten when they fell.

Thom Thompson's story was on the same key as that of Anderson and Lund. He claims that he spoke to the defendant when he came in the room. That Tweten had his hand in his pocket. That the shot was fired when they were about half way to the floor; Thompson dropped on the bench and Tweten fell over the end. And "when I came to," he further states, that "the best he could remember Tweten was standing up." The question was asked him what he meant by "coming to." He said, I got kind of excited when the shot was fired. I jumped. On cross-xamination he seemed to "I don't remember" a good many things when close pressed.

John Brown testified substantially to the same thing as did Andrew Lund and Thom Thompson. He was sitting on the opposite side of the stove and did not see quite all of the fracus. After the shot he looked around the stove and saw Tweten with his revolver in his hand and he backed toward the window and out, and said "that is what you fellows get for monkeying with me."

W. G. Johnson was the next witness sworn by the state. He answered that he was a painter and paper hanger by trade, but he worked at railroading some. He was on his way to Barnesville and stopped off the regular southbound train to wait for the freight. He told his story in corroboration of the others. His testimony reported before the coroner's inquest was to the effect that he stated that the deceased grabbed Tweten by the throat. When confronted with that statement in his testimony he declared point blank that he never said any such thing; that it was by the lapels of the coat that Thompson caught Tweten. He was asleep at the time the officer entered and was awakened by the scuffling.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The cross-examination of Johnson was continued.

The state rested. The defendant demanded that the state put on the stand two other witnesses it had examined before the grand jury, and who were eye witnesses of the shooting. The court would not compel the state to produce any more witnesses. The defense moved a dismissal of the action on the ground that the indictment failed to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and it appearing from the evidence that the defendant was in imminent danger, and the shooting was justifiable. The motion was overruled.

E. M. Stanton, associate counsel for the defendant, then addressed the jury, stating his side of the case and the facts as they had gleaned them.

Carl Nicholson was first sworn. He was one of the state's witnesses that the state refused to put on the stand. He told his story substantially as the other witnesses, except that all-important part relative to where Thompson grabbed Tweten when aroused from his sleep. He illustrated it very dramatically on Mr. Steenerton, when asked so to do, by putting one foot a little back and rushing quickly for counsel, grabbing him by the throat with his left hand. He described and pointed out very minutely on the diagram of the waiting room where each was sitting, and where the fatal shot was fired. He stopped three or four feet from Thompson, looked at him and he says, the first time, "you come with me." He did not answer the first time. The policeman said the second time "you are the fellow that broke out of jail, you come with me." Thompson raised up from the bench like that (to a sitting position) and I saw that he put one foot behind a little, and he jumped up fast and he took Tweten by the throat and pushed him back to that bench. Tweten struck the bench on the corner and he fell over and Thompson he fell over. The bench tipped and came down and he fell. Thompson fell like this (here witness lies across the overturned bench in the manner deceased did before shot and says) Thompson had his hand on Tweten's throat. (He also showed the position Tweten was in by lying flat on his back.) I saw Tweten take his gun from his blue coat on the right side and shoot. (Then he showed position of his arm. Thompson caught his left hand on his throat. Q. State whether or not Thompson was lying over Tweten at that time? A. Not quite; he was lying across the bench. Q. What happened when the shot was fired? A. All I could see was that Thompson got up from the floor. He further testified that Tweten backed toward the window with his revolver in his hand and backed out. He also stated that this man Johnson was asleep and did not wake up until after the shot was fired. (It will be remembered that Johnson was on the bench that tipped over.) He went on and testified that Thom Thompson was crazy after it happened and was asking everybody how it was; and that Louis Anderson was asleep when the shot was fired and afterward asked the little fellow (Martin Olson) how it was. Olson then told L. Anderson that Tweten was down on the floor when he shot. Anderson says to him, "never mind, we'll all tell he was on his feet when he shot."

On the cross examination from Mr. Edgerton, Nicholson got rattled a little and for fear of becoming tangled an interpreter had to be called to his assistance. When asked why he did not tell the county attorney he saw the occurence in the way above described, he replied that he was not asked. When cross questioned about the interview of Mr. Holston with all the boys at the depot relative to how it happened, in reply to the question. Did anybody tell Mr. Holston at that time or any other time that Andrew Thompson had Tweeten by the throat? A. No sir; nobody said that. Q. Is it not a fact that all of them said there in your presence that Tweten was not down on his back and that Andrew Thompson never had him by the throat? A. No nobody said so down there. Q. Where did they say Tweten was when the shot was fired? A. They all said he was down on the corner of the bench. Q. Nobody disputed it? A. No sir.

On re-direct examination he explained that the reason he did not talk was he thought he would wait to come in court and be sworn and then tell the truth. And he further explained that after the shooting and some people in there asked Johnson how it happened and Johnson said he was asleep and woke up when the shot was fired.

Martin Olson testified that Tweten told Thompson three times to go with him, the third time he jumped up and grabbed Tweten by the coat and pushed him back, they struck the bench and Tweten was on his back on the floor and then he shot. On cross examination it was brought out that after the occurrence this witness was taken into a private interview with the saloon keeper, Martin Halla, and after the interview was over was treated to a "punch."

The defendant was then called, sworn and related his story, which is as briefly and substantially as follows: I am 31 years of age; have been on the police force since April 1882. I first saw the deceased on the evening of December 8th, in Martin Halla's saloon. I was called there a short time after that to arrest a big man who made some disturbance. I could not find him. I walked out and around in the back alley, that was about half past ten o'clock. Halla and I went down to the train that soon came in I had a letter to mail. Martin pointed the man out and I took him to the station. After going out a couple times I came back between 12 and 12:20 and found him gone; after looking for him some time I went to Great Northern depot; tried the door; thought it was locked; raised a window on the west side, lit a match and looked in; saw several men in there; climbed in and turned on the electric light; had my police club in my overcoat pocket on the right side, and my revolver in the right side pocket of my police coat; walked over to the man and looking under the man's hat, saw he was the man I was after, and I said: "You come with me;" he did not say a word; I said again: "You are the man that broke jail to-night, I want you;" he rose and sat up; I looked in his facesaying: "Come with me;" just as I said that he jumped at me and grabbed me by the throat with his left hand and his right hand back of my neck, and bore me right backward; I raised my right hand out of my overcoat pocket and held on to him in order to hold myself up but it did not help and I had to go down; he was up against my left side so close I could not use my left hand; down we went to the floor; my head was shoved back I felt something strike my head; I don't know what it was; I was choking up and could not see; knew I could not use the club; put my hand in my right police coat pocket and pulled out my gun; I raised up my hand; could not see how far and pulled the trigger; his grip let go; I raised my head and saw his hand kind of raised up towards his head; I put my hand on the floor with my gun in my right hand and shoved myself up just as quick as I possibly could; he did not fall much on me. I know I pulled my left knee from under one of his legs; was afraid the crowd would jump on me too; got on my feet and backed to the window as fast as I could; backed on the bench and went through the window. I think I heard somebody say something about a serious case. I looked back and saw the man lying like on his hands and knees. I ran as soon as I got on the platform; went and told Chief of Police Gonyea; got a cap from the chief; did not know how bad the man was wounded at that time; at the chief's house it was 15 minutes after one o'clock by my time. It was a little fast. We went back to the depot; did not go in; I then went after the doctor; did not want to remain around there; I asked the chief and he told me to go; I went and told my wife and then went and stayed all night with Ole Hagen; the mayor, A. D. Stephens, and the chief, Mr. Gonyea, came over between two and three o'clock to see me.

On cross-examination he was confronted with his testimony given before the coroner's inquest to the effect that the man was right on top of him when he shot and that he rolled him off. He denied having said that, but averred having said that Thompson was on top of him a little to the left side and that he dragged himself out from under him.

Dr. C. E. Dampier was next called to give expert testimony as to how soon a man may be killed by choking. He also gave the jury the technical name for such killing; calling it "garroting."

Ole Hagen testified to the mark on the back of Tweten's neck the time Tweten was at his house. Cross-examination brought from him that the mark is about the same now as then.

F. L. Durand testified to what Thompson said before the coroner's jury as to the way Thompson seized Tweten. He testified that Thompson said that Thompson caught Tweten by the throat.

A. D. Stephens testified to being called out of bed on the night of the shooting and of seeing Tweten and examing the marks on his neck; and also the general character of the defendant and his efficiency as a police officer; that Johnson told him that the shot awakened him; that the revolver must have been a small one for the report was not loud.

Louis Gonyea testified to being called on the night of the shooting; of seeing the bruised marks on Tweten's neck; of Tweten's efficiency as a police officer and his good character.

J. E. Morrisey testified as to defendant's good character. W. F. Markman testified to what Johnson said before the coroner's inquest. His memory wassomewhat defective as to how many witnesses were sworn there. D. W. Hughes, James Montague and Dept. Sheriff Losey, were called to discredit G, W. Thompson's testimony. John Bergquist and Al. Roberts were called to discredit Thom Thomson's testimony. They testified that Thompson made the statement in their presence that he could testify either way if there was $200 in it.

Sheriff Grundysen and Wm. Anglim testified to defendant's good character. Evidence all in at six o'clock and court adjourned until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Assistant State's Attorney George B. Edgerton addressed the jury on behalf of the state. Mr. Edgerton made a concise and logical argument of the case, consuming one hour and twenty-five minutes time.

H. Steenerson occupied two hours in his address to the jury. The way he handled the evidence showed that he had the matter well in hand and that he was confident of a verdict that would make one more home happy at the coming Christmas tide.

The court then instructed the jury at some length, expounding to them the law applicable to the case before them. The case was then given to the jury and they retired to deliberate.

The jury agreed Sunday morning about 5:30 on a verdict of acquittal.

The sad news reached the court before adjourning that one of the members of the Polk county bar, W. H. Averill of Fosston, had died that morning. The court appointed H. Steenerson, A. R. Holston and R. J. Montague a committee to draw up resolutions, take proper steps to show the appreciation of the court and bar for the deceased and regret at his demise. Court then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Court convened at 9 o'clock and Sheriff Grundysen soon appeared to answer the charges brought against him by the county commissioners regarding the disobeying of the rules regulating the jail, by the jailor. His explanation not being satisfactory, the court ordered the discharge of the present jailor, Halvor Grundeson, and the appointment of another jailor. The matter was then referred to the State Board of Corrections.

Court then adjourned until Monday, January 15th, at 10 o'clock.

A WITNESS SLANDERED.

The next suit will be Martin Halla vs. Geo. B. Edgerton, for slander. In his address to the jury Mr. Edgerton called Mr. Halla the "High Potentate," who could order the arrest of a man by simply pointing him out to one of Chief Gonyea's policemen.

The North-Western Line.
(C., St. P. M. & O. Ry)

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches. The finest train West of Chicago.

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T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

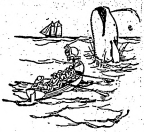
WHALES IN PLENTY.

THE TAKE OF THE FLEET THIS YEAR HAS BROKEN THE RECORD.

Captain John Smith Fished For the Monsters Off the Maine Coast—Old Time Prosperity of Whaling Men—Thrilling Encounters—Danger Saving Inventions.

All whaling records have been broken by the hunters of the big sea beasts who have been stationed in the Arctic ocean for the past few months, and the dealers say the great catch will result in such low prices for whalebone as to knock the profit off the business for some time to come.

The season's catch numbered 853 whales, of which four steamers took 217. One steamer alone took 64, another 62 and another 24 in 20 days. Sailing vessels were not lucky, several of them failing to take any game at all.


"MAKING A BREACH."

No one tried to save any oil, bone only being wanted. It is the decline in the demand for whale oil that has caused the gradual repopulation of the sea with oil producing cetaceans, several of which have during the summer just passed approached so near points on the Atlantic coast as to be the object of shore fishermen's efforts.

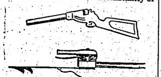
When the gray haired men and women who read this newspaper were boys and girls, whaling was one of the most important of human industries. It was still an occupation of profit for many thousands when the civil war broke out, although its decline set in as soon as the discovery and refining of Pennsylvania's petroleum began to bear the oil market. Today there is not one whaling ship afloat where there were twenty 40 years ago; but, as the opening paragraph of this article shows, the industry is not dead by any means. For whalebone no substitute has been found, and accordingly right whales and bowheads—the two species producing bone in large quantities—are still eagerly sought. Captain John Smith was probably the first white whale fisher in American waters, for it is recorded that in 1614 he pursued a school of whales off the coast of Maine.

In the palmiest days of whaling the New England fleet numbered over 670 sail. Then the sperm whale of tropical waters was esteemed the most valuable prize. New Bedford was the chief, and Salem, Provincetown, Nantucket and others were famous whaling ports. The ships that sailed from their wharves floated on the waves of every sea, the oil which was tried from their captures illuminated the drawing rooms of every clime, and the whalebone they procured was the stay of women in all land where the fair sex followed fashion's decrees.

The men who went down into the sea in ships after whales were a hardy lot. None were shipped who did not seem to be possessed of unlimited nerve and power of endurance, for these qualities were pretty certain to be required before the close of a voyage. Every bright, enterprising youngster who shipped hoped with some show of success that in time he might be a whaling captain. But even if promotion did not follow rapidly the incentive to hard work and daring were greater to seamen on whale ships than on merchant vessels, for besides his wages every man received a share of the profits, and even the humblest knew that he would have quite a sum of money to his credit at the close of a lucky cruise.

At the end of every season the newspapers of those days would bristle with brief paragraphs telling of conflicts between men and whales, of shattered boats, of drowned harpooners and seamen. The books wherein marvelous tales of whaling life were told in delightfully plain narrative form, illustrated by queer, crude wood cuts, were eagerly read in every part of the country.

The truth of the occasional tales of ships being sunk by whales has often been called in question, but it seems likely from the mass of evidence that some of them have the substantiality of fact. One of the best authenticated stories of this kind is recorded concerning the vicious old monster known for years as Wicked Bill. When and by whom this whale was first attacked no one knows, but several harpoons were left in him, and he was identified, when seen afterward, by his scars. During six or seven years he was unsuccessfully tackled several times, in every instance smashing one or more boats, and sometimes killing from one to a half dozen seamen. His reputation got so bad that whalers who recognized him by his scars would not trouble him. This respect for his prowess began just after a story was told of his sinking a Russian merchantman.

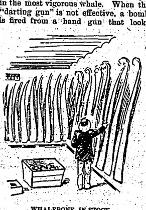

DARTING GUN AND BOMB GUN.

Later in his career, one day in the fifties, he "made a breach" suddenly among the boats of the Salem whaler Mary Crosby, that had surrounded a whale killed half an hour before. Wicked Bill shot out of the brine more than half his length and fell over across the dead whale, carrying the carcass down with him. Neither dead nor live whale was seen again that day, and the seamen were perfectly willing to lose the whale they had killed if by that means they were assured of immunity from Wicked Bill's fury. Some days afterward, however, the vicious old fellow was found to be following the ship. It was impossible to shake him off, and after about a week of apprehension on the part of the officers and crew he made a bold dash at the vessel, striking her amidships. The shock is described as terrific. It crushed in the solid oaken shell of the ship's hull, and the men had to take to the boats. They were afterward picked up.

Whether such stories as this one are true or not, the power of a large whale is enormous. Sir William Turner, professor of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, examined a whale 80 feet long, weighing 74 tons, whose tail measured 18 feet from fluke to fluke, and it was the professor's opinion, concurred in by an eminent marine engineer, that when this great creature moved through the water at a rate of 12 miles an hour he exerted a force equal to 145 horse power as computed for steam engines.

Encounters with fierce whales were the chief dangers feared by those whalers who sailed tropical waters only in search of oil producing prey, but the whalers of the north, who followed the right whale, yielding bone, oil and ivory, to its fastnesses in the Arctic had both whales and ice to fear. The latter was much the greater danger, and thanks to the introduction of improved methods in whaling as well as every other business, the terrors of neither are so great as formerly. The addition of steam to sails as a propulsive power renders the whaleman of today largely independent of winds and currents, although the ice pack still has its dangers, and it is but a few years ago that a fleet of 30 vessels was abandoned to be crushed by the floes. In 1888 13 vessels with 500 whaling men were frozen in for some months.

The substitution of the darting gun and bomb for the hand lance and harpoon was a distinct step in advance. The darting gun is a queer looking contrivance mounted on a wooden shaft from 8 to 10 feet long and resembling a fork with three tines of different size and shape. One of the prongs is the gun proper, and the whole apparatus is thrown by hand. The long tine serves to hold fast in the whale's flesh, the shorter slender tine acts as trigger, and the explosion of the charge of "tonite" in the gun—the third tine—is usually sufficient to discourage the life principle in the most vigorous whale. When the "darting gun" is not effective, a bomb is fired from a hand gun that looks much like the blunderbuss of other days, the breech of which is furnished with a heavy rubber cushion to prevent too great a recoil.


WHALEBONE IN STOCK.

San Francisco and New Bedford are now the chief ports, and there is a permanent station at Point Barrow. Fifty-six varieties of whales frequent American waters. Eighteen species only have been closely studied. The teeth of bowhead and right whales furnish the substance known as whalebone. These whales subsist on small fish and other sea organisms, which they procure by filling the mouth with water, closing the jaws and forcing the water out. The food is entangled in the curious fringe on the teeth's outer edges. Every bowhead yields 478 teeth, and as good whalebone has often been worth from $5 to $6 a pound, every tooth is valuable. Last winter a whaling company of San Francisco had $1,000,000 worth of whalebone on storage in a small building where it was guarded as carefully as if it were gold and precious stones. Of course there was no fear that any of it would be stolen—the weight and size of the pieces preclude that—but it is a favorite food of rats, and besides is very inflammable. The utmost precautions, therefore, were taken to keep off rodents and fire.

Paris, Bremen, London and New York are the chief markets for whalebone, in the order mentioned. Whale oil is still secured sometimes, although its price is now down to 16 and 20 cents a gallon. Time was when it would bring $2 and $3. The most profitable voyage ever made by a whaler before the season of 1892-3 was that of the steamer Mary G. Hume, which returned to San Francisco in October, 1892, after an absence of two years, during which time 27 whales were taken. The net profits were $500,000, bone only being brought to port, owing to the low price of oil.

A most valued prize of the whale fisherman is ambergris, a secretion found in the stomachs of morbid whales. This substance when of a high quality is worth rather more than its weight in gold, and one of the most disappointed men the sun has ever shone upon was a whaling captain, who last year let a remarkable piece of ambergris weighing 80 pounds slip into the sea. Some ivory is also obtained by whale fishers.

I. D. MARSHALL.

A Female Electrician.

Bertha Lamme of Springfield, O., is said to be the first woman to receive the degree of electrical engineer. She is a graduate of the Ohio State university, where she was at the head of her class.

If In Doubt, Measure It Yourself.—The distance from either the north or south pole to the equator, measured along the earth's surface, is 6,000 miles.

A "BLUFF" THAT WORKED.

How a Little Man Avoided a Fight With a Blustering Big One.

The big man was just drunk enough to be spoiling for a fight. That was apparent to every one in the cafe. He hadn't been there 10 minutes before he picked a quarrel with a man three sizes smaller, who had been quietly minding his own business in a corner of the room.

"Sir, you've insulted me!" exclaimed the big man.

"You are mistaken," quietly responded the other.

"You're a liar!" thundered the big man, "and if you know what that means you'll fight."

"Certainly," was the rejoinder, without a tremor of perturbation, "but it must be after I've finished eating. I never allow trifles to interfere with my dinner. Waiter, hurry up that porterhouse steak! Never mind if it is a bit rare."

The big man, nonplussed for the time being by such a display of coolness, sat down at a table near by and glared at his prospective victim. We all felt sorry for him, but the big man looked dangerous, even if he was "three sheets in the wind," and we decided not to interfere.

When the little man's steak came in, he said something to the waiter. Two minutes later the waiter said something to the big man. It was noticed that he didn't look quite so fierce after that, and soon afterward, remarking with assumed carelessness that he would be back in a minute, he left the room.

Then some of us ventured to suggest to the little man that it was a good opportunity for him to "skip," which, considering the discrepancy in size between him and the man who had forced a quarrel upon him, would involve no disgrace.

"Much obliged for your good advice," said he as coolly as ever, "but there is no necessity for that. The other fellow has run away already."

When 15 minutes had slipped by and "the other fellow" hadn't shown up, we concluded that the little fellow was right and wanted to know, of course, what had caused the stampede.

"Oh, just a little bluff," he replied. "I wasn't any more anxious to fight with that brute than the rest of you were, though. I knew he was a coward, or he wouldn't have picked out a man so much smaller than himself to fasten a quarrel on. I just told the waiter that it would be worth a dollar to let him know that I was Tim McCool, alias the 'Kilkenny Cat,' lightweight champion of Ireland, just landed and anxious to get on a match with somebody. I knew that would work. I never get into a scrape when I can bluff my way out of it, and as I keep a cool head on my shoulders I generally succeed.

"Thanks, but if you'll excuse me I'll content myself with a cigar."—New York Herald.

Kissing.

In the old time men and women who were mere acquaintances exchanged kisses in public, and with a certain amount of ceremony, and a visitor to whom it was desired to show special civility was always received with a kiss.

The mode of salutation has changed greatly with the times. Haste and high pressure have contributed to render the form of greeting as brief as possible. Not only have we given up the quaint, familiar ways of our ancestors, but we have also parted with much of that elaborate etiquette which in the last century played so large a part in social life.

The changed habits of society, the greater mingling of its various grades, have brought a simplicity into the form of intercourse which strikes oddly upon the senses of people accustomed to old fashioned ceremony. "I always kiss the lady's hand when I take my leave of the hostess after a party," said a German lady, a descendant of one of the oldest families in what used to be called Prussia. She was commenting rather severely on the habits and customs of her adopted country.

The offhand manners of girls toward their mothers and of all young people generally toward all older people drew forth her reprobation. Kissing is now confined to state ceremonies and to a few old world lovers and gallants who have retained the ways of their great-grandfathers.—Notes and Queries.

Fog Signaling.

A method of fog signaling has been introduced on several branches of the North London system of the Great Northern railway of England which obviates much of the unreliability and complexity of the systems hitherto used. A wire is laid in a pipe from the signal box to the various signals, at which brushes of copper project some four or five inches above the side of the rail nearest the signal. A similar brush, which connects with an indicator and bell on the engine, is fixed to the engine foot plate. When the signal points to danger, the two brushes come in contact, and the ringing of the bell and the warning of the driver by a miniature signal on the engine that the line is not clear are the result. The arrangement can be readily switched off in fine weather so as to become inoperative. This electric device seems to be the most simple, as well as the most efficient means yet resorted to for fog signaling, and the Great Northern railway intends to adopt it over the whole of its lines.—Chicago Record.

The Largest Snake In the World.

Naturalists say that the largest serpent of which accurate measurements have been taken in modern times was an anaconda which Dr. Gardner found dead and suspended in the forks of a tree in Mexico. It was dragged out into open ground by two horses, and a careful measurement with a tapeline proved that it was 87 feet in length.—St. Louis Republic.

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OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

A nameless girl waif on the London wharves overhears a plot between Putty, the landlord of Mariner's Joy, a confederate named Drigo and a stranger known as Taras to help some deserters to escape from a ship. Chapter II—The deserters arrive, a scuffle ensues in the barroom of the Joy, and Taras disappears. III and IV—After a vain hunt for Taras the waif is led by a strange sound to a cellar beneath the bar. Following the clue, she finds Taras imprisoned and releases him through means of an old robber tunnel from the cellar to the wharf. V—Putty and Drigo discover the escape and cut off the waif in the tunnel, but she takes terrible revenge on them and is befriended by Taras. VI, VII and VIII—The waif runs away and attempts suicide. Taras finds her in a police cell and takes her to his own home under the care of Mere Lucas, his housekeeper. There she begins a new life as Aura. IX, X and XI—Aura is dressed for her new station in Taras' household and makes the acquaintance of Major Kavanagh, a bosom friend of Taras, who is a Russian nihilist.

"If you did not kill him," I said, detecting, as I thought, an expression of cowardice in those soft eyes, "it was because you dared not."

His silence confirmed my suspicion, and I continued hotly:

"One thing is certain—you dare not try to do it now."

"No," he replied quietly, "I dare not even try to save him again, I fear."

Then he rose and walked across the room, seeing the hopelessness of persuading me and the increasing hostility his words provoked.

"What shall you do when Taras wakes?" he asked as he turned and came back toward me.

"Tell him everything—all that has happened, all you have said."

He nodded, as if this were no more than he expected, and took another turn across the room in silent meditation. As he seated himself again in front of me he said:

"We should be friends, having one object in common. The hope that animates us both is only to be realized by joining forces and acting in concert. You doubt my integrity—truth—sincerity. I will try to prove it by a confession which places me at your mercy. I put my life in your hands. At a word you can destroy me as surely as the czar can destroy Taras. A stronger proof of sincerity no man could give, and all I ask in return is that you will hear me patiently and judge me without prejudice."

"I'll hear what you have to say at any rate," said I.

He stepped to the door noiselessly, looked out into the passage, and coming back seated himself still nearer to me, that he might drop his voice to a tone which could not be heard outside.

"I am a nihilist," he began, "a member of the same secret body to which Taras belongs. In the service of this society I obtained a post in the ministerial bureau at St. Petersburg, where every movement of the secret police came under my observation. By these means I was enabled to warn my society of any action about to be taken against suspected members. You understand me?"

"Yes; you were a kind of spy on the police."

"I was a spy, and I risked my life in this service. At any moment I might have been discovered and hanged for my zeal. While I was in this office the order came from the czar to silence Taras. Taras was then, as he is now, my dearest friend, and you can imagine my horror when I heard that this order was to be executed without delay. Happily the minister found it difficult to lay his hand on a man for his purpose. It was a very delicate business. As Taras was in London it was necessary that the agent should speak English, not only for the practical working out of the design, but to avoid political complications. It would never do for the Russian government to be discovered in this plot to violate the freedom of a man so well known and much honored as Taras. There was one man in the service of the police who eagerly desired to have the job, and that was Rudersdorf, an avowed enemy of Taras. The chief objection to employing him was that he did not understand a word of English.

"One morning the minister, after explaining this difficulty and the objection to Rudersdorf, asked me bluntly if I would undertake to silence Taras. 'I don't ask you to kill him,' he said, seeing some sign of repugnance in my face probably. 'One reason for not employing Rudersdorf is that he certainly would do so. I simply want you to bring Taras back to Russia. That will please the czar far more than the death of a man for whom he still entertains a strong feeling of admiration. I can give you but 24 hours to consider the proposal, but if you will not do this business Rudersdorf must.' And now," said Kavanagh pointedly, "what answer would you have given in my place?"

"I would have accepted," said I without hesitation.

"I am sure you would. But it was not an undertaking to accept lightly, for you must see as clearly as I that I was bound to fulfill my promise."

"No, I don't see that. If you could deceive the minister one way, you could another. You must have told lies from the very first, and one more couldn't make any great difference to you."

"Lying in this case would have been worse than useless. The lie would be found out as soon as it was seen that I made no effort to silence Taras. Jealousy would prompt Rudersdorf to watch me, and he would be the first to denounce me to the ministry. The result is certain. Rudersdorf would have been charged with the mission he coveted. The lie would only have delayed the execution of the sentence, and scarcely so long as I delayed it by those acts which I have already confessed to. Do you follow me?"

"Yes."

"You see that if I had refused the offer I should certainly have consented to the murder of Taras by his enemy, Rudersdorf?"

"Yes."

"And you see that for the same reason I am compelled now to keep the promise I made."

Logical as the proposition was, I could not agree to it.

"As the only means of saving this friend from assassination by Rudersdorf," he insisted, laying his hand lightly upon Taras.

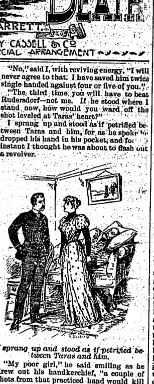
"I understand what you mean," said I in a reluctant tone.

"Then you must agree with me upon the course to be taken."

"No," said I, with reviving energy, "I will never agree to that. I have saved him twice single handed against four or five of you."

"The third time you will have to beat Rudersdorf—not me. If he stood where I stand now, how would you ward off the shot leveled at Taras' heart?"

I sprang up and stood as if petrified between Taras and him, for as he spoke he dropped his hand in his pocket, and for an instant I thought he was about to flash out a revolver.



I sprang up and stood as if petrified between Taras and him.

"My poor girl," he said smiling as he drew out his handkerchief, "a couple of shots from that practiced hand would kill you both."

"It may be so," I faltered as I sank into a chair overcome with a sense of my helplessness. "But he shall kill me first, please God."

He knitted his brows and turned away, wiping his hands with the handkerchief as if they were wet. When he turned again, there was perspiration on his brow.

"You talk of death," he said, "as if there was no chance of escape, no hope of happiness in all the years before you."

"There is no chance of escape if what you say is true; no hope of happiness if Taras is taken from me. It's useless to go on talking. Do you think I'd give in at the first sight of danger? Not I. I've got to think how I'm to face this other man now."

"Some way of getting out of the difficulty," he repeated in a slow, reflective tone, and then he added eagerly, "Who knows but that your woman wit might find an outlet where my senses are at fault? Why should not we—you and I—try to devise some scheme by which we may outwit the police, Rudersdorf, the whole lot?"

I regarded him with mistrust, his eagerness, some crafty expression in his half closed eyes, quickening my suspicions, though these signs were not inconsistent with an ardent wish to save Taras by deceiving his enemies.

"We will see what Taras says."

"Great heaven!" he exclaimed, with extreme agitation. "Taras must never hear a word of what has happened tonight. If you will not promise me that upon your oath, I—I"——

A look of dismay—a quick outward movement with his trembling hands, as if he were abandoning everything—closed the sentence which his lips seemed powerless to finish.

"If I am to believe you," I said after a minute's reflection, "Taras will believe you, and if what you have told me is not a lie he will forgive you."

"I do not doubt that. His faith is greater than yours. But it is his duty to report this to the society, and because it is a duty he will do it, despite the mercy in his heart. The society will judge me by the letter of the law, and my sentence will be death. This is what I exposed myself to by the attempt to save Taras from the hand of Rudersdorf. This is the fate to which you condemn me the moment you betray the secret I have given you. You are bound to respect that."

"A secret! I have promised nothing. I did not ask you to confess, and nothing binds me to conceal your explanation."

"You forced me to explain—to confess everything—to rely upon your feeling for Taras, if not on your mercy, for a man whose judgment has been betrayed by an excess of affection—the moment you stopped me, and there was question of your charging me with an indictable offense. The merest rumor would suffice to draw down the vengeance of the society upon me. You must promise to keep my secret."

"If I cannot promise"——

"Then I must leave the country before you can betray me. My life will not be safe here for another day. You force me to abandon Taras, and you take upon yourself all responsibility for what befalls him after. This is what will follow. When the police at St. Petersburg discover what has happened—and the telegraph will take the news within a few hours of my flight—Rudersdorf will be dispatched to fill my place, and all the precautions you may take will fail to ward off the blow which his relentless hand will surely strike. Within a week—aye, less than that—Taras will be a dead man, and you will have to answer to God for his death."

It was I now who trembled.

Seeing the deep impression he had made, Kavanagh proceeded quickly:

"I ask you for nothing that you cannot safely give. I throw aside the hope of inducing you to help me in getting Taras away from London. I merely ask you to be silent for awhile—to hold my secret until I have devised some new plan for defeating Rudersdorf and the police. What else can you desire? If human ingenuity, sharpened by the fear of death, can discover means of saving Taras, he shall be saved. Wanton wickedness or madness can alone lead you to refuse such an offer. You hold a guarantee of good faith on my part, for if you have reason to believe that I am playing falsely, you can at once make this charge against me and bring two witnesses to support it, punishing my infidelity with death. I will not even ask you to be silent for an indefinite time. Give me but a week—a few days—to think out a scheme, and in return I swear to deliver this friend from the hands of Rudersdorf."

I would not consent at once even to this plausible proposal, but in the end, feeling and reason inclining me in the same way, I said:

"I'll say nothing for a week anyhow."

"Keep that promise, and I will fulfill mine," said he, springing to his feet, with a conviction in his face which seemed to indicate that some scheme for deceiving the police had already flashed upon his imagination.

CHAPTER XXII.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

He shut the street door softly when he went out, and I fell into a reverie, sitting on the stool by the side of Taras. Unconsciously my eyes closed, and sleep overcame me. When Mere Lucas' step on the stairs woke me, I found my face resting against the pillow on which Taras lay, and my brow was moist and warm with his breath. I had but just time to collect my dazed senses, to start to my feet and whip off my crushed hat and ulster as the old woman entered.

"How!" she exclaimed softly, stopping in amazement. "Is monsieur ill?"

"He came home very late," I faltered in explanation, having failed to prepare myself for the occasion, "and Mr. Kavanagh thought it better that he should lie here until—until he wakes."

"Dear me, that's very strange," she murmured, approaching the couch in anxiety. Then, after regarding him for a moment in silence, her stout sides began to shake, and she added in a tone of cheerful satisfaction: "Thank heaven it's no worse than that! One has to see such a thing with one's own eyes to believe it, for I never saw him like this before; but it's odd all the same," and again she chuckled until, catching sight of my scared and anxious face, her merriment was suddenly changed to earnest solicitude.

"Why, my poor ma'mselle, it is you who are ill, not the master, and I was stupid enough not to see it at the first glance. You have been sitting up all night and tormenting yourself about nothing. For, look you, there is really nothing the matter with monsieur. He sleeps like a child, and see, his skin is as fresh and pink as a young girl's, and when he wakes up he won't even have a headache. Go. He has drunk half a bottle too much, that is all, but that is not terrible, and if the wine was good it is quite excusable. It's a good sign when a man enjoys life and the good things in this world and forgets himself now and then in moderation, for it's a proof that he's healthy and happy. It's early enough to be saints when we can no longer be merry, look you. Come, each one her turn. You go now to your bed and leave the master to me. He shall lie there till he wakes, and do you sleep till I call you."

I slept all the morning. Mere Lucas was laughing heartily as I went down stairs, but Taras was vexed with himself I saw when we met, and looked only at the serious side of the affair.

"I cannot excuse myself," he said. "I can only feel very sorry for the alarm and anxiety I have given you."

"That is passed; I have slept it all away," I said as cheerfully as I could, "and if you are quite well now there is nothing to feel sorry about."

"I am ashamed to say I never felt better in my life. Mere Lucas tells me that Kavanagh brought me home."

"Yes."

"I have not the slightest recollection of anything from the time I rose to come home and found that I could not walk steadily till the moment I woke on the couch there with Mere Lucas laughing over me as if it were the pleasantest thing in the world to see a man level himself with the beasts—or a little lower. I suppose I shall learn more when Kavanagh comes."

Kavanagh came while we were still at lunch. The first glance shot at Taras and me assured him that I had not broken my promise of secrecy, and the tone of relief in which he congratulated Taras on looking so well was not altogether due to that fact.

"The most unaccountable thing I ever knew," he said. "You seemed to me to be drinking even less than you usually drink."

"Thanks," said Taras, with a laugh. "I was ashamed to offer that excuse myself. I never yet knew an inebriated man who could not trace his misfortune to having drunk rather less than usual."

Kavanagh laughed with him.

"One thing, though," he protested, "the whisky at that place is infamously bad."

"It seemed to me to have a remarkably queer taste," Taras acquiesced, "but that again, I believe, is the habitual experience of the fallen. I hope I did not make myself particularly obnoxious."

"Not a bit. You were simply incapable. By the way, this must have fallen from your pocket." He laid Taras' latchkey on the table. "My man found it in the brougham. If I had thought to look for it there, I might have saved mademoiselle a great deal of alarm. It's not a pleasant thing to be rung up at 2 o'clock in the morning," he added, turning to me. "You feel none the worse for it today I hope."

Thinking of Taras I assured him that I felt very well indeed.

"One object in dropping in," he said, "was to know if you would like to see the chrysanthemums at the temple. There is an exhibition for the press this afternoon, which I have to notice for a daily paper. To judge flowers is really a lady's function, and to say nothing of the pleasure you give me it will materially add to the value of my article if I have your opinions on the subject."

His back was toward Taras, and a compression of his brows indicated clearly that he had another and more important reason for wishing me to accept the invitation.

I turned to Taras.

"Oh, go, by all means," said he warmly.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A SUGGESTION.

Kavanagh's brougham was waiting at the door, but the man on the box was not the driver whom I had seen there the night before.

"I have bad news," said Kavanagh as we passed Lambeth palace. "Read that," he added, putting a letter in my hand which he had taken carefully from a leather case.

I opened the folded sheet of thin, blue lined paper.

There was a black split eagle in the left hand corner, and on the right of it a printed address in Russian characters. I glanced down the paper and could make nothing of it, for it was written in the Russian characters, but turning the leaf I found several names in the ordinary Italian hand, and among them was one which struck the note of alarm—Rudersdorf—occurred several times in the same page.

"What does it say?" I asked. "I can't make it out."

"I thought you understood Russian."

"A few words, but I can't read Russian writing."

He took the letter from my hand and ran through it in somber silence, then raising his eyes and fixing them reflectively on the distance he said:

"It's from the minister of police at St. Petersburg. Luck runs in streaks, and ill luck too. He writes in the most friendly and courteous spirit, but virtually he offers me my demission—tells me that I have failed to do the work I undertook and intimates that he shall have to employ some one else. Who this is you can guess."

"Rudersdorf," I said.

He nodded and turning again to the letter continued:

"Here are his reasons: 'We have certain information that Borgensky'—Taras, you know—'has made arrangements for exhibiting at an early date in Paris and London casts of a statue in terra cotta, modeled in Lambeth, which must give extreme displeasure to the czar. His anger will fall upon me, and the production of this statue must involve my downfall. The order given me, now nearly 12 months ago, was to silence Borgensky, and he must be silenced at any cost, even though the cost be Borgensky's life and the loss of your services. With much reluctance—as you, I feel sure, will understand—I have this day instructed Rudersdorf to start for London."

He paused, and I held my breath, too terrified to speak.

"'If anything can be done to save the life of Borgensky, I know you will do it, and should you succeed you may depend on a substantial recognition of your services. With this view I have given Rudersdorf imperative and stringent instructions to consult you before taking any action whatever. He will call upon you as soon as he reaches London and carry out implicitly any directions you may give for conveying Borgensky safely on board the Volga. In the event, however, of your having no directions to give him'—that means if I can find no means of getting Taras on board the steamer that is waiting for him—'then Rudersdorf will have the sole management of the affair—to silence Borgensky as may seem best to him—and you will be freed from all further responsibility in the matter.'"

He sighed, and without other comment gloomily replaced the letter in his case.

"When will Rudersdorf be here?" I asked after an interval of dreadful silence.

"If he left on the same day that this letter was posted, he may be here now."

"Now!" I gasped.

"He may be waiting for me at my chambers this moment."

The throbbing of my heart seemed to check the words as they rose.

"What—what shall you do?" I faltered.

"Keep out of his way as long as I dare."

"You will go away from London?"

He shook his head.

"Unfortunately there is danger even in delay. Tomorrow or the next day he will telegraph to the minister for instructions. He will discover that I left my chambers after the time when I should have received the letter advising me of his coming."

"And then?"

"Then probably the minister will allow a few days' grace, after which he will wire the fatal instructions that Rudersdorf is craving for—the order to act as may seem best to him."

"You must see him—put him off on some pretense."

"Yes, that will do for a time, until the minister loses patience, and all the while we are whetting the appetite of that bloodhound Rudersdorf. Yes, that's what he is—a bloodhound, neither more nor less, ready to run down any unhappy wretch whose scent is given him. Fancy, he has never seen Taras; Taras has never injured him, and yet from the day Taras first came under the notice of the police this man has vowed to destroy him."

"What for?"

"Simply to gratify his lust for blood, the cultivated instinct of the bloodhound. He wears a locket on his chain; he opened it to show me one day. It contains two wisps of hair—one a woman's—taken from the heads of victims, well known nihilists, whom he hunted down and killed. They are arranged symmetrically, with a space left between them. In that vacant space he has written the name of Taras."

The brougham stopped; he opened the door and stepped out, but I was too horrified by what I had heard to move.

"What's the good of going in there?" I asked fiercely when he held forth his hand. "What are flowers to me now?"

"Better come," he said in a low tone, approaching closer. "We have to avoid suspicion. Every man I have employed is a spy." And holding out his hand again he added, pointedly, "We are watched when we least suspect it."

We passed through the house in which the chrysanthemums were exhibited, but I saw no beauty in them—nothing but patches of red here and there in varying shades—the color of blood in all.

We went out into the garden. It was the last day in October. The clouds that had overspread the sky for some days had broken that morning, and it seemed as if summer had returned. The sun was sinking in glory behind the deep red mist, but that hateful color was reflected in the ripples of the river—blood everywhere. I could see but that.

"We can talk safely here," said Kavanagh, stopping before a vacant seat—"if there is anything to say," he added despondently.

"Can we do nothing?" I asked in desperation.

He hesitated as if he were weighing alternatives.

"The simplest thing perhaps is to warn him of his danger. It may not save his life for a single hour longer. It is scarcely probable that it will enable him to ward off the blow, but if we can do nothing else"——

"I thought you had some idea when you went away."

"Oh, a hundred schemes have run through my mind since then—all mad, impossible or impracticable."

"Can't you tell me what they are?" I asked quickly, eager to grasp at the merest shadow of a straw floating on the overwhelming waters.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"One must seem more hopeful than the rest," I urged.

"That's true, but— Well, to confess the truth, I am ashamed to tell you of the only idea which seems to have any possibility of a practicable outcome. You can imagine how repulsive it is to my feelings by the fact that the risk of death seems preferable now to realizing my idea."

"I can't understand you. Tell me more plainly what you mean."

"I mean this," he answered firmly. "I see no acceptable option but to release you from your promise of secrecy and bolt for my life."

"What good is that?" I exclaimed impatiently. "What does it matter what you do if it cannot save Taras?"

"Warned of his danger, he might escape."

"Never! Taras fly from danger! You don't know Taras."

Even in that time of dread my bosom was stirred with pride in my hero's strength.

"I thought perhaps, knowing how great his affection and consideration are for you, that your influence"——

"I would not say a word nor let him see a tear that might influence him against his principles. It would be useless if I did."

"Then what is to be done?"

"That's what we must find out. What is that other scheme?"

"I don't care to tell it."

"And yet you would risk your life and all that! That's nonsense. You seem to be thinking more of yourself than of Taras. Why should you be ashamed of anything that might save him? I should be proud of it. Go on."

"It is true. I am thinking more of my own feelings than of his welfare."

He was silent for a minute. Then after glancing to the right and left to see that we were alone he continued in a tentative tone:

"You have noticed the curious resemblance that exists between Taras and—and Gordon?"

Taras was such a god to me, so far above all other men, that this intimation took me by surprise.

"I mean in physical appearance," he pursued. "Gordon would answer in almost every particular to a written description of Taras—tall, robust, deep chested, blue eyes, fair complexion, light hair, about 30, careless in dress"——

"But their features are not alike in form or expression."

"Pardon me, there is an expression of amiability common to both. For the rest, then, no merely verbal description could depict one man's face so exactly as to defy error."

"I dare say you are right. Never mind that. Go on."

"As I told you, Rudersdorf has never seen Taras. He has only the written description issued by the police to lead him. Besides that, he will be guided by me."

"What then?"

"Supposing I should misguide him?"

"Misguide him! How could you do that?"

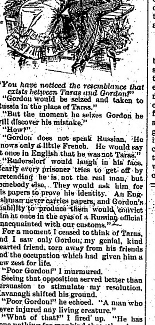
"Nothing easier. I have simply to point out Gordon and say, 'That is Taras.' He would believe it without question."

My courage and resolution quailed before the possibilities this hint revealed.

"Then he would kill poor Gordon," I faltered.

"God forbid! Even to save Taras I would not be instrumental to the death of Gordon. Both are my friends. No. The letter I read to you shows that while Rudersdorf is under my direction he will be held responsible for the life of his prisoner. He values his own interest too keenly to disregard the order of his chief."

"What would happen then?"



"You have noticed the resemblance that exists between Taras and Gordon?"

"Gordon would be seized and taken to Russia in the place of Taras."

"But the moment he seizes Gordon he will discover his mistake."

"How?"

"Gordon does not speak Russian. He knows only a little French. He would say at once in English that he was not Taras."

"Rudersdorf would laugh in his face. Nearly every prisoner tries to get off by pretending he is not the real man, but somebody else. They would ask him for his papers to prove his identity. An Englishman never carries papers, and Gordon's inability to produce them would convict him at once in the eyes of a Russian official unacquainted with our customs."

For a moment I ceased to think of Taras, and I saw only Gordon, my genial, kind hearted friend, torn away from his friends and the occupation which had given him a new zest for life.

"Poor Gordon!" I murmured.

Seeing that opposition served better than persuasion to stimulate my resolution, Kavanagh shifted his ground.

"Poor Gordon!" he echoed. "A man who never injured any living creature."

"What of that?" I fired up. "He has done nothing for mankind that others have not done. There are thousands of men as good as he. There is not another in the world like Taras."

"That is true. But it seems a cruel, an awful shame to make him suffer for no fault of his. It's a villainous thing to do. No, hang it! I can't bring myself to play this treacherous part. I must think of it. I"——

"But you are certain that his life will not be taken."

"As certain as I am that the sun will rise tomorrow. But to him freedom"——

"They will not keep him prisoner forever," I interrupted again.

"No," he said, with a smile. "But," he added gravely, "he may be kept prisoner for months."

"Months!" I exclaimed, astonished by the lightness of the penalty.

"Possibly." He seemed to misinterpret my surprise. "On the other hand, he may be set at liberty in a few weeks. It all depends upon the length of time he has to wait for official examination. The minister of police of course knows Taras, and the moment he sees Gordon the mistake will be discovered."

"A few weeks—a few months—that is nothing!"

"To you."

"Or to him. A man with half his kindness would undergo that cheerfully to save his friend. Gordon will agree to it himself, I know."

"I believe he would if we could make him a party to the scheme. Unfortunately we cannot. He is the worst actor in the world. The slightest evidence of complicity on his part would arouse Rudersdorf's suspicions, and the thing would fall through."

I nodded assent to this, knowing how awkward poor Gordon was. But Kavanagh's hesitation to act still mystified me.

"A short period of captivity seems to you a trifle in comparison with the life of a friend," he observed.

"Yes, it is, and I cannot understand why you hold back."

"There are a good many things that women do not understand, and honor between friends is one of them, I fear. And it is not only this breach of honor which I have to consider," he added in a less resentful tone, seeing that my perplexity had not been removed. "You have lost sight of the fact that this affair dooms me to perpetual exile, if not to death."

"Yes, I forgot that. I understand now. But surely the society will forgive you everything for having saved Taras."

He shook his head mournfully.

"The society is governed by hard and fast rules and permits no member to do harm for the sake of the good it may produce. Besides," he added quickly to avoid criticism of this very antinihilistic principle, "they will certainly regard this as an expedient to escape the penalty of previous acts. It is useless to cheat myself with false hopes. If we carry out this scheme, I must prepare to fly the country the day that Gordon returns."

We both sat silent for a little time, I feeling that the sacrifice could only be made by free will.

"One thing," said Kavanagh at length in a lighter tone—"one thing that pleases me in this idea is that it would completely crush the enemy. When Gordon came back and made his experiences public, there would be such a blaze up in the papers that the Russian government would not dare to make any further attempt to kidnap Taras; Rudersdorf, for permitting himself to be cheated, would probably be awarded a lifelong post at Archangel as a reward for his services, and Taras would be suffered to live in peace."

"That is worth a great sacrifice," I said.

"Yes, I will think of it. Come, it is time to return."

On our way back he said:

"I am glad I have talked it out with you. One sees things so much more clearly by the light another mind throws on them."

And as the brougham stopped before the door he said:

"I shall have made up my mind by tomorrow, and you shall know the result."

Fervently I prayed that he might decide to carry out his design, and this probably was the wish he had taken so much pains to inspire.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

His First Experience.

John Smith was a clerk who had to work the telephone which had been newly fitted at his office. He will never forget his first experience with the instrument. On hearing the clatter of the bell he took down the receiver and heard his employer's voice asking for information concerning business. John was under the impression that as his employer was two miles away he ought to put his hand to his mouth like an ancient mariner on the stage, who is paid sixpence a night to do "Ship, ahoy!" business. He accordingly thundered his answer into the transmitter. The answer came, "I don't understand you at all."

Smith essayed again and again, but with no better result. A happy thought struck him when he had recovered his wind after the tenth blast, and he softly whispered to himself, "I wonder if the old idiot is deaf." His hair rose slowly on end as he heard the sound of his governor's voice coming softly from the receiver, "No, John, the old idiot is not deaf, and you can take a fortnight's notice." John now declares that telephones are frauds.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Kier Hardie.

Kier Hardie, the labor unionist member of parliament, is no fool despite his sartorial eccentricities and his diatribes against constituted society. His enemies tried to deposit him in a cavity not long ago by procuring a firm of clothiers to offer him a suit of clothes free, calculating to expose the transaction to Mr. Hardie's confusion. That gentleman, however, knew his men, and in reply expressed his willingness to accept the clothes if the firm would agree to pay its employees the union rate of wages in the future. That closed the incident.—London Letter.

GOOD Food - - -
Digestion - -
Complexion -

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

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THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad has passed into the hands of a receiver. This road and its branches embraces under one management 9,345 miles, which is one of the longest in the world. The road had been trying to float $10,000,000 of bonds, but failed to accomplish its purpose.

THE verdict of acquittal in the Tweten case meets the approval of the majority of our citizens. The case was fairly tried and thoroughly prosecuted by the state, and the jury was above the average in intelligence. The pleas made by Mr. Steenerson for the defense and Mr. Edgerton for the state, were both able and eloquent. The former talked for two hours and a quarter, and the latter for one hour and a half.

IT is not often that the JOURNAL sees a chance to endorse anything seen in a democratic paper but, we are not hide-bound and when we see such a suggestion as that made last week by the Wabasha Herald when that paper mentions the name of Senator Burkhardt for state treasurer we are prepared to jump at it too quick. Senator Burkhardt is a resident of a democratic county, but has always carried it whenever he was in the field for sheriff, or senator, or anything else and he would carry it again if he should be a candidate for state treasurer. Not only that but he is also strong in other counties down that way and would run like a race-horse in the northern counties. We hold up both hands.

Senator Henry Burkhardt, of Reads Landing, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for state treasurer on the republican ticket. In casting around for a candidate, our friends, the enemy, might go a great ways further and do much worse than to nominate the Senator. If he succeeds in getting more votes than his democratic opponent he would handle the state's money carefully and well and fill the treasurer's office to perfection.

Thus saith the Wabasha County Herald, a democratic sheet by the way. We can add that the woods are full of hustlers up this way who, without regard to race, color, party or previous condition of servitude would take off their coat and work like tigers for his election should Senator Burkhardt be nominated on the state ticket.

Speaking of profits in pork raising the Record, Becker county, says: "A prominent farmer of this county who called at our office this week summed up the result of his wheat farming as follow: In the fall of '92 he harvested 825 bushels of wheat, which at only 60 cents per bushel was worth $495. Last fall, from the same acreage, the ground having been similarly worked and the grain receiving the same care, he secured 225 bushels which sold at 45 cents per bushel brought him $100.25. This may be put down as a fair sample of the results of wheat farming the past two years, there has been a great deal of talk of an advance in the price to a figure that would make wheat growing profitable, but the continued low price reminds one of the old saying "all signs fail in dry weather"—and they seem also to fail in these times of general business stagnation. There appears to be but one course open to the farmer who would save his farm and home from the sheriff's hammer, and that is to abandon wheat raising for the present, at least the raising of wheat for market. If it is a fact that $1.46 per bushel can be realized when converted into pork, as related by a farmer in Stockman, the way to prosperity appears to be clear enough. If the above figure, or even one-half of it, can be realized from wheat fed pork, we are unable to understand why one bushel of wheat should be placed on the market in this county. At P. O. Stephens' market in Detroit may be seen to-day four very fine dressed hogs which were raised and fattened on wheat. One weighs 450, another 475 pounds. They were raised near Pelican Rapids, and if the men who raised them are prepared to give facts and figures relating thereto for the enlightenment of their fellow farmers of this section produce pork of this class in sufficient quantity to create a market, they would find buyers as ready to pay cash therefor as they have been in the past found buyers ready to pay cash for their wheat."

Hicks' Predictions.

The great weather prophet Irl W. Hicks, predicts January weather as follows: "At the opening of the new year a reactionary storm wave will have just expended itself in western regions, and a cold wave with rising barometer will be pressing eastward. By about the 3rd the colder weather with clearer conditions will have reached the regions of the Atlantic. At the same time the temperature will begin to rise and the barometer will be falling in the west. The 4th is the center of a regular storm period with the new moon on the 6th calling for the crisis of the period about the 5th, 6th and 7th. A partial relaxation from cold will center on the 10th and 11th and reactionary squalls of rain and snow will appear at many points along the progressive line of change from west to east. Renewed cold will follow promptly and severely, filling the time with wintry weather up to the advent of the next storm period. The 16th is the central day of the period, with the moons first quarter on the evening of the 14th. It will turn warmer in westerly regions by the 14th and during the 15th to 18th the warm wave will grow in extent and degree causing storms of rain and snow in its regular advance eastward. Reactionary changes 21st and 22nd, the crisis of the disturbance being reached about the time of the full moon on the 21st. Look out for a cold wave to bring up the rear promptly and severly. It will be frosty and cold, generally for several days after the last named reactionary storm. The last storm period of the month begins about the 26th and ends the 30th. January is apt to end fair and frosty.

Acreage Reduced.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal:—

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 23.—During the past four days C. A. King & Co. have received replies from 3,384 grain men and millers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri, which raise two-thirds the entire winter wheat crop. Each state reports a smaller acreage than last year. Michigan has nearly one-fourth less, Missouri one-fifth, these showing the greatest decrease. The crop goes into winter in good condition. Six hundred and thirty-five report the prospect excellent; 1,239 good; 1,014 fair; 383 poor, and only 75 say it has a very poor start. The reports show that about three-eighths of the 1893 wheat crop, which was a short one, remains in farmers, dealers and interior millers' hands in the six states. Half of the reports say the reserves are about the same as a year ago. Ohio has a trifle more, Indiana and Michigan fully as much, Illinois a trifle less, while Kansas and Missouri have somewhat less. Kansas and Missouri have only enough to supply the local mills until next harvest. Michigan and Illinois will grind most of their surplus, but Ohio and Indiana have a fair surplus for shipment. Less than a quarter of the clover seed crop remains unmarketed. Most of the sections which reports fair stock say it will be needed at home. The reports say the crop has turned out a trifle better than was expected, especially in Ohio, which had the largest crop.

THE cavillers, if there are any in the Tweten case can not say that the case was not as fairly treated as any ever tried in the county and the outcome should satisfy even the most captious. The coroner's jury was composed wholly of Crookston business men but of the trial jury only one Crookston man appeared and he cannot really be called a Crookston man as he has been here but a short time and while he may a permanent fixture he may not. The jury, composed of men from all over the county, consisted of as sound, level-headed business men, mostly farmers, as could be had and the prosecution was aided by the assistant attorney-general leaving nothing that could conduce to a fair and square trial to be desired. We can see no reason for any dissatisfaction with the finding of the trial jury which concurred with that of the coroner's jury in every particular.

Christian Endeavor Notes.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte, Pa., is supporting a missionary in Laos, Dr. Peebles, at $800 a year. The money is raised in shares of 5 cents a week, some members taking more than one share.

There are 5,000 members of the Christian Endeavor in Washington, representing 100 societies, and they constitute an efficient organization for doing good.

Floating Endeavorers on the United States steamship Albatross in Alaskan waters distributed tracts to the whaling fleet and held prayer meetings on board, attended by sailors of all the vessels in port.

The American Abroad.

Diggs—There is one thing about an American I don't understand.

Figgs—What?

Diggs—He brags about his country all the time he is here and about our country all the time after he gets home.—London Tit-Bits.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Aside from several set speeches ther was very little done in the senate.

The house had another lively debate on the president's Hawaiian message.

The majority report of the ways and means committee on the Wilson tariff bill was presented to the house.

The house adopts a measure forbidding the suspension of pensions until the pensioner has had a month's notice and a chance to defend himself.

Amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were adopted by the house, appropriating large sums for additional mileage for members and pay of employes.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The senate passed the urgent deficiency bill.

The nomination of Wayne McVeagh as ambassador to Italy has been confirmed.

An agreement was reached by the committees of both houses for adjournment Friday until Jan. 3.

A resolution was adopted by the senate instructing the committee on foreign relations to ascertain whether any irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other relations with Hawaii.

The house spent the day in the consideration of the two pending conference reports, those on the urgent deficiency bill of the last session and for the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, preparatory to the adjournment for the holiday recess. Both reports were agreed to after some very lively speeches.

Thursday, Dec. 21.

Both houses adjourned till Jan. 3.

In the senate a bill was introduced to annex Utah Territory to the State of Nevada.

Before adjournment Mr. Wilson gave notice that the debate on the Wilson bill would begin the day of the reconvening of congress, and Mr. McCreary also informed the house that within 10 days after meeting two days would be given for consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions reported by the foreign affairs committee.

TO OUST VOORHEES.

A Movement For That Purpose On Foot in Indiana.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 23.—Strong efforts are being made, it is said, to oust Senator Voorhees and make ex-Governor Gray his successor. The anti-Voorhees movement contemplates the capture of the state committee by the Gray faction, and the election as chairman of an enthusiastic supporter of the ex-governor. It is understood that the silver question will cut quite a figure in the campaign, and an effort will be made to array the friends of free coinage against Voorhees on account of his course in the senate.

Club Officials Confident.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 26.—In view of the letter from H. W. Long, Governor Mitchell's private secretary, to J. H. Tysen of this city emphatically stating that the governor would use all means in his power to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell contest, the Associated Press correspondent interviewed J. F. T. Bowden, general manager of the Duval Athletic club, regarding the governor's position and the prospect for the contest. Mr. Bowden is absolutely confident of the ability of the club to bring the contest to a successful issue.

Restore Old Wages.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—The Detroit, Lansing and Northern and Chicago and West Michigan railroad system made a general reduction in wages last August and now have announced that they will resume the old scale Jan. 1. Business does not warrant it, the general manager says, but roads are going to try it any way, in the hope that an increase of business and added zeal of employes may help them to make it permanent.

Waite Issues a Call.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—Governor Waite has issued the long talked call for a special session of the legislature to meet Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1894. The call consists of about 5,000 words and mentions over 30 subjects on which legislative action should be taken, in the governor's opinion.

Saved by Jumping.

THE DALLES, Or., Dec. 23.—Railroad men report the wreck of an extra freight train on the Union Pacific near Mozier, 15 miles west of this station. A train ran into a landslide, throwing the engine and car down a 50-foot embankment. All hands saved themselves by jumping.

Rockefeller Denies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller denies the report that he has given another $1,000,000 to Chicago university. He says the rumor is untrue in every particular and that he had no idea of making any such gift.

Edison Company Cuts Prices.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Injunctions failing to rid the Edison General Electric company of its numerous competitors in the electric lighting business, the big trust has determined to run them out of the field by cutting prices below all competitors. A sweeping reduction of 25 per cent on every grade of lamp in manufacture has been made.

Fall River Dividends.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 26.—The list of yearly dividends of the Fall River cotton manufacturers, just issued by G. M. Haffards & Co., stock brokers, shows the capital stock of 34 companies to be $20,378,000, and dividends averaging 7.96 per cent, and amounting to $1,622,340, have been paid during the year.

Not Officially Notified.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Lamont stated that he had received no official information of the race war reported at Cerillos, N. M., and that no action was contemplated in regard to sending troops to quell the alleged disturbance.

English After Bullion.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—At the beginning of the new year the London dealers in bullion, especially silver, will establish agencies in this city, bringing them into closer relations with the producers.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

A farmers institute was held at Carver last week.

The postoffice at Merritt, St. Louis county, has been discontinued.

J. J. Meiggs, the second of the St. Paul bank robbers, was found guilty.

The Mason block and contents at Duluth was damaged $100,000 by fire last week.

Fire destroyed the New England House and a large store building adjoining at Red Lake Falls.

The earnings of the state grain inspection for November are $16,016.65, as reported by Inspector Claussen.

E. L. Sparly of Watson was found dead in his room, apparently from suffocation, caused by a lamp stove.

Legal action has been begun against the Twin City Railway company to compel it to vestibule its street cars.

Wolf & King of Duluth have secured a contract from the Empire Coal company to build a railroad 65 miles long in Kentucky.

Sergeant Gustafson of the Minneapolis police force, was stabbed by Walter Fewer, whom he was arresting, and was dangerously wounded.

A 3-year-old daughter of William Gagen of Caledonia fell into a kettle of boiling water, from the effects of which she died in a few hours.

Justice Buck of the supreme court decided in the coal combine case that members of the legislature are not exempt from service of summons.

David L. How, for 25 years past cashier of the First National bank of Shakopee, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Financial troubles the cause.

Public Examiner Kenyon has sent out a call for a statement of the condition of banks, Dec. 19, and the call to national banks for a similar statement is being made by the controller of the currency.

The president has signed the joint resolution for the protection of those parties who have heretofore been allowed to make entries for lands within the former Mille Lacs Indian reservation in Minnesota.

Pasqualo Ferraro, an Italian living on the upper flats near the Smith avenue bridge, St. Paul, was murdered shortly after midnight Wednesday by Gelsimino Magliono, another Italian. Magliono escaped but was captured later in the night.

Governor Nelson has sent instructions to the fish and game commission to keep very strict watch of people who are killing big game in violation of the law. The governor makes an exception of poor people who depend largely on fish for their winter subsistence. The especial complaint is against the killing of moose, which are growing very scarce.

Because of an error in the advance notice to stockholders the annual meeting of the Duluth and Winnipeg road, held here Dec. 15, at which a full board of directors was elected, has been declared illegal and void. A new call has been issued for a meeting Jan. 12, 1894. It is likely the same directors will be chosen as were selected at the recent meeting.

The 29th quarterly statement of the finances of the state correctional and charitable institutions was received from the printer by Mr. Hart. The table showing the pauper population of the state shows 5,444 for the present year, against 4,869 in 1892 and 5,439 in 1891. This statement, however, has practically no bearing on the financial stringency, as the figures were all taken in June, before the conditions had become general.

THE STATE'S WEALTH.

Value of Real and Personal Property in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23.—The returns showing the real and personal property of the state for 1893 have been made by the assessors of the various counties of the state to State Auditor Biermann, and have been compiled in his office in the form of two tables. The abstract of that relating to personal property shows that 191,750 persons have been assessed in Minnesota, that is, exclusive of firms, and that the value of all personal property so assessed and equalized is $117,973,448. In 1891 it was $110,880,943, showing an increase in 1893 of $7,092,505.

The reports on the value of real estate show that there are in the state 30,064,271 acres of land, exclusive of town lots, valued at $237,084,696, an average value per acre of $7.88; also that the value of town and city lots, including the structures thereon, is $399,411,613, and taxable personal property valued at $96,043,649, making a total of $637,459,928. In 1891 it was $595,588,530, showing an increase in 1893 of $41,871,398. On this property a tax has been levied which averages 22.6 mills, making the total taxes levied $14,214,988.06. The items are as follows:

State taxes	[illegible]
School taxes	4,195,276.06
County taxes	2,229,414.76
City and town taxes	[illegible]

These items show an excess of $54,180.72 in actual taxes levied over the total estimated levy based on the average rate of 22.6 mills.

The personal property returns show among other items the following totals:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	[illegible]	8,351,569
Cattle	945,490	8,549,541
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	278,257	815,323
Dogs	82,769	[illegible]
Wagons and carriages	193,418	[illegible]
Sewing machines	88,228	664,242
Watches and clocks	132,891	675,651
Melodeons and organs	18,450	2,410,695
Pianofortes	3,122	1,276,810
Household and office furniture		9,146,515
Agricultural implements, etc.		8,066,831
Goods and merchandise		17,679,961
Material and manufactured articles		[illegible]
Manufacturers' tools, etc.		2,912,791
Elevators, warehouses, etc.		1,896,407
Improvements on homestead lands		[illegible]

GENESIS OF THE STEAMBOAT.

Ancient Craft That Foreshadowed the Modern Greyhounds of the Sea.

The first steamboat was built by Denis Papin, who navigated it safely down the Fulda as long ago as 1707. Unfortunately this pioneer craft was destroyed by jealous sailors, and even the very memory of it was lost for three-quarters of a century. In 1775 Perrier, another Frenchman, built an experimental steam vessel at Paris. Eight years later, in 1783, Jouffroy took up the idea that had been evolved by Papin and Perrier and built a steamer, which did good service for some time on the Saone.

The first American to attempt to apply steam to navigation was John Fitch, a Connecticut mechanic, who made his initial experiments in the year 1785. To what extent Fitch was indebted to the three illustrious French inventors named above we are not informed, but that his models were original there is not the least doubt. In the first he employed a large pipe kettle for generating the steam, the motive power being side paddles worked after the fashion of oars on a common rowboat. In the second Fitch craft the same mode of propulsion was adopted with the exception that the paddles were made to imitate a revolving wheel and were fixed to the stern—clearly foreshadowing the present stern-wheeler.

This last mentioned boat was the first American steam vessel that can be pronounced a success. It made its first trip to Burlington in July, 1788. But, after all, it was not until after the opening of the present century that steam navigation started into actual life. In 1807 Robert Fulton (who every school child knows was an American), in conjunction with one Robert R. Livingston, built the Clermont, and established a regular packet service between New York and Albany.

The success of this undertaking was so satisfactory that four new boats were built before the end of 1811, at least two of them being designed for service in other rivers.—St. Louis Republic.

The Man In the Iron Mask.

A letter to Louvois by Louis XIV, written in cipher, has been long in the archives of the ministry of war and has at length been deciphered. In it the king orders Louvois to arrest General de Burlonde for having raised the siege of Conti without permission, to send him to Pignerol and to conceal his features under a loup, or black velvet mask. The order was executed, and the presumption is therefore violent that the "Man In the Iron Mask"—it was a black velvet one with iron springs—was General de Burlonde. The story tallies with the known fact that the prisoner made repeated attempts to communicate his name to soldiers; that he was treated with respect by his military jailers, and that Louis XV. who knew the truth of the whole affair, declared it to be a matter of no importance. The difficulty is to discover the king's motive for such a precaution, but he may have feared discontent among his great officers or the soldiery. It must, however, be possible to discover from the lists in the war office whether General de Burlonde was recorded as "missing" or "dead" about the right time.—Saturday Review.

Tricks In All Trades.

The young doctor was sitting in his consultation room chatting with a friend when some one entered the outer office. He stepped out, and the friend heard him say:

"Pray take a seat. I'll be at liberty in a few minutes."

Then he came back into the consultation room and closed the door after him.

"I'll skip," said the friend.

"Not for the world. Sit down," said the doctor.

"But you have a patient waiting."

"Well, it's a woman. Let her wait about 15 minutes."

"You may lose her business."

"On the contrary, I'll get it regularly. I always make them wait."

"Why?"

"To give the impression of a rush of business. It is the only way to keep a woman. If she thought I wasn't rushed to death, she'd lose confidence in me and go somewhere else."—Chicago Record.

A Cabman's Revenge.

A good story is told of a stipendiary magistrate in a Yorkshire town, not given to err on the side of leniency, who heavily fined a cabman for fast driving. A few days after the magistrate, detained rather longer than usual in the court, was hurrying along to catch his train when, seeing an empty cab handy, he hailed the driver and directed him to proceed to the station, telling him that he was pressed for time. The driver, however, heedless of the hint, kept to a gentle trot. "I say, I say, my man," exclaimed the fare, with his head out of the window, "drive faster than this!" "It can't be done, sir," replied the driver. "Ye see, if we drives faster we're had up afore the 'beak,' and we gets fined, so we has to be careful." He did not alter his pace, and neither did the "beak" catch his train.—London Tit-Bits.

Women Usurers.

Women are, as we know, invading most trades and professions, but it is interesting, says the London Lady, and not a little startling to learn that they have even taken to the doubtful one of usury. "You would hardly credit," said a well known solicitor recently, "what a huge number of women money lenders there are about." Many of them have small private connections only, obliging feminine friends or acquaintances pressed for the amount of some dressmaker's or milliner's bill with temporary loans at interest. But there are others who go in for it extensively—advertise, and, in fact, make quite a handsome income out of it.

The Nurse's Business.

The Caller—Do the children mind you when the mother is out?

The Nurse—I don't require any minding, ma'am. I was not hired for them to mind me, but for me to mind them.—New York Press.

Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Established in 1868.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of December, 1893.

RESOURCES

Bills receivable	$165,055.94
Overdrafts	751.04
Due from other banks	13,037.61
Furniture and fixtures	1000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,400.60
Cash on hand	16,965.81
Total	$204,211.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided profits	34,408.41
Individual deposits subject to check	48,918.06
Certificates of deposit	55,289.53
Bills Payable	10,600.00
Total	$204,211.00

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandia American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 16th day of December 1893.

SEAL. E. M. STANTON Notary Public, Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:

L. ELLINGTON, H. STEENERSON, } Directors.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. December 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the guardianship of George Hendrickson minor.

On reading and filing the petition of Mathew Christinson, guardian of the above named minor, it is ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said petitioner, that a time be fixed for examining and allowing his account; that the said account be examined and petition heard by the Judge of this Court on the 16th day of January 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in said County.

Ordered further, that public notice be given to all persons interested, of the time and place of examining said account, by publishing this notice once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., and by mailing a copy of this order to Geo. Hendrickson minor.

C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[87-89]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The United States steamer San Francisco has been ordered to proceed to Rio de Janeiro.

The Princess of Wales has entirely recovered from the influenza with which she was attacked some days ago.

Ecuador and Peru have both accepted the offer of Colombia as the mediator and the boundary dispute will be settled without war.

A dispatch from Rome says Premier Crispi will visit Sicily in January to inquire into the popular grievances which gave rise to the present riots.

A dispatch from Friedrichsruhe says that Prince Bismarck continues to enjoy good health and that he takes frequent walks and receives visitors.

The annual auction sale of articles accumulated in the dead letter office during the two years has commenced. There are more than 7,000 packages of articles of dead mail matter to be sold.

Thursday Dec. 21.

Austin Corbin & Co. want to employ convicts of Arkansas on an island cotton plantation.

The Louis Tompkins Hat works have closed down indefinitely, the cause being lack of orders.

The Hebrew charity ball at Chicago netted $18,000. The largest sum realized in previous years was $15,000.

United States Pension Agent Glick has appointed as his private secretary his son, Fred H. Glick of Omaha.

United States Marshal Walker and New York capitalists are to at once build a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles.

Reports to the railroad commissioner of Ohio show that not one passenger was killed within the state during the year ending Nov. 15.

A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna says that the Catholic clergy of Hungary will leave no stone unturned to oppose the civil marriage bill.

Friday, Dec. 22.

John J. Vail, cashier of the late Commercial bank of Brooklyn, has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

The St. Nicholas bank of New York city has been closed by the state bank examiner, pending examination into its condition.

Plans have been made at Chicago by representatives of 20 wagon wheel manufacturers in the West for the formulation of a wheel trust.

Joe Choynski, the San Francisco boxer, and Steve O'Donnell of New Zealand have been matched to fight to a finish at catch weights.

Dick Moore of St. Paul, champion middleweight of the Northwest, has been matched for six rounds against Ed Roche, champion of that class in New England, the fight to take place at the Americus club at Boston.

According to The Railway Age 65 railroads (counting the Union Pacific system as one line) have gone into the hands of receivers during 1893. This makes 123 lines in the United States now operated by officers of the law.

Saturday, Dec. 23.

Cholera is increasing at St. Petersburg.

Fire at Boston Friday night did $300,000 damage.

W. L. Ogden, business manager of the Chicago Tribune, is dead.

The drouth in the Argentine Republic is causing serious damage to crops.

Herr Guttman, editor of The German Medical Journal of Berlin, died Friday of influenza.

It is reported that John D. Rockefeller has made another gift of $1,000,000 to the Chicago university.

A dispatch to the London Standard from Copenhagen says that the influenza is increasing at an alarming rate.

Monday, Dec. 25.

A dispatch from Bangkok says that the condition of the king of Siam is serious.

Sir George Elliott, the great coal owner and author of the proposed English coal trust, is dead.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Jacob T. Eshelman shipping commissioner at Port Townsend, Wash.

It is said Chairman Carter of the national Republican committee may be retired at the next meeting.

The porte has decided to reinforce the Turkish troops at Vasgat, Asiatic Turkey, where serious riots have recently occurred.

The only company of United States troops remaining at the world's fair, Company F, Third infantry, has been ordered to Fort Snelling.

A terrible storm is raging in the Bay of Biscay and a number of vessels are reported to have been wrecked or seriously damaged by wind and sea.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Governor Mitchell reiterates his intention to stop the Mitchell-Corbett fight.

Murderer William Haenggi, who killed his wife at St. Paul, has been declared insane.

One man was killed and another seriously wounded at a dance near Elizabethtown, Ills.

In a riot between Hungarians and police at Scranton, Pa., one policeman was shot and several others badly hurt.

The vice consul at Archangel wires that Explorer Nansen left Chabarowa on the Russian coast opposite Vaigetz island in the beginning of August.

Commander-in-Chief Adams, of the G. A. R., is not likely to visit Minnesota on the occasion of the next state encampment, as was expected.

Joseph Donjon, the man who has been writing threatening letters to a number of prominent public men during the last two weeks, is in jail at Washington.

THE CRONIN MURDER

JUDGE LONGENECKER TELLS ABOUT MARTIN BURKE'S CONFESSION.

He Thought He Had a Full Story of the Cronin Murder, but Burke Changed Front and Refused to Give Out the Story—The Cause of the Change Only Guessed At.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—According to a story in The Times, Martin Burke was at one time, after his extradition from Winnipeg, on the verge of making a complete confession of all the events connected with the murder of Dr. Cronin. Judge Longenecker, at that time prosecuting, now tells what a narrow escape he had from securing from Burke a confession which would have changed the whole complexion of the celebrated trial of the conspirators who hired the Carlson cottage for their awful butchery.

Judge Longenecker's Story.

"Burke reached Chicago in charge of Chief Hubbard, who had taken immediate supervision of his extradition, and had gone to Winnipeg to bring Burke home, had him carried at once to the Harrison street station. Here, I feel, I made my first mistake. Perhaps I ought to have had him taken to some other station. I went directly to the station, where Chief Hubbard and I held a long interview with the prisoner. I tried my best to get him to confess, and I am confident that I should have succeeded had nobody else seen him before my next visit.

"Burke," I said to him, "we have got evidence enough to hang you. There is not the slightest doubt of that. We know that you hired the Carlson cottage. We know that you bought the furniture which was put in it. We know that you fled to Canada as soon as the murder was discovered. We know all this and a good deal more, and we can prove all we know. Now we also know that you were not alone in the murder. There were others. Now, the people who are behind the murder don't care anything for you. It is the others whom they are going to try to get off. They will simply use you as a scapegoat, as a bridge to carry themselves and the rest over safely. Burke, you had better use the only chance you have to save your neck, and turn state's evidence. I talked a long while with him in this strain. Then I showed him a letter from his mother. It seemed to be the finishing stroke.

Thought He Would Confess.

"When I left him that afternoon, both Chief Hubbard and myself felt there was not the slightest doubt that he would confess all about it when I returned on the morrow. I left strict orders that nobody should be allowed to see Burke. But ex-Mayor Cregier and Stephen D. May, who was at that time city prosecutor, if I remember aright, procured admittance and had a talk with him. I don't want to be understood as impugning the motive of either ex-Mayor Cregier or Mr. May. I feel positive that the ex-mayor was heartily with us in our efforts to convict Burke. Mr. May also had a perfect right to see him in his capacity of city prosecutor. It is quite probable that they both wished to see Burke from mere curiosity. Mr. May had formerly been a partner of Lawyer Forrest, who was defending the other prisoners. Whether anybody else saw Burke or not that day I do not know. Still, there were plenty of police officials who had the right of entrance to the cells.

Burke's Demeanor Changed.

"But the fact remains that the next morning when Chief Hubbard and I visited Burke, fully expecting to hear his confession, the prisoner's whole demeanor had completely changed. Instead of looking like a man who seemed to have lost the last straw of hope and had determined to save himself by confession, Burke was defiant. He laughed at us, and told us that he guessed he wouldn't confess. As Burke was leaving the station I told him again that he was being used as a scapegoat. To prove it I said:

"'Just you tell your Wisconsin lawyer when you see him that you have made up your mind to confess everything and plead guilty. See how quickly he will try and persuade you not to do so.'

"I think that Burke may have done so, and that his lawyer from Wisconsin may have wavered a little. This may account for his being supplanted by Mr. Forrest almost immediately afterward. I have always believed that Burke intended to confess, but was braced up and prevented from telling anything by the same mysterious power which lent courage to O'Sullivan and the rest whenever they began to despair."

QUIET AND PEACEFUL.

No Change in the Situation at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived during the morning, brought no special information from Honolulu. The steamer had but few passengers from Honolulu and none of them were identified with either political party there.

A few moments before the sailing of the Mariposa the Associated Press correspondent learned that the cipher dispatches received by Willis per the Corwin amounted to seven pages. They were translated by officers of the Philadelphia. One of the officers who made the translation said to a responsible citizen: "If I were a Royalist, knowing what I do, I would consider the game was up, as far as the ex-queen is concerned."

McClelland Gets Bail.

CENTRALIA, Ills., Dec. 23.—John A. McClelland has secured a release on a habeas corpus writ on $8,000 bonds. McClelland is charged with having been connected with the murder of his father and brother, Alex and Oscar McClelland, whose bones were found staked in a pond.

THE DEATH OF THE EARTH.

It Will Be Occasioned by the Gradual Extinction of the Sun.

M. Camille Flammarion says that in all probability, notwithstanding all the circumstances which threaten it, our planet will die, not of an accident, but of a natural death. That death will be the consequence of the extinction of the sun, in 20,000,000 years or more—perhaps 80,100,000—since its condensation in a relatively moderate rate will give it on one hand 17,000,000 years of existence, while, on the other hand, the inevitable fall of the meteors into the sun may double this number.

Even if you suppose the duration of the sun to be prolonged to 40,000,000 years, it is still incontestable that the radiation from the sun cools it, and that the temperature of all the bodies tends to any equilibrium. Then the earth and all the other planets of our system will cease to be the abode of life. They will be erased from the great book and will revolve, black cemeteries, around an extinguished sun.

Will these planets continue to exist even then? Yes, probably in the case of Jupiter, and perhaps Saturn? No, beyond a doubt, for the small bodies such as the earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury and the moon. Already the moon appears to have preceded us toward the final desert. Mars is much farther advanced than the earth to the same destiny. Venus, younger than us, will doubtless survive us. These little worlds lose their elements of vitality much faster than the sun loses its heat.

From century to century, from year to year, from day to day, from hour to hour, the surface of the earth is transformed. On the one hand the continents are crumbling away and becoming covered by the sea, which insensibly and by slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe. On the other hand, the amount of water on the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the action of erasure alone all the land on our planet will be covered by water in 10,000,000 years.

Bronze Powder Making.

Nearly a hundred establishments are engaged in the manufacture of bronze powder in and near the cities of Furth and Nuremberg, Germany. It is composed of copper, tin, zinc and antimony melted in proper proportions and cast first into rods of half an inch in diameter and about three feet long, these rods being rolled until about two inches wide and then cut into suitable lengths for handling. The pieces go to the hammers, where they are beaten into a very small fraction of their former thickness, and are then taken to a sulphuric acid bath, where each sheet is washed to remove all impurities, rust and dirt.

After being thoroughly dried the sheets are again hammered by steam hammers until no further reduction is possible, there being a limit to which machinery can be used. Up to this stage the treatment which the metal receives, whether intended for powder or metal leaf, is identical, but now the process changes. If designed for metal leaf, the further beating is done by hand, but if for bronze powder the sheets go to the shears, where they are cut up into small particles and become known as clippings. These are now ready for the stamp mills, which are run in batteries, enabling one man to run or attend 50 or more. When sufficiently pulverized, the powder is sifted in a special manner, the heavier and better qualities going to one receptacle and the inferior grades to another.—New York Sun.

British India.

Great Britain has been stretching her wings over India. In 1842 she laid claim to 626,000 squares miles of that country. She made additions to this every year except 1843, 1845 and 1852, down to 1856, when her possessions aggregated 856,000 square miles. Advances were made in 1866, 1882 and 1886, and now the area of India under British rule is 927,887 square miles. British India is larger than all that part of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river and its population five times as great as the present population of this whole country. Great Britain may not be able to acquire much more of India. Indeed there is likely to be difficulty in retaining what she has with native dissatisfaction and the watchfulness of her aggravating enemy on the north, who in the last 40 years has moved his boundaries over many degrees of latitude.—Texas Siftings.

Window Screens.

A transparency at a kitchen window attracted my notice the other day by its novelty. "I made it," said the owner, "because I could not get a transparency at the village store. I wanted one of those screens, you know, that permit you to see out, but do not let outsiders see in. I took an old frame for a wire screen, painted it to match the outside painting of the house and then tacked it to a piece of organdie, fitting it perfectly and stretching it very tight. From thin chintz I cut flowers and sprays, and arranging the design in my mind, proceeded to paste them on. After all were on I laid a piece of pasteboard behind and put on heavy weights until they were dry. I then gave the whole a coat of white varnish."

Reassured.

Angelina (anxiously)—Are you sure, dear, that you don't regret it, and that you don't sometimes miss your life as a bachelor?

Edwin (with cheerful conviction)—Not a bit. I tell you what, Angy, I miss it so little that if I were to lose you—a—I'm blessed if I wouldn't marry again.—London Tit-Bits.

The Proper Thing.

Miss Keedick—Mr. Gilley actually offered himself to Miss Darley on a postal card.

Miss Gasket—What did she do?

Miss Keedick—Refused him. She said she preferred sealed proposals.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. S. A. Morrow
Doud's, Iowa.

Hives

Like All Other Blood Diseases, Are Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been a sufferer for several years with hives, and have tried **everything I could hear of**, from friends, or ordered by physicians, but nothing cured. In fact, I

Seemed to be Getting Worse

Finally I read about hives being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try this medicine. Before half a bottle was gone I was almost cured, and now, being on the second bottle, **I am entirely cured** and take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer from this distressing affliction. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also helped me in many other ways. It is a good medicine." MRS. S. A. MORROW, Doud's, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

Cut Prices
ON MEAT.
The Best Meat in the Country
at the Lowest Prics.

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Daily trains between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, St. Cloud, Crookston, Wahpeton, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnepeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Kalispell, Spokane and Seattle.

Reaches all parts of the Red River valley. Two branches in the Turtle Mountain country. Three lines in South Dakota, reaching Sioux Falls, Watertown, Huron and Aberdeen.

Pacific coast trains run palace sleeping cars and dining cars, buffet, library, observation, smoking cars, family tourist cars, free colonist sleepers, coaches, etc. Through sleepers between Chicago and Seattle.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the east, south and southwest.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan, and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash. for Lake Chelan, the Upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

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Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and sixty-one and 75-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward Anderson and Anne Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to Security Trust Company, of Nashua, N. H., mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 7th day of January, 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 51 of Mortgages, on pages 294 and 295, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: All that portion of lots 20, 22 and 24, in block 1, Griggs' Addition to Grand Forks East, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the line between lot 24 in said block and DeMers Avenue 25 feet in a southwesterly direction from the easterly corner of said lot 24; thence in a northwesterly direction and at right angles to DeMers Avenue 75 feet across lots 24, 22 and 20 to the line between lots 18 and 20 in said block; thence along said last mentioned line 25 feet in a southwesterly direction; thence at right angles and across lots 20, 22 and 24 75 feet to the line between DeMers Avenue and said block 1; thence along said last mentioned line in a northeasterly direction 25 feet to the place of beginning. Meaning to convey a tract 25 feet front on DeMers avenue by 75 feet deep, parallel to and adjoining the lot deeded by Gorge B. Clifford, Minnie E. Clifford and Joseph E. Clifford, to A. [illegible] Rhinehart, December 16th, 1889, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 27th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 13th, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLEW,
Attorneys. [illegible]

We take this opportunity of wishing all our friends

A HAPPY New Year.

- Fontaine & Anglim. -

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W. W. FEGAN,
Agent, Crookston, Minn.
or F. I. WHITNEY,
G. P. and T. A., St. Paul, Minn. [32-36]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

FOUND ON THE TRAINS

A MAN WHO FOR FIFTEEN YEARS HAS BEEN PICKING UP THINGS.

A Few Items From the Notebook of Charlie—People Who Forget Portable Property—Umbrellas Head the List of Forgotten Belongings.

Whenever during the daytime a New York, New Haven and Hartford train rolls into the Grand Central depot a stoop shouldered, little man, with keen gray eyes and a beard that doesn't grow with sufficient luxuriance to require frequent trimming, strolls down to the end of the platform. When the train stops and while the most laggard of the passengers are still leisurely alighting, he hops nimbly on the rear platform of the last car and proceeds to literally "go through" the train. Sometimes a much excited passenger who has suddenly recollected that he has forgotten something rushes madly back into the train and discovers his portable property in the hands of the little man. Then, if he is of a suspicious disposition, he glares and scowls at the little man, and sometimes pounces upon him and indignantly demands to be told what he is doing with "that."

Then a tired look comes into the little man's face and he mildly explains that he is employed by the company to search incoming trains for articles left behind by passengers, which he conveys to the lost property room, where the owners can always get possession of them again by furnishing presumptive evidence that the things belong to them.

When Charlie—that is what the other employees about the depot call him, although he has another name which appears on the payrolls of the company—first began this work, his beard wasn't tinged with gray, and he wasn't a bit stoop shouldered. That was 15 years ago. All these years, from 6:30 in the morning until 6:30 at night each day, he has been picking up things that careless passengers have forgotten to take with them when they left the train.

It would make any man stoop shouldered to be continually looking for things that long. But his eyes are as keen as ever, and his honesty is still proof against all temptations. If that were not the case, he could have retired with a snug little capital. From the pocketbooks and purses and "wads" that he has found while pursuing his unique occupation he could have slipped enough into his own pocket to render him quite independent.

There are no blanks in his daily records. Never a day goes by that he doesn't find something that somebody has forgotten. He picks up fewer things on Sundays than on any other days, because on Sundays travel is comparatively light, and passengers are apt to be less preoccupied with business cares and therefore not so likely to forget things. On some days his list of articles found on the incoming trains is quite a formidable one.

This, for instance, is what he turned into the lost property room on Aug. 17: Thirteen umbrellas, two rings (one plain gold and one with diamonds), one overcoat, one package of legal papers, one satchel, one lady's jacket, one Derby hat, one valise, one cape, one cane, one package of underwear, one mackintosh and one pocketbook.

And this is what he found on Aug. 27: Seven umbrellas, one parasol, one shawl, one overcoat, one pair of shoes, one package containing a suit of clothes, one pair of spectacles, one purse, one flask of whisky and one smelling bottle.

When the articles are taken to the lost property room, they are labeled with the date on which they are found and the number of the train. Nearly all the articles that have any intrinsic value are redeemed. The rest are simply stored away for the gnawing tooth of time to prey upon.

Charlie is of the opinion, and surely he may be regarded as an expert on the subject, that everybody is liable to forget something at some time or other. Umbrellas are the articles that are most frequently left behind on the trains by travelers. The man who could devise an infallible system by which the owner of an umbrella would always be sure to remember it would reap a fortune. Charlie has tried his own wits at it, but was forced to give it up.

He has come to the conclusion that a state of ecstatic happiness, equally with one of intense preoccupation, is apt to produce forgetfulness of portable property. He has discovered that newly married brides and grooms are quite as apt to forget the little things they may be carrying with them as the man who has got so much business on his hands he can't think of anything else. The man who never travels without a flask of whisky seldom forgets it. Perhaps that is because the act of putting it into his pocket immediately after taking a nip has been so often repeated that it belongs to the category of unconscious cerebration.

It is not an infrequent thing for a man to leave a stovepipe hat on the rack and walk out of the car with a little skull cap on. But when he gets into the streets the small boys are sure to shout, "Shoot the hat!" or "Where did you get that hat?" Then he discovers the mistake that he has made, but the fact that he is never grateful to the small boys for reminding him of it and never rewards them must be regarded as evidence of that perversity inheritent in human nature which so often puzzles the philosopher.

Charlie is of the opinion that some people would forget their own mothers-in-law if they had half a chance. There is one man whose umbrella he has picked up in the train so often that he has lost track of the number of times. And yet that same man has told him frequently that he never leaves the house with his umbrella that his wife doesn't say to him, "Now, dear, be sure you don't forget your umbrella."

Women, so Charlie has found, are even more apt to leave things behind them in the cars than men.—New York Herald.

A SHORT TALK TO WORKINGMEN.

The Free Trade Features of the Mills Bill Discussed.

There is only one country in Europe in which the wages of labor are within a half of what they are in this country. That is Great Britain. Wages in Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland are not one-third of what they are here. Those of Italy are not one-quarter. Last year cheap foreign labor was imported into the United States in the shape of manufactured goods to the value of $693,319,768. This was a great wrong to American labor. In the immense amount of imports permitted by our insufficient and defective tariff, the labor of women employed in the Manchester cotton mills, whose wages do not average $60 a year, came into competition with the higher priced labor of our southern and northern cotton spinners.

Munich is a gallery and center of art. German women, with as many as six children, saw wood in its streets for 15 cents a day. May a merciful God sink the United States 10,000 feet under the sea before this hideous spectacle shall become an incident of our civilization!

Nearly $700,000,000 worth of the starvation labor of Europe in the form of manufactured goods imported into this country last year! That which came from Belgium in bales and boxes represented the wages of 28 cents a day for women and 48 cents for men. And the highest priced labor in loose cargoes of Belgium steel and iron represented wages of less than 80 cents a day.

Italian labor in Italian merchandise was imported into this country last year, in competition with American labor, at prices that should fill sensitive souls with horror and alarm the thoughtful for the future of the human race. The pay in the cotton factories of Naples is 50 cents a day; of the Neapolitan marble and granite cutters, from 40 to 50 cents a day, according to skill; of coachmen, 80 cents; of women in lace factories, 10 cents, and girls, 7 cents; of soldiers in the army, $3 a month. Of all the workmen in the glass works of Italy, only the skilled blowers receive as high as $1 a day, and laborers on farms, hoeing or making hay, from 15 to 18 cents a day, working from sun to sun. God save America from such wages!—New York Sun.

The People Must Govern.

Probably the most serious menace to the future of this republic is the want of interest in elections by a large class of intelligent people of every community. How often one hears complaints regarding officeholders and politicians from persons who have not exercised their franchise. It is generally conceded that only in presidential elections is there a full expression of the voters of the country, and from year to year it seems as if the number of people who take no interest in politics, not even enough to cast their votes, is increasing. As a result of this many are elected to office who certainly could not represent the full vote of any community. Perhaps there is no question which has given statesmen and patriotic citizens more thought than "How can we secure a full and honest expression of the votes of the entire people?" Of course, any fair man will admit that there is a great amount of illiteracy in the United States. At the same time there is a greater amount of intelligence, and if the intelligence of the country will express itself fully there will be no doubt as to the future of the republic.

The question naturally arises "How can this be accomplished?" Living in a great city, if the snow falls heavily and a person neglects to clean his sidewalk, he is fined. Living in the country and neglecting the poll tax, a man is compelled to take his team and do a certain amount of work on the road for the benefit of the community.

Why should not a penalty be attached if a citizen fails to help govern this republic by his vote? In almost any state of the Union investigation will prove that a large portion of the intelligent voters fail to help in governing by not casting their ballot for one excuse and another—sometimes it is the fear of jury duty. Sometimes it is the lack of interest. Sometimes it is a disgust with a given party, and in this failure to exercise the right of franchise our intelligent people are endangering the future of the country.

From the east comes the suggestion, which looks very practical, that every citizen who fails to register and vote (unless disqualified) shall pay a fine of, say, $5, and the persons thus fined shall form a list from which juries shall be chosen before those who have exercised the duty of voting can be called upon.

What would be the effect of such a law? It is a well known fact that the full intelligent vote of the country is seldom, if ever, cast, and this is undoubtedly true in what are known as off years. This was well illustrated by the recent elections, when in great cities like Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Cincinnati, etc., from 5 to 10 per cent less votes were registered and cast than in the last presidential year. Very few realize how business men dread jury duty, and it is mainly from the dread of jury duty that a large portion have formed the unpatriotic habit of not voting. If by voting they could take their chances with all citizens in being called as jurors, an almost unanimous vote would be given at every election.

The plan then, to secure a vote from every qualified citizen, may be summarized as follows:

First—Every qualified voter who does not register (where required) and vote shall pay a fine of $5.

Second—The list of persons fined shall be used for jury duty before other citizens are called.

Third—The person furnishing the evidence of not registering and voting shall receive one-half the fine.

Fourth—A list of persons thus fined shall be printed in representative newspapers of the county at public expense.
—W. F. Wakeman.

ON SHORT ALLOWANCE.

How a Shrewd Sea Captain Made His Supply of Water Last.

"Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink." Few people beside sailors can appreciate the terrible import of these simple words. A correspondent writes that on a short whaling, or, as sailors say, "plum pudding voyage," which he once made in the brig Arnolda of Nantucket, Shubael Higgins, master, they ran short of water, and at last the captain decided to put into Goree, on the west coast of Africa. As they neared the Cape de Verde islands, however, and got into what are known to sailors as the horse latitudes, the wind fell calm, and the vessel drifted idly on the water.

As day after day passed with no signs of wind, Captain Higgins became impatient. The surface of the ocean was as smooth as a mirror, and as the long, heavy swells came from the regions of the trade winds, the vessel rolled and tossed about like a cork upon the water.

We furled the square sails to prevent their being worn out in slamming against the mast. The staysails were all set and the sheets hauled taut, which eased her somewhat in her rolling.

By this time the water had run so short that the captain felt obliged to adopt some plan to avoid all unnecessary drinking.

Calling me to his side, he said, "Boy, bring me a new tin dipper from the slop chest."

I did so. Then the captain had all hands called aft.

"Men," he said, "I have always dreaded to put my crew on short allowance, but the time has come when something must be done to save what little water we have left."

With that he took a piece of spun yarn from his pocket, and tied it to the handle of the dipper. Then turning to me, he said, "Take this to the masthead and tie it there."

"Now," said he, addressing the men, "you can have all the water you want to drink, but you must first go to the top of the mast and get the dipper, and after drinking all you need you must carry the dipper back and tie it to the mast again. Under no conditions will one of you pass the dipper to another. Every man must get the dipper for himself. In case of sickness, I will send the boy aloft for the sick man. This rule will apply to all on board, myself included."

At first we regarded the matter as a joke, on the captain's part, but as the days wore on and each of us made his trip aloft after the dipper the novelty wore off. We soon found, however, that the captain's plan for saving water was a very effectual one. The ship's scuttle butt, which formerly we had been obliged to replenish from the casks every other day, would now run a week without refilling.

We were becalmed just 60 days. Then the trade wind set in, and we proceeded to Goree and refilled our casks. But the memory of the trips I made aloft after that dipper and the spirit in which Captain Higgins performed his part of the contract, left an impression on my mind which remains to this day.—Youth's Companion.

Time!

"What a curious wooden hammer, Miss Lilian!"

"Yes. It was presented to papa many years ago by a lodge of some kind that he was presiding over at the time. I suppose he used it when he wanted to open the lodge or call some brother to order."

"Speaking of lodges, Miss Lilian, what do you think of men who join them and neglect their—er—wives and all that sort of thing?"

"I think they are not doing their duty, Mr. Spoonamore."

"S-so do I! We agree exactly on that. A man who would abandon the society of his—his wife, you know, to go down town four or five times a week, and meet a lot of other men, and go through the mummery they call initiation, and smoke cigars, and have a good time—why, it isn't right, you know."

The young woman toyed with the little wooden hammer and said nothing.

"And that's why I feel bold to say, Miss Lilian, that I think you and I would—h'm—would never have any disagreements if—we should—because that's the way I feel about it, and—and I've never talked this way to you before, you know, for I wasn't exactly certain whether—and all that sort of thing. When two persons agree on things like this, it stands to reason that there might be other things they would also—and you haven't known me a great while perhaps, but I feel that you're the only woman in the world I want to marry"——

Here the hammer fell.—Chicago Tribune.

Rooms to Let.

Mrs. Fangle—Have you secured a lodger for your second floor yet, Mr. Goslin?

Goslin (horrified)—I haven't been looking for a lodger, madam.

Mrs. Fangle—Why, I'm certain my husband told me you had rooms to let in your upper story.—Waif.

Those— —Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 10 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race all for the use of S.S.S.

S.S.S.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
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A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston, Minn.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk.—ss
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Knudt S. Aker, Plaintiff, vs. Karenus J. Westgaard, Bernhard Iverson, and Herman Helgemen, defendants

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants, Westgaard and Helgemen.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the City of Crookston in said county and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his office in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents and interest on $500 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from January 4th, 1892, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated October 5th, A. D. 1893.

[80-35]
OLE J. VAULE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss
District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Mads Mossefin and Charles Lindell co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Mossefin & Lindell, plaintiffs, vs. Otto Buse and Anne Buse, his wife, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants and Each of Them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said summons within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

E. M. STANTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
[83-39] Crookston, Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court, Special Term, November 27th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Huot, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Godus Huot, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained, with the charges of administration; and the taxes, assessments and other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate; and a description of the tracts of land of said deceased which it is proposed to mortgage; and praying that license be to him granted to mortgage the tracts of land so described.

And it appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said Louis Huot, deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, with the charges of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate, or any part thereof.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Godus Huot, administrator, to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessments and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspapre printed at published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 27th day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Court.
[33-35] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court. Special term, December 2nd, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of W. L. Judson deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto L. H. Judson of said county,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston on the first Monday in June A. D. 1894, at 10 a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 2nd day of December A. D. 1893.

By the Court,
[84-30] C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court. General term December 4th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of the estate of J. G. Moen deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Martin Benson administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all of the real estate of which said deceased died seized. And it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in the City of Crookston in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Martin Benson administrator, aforesaid to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies or expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1893.

[84-90] By the Court, C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

BIG BARGAINS — IN — Caps FOR THE Next 30 Days

We have a Big Stock of plush Caps, which we are going to SELL CHEAP

75 dozen plush caps from 75 cents to $2.50.

75 dozen cloth caps from 25 cents to $1.00

100 Fur Coats from $6.00 upwards.

Large line of Gloves and Mittens.

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ONE PRICE
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DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
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This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in connection. No. 323 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
RAZORS HONED.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

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THE BANDITS YOUNG.

DETAILS OF THE EXPRESS ROBBERY IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Men Who Perpetrated the Crime Were New at the Work, and Appeared Like Country Youths—Passengers Saved Large Sums by Hiding Purses Under Seats—Officials Think They Know the Men.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 26.—The first entirely accurate details of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley holdup at Seminole, I. T., Saturday evening, reached Little Rock at 2:30 p. m., when the robbed train arrived. Seminole, the scene of the robbery, is a flag station nine miles south of Coffeyville, Kan. There is no town there and nothing to mark the spot save a side track and a small platform. Train No. 232 reached Seminole Sunday night, shortly after dark. The switch had been turned, throwing the train on the siding. The switch is on a heavy up grade and the train immediately came to a standstill. When the train stopped two men mounted the engine and began by

Robbing Engineer Bush Harris

of his watch and $40 in cash. They then proceeded to the mail car and rifled the mail pouches. Mail Clerk H. V. Pinckney, who was in charge, was forced to deliver up the registered packages. After abstracting the cash the letters were handed back to the clerk. Pinckney was relieved of his watch and 85 cents in change, 25 cents of which was returned to him to buy a lunch. An entrance to the express car was gained without resistance on the part of the express messenger as there was nothing of great value on board. The robbers commanded Messenger Ford

To Open Up the Safe,

from which they took two small packages, value unknown, and $150 in money. Finishing their work in the express car, the robbers turned their attention to the coaches, but very little of value was obtained. The robbers appropriated all the overcoats and watches in the cars, but the sum total of the cash they secured will approximate less than $500. Several passengers saved large sums by hiding their purses under the car seats. Both of the men who went through the coaches were young men, neither being over 33 and had the appearance of unsophisticated country youths. The train was held one hour and 20 minutes. It is stated positively that the railroad officials here have the names of the four robbers and it is believed their capture is only a question of a few days.

SECURED OVER $5,000.

An Express Messenger Held Up at Marshall, Tex.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—A very brief telegram from Marshall, Tex., to The Post-Dispatch says at 3 o'clock a. m. Pacific Express Messenger McCulloch was knocked down on the railroad station platform by a negro and robbed of a pouch which contained from $5,000 to $8,000. Alough the act was done while a crowd of people was on the platform the robber escaped, and there is no clue to his identity.

Sentenced an Express Robber.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 23.—Judge Reed overruled the motion for a new trial and sentenced John Kettrell, the colored man arrested in Kansas City for complicity in the robbery of $7,530 from a United States express wagon here, to 10 years in the penitentiary.

Race War in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 26.—A special to The Times-Union from Wildwood, Fla., says: A difficulty between a white man and a negro culminated in a riot in which two white men were shot by negroes, one being seriously and the other slightly wounded. The negroes congregated at some distance from town and the white men were shot from ambush.

On the Subject of Tramps.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 23.—Governor Lewelling received a request from the North American Review asking him to write 3,500 word article on "Tramps," to appear with articles on the same subject by Governors Russell of Massachusetts, Waite of Colorado and Flower of New York. Governor Lewelling is out of the city but it is understood he will comply.

Stanton Exonerated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Herbert has given out his decision in the case of Commodore Stanton, detached from command of the South Atlantic squadron for saluting Mello in the harbor at Rio. The secretary restores Stanton to duty and assigns him to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. This is regarded as perhaps the choicest station to command among them all.

To Defeat the Wilson Bill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Herald makes the following assertion: A large and growing fund to be used in the hope of defeating the Wilson tariff bill is being raised by manufacturers and others whose pecuniary interests are directly involved in tariff legislation.

Pension Arguments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Arguments in the application of Judge Long of Michigan for a mandamus to compel the commissioner of pensions to restore Judge Long to his former pension rating, have been concluded in the district supreme court.

All Craft Ordered South.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 23.—All craft have been ordered south. The Essex, which has arrived here, has been deserted by her crew.

Report Much Exaggerated.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—The report of the Homestead disaster was exaggerated. Only one man was killed and four injured. The others escaped.

CARLISLE'S REPORT.

A Deficit of Over $28,000,000 at the Close of the Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—During the first five months of the present fiscal year, according to the report of Secretary Carlisle, the expenditures of the government have exceeded its receipts to the amount of $29,918,085.66. There has been not only a decrease, but also an increase of expenditures during this period as compared with the corresponding five months of the last fiscal year. The revenues from customs have fallen off $23,589,829.74; from internal taxes, $7,866,667.96, and from miscellaneous receipts, $324,152.39. The expenditures on account of the war department in the execution of contracts made during the last fiscal year have increased $6,162,182.42; on account of the navy department for the same reasons the increase was $1,912,289.31; on account of Indians, $635,978.55, and on account of interest, $69,450.25; but there have been reductions in some other branches of the public service to the amount of $6,352,206, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The Result of These Changes

is that on Dec. 1, 1893, the actual net balance in the treasury, after deducting the bank note 5 per cent redemption fund, outstanding drafts and checks, disbursing officers balances, agency accounts and the gold reserve, was only $11,048,448.25, and of the total amount held $12,347,517.80 was in subsidiary silver and minor coins. It may safely be assured that the worst effects of the recent financial disturbances, and consequent business depression have been realized, and that the condition will be much more favorable hereafter for the collection of an adequate revenue for the support of the government; but it can scarcely be expected that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will exceed the expenditures for the same time to such an extent as to prevent a very considerable deficiency. I have therefore estimated a

Probable Deficiency of $28,000,000

at the close of the year, and if congress concurs in this view of the situation it will be incumbent upon it to make some provision for raising that amount as soon as practicable, by taxation or otherwise. On account of the difficulty of securing such a sum within the time it would be required by the imposition and collection of additional taxes, I recommend that the third section of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved Jan. 14, 1875, which confers authority upon the secretary of the treasury to issue and sell certain descriptions of United States bonds, be so amended as to authorize him to issue and sell, at not less than par in coin bonds to an a mount not exceeding $200,000,000,

Bearing a Lower Rate

of interest and having a shorter time to run than those now provided for, and that he be permitted to use, from time to time, such part of the proceeds as may be necessary to supply any deficiencies in the public revenue that may occur during the fiscal year 1894 and 1895. The secretary recommends that the bonds be issued in sums of $25 or multiples thereof, and that they bear 3 per cent. He believes they can in this manner all be disposed of at home.

The Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The report of the minority members of the ways and means committee on the tariff bill has been submitted to the house. The first part of the report discussing the bill generally was prepared by ex-Speaker Reed. The other members of the minority, Messrs. Burrows, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins and Gear, prepared the portion of the report dealing with special features.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Three Hundred Miners Entombed In a Burning Colliery In Illinois.

MINONK, Ills., Dec. 22.—At 5 p. m. a fire, which is still burning, in the mine operated by the Chicago and Minonk Coal Mining company, held 300 miners in deadly peril of their lives. All of them made their escape and but few were injured. The man most seriously hurt is George Erbland, who caused the disaster. He is desperately burned and his chance of recovery is very slight.

Republicans Make No Protest.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—County Judge Frank Scales, as ex-officio chairman of the board of election commissioners, has declared John P. Hopkins elected mayor of Chicago. This was done after the official count had been made and Hopkin's plurality found to be 1,290. The Republicans, who have been claiming the election of Swift, because of alleged Democratic irregularities, were given opportunity to present charges but they filed none.

Beer Awards.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The committee of appeals to which the vexed question of the world's fair beer awards was referred has decided that the first premium should go to the Pabst Brewing company of Milwaukee. It places the Anheuser-Busch company of St. Louis second by one point.

Chicago Election.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The police, or unofficial returns, give Hopkins a plurality of 1,141. The Republicans are looking into a number of charges of fraud, but no decisive steps toward a contest have been taken.

Stevens Makes Reply.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 21.—Ex-Minister to Hawaii Stevens has written a long reply to President Cleveland's message and his criticisms of Stevens' official conduct. The article contains nothing new.

McLean's Christmas Gifts.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—In addition to the donations which it has been the custom of Mr. John R. McLean, proprietor of The Enquirer, to distribute at Christmas, he will this year give $5,000 to the worthy poor of Cincinnati.

HON. Z. AVERY,
ONE OF THE LARGEST CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS IN NEBRASKA.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., April 8th, 1892.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I had been troubled with HEART DISEASE FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS, and although I was treated by able physicians and tried many remedies, I grew steadily worse until I WAS COMPLETELY PROSTRATED AND CONFINED TO MY BED WITHOUT ANY HOPE OF RECOVERY. I would have very bad sinking spells, when my pulse would stop beating altogether, and it was with the greatest difficulty that my circulation could be started, which would bring me back to consciousness again. While in this condition I tried your NEW HEART CURE, and began to improve from the first, and now I am able to do a good day's work for a man 68 years of age. I give DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE all the credit for my recovery. It is over six months since I have taken any, although I keep a bottle in the house in case I should need it. I have also used your NERVE AND LIVER PILLS, and think a great deal of them. Z. AVERY.

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THOUSANDS

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS

OUR MOTTO ONE PRICE TO ALL AND THAT THE LOWEST

That is our motto; "One price to all, and that the lowest." I do not cut the price of an article for a few days, and then make up my loss on something else. I sell my goods on the smallest margin upon which business can be done. I keep a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries I sell for cash and you don't have to pay any one's bad debts when you deal with me.

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When times are hard and money scarce every one wishes to get all the value they can for what money they have. We have selected our goods for Fall and winter trade with that idea in view. We will sell you a Rushford Wagon this fall very reasonable as it is late, and as to value they cannot be equalled. We have a nice line of

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No shoddy goods—every article the best of its kind, but sold at the lowest possible price.

For cleaning your wheat you want a Victory Fanning Mill. They do the fastest and best work of any mill made. We also have the Diamond Feed Mills and Horse Powers. We carry at all times a nice line of light and heavy Harness.

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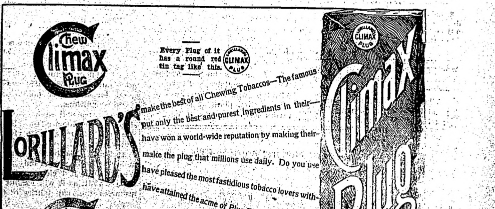

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

'Round Home.

John Ramstad is reported to be a victim of typhoid fever.

Dr. M. LeGuee has been confined to the house by sickness since Sunday.

Will Carlton has rented his farm near Angus and will come to the city to live.

Geo. L. Erskine was up from Fargo this week, looking after business matters

Engineer Duke Jewell had the misfortune to break his leg while at St. Vincent this week.

Laura Brown, who has been very ill with typhoid fever is reported able to sit up in bed a little.

Conductor Cooper and Jim Creighton are off to St. Cloud this week to prove up on their timber claims.

Mrs. S. L. Collins was reported very much worse on Tuesday. The little girl is said to be doing nicely.

J. S. Nichols came up to hear S. M. Owen speak and incidentally dropped in to cheer up the printer a bit.

W. C. Andrew, representing Wright Barrett & Stilwell, of St. Paul made the JOURNAL a pleasant call on Wednesday

Mrs. Jack Carter who has been very sick with typhoid fever for the past three weeks is convalescent.

F. L. Durand's little girl, Lois, is very ill with a complication of troubles—typhoid fever among the rest.

Pete Cornelius was in the city on Wednesday afternoon for the first time in a month. Been laid up with rheumatism.

Rev. S. Currie drove down from Euclid to hear S. M. Owen speak and took the speaker home with him in the evening.

Joseph Jackson was sent to the hospital on Saturday from the Sherman house. Had been ill and recovered but took a relapse.

Geo. J. Berthiaume and a son of Felix Fournet, went to Minneapolis on Tuesday evening of last week. George will undergo treatment for his lameness ere his return and will be away about four weeks.

Christmas day was not the liveliest day Crookston ever saw judging by the appearance of the streets all day, but in the homes joy reigned supreme and the day was appropriately observed. The stores were all closed.

That large-hearted barber, Charlie Misner, remembered our senior editor on Christmas day in the form of a fine box of Koeppes choice cigars—and they will become a burnt offering to the success of Charlie.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Canadians Attention.

Excursion tickets to points in Ontario and as far east as Montreal on sale November 21st, 28th, December 5th, 11th, to 31st, daily $40.00 for round trip. Good for 90 days.

These are same tickets we have been selling past few years and which gave such good satisfaction.

Come around and find out our connection east of St. Paul and Chicago and that you can make good time via the Great Northern. Through sleeper from Crookston to Chicago on our night train.

W. W. FEGAN,
[31-tf] Agent.

Wanted!

37 men wanted at F. L. Durand's drug stores next Monday morning to buy a bottle of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, it is absolutely guaranteed.

Helen of Troy

Was a famous beauty; coming down to the present time we find a clear complexion, essential to correct beauty. Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock Compound will produce a beautiful clear skin. For sale by F. L. Durand.

What's the difference between a good boy and an elephant? Why, good boys always take Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and elephants dont. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Miss Ollie Fortier resumes her old place in L. I. Benoit's store.

The sick Darkows, father and son are said to be convalescing nicely.

Miss Emma Fortier came in from her school at Gentilly last week to spend the holidays at home.

E. M. Bivins went up to Argyle last week for a visit with his brother Bert. Says Argyle is a nice town to visit.

C. E. Southmayd was in from McIntosh on Monday, and in the evening dropped in for a visit with his brethren in the third story of the Fournet block.

The Misses Ollie Fortier, Grace McGuire, Ella Walsh, Minnie Martin and Blanche Fontaine returned from school at St. Joe last Friday to spend the holidays at home.

"A snake in the grass" is all the more dangerous from being unsuspected. So are many of the blood medicines offered the public. To avoid all risk, ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is just out for the new year,

We have done our best to avoid making expense for some of our delinquent subscribers, but some have utterly ignored our notices and as soon as we can get to it after January 1st, some accounts will go into an attorney's hands with instructions to collect at all hazards.

Crookston lodge No. 141 met in their pleasant lodge room in the third story of the Fournet block on Monday evening and elected officers for the ensuing year, viz: M. R. Brown, W. M.; Tom Morris, S. W.; A. C. Cowing, J. W.; E. M. Walsh, Treasurer, and Hugh Robertson, Secretary.

The American Good Templars lodge of Crookston is having some stirring meetings these days. An open lodge with a rousing program will occur Tuesday evening, January 9th. A number of new members will be initiated next Tuesday evening, January 2d.

S. M. Owen was greeted by a full house when he appeared on the stage to speak at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, and was listened to with wrapt attention for at least two hours and a half. He dwelt mostly upon the silver question which he claims cuts a much larger figure in the prevailing financial stringency than any other one thing. Mr. Owen is a powerful speaker, sincere in all he says.

S. F. Sorrenson of Fosston writes us a long communication in which he denies in toto all the JOURNAL said last week in relation to the Olson vs. Kaiser case, and apprehends that Mr. Kaiser furnished us with information. The JOURNAL has a paid reporter in the court room and therefore is not obliged to depend upon hearsay for its court reports. The JOURNAL has two objections to publishing this letter, one that it is altogether too long and too personal and we do not believe the place to try neighborhood quarrels is in the columns of a newspaper.

The trial of Murphy at Grand Forks last week, resulted in acquittal on a verdict of not guilty on account of insanity. Whatever may be said of that idea everybody is satisfied to have Mr. Murphy acquitted.

Rudy Burkhardt was laid up with la grippe or kindred evil all last week, but braced up by Christmas day enough to join in the festivities of the occasion. Rudy says it is a pretty serious kind of a difficulty that would prevent him joining the Christmas festivities.

Mrs. Ernest Rolsch was so far recovered as to be able to sit up a little this week, which made Ernest's Christmas celebration sweeter than he had reason to anticipate.

S. E. Chapin was down from Argyle to spend the Christmas with Fred's folks. Seemed to be enjoying life hugely as usual.

W. Skinner was up from Fisher on Wednesday and dropped in to chat with the JOURNAL man. Says next year he shall plant 10 acres of potatoes 40 to 50 acres of corn and would like to secure some "Squaw corn," and would like to correspond with any party having that variety or any kind of field corn that will suit him. A card addressed to him at Fisher will elicit a reply. Mr. S. says he has fully made up his mind that all wheat is not the thing and will try something else in future.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

J. M. Bain was up from Fisher last Thursday chatting with his old-time friends.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

The Crookston Normal School & Business College closed the fall term last Friday. The principal, Mr. Titus gave a short address to the students which was very much appreciated. The work the past term was satisfactory to both students and teachers. The winter term will begin Tuesday January 2, 1894. Don't fail to look into the merits of this school before going elsewhere.

Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Teal sent some teams to the woods on Thursday to work in Bagley's camps.

J. S. Pinney, was up from St. Paul last week interviewing the newspaper boys.

I. I. Hillestad was in from Fosston last week, called on the Tweten jury list but did not get in among the elect.

Chas. Robbecke, mine host of hotel Ogahmah, Thief River Falls, was in the city last week.

Chas. Rapp, a prominent merchant of St. Hilaire was called in on the Tweten jury list but did not get on to the job.

Happy New Year!

That is the wish of the Burlington Route for the many thousand Northwestern people who have traveled over its lines during 1893, and the and the many more thousands who will do so during 1894. Now a word about the development of the Burlington system. In 1880, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, the parent Burlington road, operated only 1,760 miles. In that year it acquired 836 miles of the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska. Branch lines were at once built to almost all the important towns in Nebraska, and in May, 1892, the road was completed to Denver, Colorado. In 1887, the line was opened to Cheyenne, Wyoming, the center of a large cattle trade. To supply coal for the operation of the western lines, a narrow guage road from Denver to Lyons was purchased, and in 1889 a line was pushed to New Castle, Wyoming, to take advantage of large coal fields there. In 1886, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern was completed, giving a connection with St. Paul and Minneapolis. In 1891, the road reached Deadwood, giving the access to the rich mining regions of the Black Hills and the healing Hot Springs of Dakota. By control of several Missouri railroads the Burlington added St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph as terminal points, and is now engaged in building a bridge across the Mississippi above St. Louis, an another across the Missouri near that city, besides purchasing large terminal grounds. Three gateways are open for traffic from the East—Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis—and from them diverge lines passing through ten different states; Illinois, Wisconsin Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, and reaching every important trade center—St. Paul and Minneapolis on the Northwest. Kansas City and St. Joseph on the Southwest, and Omaha, Deadwood, Cheyenne and Denver on the West. With now 7,000 miles of road in the best possible condition, the Burlington system challenges competition, and assures the public of the same excellent service as in the past. For any information as to tickets, routes and rates, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Low Rates to the Coast.

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth to Northern Pacific coast points and return $65.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river, $80.50 to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held on December 23rd.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held in the city hall December 23rd, 1893.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll Call.

Aldermen present, Anderson, Jennings, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Cromb.

Aldermen absent, Childs, Gervais, Marlette, Watts.

The committee presented estimate on benefits and damages in grading several parts of Sampson's addition as per resolution of September 12th, 1893. Same was accepted and placed on file.

Stuart Avenue St. Paul Street to Minnesota Street. Sampson's Woodland Addition.

Owner's Name.	Lot.	Block.	Feet Frontage	Cost.
Unknown	13	6	25	$3 47
"	14	6	25	3 47
"	15	6	25	3 47
"	16	6	25	3 47
"	17	6	25	3 47
"	18	6	25	3 47
"	19	6	25	3 47
"	20	6	25	3 47
"	21	6	25	3 47
"	22	6	25	3 47
"	23	6	25	3 47
"	24	6	25	3 47
"	1	7	25	3 47
"	2	7	25	3 47
"	3	7	25	3 47
"	4	7	25	3 47
"	5	7	35	3 47
"	6	7	25	3 47
"	7	7	25	3 47
"	8	7	25	3 47
"	9	7	25	3 47
"	10	7	25	3 47
"	11	7	25	3 47
"	12	7	25	3 47
"	1	10	25	3 47
"	2	10	25	3 47
"	3	10	25	3 47
"	4	10	25	3 4
"	5	10	25	3 47
"	6	10	25	3 47
"	7	10	25	3 47
"	8	10	25	3 47
"	9	10	25	3 47
"	10	10	25	3 47
"	11	10	25	3 47
"	12	10	25	3 47
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"	4	18	25	3 47
"	5	18	25	3 47
"	6	18	25	3 47
"	7	18	25	3 47
"	8	18	25	3 47
"	9	18	25	3 47
"	10	18	25	3 47
"	11	18	25	3 47
"	12	18	25	3 47
"	12	7	140	10 43
"	24	17	140	10 43
"	1	18	140	10 43
"	13	18	140	10 43

Minnesota Street Woodland Avenue to Stuart Avenue, Sampson's Woodland Addition.

Owner's Name.	Lot.	Block.	Feet Frontage	Cost.
Unknown	1	17	25	$5 00
"	2	17	25	5 00
"	3	17	25	5 00
"	4	17	25	5 00
"	5	17	25	5 00
"	6	17	25	5 00
"	7	17	25	5 00
"	8	17	25	5 00
"	9	17	25	5 00
"	10	17	25	5 00
"	11	17	25	5 00
"	12	17	25	5 00
"	13	22	25	5 00
"	14	22	25	5 00
"	15	22	25	5 00
"	16	22	25	5 00
"	17	22	25	5 00
"	18	22	25	5 00
"	19	22	25	5 00
"	20	22	25	5 00
"	21	22	25	5 00
"	22	22	25	5 00
"	23	22	25	5 00
"	24	22	25	5 00

St. Paul Street—Red Lake River to Pleasant Avenue, Sampson's Woodland Addition.

Owner's Name.	Lot.	Block.	Feet Frontage	Cost.
Unknown	1	1	170	$6 91
"	18	2	140	55 10
"	1	2	140	55 10
"	2	7	140	55 10
"	24	7	140	55 10
"	12	8	170	66 91

Johnson Street—Woodland Avenue to Stuart Ave, Sampson's Woodland Addition.

Owner's Name.	Lot.	Block.	Feet Frontage	Cost.
Unknown	1	7	140	$31 15
"	18	7	140	31 15
"	12	10	140	31 15
"	24	10	140	31 15

Wilcken Street—Woodland Avenue to Stuart Ave., Sampson's Woodland Addition.

Owner's Name.	Lot.	Block.	Feet Frontage	Cost.
Unknown	1	10	140	$24 50
"	18	10	140	24 50
"	2	13	140	24 50
"	24	18	140	24 50

The following resolution was then passed.

The city council of the City of Crookston doth hereby assess and levy upon and against the several lots and parcels of land below described the respective sum of money set against each lot or parcel. This assessment is to defray the compensation and damages awarded for the taking and injury to private property and costs of improvements on and about to several streets, lots and blocks, as shown by the plat and survey of the same now on file in the office of the city clerk of said city. This levy is not conformably to the report and assessment of commissioners duly appointed to make such assessments, and in proportion to the benefits accruing from such improvements to accrue to the parcels, and not exceeding the benefits to the parcels so assessed.

Done at the meeting of the city council this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1893.

JOHN CROMB,
President of the Council.
A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

With many clergymen, public speakers, singers, and actors, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the favorite remedy for hoarseness and all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs. Its anodyne and expectorat effects are promptly realized.

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Corduroy Portieres.

Corduroy promises to be a great favorite, both for hangings and for the coverings of divans and chairs. In some of its newest forms it is strikingly handsome, showing figures of a lighter tone upon a ground of the same color, and in even the familiar plain it is both good and desirable. For portieres it is especially to be commended, as it takes rich, deep folds and gives just that sense of warmth and freedom from draft that is to be desired.

Too Much of a Row.

Sir William Fraser tells a good story of Brigham Young and "The Lady of Lyons." Young took his wives to see a performance of Lytton's play at Salt Lake City. When the agony was piled up, he rose, and, followed by his spouses, left the theater, exclaiming, "I won't stand such an infernal row being made about one woman!"—Argonaut.

SAMPLES FREE.

TO LADIES ONLY.

Send to R. B. Field, P. O. Box 179, Minneapolis, Minn., and get sample of goods **FREE** to make the strongest and best blueing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own blueing, and you can do the same. Send three cents in postage stomps for expense of mailing.

Commencing Nov. 21st, the Northern Pacific will sell tickets to points in Ontario and Quebec for $40, good 90 days; to points east of Montre slightly higher. For tickets and f information, call on or write,

C. A. SHARKEY,
[31-tf] Agent N. P. R, Cookston.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the bes known and most respected citizen of Brownwood, Texas, suffered wit diarrhœa for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's colic, cholera, and diarrhœa remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. For sale by S. A. Wallace, Druggist.

How would you like to be kangaroo, or be able to jump lik one, but you've got piles so bad you can't. Use Haller's Australian Salve and you'll get there. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensible for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of Scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

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Every Article in Our Store

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JOURNAL

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1893 1893

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Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Density:
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